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The 30th International Congresses of Psychology (ICP 2012) is the first to be held in Africa in the 123-year history of this flagship event in international psychology. ICP 2012 promises to be an unforgettable professional and scientific experience in a unique cultural environment, South Africa’s Mother City, Cape Town.

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The outstanding scientific programme features distinguished keynote addresses, cutting edge state-of-the-science lectures, controversial debates, and compelling presentations by leaders in the various fields of psychology, as attested to by the abstracts below.

*Saths Cooper*

**President: ICP 2012**
Participative appreciative therapy: A positive approach
Manju Agrawal Amity University, India

This paper introduces Participative Appreciative Therapy. It is based on principals of appreciative inquiry combined with the power of visualisation. It has two phases. First is CREAM (catharsis, rapport building, empathy, affirmative topic and motivational environment) and second is DESERT (exploring the dream, seeing the dream implemented, emotional glue, representative actions and behaviour, transformation and discussion). Positive outcomes are visible from the very first session as probing and inquiry are in themselves therapeutic in nature. This paper advocates the importance of positive life orientation in recovery which has a healing touch. Hope, faith, love, will to live, cheerfulness, creativity, playfulness, confidence and great expectations have therapeutic value recognised all over the world and also by medical science. Yet, until now, most of the traditional therapies take a pathology-focused approach: problem – cause - interventions to uproot the cause - find solutions - follow up. In contrast participative appreciative therapy is an alternative approach to counseling and therapy with a life focused approach: catharsis - focus on life giving factors - visioning of what could be - action plan - making personal commitments – take actions - appreciate and celebrate.

Using single block single category implicit association test to measure implicit gender identification
Chuanguo Ai Central China Normal University, China; He Wenhui Central China Normal University, China; Xue Mengjie Central China Normal University, China; Bin Zuo Central China Normal University, China; Guoju Wang Amity University, India

This research used Single Block Single Category Implicit Association Test (SB-SC-IAT) to evaluate undergraduates' gender identification, and try to find out whether it is better than Single Category Implicit Association Test (SC-IAT). SB-SC-IAT integrates two blocks (compatible and incompati- ble) into one block. Fifty-one students were recruited in one university (22 males, 29 females). They were first instructed to accomplish the Bem gender scale in Chinese Revised Version, and then recruited in one university (22 males, 29 females). The two blocks (compatible and incompatible) were presented in a single block single category implicit association test. SC-IAT is better than SB-SC-IAT insofar as it has similar measurement results but fewer blocks.

Validation study of the Parental Concerns’ Scale with a group of parents of children until 2 years old
Susana Algarvio ISPA, IU, Portugal; Joao Maroco ISPA, IU, Portugal; Isabel Leal ISPA, IU, Portugal

The aim of this study was to assess parental concern in young children and to evaluate the Predictive Validity of a scale developed to assess parental concerns. The participants were 54 parents of children between 0 and 2 years old that went to a Day Care Centre in the Lisbon District. Parents completed a Parental Concerns’ Scale that comprised five subscales: Family and school problems; Eating, sleep and physical complaints; Preparation; Fears; and Negative behaviours. Predictive Validity was assessed by comparing differences between this group of parents and a stratified sample of 3842 Portuguese parents of preschool and elementary school children, with MANOVA followed by one-way ANOVA with Post-hoc tests. Parents of young children were more highly concerned with family and school problems, and with eating, sleep and physical complaints, and less concerned with the child’s negative behaviours. The comparative study showed significant differences between the three groups of parents, (F (2, 3866) = 38.314, p< .0005; Wilk’s A .89; partial s2 = .056), for the total score, for family and school problems, and for eating, sleep and physical complaints. There were also marginally significant differences for preparation. Post-hoc tests revealed that parents of younger children were less concerned about all the dimensions than parents of older children. Parental concerns differed among age groups of children. These results supported evidence for the Predictive Validity of the Parental Concerns Scale by distinguishing between different age groups of children.

Factor structure of the MBI-GS survey for college professors in Mexico
Fernando Arias-Galicia Morelos State University, Mexico; Arturo Juarez; Carmen Camacho

Since the 1970s job burnout has deserved attention in the human services, but today it has reached huge proportions at any profession around the world. Like work, human environment changes from a culture. It is vital to have a measurable scale to identify the culture of a group of cultures and professions. Therefore a question arises: Is the factorial structure of the Maslach-Burnout Inventory-General Survey (MBI-GS, 1986) replicated within professors because it is shorter than other versions? The instruments used comprises 16 items classified according to three factors: Exhaustion, professional efficacy and de-personalization. The sample was constituted by 290 Mexican college professors who participated voluntarily in this study. The measurement model was assessed by means of the LISREL package, unfortunately the confirmatory factor analysis did not render adequate indices: Chi-Squared=329.47, df =78, p=.0000, RMSEA=.107; at least one item of each factor showed negative values. So it was necessary to eliminate some items in each factor. The new measurement model indices were significantly improved: Chi-squared=37.71, df=17, p=.00269, RMSEA=.065. The MBI-GS is not the best option to evaluate professors’ burnout, instead it is recommended to evaluate burnout levels by means of the Education Survey version (MBI-ES). Further the Mexican culture implies different faculty job environments from developed countries. The next step is to ascertain another professor sample with the MBI-ES translated into Spanish and adapted to Mexican academic culture.

Development of multidimensional self-concept scale (MSCS) for Filipino college students
Ericson Batican Ateneo de Davao University, Philippines

This study intended to develop a multidimensional self-concept scale (MSCS) for Filipino college students. The model consists of two factors with fifteen dimensions; (a) Independent Self Construal (Physical Attributes, Scholastic Competence, Athletic Competence, Artistic Expression, Autonomy and Independence, Global Self Worth, Financial Capacity, Goal Setting, and Gender and Sex); and (b) the Dependent Self Construal (Family Relation- ship, Morality and Religiosity, Social Competence, Romantic Relationship, Close Friendship, and Af- filiation). A total of 499 students participated in this study. Of 198 items, 19 were automatically removed, 13 were added and 47 were revised based on the content validation ratio (Lawshe, 1975) result from the ratings of 13 experts. The Cronbach’s coefficient is high (.922) while test-retest reliability revealed high correlations in almost all dimensions except Gender and Sex (r =.13 p = .13). Concurrent validity coefficient with the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale is significant (r =.55, p < .001), while most of the dimensions yielded significant construct validity coefficients, except Gender and Sex (r =.18, p = .12) and Autonomy and Independence (r =.03, p = .41). Pre-test-posttest change was determined using Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test as another evidence of construct validity. It revealed a significant change of the scores of the participants after the intervention in several dimensions like Physical Attributes (Z=2.16, p = .015), Goal Setting (Z=1.89, p = .029), and Autonomy and Independence (Z=3.18, p < .001). Factor analyses were subsequently employed.

An investigation and analysis of high school student leadership in Central China
Wang Bin School of Physical Education, China; Li Min; Li Gai; Wei Mingding; Li Zhongxian

The study aims to investigate the leadership skills of first-year students in high schools and examine the differences in leadership experience and gender on the five subscales of Student Leadership Practice Inventory. With random sampling, we selected 381 students from over eight high schools in Wuhan – the provincial capital of Hubei – as subjects. They ranged 15–18 years of age and all had leadership experiences prior, with a representation of 55.9% females and 44.1% males. The participants’ scores of leadership practice range from 52–150 with a
mean of 108.8. The most frequently engaged in leadership practice is Enable others to act, followed by Encourage the heart, Model the way and Inspire a shared vision, then Challenge the process. A statistically significant difference is found by length of leadership experience on five leadership practices. The students with more than two years’ leadership experience engage in each leadership practice more than the students with leadership experience under one year and of one to two years do. No statistically significant difference is found between males and females on any leadership practice. The results indicate that the skills to inspire a shared vision and challenge the process should be emphasized more than the other skills when implementing leadership education practices for Chinese high school students. Furthermore, leadership experiences may be good for students’ leadership development and some student leadership developmental programs may be suitable for both boys and girls in high schools.

**Performance of adolescents on two versions of the RAVLT**

Jeanine Blumenau University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa; Yvonne Broom

In South Africa, the multicultural and multilingual nature of society has impacted on the cultural appropriateness of psychological tests. In the assessment of memory and learning, tasks such as the Rey Auditory Verbal Learning Test (RAVLT) are widely used although they may not be standardized for the South African context. This study investigated how South African learners performed on the RAVLT as well as on an adapted version of this test, the South African List Learning Test (SALLT). The impact of language differences on performance was also noted. Subjects were 54 first and second language English speaking secondary school learners. Results indicated that South African learners achieved a higher level of recall on the SALLT than on the Euro-American RAVLT. Findings confirmed the impact of language experience on performance and highlight the necessity for the development and standardization of culturally relevant psychological tests in South Africa.

**A cognitive diagnosis model: Similarity group-level decision model**

Yan Cai; JiangXi Normal University, China; Dongbo Tu; Shuliang Ding

This paper developed a similarity group-level decision model (SGDM) to realize the group-level cognitive diagnosis directly. In this paper, three sections were composed. In the first section, we tried to construct the framework of the new model, and two classification methods were suggested. In the second, we investigated the rationality and feasibility with a Monte Carlo simulation study through three indexes under independent attribute hierarchy. In the last section, we applied the model into the real data analysis, and investigated the consistency with the other assessment. The findings were as follows: (1) The simulation study indicated that the SGDM model was national and feasible. The indexes on the correct matched ratio under the model were relatively great and they decreased while the allowed slip probability increased. (2) When the SGDM model was used in the analysis on English reading problem solving in China, it found that there were three major cognitive skill deficiencies at school-level, which was consistent with the assessments of English education experts. It reflected that the model was feasible in real practice.

**The estimation and comparison of group-level IRT model and individual IRT model**

Yan Cai; JiangXi Normal University, China; Dongbo Tu; Shuliang Ding

Traditionally the assessment of a group was based on the assessment of an individual, but the group-level IRT (GIRT) model could realize the assessment of a group without the individual assessment, which only required the individual in a group to answer one or some items in a test. Thus, it could deal with not only the completed data, but also the missing data. Through the Monte Carlo simulation method, this paper investigated the robustness and estimation precision of 2 parameter GIRT model under small scale group-level assessment. Most importantly, it also made a comparison with the outputs of the 2 parameter IRT model, which provided another profile of the GIRT model. In the study, two aspects (the model assumptions and between variations) were discussed. The findings reflected: (1) The model holds relatively strong robustness. (2) The estimation precision of all parameters was great. The precision of ability and distinct item parameters were first increasing then descending with the value of the between variation varying from small to medium to great. Additionally, the precision of difficulty item parameter was increasing during this varying. Those were similar with the findings under the IRT model. It showed that the GIRT model supplied another feasible group-level assessment method, and it could provide a similar assessment using less data than IRT model.

**Translating the CORE-OM into isiXhosa: A method of psychometric tool translation**

Megan Campbell Rhodes University, South Africa

The Clinical Outcomes in Routine Evaluation-Outcome Measure (CORE-OM), a pan-theoretical, practice-based evidence tool for measuring gross psychological distress and change achieved during psychotherapy, was recently validated on a South African English-speaking student population sample for use in South African university student counselling centres. Following its successful validation, this paper now presents the design used to translate the CORE-OM into an isiXhosa version for use with first language isiXhosa-speaking students in isiXhosa medium South African university student counselling centres. A back-translation design was used comprising a team of 6 bilingual, first-language isiXhosa speaking translators, in combination with a committee approach. The finalised translation was then qualitatively piloted, after which a larger quantitative pilot was conducted in an isiXhosa medium South African university. Data analysis was conducted in Statistics. Confirmatory factor analysis was used to evaluate construct equivalence and internal consistency of the translated isiXhosa version in comparison to the original CORE-OM English version. Test-retest reliability scores were compared to evaluate method bias and reliability within the translated CORE-OM isiXhosa version and differential item functioning (DIF) using logical regression was applied to investigate item bias. Parametric t-tests, effect sizes and confidence levels were used to evaluate differences between population samples as was done within the analysis of the original U.K. referential data and the validation of the CORE-OM on a South African English-speaking student population sample.

**Psychometric properties of the Spanish version of the questionnaire “Stress in Children”**

Alessandra Caquer-Urizar Universidad de Tarapaco, Chile; Alfonso Urzua-Morales

The present study describes the analysis process of the psychometric properties of the Spanish version of the Questionnaire “Stress in Children” (SIC) (Osika, et al., 2007), with the data compiled from a group of 1678 Chilean school children (765 boys and 913 girls) from 8 to 18 years (mean age =11.9 years; SD=2.75). The analysed version of the Questionnaire is integrated by 16 items distributed into two factors: Factor 1, well-being, factor 2, distress, which explain 42.8% of the total variance. The internal consistency indexes (Cronbach’s Alphas) oscillated between .69 and .77, showing appropriate psychometric properties of the Questionnaire Stress in Children in this group of Chilean children.

**The development of Chinese Christians’ social support scale**

Yongsheng Chen; Zhejiang Normal University, Afghanistan; Haiyan Song

The researchers assume that Chinese Christians’ social support includes four dimensions: Organisational support, belief support, affection support, and substance support. The qualitative software analysis of 103 valid participants’ interview information, exploratory factor analysis of 276 valid participants and the confirmatory factor analysis of 269 valid participants have verified the rationality of the hypothesises. Following the four dimensions, the Chinese Christians’ Social Support Scale (CCSSS) has 21 items, of which the organisational support subscale covers 5 items, the belief support subscale covers 5, the affection support subscale covers 6, and substance support subscale covers 5 items. The results of reliability and validity tests shows that CCSSS has good psychometric properties. Of these, the internal consistency coefficient of the full scale is .924 and the internal consistency coefficients of the 4 subscales are respectively .892, .898, .861 and .846. The split-half reliability coefficient of the full scale is .734 and split-half reliability coefficients of the 4 subscales are respectively .856, .873, .835 and .832. Test-retest correlation over a two-week interval is .723. The criterion validity of CCSSS with the Church-based Social Support Measure (Chinese version) is .426. This study concludes that CCSSS is a valid measure for Chinese Christians.

**Development of Chinese urban citizens**

Yongsheng Chen; Zhejiang Normal University, Afghanistan; Lixia Mou

In this study, the operational definition and structure hypothesis is that SOC means community members’ attitude toward the psychological envi-
Environment and mutual influences of community maintenance and development. SOC includes three factors: Collective identity, mutual attachment and the trend of inheritance, and there exists a certain internalality among them. The qualitative software analysis of 72 valid participants’ interview information, exploratory factor analysis of 256 valid participants and the confirmatory factor analysis of 956 valid participants have verified the rationality of the hypothesis. Following the three dimensions, the Chinese urban citizens’ sense of community scale (CUCSOCS) developed has 19 items, of which collective identity subscale covers 6, mutual attachment covers 7 and the trend of inheritance covers 6. Furthermore, the result of reliability and validity test shows that CUCSOCS has good psychometric properties. Of these, the internal consistency coefficient of the full scale is .879, the split-half reliability coefficient of the full scale is .879 and the test-retest correlation over a two-week interval is .749. Besides, the scale also has a good criterion validity, convergent validity and discriminate validity.

The application of survival analysis in psychological research
Chen Chuan South China Normal University, China
Jin-Qiang Zhang

There is not a complete loss of the phenomenon in follow-up data of psychological research subjects. Under the traditional statistical methods in dealing with the loss of such data, it was easy to overlook the phenomenon of the study results. Survival analysis is one of the methods which can track data loss. Compared with OLS and logistic regression, the survival analysis method can handle censored data well, reduce bias, and a good deal of explanatory variables well over time. In the practised data, the application of children Wechsler block design test is also proof of the above conclusion.

Different predictors of test anxiety among adolescents
Sadhan Dasgupta University of Calcutta, India
Sreeparna Dutta

The present study was an exploratory attempt to identify different predictors of Test Anxiety (TA) among adolescents where the students perceived the situation as one in which significant others will pass judgments upon their adequacy in context to a test-like situation. The participants were 131 adolescents (both boys and girls from class 11 and 12), from different Higher Secondary Schools in Kolkata city, India. They were selected from middle class socio-economic families. The participants were selected from all the streams (science, humanities and commerce). Their mean age was M=17.25. A purposive sampling technique was followed and the study was based on a cross-section correlational approach. Stepwise multiple regression analysis identified Reactive Aggression (RA), Emotional Intelligence (EI), Neuroticism (N) and Psychoticism (P) as important predictors of Test Anxiety (TA) among adolescents. The findings may suggest some effective intervention strategies for management of these worrying cognitions in terms of failure outcome expectancies.

Using patterns of career preferences to provide career guidance feedback to individuals
Marie De Beer UNISA, South Africa
Chris Marais
Franco Skrzypczak; David Maree

Background and aim of the study: The Career Preference Computerised Adaptive Test (CPCAT) is a new measure of career-related preferences which provides information on the broad dimensions and sub-dimensions of career related fields, activities and environments. The relative rating between the dimensions and their sub-dimensions is presented as an individual profile of the top 16 of the 34 possible sub-dimensions. Method: Two secondary School samples (n=262 at junior secondary and n=181 at senior secondary level) and a sample of college students (n=75) were used to obtain reliability and construct validity information. Individual case studies were used to explore interpretation of results at individual level. Results: Coefficient alpha reliability values were generally high (above .80 for 27 of 34 sub-dimensions and above .70 for the other 7 sub-dimensions). In terms of construct validity, the patterns of correlations with another interest measure showed convergent and discriminant validity in line with the dimensions measured. Individual case studies examples illustrate how the unique pattern of preferences within and between career fields, career-related activities and environments provide an additional layer of information that can enrich career guidance discussions. Conclusions: This measure and approach for assessing career-related interest provides psychometrically sound information that can contribute to career guidance assessment, feedback and discussions.

The identification of the four cognitive patterns with a unique virtual tool: A pilot study
Marie Dejnos University of Bordeaux Segalen, France; Helene Sureau; Bernard N’Koua; Prashant Arvind Pala

In order to realize a qualitative differential diagnosis, the neuropsychological assessment should answer several clinical objectives such as the identification of distorted and intact cognitive functions. Nowadays the increasing interest given to disability and to everyday life cognitive difficulties, even without objective disorders, encourages development of naturalistic evaluation tools. In other words, we promote the evaluation of cognitive processes as they are in everyday life. In this context, we propose to assess the quality of the evaluation tool based on virtually simulated apartment. This tool provides memory and executive clues in naturalistic context in order to identify many cognitive patterns. A virtual replica of the CVLT simulates a visit in the apartment composed of four rooms. According to the traditional CVLT, different indications are exploited: Learning, free recall, strategic processing, proactive interference, false recognitions, intrusion, and perseverations. The performances of 4 groups of subjects [young (n=15), elderly (n=15), Alzheimers (n=17) and traumatic brain injury (n=7) patients] are compared to those of traditional CVLT. The results show that the virtual-CVLT offers a sensitivity and reliability similar to the traditional version. Moreover, it has a better selectivity, diagnostic value and naturalistic validity compared to the traditional-CVLT. Thus, our study provides an undeniable clinical interest, as it characterizes more precisely different cognitive patterns of elderly (executive pattern), of Alzheimer (memory pattern) and of traumatic brain injury (executive pattern) patients. These first results demonstrate that a neuropsychological evaluation can be more naturalistic without decrease in its psychometric quality.

Organisational culture in a Chilean public university
Guido Demichell Universidad de Valparaiso, Chile
Alvaro Infante

This presentation reports the results of an organisational culture study, aimed at establishing and measuring the masculinity and femininity in 30 institutions, and beliefs about their own organisation. 70 in depth-interviews and 362 questionnaires were complete with a proportional and stratified sample of two populations: Faculty (N=1,120; sample: 212) and Staff (N=789; sample: 150). This research used the Galileo System, an integral quasi-quantitative methodology program that includes software for content analysis as well as tools to construct a specific study questionnaire, to measure and graphically represent attitudes of both populations. Even though the theoretical basic assumption is the shared character of organisational cultures, this study focuses on comparing two very distinctive groups inside the same organisation, in order to discover up to what point each of them report as relevant (or not) the same constitutive cultural features of their organisation, and which are their main attitudes and beliefs regarding the characteristics they distinguish. Regularly, organisational interventions assumes a "general culture" rather than specific ones so, if eventually different groups experience different cultures inside the same institution, this should be relevant for taking into account for future institutional interventions, avoiding the pitfall of treating both groups (if it is the case) as being only one.

Reducing adverse impact experienced with psychometric assessments in the South African context
Kim Dowdswell SHL South Africa, South Africa

Being able to identify and select the top performers who will drive the success of the business is viewed as a strategic priority by many organisations, with the benefits of appointing such well established in the research literature (Aberdeen Group, 2010; Hunter, Schmidt, & Judiesch, 1990). While there is robust validation evidence for several assessment methods, an area that should always be considered in any selection process is adverse impact, which occurs where the use of a test or selection procedure results in a substantially different selection rate between groups (Robertson & Smith, 2001). This is of particular import in South Africa, with reference to the Employment Equity Act (1998). This paper forms part of a broader doctoral study concerning adverse impact and psychometric assessments in South Africa. Using a sample of customer service applicants who completed psychometric assessments (cognitive ability tests and a personality questionnaire) as part of the selection process (N=731), and tracking the applied applicants in terms of their performance (N=83), the
potential for adverse impact resulting from the use of assessments in the selection process will be unpacked. This information will be considered in the light of validation evidence of the assessment battery, demonstrated by correlating appointed candidates' assessment and performance scores. The impact of the broader research project is to provide South African organisations with guidance informed by international research and based on local evidence to address the dilemma of balancing commercial and business needs with social, ethical and legal obligations when using psychometric assessments in their selection procedures.

The use of the South African benchmark test (NBT) as a predictor of academic success

Graham Du Plessis University of Johannesburg, South Africa

Since 1994 the government of South Africa has championed access to opportunities for all citizens. The aspiration of equitable access to education opportunities has increasingly become an area of central theoretical and practical concern. Of particular interest has been the placement of secondary school students into universities. The employ of admission tests in addition to school performance indicators has a long history both in South Africa and internationally. In the South African context the use of these tests is endorsed for two predominant reasons. Firstly, the schooling system is characterised by significant discrepancies that are engendered by both past and present disadvantage. Secondly, the South African population is characterised by considerable heterogeneity in areas such as culture, language and socio-economic background. This study explored whether the NBT had potential utility in explaining the variance in academic performance during the first semester of 944 first year university students enrolled in the Faculty of Humanities at the University of Johannesburg in 2011. A linear regression analysis indicated that both the NBT and secondary school performance explained a significant percentage of the variance in academic performance. A model using both independent variables explained 12% of the variance in academic performance (Adjusted $R^2=.12$, $f(2,994)=65.47$, $p < .01$). The study concluded that the employ of NBT in addition to secondary school performance allowed for a better selection of students than secondary school performance alone; and that selections of this nature are potentially more equitable.

Psychometric characteristics of beta III intelligence scale within contrasted groups and factorial components

Fowzy Ezzat Aly Abd Alazim Dow Suez Canal University, Egypt; Abd El Hamed Regia

The revised Beta III was administered to 164 senior male and female students (age 19–22 years) in the faculty of education, Suez Canal university. The sample was divided into two groups: experimental 23 students, and practical 142 students. By administering Beta III to the experimental group on test-retest interval of two weeks, it was found to have a high reliability of the total test at P.0.01. To verify the validity of Beta III from the practical sample n=142, the researchers used two methods: Contrast groups and factorial components. T-test between means scores between the Egyptian selected practical sample of this study and American male prisoners in the standardised sample of Beta III n=82, (age 20–24 years) contain African American, white, Hispanic and others. The majority of them have a low education level. The results indicated that their were significant relations in favour of the Egyptian sample at p. 0.01 in all the variables of the test. Construct validity factor analysis was conducted, the results indicated that there were two factors: Nonverbal reasoning and processing speed. Picture completion, picture absurdiities, and matrix reasoning influenced significantly the nonverbal reasoning factor. Coding and clerical checking influenced significantly the processing speed factor. Extraction method principal component analysis revealed one component extracted as a general factor in which nonverbal reasoning and processing speed factors loaded significantly on the general factor. The findings indicated that the Beta III scale is relevant to expressive or receptive aspects of intelligence.

Moderators of sex-specific differential prediction in college admission testing

Franziska Fischer University of Konstanz, Germany; Benedikt Hell; Johannes Schulz

Women often perform better than men in college, but they do not outperform men on admission tests. So far there have been many different attempts to explain this underprediction of women's grades. A recurring hypothesis is that female college students show more favorable personality traits such as achievement motivation. Anyhow, no single encompassing personality trait could be identified yet, and usually not more than one personality trait is investigated at once. In the present longitudinal study we compare the influence of the most promising personality traits in order to explain women's superior college achievement. A sample of 596 German freshman students (52% women) in science and management completed a subject-specific college admission test and measures of achievement motivation, conscientiousness, self-efficacy, and test-anxiety. In line with earlier studies, we find a small underprediction of women's first year grade point average. Furthermore, the differential prediction effects are smaller for management students than for science students. For science students, the underprediction of women's college grades can in part be explained by their higher conscientiousness scores. For management students, personality traits fail to eliminate sex differences in the prediction of college grades. Adding high school grades to the prediction model reduces differential prediction, regardless of subject. Therefore, including high school grades in addition to admission test scores is recommended. Highly selective colleges might consider adding a conscientiousness indicator to their admission procedure in order to counter the predictive bias against female candidates.

Detecting answer copying using log-likelihood-ratio and w-index

Yuanyuan Gan Nanjing Normal University, China; Jiayuan Yu

A new method to automatically detect copying on multiple-choice examinations based on Log-Likelihood-Ratio and $\omega$-index is proposed. Two related statistical procedures are combined in the method. The first statistical procedure uses Log-Likelihood-Ratio to identify examinees, called subjects, who have demonstrated inconsistent performance during an examination. For each subject the second statistical procedure uses the $\omega$-index to search for a possible source of the responses. Both stages apply a hypothesis test given a significance level. Monte Carlo methods are applied to approximate empirical distributions and then compute critical values providing a low Type I error rate and a good copying-detection rate. The results from a simulation study in this paper demonstrate the effectiveness of the approach.

International perspectives on test reviewing

Kurt Geisinger University of Nebraska-Lincoln, United States of America; David Burttram

The two authors of this paper were instrumental in the preparation for publication of a special issue of the International Journal of Testing devoted to the various international approaches to the reviewing of psychological measures. This paper would briefly summarise, compare and contrast the various methods utilised by different countries to meet the needs for the public quality control of such measures. The countries and regions involved include the United States, Great Britain, the Netherlands, Germany and...
Spain as well as those procedures used by the European Federation of Psychologists’ Associations (EFPA). Some information is also presented about the Brazilian procedures. The topics to be discussed include the nature of the agency making the review, the selection of reviewers, the number of reviewers used, the criteria used in making the reviews, the specificity of these criteria, how differences of opinions among reviewers are reconciled, roles of the editors of the reviews, how reviews are accessed and by whom. The need for educating reviewers and developing pools of reviewers is referenced. The differing impact of reviews, from simply serving as a publication commenting on the quality of the measure to certification of a measure for use is described. Steps leading to the internationalisation of these procedures will also be discussed. Even with such internationalisation, however, there will be a continuing need for local evaluation of measures and the evidence supporting them.

Test-taking strategies: Fundamental issues to consider in assessment validation processes

Shahram Gaharaki IAU, Iran Khomeinishar Branch, Islamic Republic of Iran; Mohd Sallehuddin Abd Aziz

Validity is the most important attribute of a good test. A test is useful if it is appropriate in terms of the objectives for which the test is utilized. Validity of a test is defined as the interpretation of the correct responses given to its items. In other words, validity of a test has a direct relationship with the way the scores of a test are interpreted. Test performance is affected not only by the test characteristics of test method, but also by test takers’ language ability and test-taking strategies. What the test designer thinks is being tested or will be tested is not always what the test actually will do when test-taking strategies are employed. Therefore, investigating the processes of test-taking at the time of completing a test is vital to interpreting the test and to gain insights into what each item is actually measuring. So, the present article intends to clarify basic concepts and research issues in relation to test-taking strategies. First, various definitions of strategies in general and test-taking strategies in particular are addressed. Then, the issue of consciousness is briefly referred to, and the theoretical foundation of test-taking strategies is explained. The paper also addresses the different type of taxonomies offered for test-taking strategies concerning reading skill. Basic research instruments used for data collection purposes on test-taking strategies, and their application in reading assessment are highlighted. The article gives special attention to test-taking strategies and their implications for test validation.

Assessment use argument: A new approach to test validation

Shahram Gaharaki IAU, Iran Khomeinishar Branch, Islamic Republic of Iran; Allam Woel; Mohd Sallehuddin Abd Aziz

Validity and validation have been the central issues in educational measurement as well as in evaluation and assessment research. Validation examines certain assumptions and influences within a test design, particularly to establish the degree to which all accumulated evidence supports the intended interpretation of test scores for the proposed purpose. An assessment use argument offers a step by step approach, beginning with claims about test score consistency, and ending with the effects of test use on society. The model provides the basis for justifying the intended uses of an assessment. It also offers a conceptual framework consisting of a series of inferences that link the test taker’s performance to a claim about interpretations, and a claim about interpretations, to a claim about decisions, and to claim about intended consequences, along with warrants and backing to support these claims. Moreover, the model enables test users and decision-makers to be accountable to stakeholders for the intended use of the assessment. This article deals with test validation with a particular focus on assessment use argument approach. Specifically, the article reviews the evolution of validity theory and validation frameworks as well as methodologies used to validate tests. Then, we will describe the innovative nature of Bachman’s (2005) and Bachman and Palmer’s (2010) assessment use argument. Concepts such as claims, warrant, backing and rebuttals are explained as a new way to look into test validation. The article gives special discussion to implications of this model over the other approaches in the field.

The evaluation of the effectiveness of interventions into the psychological ambit: A computerised tool and methodological proposal of the dialogics as a science serving humanities

Valeria Gherardini University of Padova, Italy; Denis Poeta; Gian Piero Turchi

The praxis of the evaluation of effectiveness, is a key moment for attesting the transformative impact of interventions in the psychological ambit (and for any kind of intervention referring to scientific criteria), and for monitoring interventions towards the pursuing of their objectives. The present contribution aims at presenting a tool focused on the evaluation of the effectiveness of intervention into the psychological context, regardless of the theoretical model of the intervention. The proposal is based on Dialogueist Science presuppositions, according to which reality is defined as a configuration, and it is discursively generated. On the basis of these presuppositions, a methodology of the evaluation of the effectiveness was designed and, gathering the discursive production at an initial time (T0) and at the end of the intervention (T1), it allows the measurement of occurred modifications. The Computerised System of the Biological Analysis (S.C.A.B.) is a tool that, according to precise presuppositions, measures, through a mathematical model, the difference between the registered value at T0 and the one registered at T1. Consequent-ly, it measures the value of the effectiveness of the intervention. The use of the tool named S.C.A.B. offers guidelines to promote the application of more and more effective interventions, and promotes a culture of the effectiveness for a Psychology which takes the responsibility to deliver effective and quality-driven services to the Humanities.

Research on the revised Fujian version of Minnesota multiphasic personality inventory (mmpi-f)

Jun Gong Jiangxi Children’s Hospital, China; Shuliang Ding

As a result of the enormous cultural difference between China and America, traditional methods of MMPI revision didn’t solve the problem that validity of MMPI decreased obviously in China because American scoring keys don’t suit Chinese scoring keys. The scoring keys in thirteen basic scales (TBSs) of MMPI were recalculated to construct MMPI-FJ in the paper. We selected a Chinese criterion group and a normal control group to screen out native scoring keys of twelve basic scales (except F scale), through an item discrimination index method. F scale was reconstructed with items to which the response rate of Fujian norm was lower than 10%. The comparison of validity between MMPI-FJ and MMPI was made by using Fisher discriminatory analysis and profile comparison. It was found that, (1) TBSs’ scoring keys in MMPI-FJ were 269 items in which 115 items were same as that in MMPI, (2) in multiple discriminant analysis among seven psychiatric groups and the normal group, average discriminant accuracy of the groups was 83.8%, 59.4% through retrospective validation for MMPI-FJ and MMPI respectively, and 78.9%47.3% through cross validation for MMPI-FJ and MMPI respectively, and (3) profile comparison, there were overall higher average T score gaps of TBSs between each psychiatric and norm group in MMPI-FJ than that in MMPI. In the MMPI-FJ profile, the group with highest T score in any clinical scale (except Mf scale) was the corresponding criterion psychiatric group. In the MMPI profile, the group with highest T score in Hy, Pd, Pt, and Sc scales was corresponding to Hypochondriasis, paranoid disorder, bipolar disorder, and paranoid schizophrenia respectively. This paper’s innovation lies in revising MMPI by empirical keying approach; MMPI-FJ is fitter for Chinese than MMPI.

The effect of informative priors on estimating the variability of estimated variance components for MCMC procedure

Li Guangming Guangzhou University, China; Zhang qiang

MCMC procedure is a mobile Monte Carlo method and can be used to estimate variance components which are constrained by sampling. However, these estimates are, like any statistic, subject to sampling variability. They are likely to vary from one sample to another. Therefore, estimating the variability of estimated variance components needs to be further explored in order to ensure the dependability of estimated variance components. The study adopts Monte Carlo data simulation technique to explore the effect of informative priors on estimating the variability of estimated variance components for MCMC procedure based on normal distribution data. This study shows that MCMC with informative priors(MCMC inf) is more precise than MCMC with non-informative priors (MCMC non-inf) for standard error of estimated variance components, but when the item sample is bigger, the trend decreases. This study also shows that MCMC inf is equivalent to MCMC non-inf for confidence interval of estimated variance components, but when item sample is bigger, the trend is still same.

Proactive coping inventory (Spanish): Initial factorial validity, reliability, and cross-lagged relations

Benicio Gutierrez-Dona Universidad Estatal a Distancia, Costa Rica; Ralf Schwarzer
This study was aimed to provide initial evidence for factorial validity, reliability, time invariance and cross-legged relations for the Proactive Coping Inventory (PCI Spanish). German and English versions of the PCI were translated and adapted into Spanish at The Freie Universität Berlin, Germany. Data were collected from a longitudinal sample of Costa Ricans (T1, n=902/T2, n=535). Confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) was used to assess the hypothesised structure of 4 dimensions, 7 factors, and 55 items. SSPPS-CFA yielded a 7-factor model, with eigenvalues greater than 1.00, quite consistent with theoretical assignment of items to scales. Structural equation model implemented (SEM) with LISREL provided consistent evidence for a 4-dimensional structure that clusters 7 scales, and 55 items. Analyses also revealed that the 4-dimensional structure was invariant across time. Correlations were consistent with hypothesised relations between the PCI Spanish and several external scales, namely: The Brief COPE, Personality Trait Scales, Cognitive Appraisal Scales, and The PANAS. Cross-legged panel (SEM-LISREL) revealed significant and positive cross-legged effects between proactive coping and goal oriented coping (reflective, preventive, and strategic planning). It was also found, that early increases in proactive coping were related to later reductions in avoidance coping. Conversely, initial supports in support-oriented coping were linked to later increases in avoidance coping. Theoretical advances will be discussed, and recommendations for further refinements will be given.

Dementia screening with unbiased tasks for high and low education groups
Kit-Tai Hau Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong; Jianfang Chang; Chi-Shing Tse; Grace Leung; Linda Lam
Particularly in less developed countries, the selection of appropriate tasks in screening potential dementia patients that would not disadvantage those with little or no education is important. For example, reading out and remembering words is inappropriate for illiterates, so are other tasks that are school-curriculum based and are seldom used in daily life. In the present study, we examined the power of various common screening tasks for high and low educational groups and identified those that were biased. We studied the performance of 788 Chinese elderly people (383 normal, 405 with mild cognitive impaired) in a wide range of screening tasks for dementia. The differential screening power of these instruments for high and low education groups was examined and instruments that were biased for people with minimal level of education were identified. While more suitable instruments are to be developed, the present study alerted assessors in the interpretation of results using potentially biased instruments. The findings also provided insights in the development of more sensitive instruments for patients with different backgrounds.

Assessment and evaluation of learning
Roche Herbst Human Capital Solutions Inc., Canada; Maretha Prinsloo
Control measures to survive problems brought on by the global economic crises, were implemented within an international organisation. This resulted in operational and centralised control. The aim of this study was to assess cognitive functioning and learning potential of senior leaders across geographical and cultural boundaries. The population comprised of adults enrolled at post-secondary level, while continuing to work or completing a practicum as required by the academic course. A sample of 2 individual case studies was chosen as representative. In summary, correlations between expected scores on a standard measure of intelligence (WAIS-IV) and scores from a non-traditional intelligence test (CPP and LOI) are considered. Conclusions based on the findings will reveal various recommendations and other helpful interventions to support the individual’s success in a post-secondary academic and/or workplace settings.

Assessing cognitive functioning and learning potential of senior leaders across geographical and cultural boundaries
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How to assess communication skills in medical school?
Stefan Hoefner Innsbruck Medical University, Austria; Maria Theresa Barbist; Margit Breuss; Martin Kunnig; Astrid Lampe; Andrea Hofehler; Horst Mitmangrubner; Gilbert Pasch; Gunther Rathner; Ingrid Schneitter; Christian Schubert
Doctor-patient communication is one of the most essential skills medical students need to learn. Teaching as well as formal assessment of communication skills training is a challenge within the medical curriculum. The aim of our project was to adopt and test the Harvard Medical School Communication Skills Form (HMSSCF) and train the lecturers to use it. Face and content validity was assessed, as well as inter-rater reliability (Bland & Altman test) and test-retest reliability. Ten lecturers independently rated five videotaped simulated patient-student interactions. One single interaction was assessed at two times with one week apart. Finally, in a consensus meeting all videos were rated to have a gold standard. The overall relation between the gold standard and the individual assessments was high (r=.81, p<.05), with an average difference of 2 points on the rating scale. However, the Bland & Altman test revealed that 95% of the assessments differed between -10 and +6 points from the gold standard, showing a considerable degree of variation. Test-retest reliability was overall high (rtt = .90, p<.05), and varied again on specific aspects (i.e. providing closure rtt = .32, p=.60 vs. understands patient perspective rtt = 1.0, p<.05) The analysis revealed shortcomings that need to be addressed when assessing communication skills. There is a clear need for a standardized communication assessment form, including a predetermined-passing score and a formal training for teaching staff to assure accurate and consistent assessments.

Young, Black, and participating: Welfare receipt, political socialisation, and efficacy beliefs
Elan Hope University of Michigan, United States of America
Current models of political socialisation emphasise the role of parent voting behaviour, social role models, neighborhood political norms, and involvement in civic activities as predictive factors of political attitudes and civic and political engagement among youth (e.g. Plutzer, 2000, Gimpel; Cho, & Dyck, 2006; Larson, 2004). However, conventional models do not consider the effect of welfare services on youth political socialisation, even though scholars suggest that public policies serve as a source of political information and meaning (Pierson, 1993; Mettler & Soss, 2004). Additionally, studies that highlight the implications of economic hardship on youth political socialisation focus primarily on electoral behaviour, overlooking other dimensions of political and civic engagement that are accessible to adolescents and young adults. Thus, the current study examines the differential impact of welfare receipt on the political socialisation and political and civic behaviour among Black American youth and young adults. Our sample included 625 Black youth with an age range of 15 to 25 years from across the United States. Using structural equation modelling, we found that welfare receipt is related to less parent political socialisation and more political efficacy. Also, the older youth got, the less politically efficacious they were. Finally, youth political efficacy was associated with civic, traditional and non-traditional political participation differentially based on past or present experiences with welfare. These findings highlight...
the complex nature of political socialisation among Black youth and the relevance that experience with welfare services may have on youth political and civic behaviour and beliefs.

The application of generalisability in item response modeling approach
Xiao-Tian Hu South China Normal University, China; Min-Qiang Zhang

Through the distributional assumption of the facets in generalisability theory, Briggs and Wilson (2007) proposed the Generalizability in Item Response Modeling (GIRM) approach incorporating the Rasch model of item response theory (IRT) into the p×i design of generalizability theory (GT). Rather than using the observed scores matrix as the traditional GT approach does, the GIRM approach uses an excepted scores matrix to estimate the variance component within a Markov Chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) simulation. This study presents the GIRM approach in the context of an empirical data set with a p×i measurement design, exploring the effects of the GIRM approach in the achievement test. The data are taken from the multiple choice test items of the educational testing. Using the empirical data with the software WinBUGS, the GIRM approach is shown to produce results comparable to those of the traditional GT analysis, including the estimate of variance component, relative error variance, absolute error variance, generalizability coefficient, and dependability index.

Assessing the psychometric properties of an Afrikaans version of the Adult Adolescent Parenting Inventory-2
Ghouwa Ismail MRC-UNISA SAPPRU, South Africa; Shahnaz Saffa; Ashley van Niekerk; Mohamed Seedat

The ability to identify child maltreatment early is critical to the well-being of both children and their families. Existing child maltreatment instruments have been predominantly developed and validated in Western countries and therefore pose significant limitations in low- to middle-income contexts such as South Africa, frequently rendering themselves inappropriate for use within these contexts. There is thus a need for reliable and valid instruments for the assessment of the potential for child abuse and neglect. The aim of this study was to examine the psychometric properties of an Afrikaans translated version of the Adult Adolescent Parenting Inventory-2 (AAPI-2), Form A. The AAPI-2 is a 40-item survey designed to assess the parenting and child rearing attitudes of adult and adolescent parent and pre-parent populations. It consists of 5 scales. Data collected on a sample of 100 low-income households in Strand in the Western Cape, South Africa were analysed. Each scale was examined using factor analysis in order to determine the uni-dimensionality of the scale. An a priori 5-factor structure reported by the developer was utilised in order to ascertain whether the instrument is measuring the constructs it purports to measure. Each scale was also evaluated based on estimates of the scale’s reliability in order to determine the consistency with which the construct is measured. The presentation will offer recommendations for the utilisation of the AAPI-2 in Afrikaans-speaking individuals in South Africa.

Good emotional intelligence with poor IQ: A study with children who have intellectual disability
Sandeep Jain Avsar, India

This study is intended to examine the emotional intelligence of children with intellectual disability. A total of 60 children were used as the sample. Of these 60, 30 were children with intellectual disability, and the remaining 30 were children of average intelligence. Rating by teachers was used to assess the emotional intelligence of both the groups. Results reveal that children with intellectual disability were rated by their teachers as equal to their counterparts in the control group in terms of their ability to perceive their own emotions and those of others. In addition, their ability to use emotion to facilitate thinking and their ability to understand emotions, emotional language and the signals conveyed by emotions was also rated as equal to the children in the control group. However, children with intellectual disability were found lower in comparison to children of average intelligence in managing emotions to attain a specific goal. Results indicate that in spite of lower IQ, children with ID may have good emotional intelligence.

Estimates of sparse data variance components in the generalizability theory framework
Can Jiao Shenzhen University, China; Min-Qiang Zhang

Missing data are easily found in psychological surveys and experiments. Researchers are always concerned about how to make good use of the observed data, particularly in the examination. Due to time, manpower and material considerations, raters cannot rate all the papers. The rules of rating in college entrance examinations can be briefly summarized as follows: the raters and the papers are randomly assigned; the system randomly assigns a paper to a certain rater. The system recalls the paper randomly assigned; the system randomly assigns a paper to another rater. This shows that the rating in college entrance examinations’ scores is a large sparse data matrix. As the missing data make the estimation of variance components and data mining more difficult, it is necessary to find a simpler method to estimate sparse data variance components. This article provides the estimating formulas of a p×i design of sparse data, which are ones based on the estimating formulas of a p×i design of sparse data provided by Brennan (2001). This article also simulated data which were usually used in examinations, and used the simulated data to test the formulas’ validity. It was found that these formulas could provide a good estimation of variance components. The number of items had the largest effect on the estimation. These formulas could provide good estimation when the number of items was six.

The effect size of psychological interventions on OCD symptoms (Iran 2001–2011)
Mahboobeh Kiani University of Isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran; Salar Faramarzi; Ahmad Abedi

In recent years, experts in the field of obsessive-compulsive disorder symptoms have been trying to measure the validity and efficiency of psychological interventions on OCD symptoms. In this regard, meta-analysis with the integration of research results, demonstrated the effect size of treatments. This study aims to investigate the impact of psychological interventions in reducing symptoms of obsessive-compulsive patients. For this purpose, accepted researches were selected and meta-analysis was performed on them. The research instrument was a checklist of meta-analysis. It was found that the effect size of psychological interventions on
The structure of the torrance test of creative thinking-figural in Spanish-speaking children: A confirmatory factor-analytic study
Gabriela Krumm CIIPME/CONICET - UAP, Argentina; Viviana Lemos; Vanessa Aran Filippetti
One of the most common and worldwide instruments used to assess creativity is the Torrance Tests of Creative Thinking (TTCT). In spite of the fact that this test has been studied for years, research conducted in relation to its validity is contradictory. Some authors, following the theory proposed by Kirtton, have suggested the existence of two factors: Innovation and Adaptation, which might explain operationalised creativity for the Figural TTCT. The Innovation factor would be composed by the scales of Fluency and Originality and the Adaptation factor would be composed by the scales of Elaboration and Abstractness of Title. The scale of Resistance to Premature Closure of the Figural TTCT would be present in the two factors (Kim, 2006; Kim, Crawford & Bandanus, 2007). Prior parent’s authorisation and informed concept, the Figural TTCT, form B, was administered to 577 children in 10 schools of the cities of Libertador San Martin, Crespo, Diamante and Paraná in the province of Entre Ríos, Argentina. Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) was used to assess three theoretical models: 1. One-factor model, 2. Correlated two-factor model, 3. Uncorrelated two-factor model. The most satisfactory adjustment CFA identified two correlated factors: Innovation and Adaptation. These results are in line with previous studies that suggest a multidimensional structure of the creativity construct assessed by the Figural TTCT.

International psychology: What students need to know
Judy Kuriansky Columbia University Teachers Co, United States of America; Uwe Gielen Columbia University Teachers Co, United States of America
An increasing number of students are interested in pursuing international work, but are not sure about what courses to take and what opportunities they have. This presentation addresses what students need to know about international psychology as a field for study and for a career. The increasing number of resources available will be presented, including courses, websites, newsletters, journals, and schools concentrating on the subject. The presentation will feature a screening of a new DVD documentary about International Psychology: What It Is and How Students Can Get Involved, that informs students about international psychology as a field for study and for a career. The increasing number of resources available will be presented, including courses, websites, newsletters, journals, and schools concentrating on the subject. The presentation will feature a screening of a new DVD documentary about International Psychology: What It Is and How Students Can Get Involved, that informs students about international psychology as a field for study and for a career.

The ‘Big One’ factor of personality and competence: Exploring the validity and meaning of Big 5 and Great 8 totals
Rainer Kurz Saville Consulting, United Kingdom; Peter Saville; Rob MacIver
General factors have recently been found for Competence (Kurz, 2005), Personality (Musk, 2007) and Effectiveness (Kurz, MacIver, & Saville, 2009) variables. MacIver, Kurz, and Saville (2009) validated Great 8 Totals on a mixed occupational group (N ~ 308) for NEO O.C.0 uncorrected and Wave Professional Styles (.32) with external ratings of Global performance (3 item set). This study researched the nature and validity of ‘Big One’ factor composites, on the same sample. The first unrotated principal component (FUPC) was extracted explaining 35% of the variance with all positive factor loadings (albeit marginal for Openness). The results indicate the existence of a positive manifold and a Big One personality factor. ‘Big 5 Total’ scores were created by reversing all Neuroticism scales to become measures of Emotional Stability, and adding up all 5 factors. This content based composite correlated .96 with the FUPC, with r ranging from .73 with Emotional Stability to .36 for Openness while FUPC correlations were .78 and .08 respectively. Both Big One personality variables correlated .17 with the Global score. After parcelling out the Big 5 Total composite, significant correlations remained for Agreeableness (~20) and Extraversion (~17). The results indicate that the Big 5 composite has a moderate level of validity but that further coverage of Need for Power related aspects of Extraversion, and Need for Achievement and Analysis variables - known to correlate negatively with Agreeableness - enhance validity. Content based unit weight composites increase the robustness and meaning of ‘general’ scores and foster clarity in the field.

Reinforcement sensitivity and family factors as moderators of child and adolescent mental health
Valeriy Kuznetsova Institute of Physiology, Russian Federation; Helena Slobodskaya
Recent findings provided support for two higher order dimensions of child temperament, impulsivity and inhibition (Deal et al., 2005), reflecting neuro-psychological systems of Behavioural Approach (BAS) and Behavioural Inhibition (BIS) outlined in Reinforcement Sensitivity Theory. BIS predicts internalising in children, while BAS - externalising (Colder & O’Connor, 2004; Slobodskaya, 2007). An aggregation with family environment may increase the risk of adjustment difficulties in children (Achenbach, Rescorla, 2007). The aim of the study was to explore the possibility of mitigation of risk, by examining the moderating effects of family factors on the association between children’s personality and adjustment. In a community sample of 536 children, Sensitivity to Punishment (SP) and Sensitivity to Reward (SR) were evaluated using the SPSRs scales for children (Colder & O’Connor, 2004), problem behaviours were evaluated using the SDQ (Goodman, 2001) for parents. Family factors were assessed by Life Style Questionnaire. SP was associated with internalising, whereas SR was associated with externalising and internalising. There were a number of significant interactions between SR and family factors in predicting problem behaviours, no interactions with SP were found. For externalising, there were significant moderating effects of urbanisation, neighbourhood safety, family type, parent’s education and family cohesion. For Internalising, there were significant moderating effects of family type, parent’s occupation, family violence and monitoring. For impact on everyday life; there were significant moderating effects of urbanisation, gender, type of family, family aggression, parenting and family cohesion on Impact in everyday life.

Using profiling to support first-year university students
Juan-Claude Lemmens University of Pretoria, South Africa
The Student Academic Readiness Survey© (STARS) is a low-stakes, self-report survey measuring non-cognitive variables for the purposes of student development and psycho-social support. The intention of the survey institutionally, is to address the needs of individual students and to provide early warning of potentially ‘at-risk’ students, so that interventions can be planned for retention and success. The STARS was developed at the University of Pretoria over a number of years and forms part of a first-year retention and success project that was initiated in 2010. The STARS is administered to first-year students during the start of the academic year and ‘at-risk’ students are short listed for a peer mentorship programme. The data of 6062 students from the 2010 and 4252 students from the 2011 student cohort was analysed with a Rasch model to determine the psychometric properties of the survey. The Rasch analysis is a one-parameter item response theory model that enables one to construct unidimensional measures. Analyses of the constructs show that the survey is reliable and valid. Regression analyses also show that three constructs in particular are predictive of academic achievement, namely, self-efficacy, engagement and test-taking skills. These constructs can therefore be used as part of an early warning system to identify students who are at risk for poor academic achievement. Other constructs, such as financial and family support information can be used qualitatively in student support and development initiatives.

Measurement equivalence of Internet-based testing and paper-and-pencil testing: Illustrated with cross-mode repeated measures of five-factor model
Yuhui Li Renmin University of China, China
The merging and flourishing of Internet-based testing brought about advantages and potential, but also

reducing obsessive compulsive symptoms were 1/88 (p ≤ .001).
led to with disadvantages and concerns. From the perspective of psychometrics, the focus is the reliability, validity and measurement equivalence/in-variance (ME/I) between internet-based testing (IBT) and paper-and-pencil testing (PPT). The data was collected from a counterbalance within-subject design during two months. Half of the original sample using computerized assistant sampling technique first completed via IBT and then mailed PPT, while the other half reversed the administering order. The final analysis was based on 169 valid cases with heterogeneous demographic background. The Chinese version of NEO-FFI was used. In the framework of CTT and CFA, ME/I analysis was conducted respectively. In the CTT, differences in means, deviation, kurtosis, and skewness were significant in some indicators and scales. The alpha reliabilities and inter-correlation of five subscales in IBT and PPT were also compared, and found one significant correlation difference. The congruence coefficients were calculated after target rotation and indicated factorial structure equivalence. In the CFA, sequences of nesting constrained models were specified to examine cross-mode ME/I, and found four loadings and three intercepts two factor covariance were significant difference between two modes. The results were most convergent between these two approaches. All the results in general support the Internet version of NEO-FFI in its equivalence to the paper-and-pencil version. In the conclusion, the limitations and issues for future research about cross-mode ME/I were discussed.

The influencing of school conditions and students’ personal factors on their academic performance: A multi-linear model analysis in an large-scale test

Meijuan Li Beijing Academy of Educational, China; Yongmei Zhang; Yi Tian; Yi Hao

This study examines the influence of school conditions and students’ personal factors on their academic performance for fifth-graders and eighth-graders. Through a multilevel analysis, it found that schools’ location significantly influenced fifth-grade students’ academic performance, but did not influence eighth-grade students’ performance. The school sizes also influenced fifth-grade students’ academic performance. More specifically, fifth-graders in large size schools had better academic performance than those in small schools. However, the school size had no impact on eighth-grade students’ academic records. The proportion of non-local students only significantly influenced eighth-grade students’ academic performance. Personal factors such as gender, whether the student was an only-child or not, time for homework, learning styles, learning pressure, and self-education expectations all influenced fifth-grade students’ academic performance significantly. Compared to the fifth-grade students, the eighth-grade students showed similar patterns but were not influenced by how many children were in students’ families.

Examining rater effects in China civil servant candidate writing performance assessment

Yingwu Li Renmin University of China, China; Qian Ye

Although writing tests have a long history in large scale civil servant candidate assessment, they have received extremely limited attention within the recent personnel selection literature in China. This study explores the potential of applying two measurement approaches (Generalisability theory and Item Response Theory) in the analysis of data from writing tests for national civil servant candidates, and apply Generalisability Theory (GTM) methodology to analyse the total variance of the raters and items macroscopically, and build on the many-facet Rasch measurement (MFRM) methodology. The focus was on rater main effects as well as 2- and 3-way interactions between raters and the other facets involved, that is, examinees, rating criteria, and tasks. Another goal was to investigate differential rater functioning related to examinee gender. Results based on GT showed that an acceptable amount of variance component was attributed to candidate ability. Results based on MFRM showed that raters differed in the severity with which they rated candidates and were fairly consistent in their ratings. These findings have implications for controlling and assuring the psychometric quality of the China National Civil Servant Personnel System.

The underlying mechanisms of emotion regulation affecting the decision making process

Yingwu Li Renmin University of China, China

Recently, the constructive influence of emotion on the cognitive processes, especially emotion affecting decision-making, attracts the focus of researchers, and a variety of emotion and decision-making related theories emerged. This paper clarifies the latest theories of emotion and decision-making focused on the underlying mechanisms, experimental paradigms, and predicts developing trends, while provides a new research perspective and experimental method for researchers. The main results and conclusions as follows: Positive emotion and negative emotion have different effects on decision making; individuals do probability decision making with positive emotion, but improbability decision making with negative emotion.

Factorial validity and consistency of brief symptom inventory across occupational groups in China

Chaoping Li Renmin University of China, China

Data from 319 employees was collected to validate the Chinese version of the Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI). EFA analysis replicated the same nine-factor structure after five items were dropped. 824 samples were then obtained from three occupation groups: teachers, policemen and manufacturing enterprise employees. Both separate CFA analyses of different occupations and combined analyses showed that the original nine-factor model clearly better had a fit than other alternative models. Alpha coefficients for all nine subscales were above .70. The results support that BSI provides a suitable measurement to assess psychological symptoms across a diversity of professions in China.

A study on the relations between self-confidence personality and mental health of university students

Che Lijin USST, China

The self-confidence study conducted in China is a new research theme and one of the important psychological research fields. The paper explored the relationship between mental health and self-confidence personality. Findings showed that the dimensions of self-confidence personality and mental health reflected extremely significant correlations. The personality characteristic of self-confidence had a tremendous effect on the formation of a healthy personality. The student’s self-confidence could predict individual mental health obviously if the overall confidence was better. There was a phenomenal difference of various self-confidence groups on healthy personality. The higher scores they got in self-confidence, the better and healthier personality they had. Improving self-confidence is good for raising healthy personality levels. Finally, the results are discussed and accordingly recommendations are put forward.

A study on psychological education mechanism of college students’ entrepreneurship

Che Lijin USST, China

This subject aims to explore and study current university students’ entrepreneurship psychology present situation and education mechanism. Expanding the specific random sampling survey among universities in Shanghai, through literature review, questionnaires, interviews and other research methods combined. In order to reveal the contemporary university students’ entrepreneurship present situation and the existence question, combined with the corresponding regulations and policies with the state, we put forward effective countermeasures and propose specific measures to improve university students’ entrepreneurship level and success rate. Earnestly alleviating the employment pressure on college students, effectively promoting various types of college students’ good start on their own businesses and innovative development of the whole society. This issue has certain theoretical significance and practical value.

Re-test of pay satisfaction questionnaire: CFA and EFA

Bangcheng Liu Shanghai Jiao Tong University, China; Jingqiu Chen; Ningyu Tang

The Pay satisfaction questionnaire (PSQ) developed by Heneman and Schwab (1985) is currently a popular tool to estimate pay satisfaction. Unfortunately, since 20 years ago, there have been arguments about the structure of PSQ. There has been no consistency to the dimensions of PSQ ranged from 2 to 5. Moreover, most of the studies had been from the Western and few from the Chinese context. The study tried to re-test the structure of PSQ in China. A survey of 195 Masters students in human resource management, this study found the three-factor model is a better fit than the original four-factor model although the original four-factor model is supported with the help of confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) and exploratory factor analysis (EFA) technique.

Construction of the South African version of the fear survey schedule for children

Helene Loxton Stellenbosch University, South Africa; Kathe Burkhardt Stellenbosch University, South Africa; Thomas Olleandick

Fears are a normal part of development but excessive fears may interfere with daily functioning and
may reflect serious anxiety problems. The Fear Survey Schedule for Children-Revised (FSSC-R) (Ollendick, 1983), an 80-item self-report instrument, has been widely used to assess the content, number, level and pattern of fear. This instrument however has not been adapted to the South African context. The aim of the present study was to address this by means of a two-phase investigation in order to develop a South African version of the FSSC-R. During phase I semi-structured interviews were conducted with 646 middle childhood students. The qualitative data from the interviews were used to identify and construct additional items, which were added to the existing 80-item FSSC-R. The adapted scale which consisted of 97 items was administered to 646 middle childhood students during phase II. After further psychometric considerations the final version of the South African scale consisted of 74 items and demonstrated good internal consistency (α = 0.97). The factor structure was explored by means of principal factor analysis with varimax rotation. The five factor solution was found to be the best conceptual fit. The five factors are: Fear of death and danger, Fear of the unknown, Fear of small animals and threats to self, Fear of large animals and Situational fears. The adapted scale is referred to as the FSSC-SA. Implications of the study’s results in the South African context will be discussed.

Modification and extension of hierarchical consistency index

Mengmeng Mao College of Education, Nan Chang, China; Shuliang Ding

Cui and Leighton (2009) proposed the hierarchical consistency index (HCI) to detect the fitness of an examinee’s observed response pattern (ORP) to an expected response pattern (ERP) as person fit index. HCI is not defined well in the sense that when an examinee mastered an attribute only and there is an item with the same attribute in the test, HCI could not be computed for the number of comparisons being zero, hence the denominator of HCI being zero. The item ‘j’ is said to be a father-item of item ‘h’ (or ‘h’ is a son-item of ‘j’). This means that all of the attributes in item ‘h’ is a subset of the attributes included in item ‘j’. HCI detects the misfit in the response to the father-item correctly, and to the son-items wrongly, or slipping appears only. And it leaves out of account being wrong about responses to the ‘son’-items and correct about responses to the ‘father’ item(s) (it means guessing). Modification and extension of HCI (named as MHCI) are proposed. The denominator of MHCI can’t be zero and MHCI detects the slipping and guessing simultaneously. The performance detecting misfit of HCI and MHCI has been judged in the simulation research, the results indicate that MHCI is meaningful and intuitive. For example, there are 4 attributes with linear hierarchy structure and 2 ORPs X1 = (0100) and X2 = (0011), HCl(X1) = HCl(X2), and MHCl(X1) = MHCl(X2).

A Rasch approach to construct development of a goal achievement measure

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The investigation of the construct ‘goal achievement’ is made against the background of a conceptual discussion of goal theory and an empirical investigation of a psychometric goal instrument. Goal theory is briefly discussed in terms of goal setting and goal orientation research. Goal orientation theory makes a distinction between performance and learning goals both of which has an approach or avoidance dimension. The relationship between goal setting and goal orientation is further explored in terms of the role of self-efficacy that figures prominently in the work of Bandura. The resulting taxonomy of goal achievement is then investigated in the analysis of a goal instrument applied to a sample of 1745 persons from diverse backgrounds studying at various institutions. A principle component analysis (PCA) was done on the raw scores, but was followed up with a Rasch dimensionality analysis using PCA of standardised residuals, which gave a better picture of the functioning of items and subsequent components. Further Rasch analysis included item fit analysis and rating scale performance evaluation. The resulting dimensions, namely, pathway, goal setting efficacy, resilience, optimism, agency, absence of state despair, and external locus of control is compared to the conceptual taxonomy discussed above.

A comparison of item exposure methods in computerised adaptive testing

Li Ming-Yong South China Normal University, China; Xiaozhu Jian; Min-Qiang Zhang

This study compared three item exposure control algorithms – the McBride-Martin method (shorted as MM), Restricted method (shorted as RT) and Item Eligibility method (shorted as IE), using the Monte Carlo simulation approach with Maximum Information Item Select Method without controls as compared to base level in computerised adaptive testing. Both advantages and disadvantages of these three algorithms were discussed focusing on RMSE and bias, standard error of examinees’ ability estimated value, test overlap rate, the utilisation rate of item bank, observed maximum exposure rates and proportion of items with exposure over. Results showed that none of these three performs well in terms of all these seven indices at the same time. Therefore, some changes were given to the ability estimation method, the allowed maximum of the exposure rate, item banks and test length respectively, to see the following impacts on the improvement of these three methods under a two parameters logistic model. Conclusions were as follows: (1) Considering all seven indices, the IE method was the most satisfying one but still not perfect, for the IE method doesn’t have a favourable utilisation of item bank. It has an effect on the items with high exposure rate, but has nothing to do with the ones with at low and zero exposure rates. Moreover, a clear trade-off was found in all these methods. In other words, the greater the emphasis given on exposure control, the greater the costs of the measurement accuracy achieved. (2) The changes in this study do perform better to a certain extent. But regretfully it doesn’t put the results better essentially. That is, there is still a trade-off effect in all these algorithms.

Subjective well-being scale: Construction of scales and preliminary tests of reliability and validity

Wen Mo Hunan Normal University, China; Lan Hong; Shitong Li; Yunshi Peng; Shun Peng

Subjective well-being is the presence of positive affect and the absence of negative affect on the
to the overall assessment of the quality of life according to the individual custom criteria. It is an emotional state of the individual’s awareness that their needs are met and their ideals realised. It is a complex, multi-level mental state formed by the interaction of need (including the motivation, desire, interest), cognitive, emotional and other psychological factors. This paper compiled a Subjective well-being Scale (SWBS) for Chinese people, based on the analysis of theory dimensions of subjective well-being and Maslow’s Hierarchy of Needs. The SWBS includes three scales: Survival Subjective well-being Scale, Expand Subjective well-being Scale, and Transcendence Subjective well-being Scale. Both theoretical and empirical approaches were adopted in the present thesis, yielding the following findings: (1) After 2 preliminary studies, the SWBS was administered to 962 individuals. Exploratory factor analysis of the SWBS yielded three 3-factor solutions. (2) Subsequently, an independent sample of 996 individuals completed the SWBS. Confirmatory factor analysis revealed good model fit, and test-retest reliability was very good, with good reliability and validity.

The development of the junior officers core competencies system

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The role of military organisations in serving humanity through peacekeeping, observing and such integrative missions cannot be underestimated. Identification of the most important core competencies and dimensions for the different leadership and management levels and dispensations in the military, would be a step towards the development of tools that could be used in career management and decision-making throughout the employment process of military practitioners. The purpose of this study was to identify valid and reliable dimensions/variables for the development of the Junior Military Officers Core Competency System. The research sample consisted of 111 participants. They were asked to rate the importance of 23 items derived from the current performance appraisal, the organisational values and the individual values of the organisation. The intercorrelation matrix of the 23 items was subjected to a principal factor analysis and rotated by means of the varimax rotation to identify the substructures in the data matrix. The Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) measure of sampling adequacy and Bartlett’s test of sphericity confirmed that the properties of the item scores were suitable for factor analysis. The analysis yielded a five factor solution. It was concluded that these five dimensions could serve as the building blocks for most employment decisions regarding junior military officers. This study should contribute to better decision-making in career management and in making organisational entry, personnel development and retaining decisions for junior military officers.

Development and psychometric evaluation of a managerial decision making self-efficacy questionnaire (mdmsq)

Willem Myburgh Psy metric, South Africa; Mark Brownlee; Cheryl Foxcroft

There have been few efforts to conceptualise and measure managerial decision making self-efficacy.
beliefs as a construct. The present research describes the design and development of the Managerial Decision Making Self-Efficacy Questionnaire (MDMSEQ) and provides empirical evidence on the construct coverage, content and construct validity of the MDMSEQ as a multi-dimensional construct. The results of two studies involving 321 experienced managers evidenced a multi-dimensional structure and demonstrated respectable sub-scale internal consistencies for the MDMSEQ. Further validation of these experiences, coupled with analysis of assessment data collected for various projects, assists organisations in identifying ways to optimise their selection of graduates in the future. Taken together, this learning is beneficial from both an organisational and candidate perspective. Through rigorous and scientific-based hurdle approaches, incorporating various screening-out and selecting-in assessment tools, organisations are able to appoint high quality candidates (Burke, 2011; Neilson & Olivier, 2011). By analysing assessment data and different recruitment processes it can be determined which screening and assessment tools add value in selecting the best calibre candidates, and which tools can be omitted or replaced. Experience with managing graduate recruitment projects also allows for a clearer understanding of what forms of communication and what selection processes attract graduates and keep them interested and engaged in the recruitment process. The analysis of results across various graduate recruitment processes allow confirmation that the assessments used in hurdle-processes add value in allowing organisations to screen down applications and select in good-quality candidates. In addition the assessment results provide an organisation with information on their potential future talent pipeline and leaders. Through considering what an organisation requires from a leadership perspective then mapping this to the assessment results of the graduates, clear strengths and development areas can be focused on to assist in de-risking the business and ensuring a healthy talent pipeline.

The use of assessments to enhance the selection of graduates in emerging markets

Ceridwen Neilson SHL South Africa, South Africa

The objective of this presentation is to share experiences in using assessments to select graduates into leading organisations in emerging markets. The consolidation of these experiences, coupled with analysis of assessment data collected for various projects, assists organisations in identifying ways to optimise their selection of graduates in the future. Taken together, this learning is beneficial from both an organisational and candidate perspective. Through rigorous and scientific-based hurdle approaches, incorporating various screening-out and selecting-in assessment tools, organisations are able to appoint high quality candidates (Burke, 2011; Neilson & Olivier, 2011). By analysing assessment data and different recruitment processes it can be determined which screening and assessment tools add value in selecting the best calibre candidates, and which tools can be omitted or replaced. Experience with managing graduate recruitment projects also allows for a clearer understanding of what forms of communication and what selection processes attract graduates and keep them interested and engaged in the recruitment process. The analysis of results across various graduate recruitment processes allow confirmation that the assessments used in hurdle-processes add value in allowing organisations to screen down applications and select in good-quality candidates. In addition the assessment results provide an organisation with information on their potential future talent pipeline and leaders. Through considering what an organisation requires from a leadership perspective then mapping this to the assessment results of the graduates, clear strengths and development areas can be focused on to assist in de-risking the business and ensuring a healthy talent pipeline.

Evaluating the usefulness of psychological assessment of clergy applicants

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This paper presents a review of psychological assessment of clergy applicants from the viewpoint of the usefulness of the assessments. A new, three-way model for evaluating the usefulness of the assessments is suggested. Psychological assessment is nowadays used in recruitment in many professions. Churches are increasingly applying tests to screen their clergy applicants. Early on, the assessments were aimed at discarding unfit candidates. Nowadays, the focus is more on selecting those persons who will best succeed in the job. The assessment methods vary greatly from region to region. Research on the assessments has been rather varied. Nation wide samples are difficult to obtain, and only a few follow up studies have been conducted. The usefulness of the psychological assessment of clergy is poorly known. First, studies have not been undertaken to establish whether these assessments are considered useful by the applicants or by the recruiting dioceses. In other words, the subjective experience of usefulness has been overlooked. Secondly, the ability of the assessments to predict future work performance and occupational well-being is not fully understood. At the same time, clergy burnout and other occupational health problems are a growing concern worldwide. Knowing the connections between assessment results and future occupational well-being issues would help with prevention and early intervention. A new, three-way model to evaluate the usefulness of psychological assessment of clergy applicants is presented. The model will be tested on a Finnish sample in the following studies by the author.

International status of test development and use with children and youth

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The development and use of tests may constitute psychology’s most important technical contribution to the behavioural sciences. The level of test development and use differs considerably internationally. The current status of test development and use with respect to children and youth will be reviewed. The following four questions also will be discussed: How did we reach an advanced level of development in some countries and not others? What qualities are needed to attain this development in other countries? What changes are occurring to which tests need to respond? Thus, what changes in test development and use are needed to be on the cutting edge of our profession?

What can we learn from aggregating assessment results? A case study

Danie Oosthuizen SHL South Africa, South Africa

Assessment practitioners sometimes struggle to convince key decision-makers of the added value assessment results can offer in an organisational context. Assessment outcomes are often only used to take short-term decisions: for example, once a candidate has been appointed the results are filed and never used again. However, if assessment results are aggregated to create a project- or organisation-wide view, the information can be used for a number of additional applications (e.g. illustrating business outcomes and ROI through validation studies, trend analyses and comparing the organisation’s own talent to external benchmarks). The purpose of this paper is to reflect on a large-scale assessment project (N=1,367) that was undertaken for an organisation in the financial industry, and to examine how aggregated information may be used to create a better understanding of the bench-strength of a group. The paper will provide a short background to the assessment project, a brief description of the assessments administered and process followed, a group-level view of the assessment results and a summary of the qualitative feedback received on the value-added benefits of reviewing the assessment results in their aggregated form. The paper will also focus on additional utilisation of how such results can be utilised to conduct business outcome studies and benchmark comparisons. Delegates will gain insight on how aggregated assessment results were used in this case, and how they can be used to create additional value and benefits over and above individual assessment outcomes.

An assessment of the psycho-social classroom environment perceptions of students and teachers in mathematics

Ifyeinwa Osegbo Nwofor Oriso College of Education, Nigeria

Two mathematics classroom environment instruments—the mathematics classroom environment scale (MCES) and the individualized mathematics classroom environment questionnaire (IMCEQ)—each having three forms (Osegbo, 2005) were used to establish the perception profiles of students and teachers in mathematics classrooms in Anambra State, Nigeria with a view to improving the present state of secondary school classroom environments in mathematics. To guide the study, three research questions and twelve hypotheses were formulated and tested. The research questions sought to establish whether there are differences in the perception profiles of teachers and students with regard to the MCES and IMCEQ. The hypotheses on the other hand sought to establish whether: (a) The MCES and IMCEQ are capable of differentiating among student in terms of their sexes, location and class level. (b) There are significant differences in the forms of MCES, and IMCEQ with regards to student’s perceptions. (c)
Differences in students’ and teachers’ perceptions of the actual classroom environments. Questionnaires were used to collect data from 1039 students and 45 teachers. A combination of descriptive survey and ex-post facto research designs were used to obtain data from students and teachers in the actual and preferred forms of the instruments. Means standard deviations, multiple analysis of variance and t-test analysis were used to analyse data at a significant level of .05.

**Predictive validity of biodata items generated from personnel files**

Lu Shan Pan; Chinese Academy of Personnel Science, China; Wei Fan

Although biodata has been shown to be one of the best predictors of employee performance and turnover, the problem of it’s being susceptible to faking remains unresolved. Rather than self-report data, relatively little research estimated the predictive validity of biodata by gathering the data from objective life experience. In this paper, 97 items of biographical information was generated from personnel files which form part of the national personnel management system in china. Personnel files were targeted to aspects of five life experiences (personal information, background, education, training and work experiences). 107 personnel files of financial professionals and 103 personnel files of automotive engineers were coded. The degree of item validity was associated with salary growth and promotion rate which were also gathered from the records of personnel files. Results indicated that the factor structure of these items was different from that of non-valid items. The factor structure is a complex structure biographical professional and automotive engineers was also compared. Implications for the construction of biodata forms and the limitations of the study are discussed.

**The improved maximum priority index method for balancing attribute coverage in cognitive diagnostic computerized adaptive testing**

Yirao Pan; Jiangxi Normal University, China; Shuang Ding; Wenyi Wang

Cheng (2007) proposed maximum prior index (MPI) method for content balancing in a traditional CAT and Cheng (2010) extended to the modified maximum global discrimination index (MMGDI) method for cognitive diagnostic computerized adaptive testing (CD-CAT). But priority index in MPI or the attribute-balancing index in MMGDI tends to choose those items with less constraints (e.g. contents or attributes) because the index of the gap from the lower (upper) bound is not greater than one. To overcome these disadvantages, the improved maximum priority index (IMPI) is proposed by redefining the base in the exponential expression of MPI in this study. Considering the combination of balancing attribute coverage with the similarity of any two attribute patterns, the IMPI turns to another item selection method called MGCDI for CD-CAT. MGCDI benefits an item in two aspects: The recovering of attributes and better performance in similar attribute patterns. Compared with MMGDI and MGCDI, results of Monte Carlo simulation indicate that MGCDI is of higher pattern match ratio and marginal match rate than MMGDI and performs as well as MMGDI in balancing attribute coverage. Furthermore, we also attempt to incorporate the IMPI into other item selection strategies for CD-CAT, such as Kullback-Leibler strategy, Shannon entropy strategy and so on. Future research will explore the applications and advantages of using IMPI for test construction using cognitively diagnostic assessment.

**The usefulness of alternative true-false test formats on assessing skill acquisition**

Richard Perlow; University of Lethbridge, Canada; Lori Kopp

One of the ways to assess the usefulness of job-related training programs is to measure trainee learning. One way to assess trainee learning and skill acquisition is through true-false tests, particularly when the use of multiple-choice questions is suboptimal. However, the use of true-false measures is controversial and there is disagreement on the value of measuring learning using that method. One major criticism of true-false measures that critics often mention is that guessing markedly inflates test scores thereby reducing the validity of inferences of those scores. There is some research examining the usefulness of modifying true-false tests as a way to improve the psychometric properties of the scores the test yields. Unfortunately, the research that we found typically involved correlating true-false test scores with other paper-and-pencil measures. In this paper, we describe and evaluate a method used to reduce the effects of guessing on true-false test performance. Specifically, we examine the relation of scores from both traditional and the modified true-false formats to non-paper-and-pencil performance indices that require knowledge application. Participants completed a true-false test assessing job allocation decisions and motivational knowledge before and after performing a complex simulation. Results show that a true-false test incorporating confidence ratings in the scoring algorithm is a useful predictor of complex skill acquisition but it is no more related to performance than the traditional true-false format.

**Standardisation and psychometric investigation of the Emotional Quotient Inventory 2.0 in South Africa**

Martinnette Pienaar; Jopie van Rooyen and Partners, South Africa; Casper van Zyl; Jopie van Rooyen and Partners, South Africa

South Africa has a diverse society when compared to other countries with more homogenous populations. This presents unique challenges when making use of psychometric assessments, and it is thus vital to ensure that imported instruments are appropriate for local use. The revised version of the Emotional Quotient Inventory (EQ-i) was released in 2011. In order to ensure the appropriateness of use of the EQ-i version 2.0 in South Africa, we conducted a standardisation study. The objective of this study was to examine the psychometric functioning of the EQ-i 2.0 in the South African context to standardise the assessment for use in South Africa. The norm sample of approximately 1500 respondents was stratified according to South African census data to ensure a close representation of the working population in South Africa. We conducted ANOVA to determine whether any trends existed across gender, age, and ethnic groups which may require separate norms to be developed. Construct validity was examined by means of exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis. The results were compared to those obtained in North American samples. Item response theory analyses further supported the construct validity of the EQ-i 2.0 scales. IRT techniques were also used to investigate each of the scales for differential item functioning (DIF) which may result in scale level bias if undetected. The data collection process and results of the data analysis will be discussed, along with implications for the continued use of the EQ-i 2.0 in South Africa.

**The future of assessment**

Marethia Prinsloo; Magellan Consulting Pty Ltd, South Africa

The challenges facing psychometric assessment and potential methodological adaptations to addressing these challenges are discussed. Given the dynamic complexity, integrated and contextualised nature of human functioning, in addition to the challenge of dynamic complexity. The "additive approach" characterising current holistic psychometric practice is bound to be replaced by the emergence of integrated assessment techniques. Operational mechanisms and catalysts related to the impact of collective consciousness and contextual factors on individual functioning are discussed. Ethical considerations aimed at benefiting the individual, the organisation and society as a whole as well as the role of the internet to spread the benefits of assessment to a wide audience, are addressed. An emphasis on wisdom, intuition, integrity and related psychometric concepts may be required to accommodate factors linked to the evolution of consciousness. A further challenge is posed by the measurement of the effectiveness of measurement techniques. Traditional psychometric practice relying on ability tests and personality questionnaires is bound to be replaced by integrated, modelling techniques that are electronically delivered.

**The suitability of the Suffolk Reading Scale (2) for South African primary school learners**

Maria Ramaahlo; Vaal University of Technology, South Africa

The field of psychometrics in South Africa faces many challenges. Imported assessments pose various biases to South Africa’s multilingual and multicultural situations, hence the need for test adaptation. The Suffolk Reading Scale (2) (SRS2) is an English proficiency assessment that measures reading comprehension. English, being the language of learning and teaching in most South African schools, makes the SRS2 a significant gain to practitioners and the field of psychometrics. Consequently, this research aimed to narrow the gap in this area of knowledge by evaluating the applicability of the SRS2 as a measure of reading comprehension for South African learners. The study also intended to compare learners speaking English as a first language with...
those who speak it as an additional language on reading comprehension. Primary school learners in Kwa-Zulu Natal were administered the SRS2. Of the 338 participants, 51.9 percent (n=140) of the sample were female, and 48.1 percent (n=130) were male. Sixty-six percent (n=164) of the participants spoke English as an Additional Language (EAL), while thirty-four percent (n=83) spoke English as a first language (EFL). Results indicated a significant difference in performance between EFL and EAL learners, whereby EAL learners performed lower than EFL learners on reading comprehension. The SRS2 proved to have an acceptable internal consistency; however, questions of bias do arise.

Factor-structure of the temperament and character inventory in data of South African and Swedish police trainees

Joerg Richter Center for Child and Adolescent, Norway; Lars Erik Louritz; Deon Melling; Elizabeth du Preez; Nofija Cassimjee; Mehdi Ghazinour; Marethe Vos

The Temperament and Character Inventory (TCI, 9th version) is a 240-item self-report questionnaire developed in the US to measure the four temperaments (novelty seeking – NS, harm avoidance - HA, reward dependence - RD, persistence - PS) and the three character domains (self-directedness, cooperativeness - CO, self-transcendence - ST) based on Cloninger’s psychobiological personality theory. The theory assumes that temperament traits are mainly genetically determined, while character traits are mainly determined by socialisation. However, personality is developed by an enduring interaction between all domains as well as with the environment throughout a lifespan. Cross-cultural equivalence of the TCI’s factor structure could be demonstrated between the US, Swedish and German normative data by procrustes rotation method (Richter, Brändström, & Przybeck, 1999). 1145 black and coloured South African and 103 Swedish police trainees were investigated by the TCI upon entry to training. The individuals of both samples showed, on average, higher scores on SD and lower scores on HA than samples from the general population. Results from comparisons of the factor structure by procrustes rotation method and by CFA’s will be presented. We hypothesise that the factor structure of the TCI is equivalent in the data from both countries, South Africa and Sweden, but mean scores significantly differ on all seven personality domains.

An item and construct bias analysis of two language versions of a verbal analogies scale

Rizwana Roomaney South Africa

The Woodcock Muñoz Language Survey (WMLS) is a test of cognitive academic language proficiency that has been adapted from English into isiXhosa. This study was primarily concerned with the Verbal Analogies (VA) scale of the WMLS and aimed to cross-validate previous research on the two language versions of the scale and improve on methodological issues by employing matched groups. The study employed a monolingual matched-two group design consisting of 150 mainly English speaking and 149 mainly isiXhosa learners in grades 6 and 7. This study had two sub aims. The first was to investigate item bias by identifying DIF items in the VA scale across the isiXhosa and English by conducting a logistic regression and Mantel-Haenszel procedure. Five items were identified by both techniques as DIF. The second sub aim was to evaluate construct equivalence between the isiXhosa and English versions of the VA scale by conducting a factor analysis on the tests after removal of DIF items. Two factors were requested during the factor analysis. The first factor displayed significant loadings across both language versions and was identified as a stable factor. The second factor was stable for the English version but not for the isiXhosa version. Results were confirmed by the Tucker’s phi and scatter plot. It was therefore concluded that factor one is structurally equivalent across the two language versions but that factor two was not structurally equivalent. Therefore the detection and removal of DIF items did not result in structural equivalence being established.

Male gender preference: Is a risk factor for antenatal depression

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Depression is one of the major morbidities that affect many women during ante- and postpartum periods. There are many risk factors that many women experienced and thereby became susceptible to depression. One of those items is male preference, especially in Asian women where most families desire a male child. This is a cross-sectional study of 2300 women in three cities (Naghadeh, Mahabad, Sardasht) who attended routine antenatal appointments and during the study period self-completed a questionnaire. The first part investigated socio-demographic, cultural and other possible risk factors, including gender preference. The second part comprised the Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale (EPDS). EPDS scores greater than or equal to 13 indicate probable depression. The prevalence of depression was 32.1%. Maternal male gender preference was common and was associated with depression. Family male gender preference, unplanned pregnancy, a history of depression and feeling anxious in pregnancy were associated with an increased likelihood of depression, while support from family and friends, being satisfied with pregnancy and being multiparous were associated with a reduced likelihood of depression. It was concluded that the rate of antenatal depression was very high in women and male preference was a risk factor in this population. On the other hand, antenatal depression was the strongest predictor for parenting stress. Recognizing risk factors play a vital role, especially for different ethnic groups.

Evaluation of the effects of life skills training on male and female students’ stress

Hosein Sadeghi University of Isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran; Mohammad Reza Abedi; Hosein Sadeghi; Ahmad Sadeghi

The purpose of this study was to determine the effects of life skills training on male and female students’ stress in an Isfahan University. The statistical population of this research includes University of Isfahan students enrolled at the university during 2010–2011. From this population, 108 persons were selected using a stratified random sample method and they were placed in experimental and control groups. In this research, the variety of life skills questionnaire and the stress of student life questionnaire were used to collect data. This is an experimental study with a pretest posttest and control group. Data were analysed using software (SPSS16) and methods of descriptive and inferential statistics. The results show that life skills training can reduce students’ stress. Also, life skills training to students in enhancing their life skills improved all types of skills, with only the creativity skills being rejected. Gender influence in self-awareness skills, empathy, interpersonal relationships and problem solving in general was significant, and in all cases (life skills) girls were more educated.

Tests made in Germany: International use of psychological tests from the German-speaking countries

Naescher Saskia ZPID, Germany; Gabriel Schui; Guenter Krampen

The internationalisation of psychology has led to an increasing anglicisation of psychological publications from German-speaking countries. It is analysed whether this also led to a growing number of psychological tests originally developed in the German language, which are subsequently translated into English. Furthermore, it is examined whether such a tendency increased or decreased the number of tests from German-speaking countries (in comparison to tests of Anglo-American origin) employed in German and Anglo-American research studies. To investigate these aspects, bibliometric data of psychological tests developed in German-speaking countries since the 1950s are presented. The application of tests in German versus Anglo-American empirical research is analysed using data from the German reference database PSYNDEX (containing psychological publications from authors from German-speaking countries) and the American reference database PsycINFO (international coverage with a strong Anglo-American bias). Time series analyses compare the number of German and Anglo-American test developments used in German and Anglo-American publications between 1950 and 2010. Further bibliometric data concerning differences between tests originating from German and Anglo-American countries are analysed according to subject classification. Results suggest a strong influence of the original language on test utilisation and highlight the significance of enhancing the visibility of German test developments in the English-speaking countries.

Development in an academic environment of a web-based test-manager with non-copy-righted psychological tests

Mark Schitette Katholisch-Ghent University, Belgium; John- ny R.J. Fontaine; Marc Covents

The main goal of this project at Ghent University (Belgium) is to develop an on-line test-manager which offers psychology students and our academic staff a tool to facilitate the inclusion of non-copy-righted psychological assessment instruments in their research. Often these instruments are poorly known and underused. Within this initiative both research and practice are included. Practitioners get access to many useful tests, and clients/patients are more likely to be assessed with specifically tailored ones. At the same time researchers can use the responses for
scientific research and for improving the quality of psychological tests. The system has been in operation for a year, and a first evaluation is possible. We have already more than one hundred users and more than one hundred instruments in the system, running completely on open source software. Pro and cons, ethical and technical questions are discussed.

How intelligence facets relate to admission test scores and predict academic success

Johannes Schult, University of Konstanz, Germany; Franziska Fischer; Benedikt Hell

The aim of this study is to explore how intelligence facets that are crucial for academic success are mapped in tests of scholastic aptitude. We assess the differential influence of verbal, numeric, and figural ability separately for economics students and science students. Differential validity regarding gender within each field of study is also investigated. The data from 619 freshman students from two German universities include intelligence test scores (IST2000R) and academic aptitude test scores - both collected during the first weeks of college - as well as subsequent grades from the first year in college. Using structural equation models, we compare the direct influence of each intelligence facet on academic performance with the indirect effects mediated by academic aptitude test scores. Numeric abilities play an important role in the admission test’s predictive power. They also tend to have incremental validity over the aptitude test scores. Verbal abilities are important in science admission tests and science grades, but not in economics, where figural intelligence is a valid predictor for women’s academic success. In general, admission test scores have a larger predictive validity for women than for men. These findings highlight the need for general admission tests that cover all relevant intelligence facets. Omitting a valid intelligence facet is only an option for customised tests and should be preceded by a needs assessment. Direct effects of verbal intelligence on science grades indicate that differential test validity may be due to an incomplete measurement of aptitude.

Working memory and intelligence quotient with academic achievement in female monolingual and bilingual

Abootaleb Seadatee Islamic Republic of Iran; Jonathan Abramowitz; Cynthia Bulk; Donald Baoum; Jennifer Kirby

The purpose of the current study is to investigate the relationship between working memory (WM), intelligence quotient and academic achievement in female monolingual (ML) and bilingual (BL) students. The information processing scale (IP)and Raven’s progressive matrix test (Rpm) were used as tests for the assessment of WM and intelligence quotient respectively. These tests were administered to 366 (183 ML and 183 BL) female high school students in grade three in Persian. In addition, the mean score of all final exams in the present academic year were used as a scale for the assessment of academic achievement. Pearson’s correlation coefficient and t-test methods were then performed to determine which group has better performance in the three variables. Based on the results, although there were a significant relationship between working memory and academic performance in both groups, this relationship in intelligence quotient between ML and BL students was not significant. Great linguistic experiences in the structural, semantic and phonology domains lets BL students outperform ML students in WM tasks and academic achievement, but this is not the case for intelligence.

The exploration of item selection strategy for cognitive diagnostic computerised adaptive testing

Zhiyong Shang Shenzhen Seaskyland Technologie, China; Shuliang Ding; Yan Liu; Wenyi Wang

The purpose of this paper is to construct a new and effective adaptive selection strategy for computerised adaptive testing for cognitive diagnosis based on the DINA model. The new method is designed as follows: First, before the test is administered, the item pool is partitioned to some sub-pools according to the attribute pattern contained in the items, and each subpool parameters (st,gt) are calculated by taking the mean of items parameters in the sub- pool. Secondly, let p(t) be the posterior distribution of knowledge state after h responses are observed, let f(t;ok;t) be a discrimination function (DF) and it is defined below, let g(t=1)=1∑i;p(αi)*p(dok;h+1)*f(αi;ok;h) be the expected DF (EDF). Thirdly, the new method selects the t-th sub-pool if t maximises EDF and selects (h+1)-th item randomly from the sub-pool as the next item. To define DF, consider (st,gt) and any pair of knowledge states (ui, uk). There are 4 possible expected item response (EIR) vectors. If EIRs are not the same, let f(t,ok)=1-(st+gt)/2, otherwise record zero. When compared to selection strategies of random or Kullback-Leibler or Shannon Entropy with EDF, the simulation results show that the EDF is a significant improvement both in the measurement accuracy and the speed of item selection.

Trust behavior in a computerized investment game

Pet-Chun Shih Universidad Autonoma de Madrid, Spain; Alejandra Montoro; Eduardo Estrada; Agustin Martinez

The most common behavioral measure of trust is the Investment Game (Berg et al., 1995), where a sender and a receiver have to decide whether to invest their initial endowment on each other to gain the maximum profit. The aim of this study is to develop and validate a computerized version of the investment game in web setting. Two characteristics of this computerized task contribute to improve the quality and efficiency of research: it allows a higher control over the variables and a complete record of all actions. Three different performance conditions were carried out to (1) explore the psychometric properties of the measure; (2) compare the effect that positive and negative reciprocity has on trust behavior. The sample comprises 112 (82 females, 73.2%), whose age ranged from 17 to 52 years (M = 20.02, SD = 5.506). Internal consistency was good (α = .851) and the instrument showed convergent validity with other trust measures (r = .240, p < .05 with Yamagishi General Trust Scale and r = .331, p < .01 with NEOPI-FFI Agreeableness). A significant difference between positive (M = 5.192, SD = 21.364) and negative (M = 37.437, SD = 17.235) reciprocity conditions was found (F = 15.06, p < .001; partial η2 = .120). Results show that this instrument has good reliability and validity. Moreover, it allows conducting experimental research on trust behavior with a large number of subjects while overcoming time and space restrictions.

The use of the phonic inventories by eight teachers in Japari Remedial Centre: A case study

Sibongile Sibanyoni Witwatersrand University, South Africa

This research is a case study of the use of the Phonics Inventories at Japari Remedial Centre, Johannesburg. Eight teachers at the centre used the error profiles from this instrument to identify each learner’s specific area of difficulty in learning phonics. This study attempted to establish whether this information was useful for planning lessons, and whether this was an effective way of enhancing teaching strategies. The investigation was multimethod. Teacher rating scales and phonic error profiles from the learners’ assessment were used as data for the qualitative aspect of the study. Interview and focus group data were used as qualitative data to identify the teachers’ perspectives concerning the use of the Phonics Inventories in the school, as well as to interpret important trends in the data. These two forms of data were analyzed interpretively. Overall, this study indicated that the phonic error profiles were used by both teachers and reading therapists in the school as a way of focusing on specific areas of reading, spelling and written work in which particular learners were struggling, as well as for planning instruction for groups of learners with similar error profiles. In addition, they provided a useful basis for communication with individual learners and groups of learners concerning their learning needs, as well as between teachers and teachers, teachers and reading therapists, teachers and school HOD’s and administrators, and teachers and parents.

Animal behaviour research in India: Contributions to basic science and conservation biology

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Animal behaviour in India has been studied by zoologists and psychologists. Conservation biology has been researched by hard core conservation biologists and applied by the forest and wildlife managers. In recent years, behavioural ecology has become an independent discipline by itself. Whereas behavioural biologists have paid little attention to the conservation of species, conservation biologists have largely ignored the findings by behavioural biologists. I argue that behavioural ecology bridges the gap between behavioural biology and conservation biology. Animal behaviour research in India, on one hand, has contributed significantly to the basic science of evolution covering areas such as evolution of social systems, behavioural development, dominance systems, parental investment patterns, resource partitioning in sympatric species, social organisation, cognition, etc. On the other hand, a large body of research in animal behaviour in wild habitats as well as in the captive conditions of zoos has a direct application value for conservation and management of species, especially endangered species. Such research includes spatiotemporal distribution, male migration patterns, mate choice, resource utilisation patterns, enclosure designs, etc. In this talk, I will briefly summarise the above topics of research in India.
The development of the revised DINA model and its application
Lihong Song Jinxi Normal University, China; We-nyi Wong; Haigai Dai; Shuliang Ding
This study introduces a revised DINA (R-DINA) model by redefining the ideal response of the DINA model. The new cognitive diagnostic model relaxes the DINA model’s assumption of equal probability of success for all subjects lacking some attributes on an item. It describes the correct answer probability as consistently increasing as the number of task-relevant attributes the examinee masters increases and partitions the latent classes into \( k + 1 \) latent groups, where \( k \) represents the number of required attributes for correct response to item \( j \). A simulation study is conducted to compare the performance of the DINA model, the R-DINA model and the RUM. According to model selection criteria (e.g., AIC, BIC, DIC), classification accuracy of knowledge states and posterior predictive score distribution, the simulation results indicate that: (1) For data generated using the DINA model, the R-DINA model fits best while the results obtained by R-DINA and RUM are comparable, (2) for data generated using the R-DINA model or the RUM, the results by R-DINA and RUM are comparable and better than that of DINA, (3) in some situations, the R-DINA model could be considered an alternative simple model of the RUM. Moreover, the three models are used to analyse Tatsuoka’s fraction subtraction data. The results indicate that, according to model selection criteria and posterior predictive p-value of each item’s chi-square statistic, the R-DINA model and the RUM outperform the DINA model.

Assessment of prenatal psychological risk factors in Peruvian pregnant women by OB-GYNs using the ‘index Mum Screen’ Spanish validation for Latin America
Andria Spyridou University of Konstanz, Cyprus; Martina Ruf; Maggie Schauer; Thomas Elbert
The objective of the study was to validate the KINDEX Mum Screen in Spanish for Latin American language through the assessment of women living in Lima, Peru. The KINDEX Mum Screen is a German validated tool, designed to be administered during pregnancy, for the assessment of some of the main psycho-social developmental risk factors for the child. The KINDEX was translated, and back-translated, to Spanish, and adapted to language specifics in Latin America. A sample of 96 women were screened by gynaecologists and midwives working in a public Hospital serving a poor and crime-ridden area in Lima, Peru. A randomised subsample of 40 women were interviewed by a clinical psychologist with standardised instruments, like the PSS-14, M.I.N.I., PDS, HSCL-25. The results show that gynaecologists, midwives, clinicians and counsellors are able to assess valid information about existing risk factors (including trauma, mental health, acute stress, depression) through a structured 15-minute interview with pregnant women. Abused and women maltreated during childhood, who live in poor and insecure conditions, accumulate several high risk factors that compromise their own and their babies’ health. Adequate treatment is crucial to decrease symptoms related to post traumatic stress disorder, anxiety and depression, and to prevent adverse child developmental outcomes. The important question now is, how to implement the KINDEX Mum Screen tool in the everyday practice of gynaecologists, and midwives, and to develop low-threshold programmes, that are easily accessible, for women in need.

Re-standardising the Griffiths mental development scales: Phase one, its challenges and triumphs
Louise Stroud Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University, South Africa; Cheryl Foxcroft
In 1954, Ruth Griffiths developed the Griffiths Mental Development Scales (GMDS), a developmental assessment measure based on a philosophy of the basic avenues of learning and the observation of children in play. Significantly, modern systemic approaches to developmental assessment remain in line with Griffiths’ (1954) thinking. July 2010 saw the commencement of the re-standardisation of the GMDS. A qualitative, exploratory and descriptive research approach was chosen to underpin Phase One and encompassed various sub-phases. These included a systematic review of recent literature regarding child development and assessment, an Avenues of Learning workshop in which ‘sticky note’ data was collected, the conducting of expert interviews, and the development, the conducting of distribution and analysis of a questionnaire to Griffiths Users and non Users. As the GMDS is widely used and recognised throughout the world, this paper serves to highlight the research challenges and triumphs experienced during Phase One. Themes and trends that emerged from triangulating the data suggested inter alia that developmental theory and knowledge must inform the domains; the screening versus diagnostic nature of the GMDS should be debated; observation and play with reference to the nature of the GMDS must be retained; the age range of the GMDS and the implications for test development was highlighted; and the univer-sity of the link of the GMDS to remediation was expressed. The findings obtained in Phase One will guide the development of the blue print of test specifications to be used in directing Phase Two of the re-standardisation process.

An empirical study on teaching assessment indicators in China
Hechuan Sun Shenyang Normal University, China
It is well-known that the teachers’ quality and the effectiveness of their classroom teaching will affect their student learning and the quality of their learning outcomes. Therefore, the quality and effectiveness of classroom activities, including effective classroom teaching and effective classroom learning, are profoundly important. To assess the behaviours of the teachers and their teaching in classrooms, teaching assessment indicators are needed. However, at the national level, China has no such indicators. In order to find out what kind of teaching assessment indicators are more suitable for building up the national teaching assessment indicator system, we have conducted this study. It focused on searching for the more suitable teaching assessment indicators for China. In the literature review part, it reviewed the related theories. Moreover, it collected the teaching assessment indicators used in different areas at present in mainland China. It compared the similarities and the differences among the collected teaching assessment indicators. Based on that, it designed and conducted an empirical study. School teachers from 14 districts in the east, west, south, north and middle of Liaoning Province were randomly selected for a questionnaire survey. Both qualitative and quantitative approaches were used to analyse the collected data. The findings were presented in the final part of this study.

Application of rough set theory in cognitive diagnosis
Xiaojuan Tang Jinxi Normal University, China; Shuliang Ding
Cognitive diagnosis (CD) aims to diagnose examinees’ knowledge states (KSs), thereby providing them with detailed information. Rough set theory (RST) is a mathematical approach to uncertain data analysis. Through data reduction, it can induce decision rules under the condition of maintaining classification ability. And at the same time, it uses the decision rules for classification of examinees. Though it has been proved that RST is useful for data reduction, decision rule, classification, and so on, references of applying rough sets to CD are rare. In CD, estimating examinees’ KSs, based on examinees’ score matrix, examinees can be classified by the decision rules. The main advantage of the application is that it does not need a cognitive diagnostic model (CDM), i.e., it is a model-free method. It can save a lot of time to estimate unknown parameters in CDM. While, by using RESE (Rough set soft-ware), data reductions, decision rules and examinees classification takes almost no time at all. The results show that the method is satisfactory.

The standardisation of the Wechsler Adult Intelligence scales (4th edition) for use in South Africa
Nicola Taylor Jopie van Rooyen and Partners, South Africa
The Wechsler Adult Intelligence scales (WAIS) have long been the gold standard in the evaluation of intelligence, and have an established presence in South Africa as the same. The development of the Fourth Edition of the WAIS (WAIS-IV) provided an excellent opportunity to adapt and translate the scales for use in South Africa, and provide local, appropriate norms. The WAIS-IV was published in the US in 2008, and standardised for the UK in 2009. In 2010, the process for the adaptation of the WAIS-IV into South African English began, including the preparation of the material for later translation into Afrikaans and Zulu. A panel of South African psychologists and anthropologists examined the existing UK version to determine which scales required adaptation and made recommendations regarding the appropriateness of items for the South African context. Once the changes had been implemented, standardisation data were collected.
Predicting affect and behaviour from irrationality among youth internationally
Mark Terjesen St. John’s University, United States of America

REBT posits that irrational beliefs in the form of absolutes (should, oughts, musts, needs) are the psychological core of children’s and adolescents’ emotional and behavioural problems (Bernard, 2004). The Child and Adolescent Scale of Irrationality (CASI; Bernard & Cronan, 1999) is a self-report measure of irrational beliefs which yields scores on six scales: self-downing, dependence, conformity, low frustration tolerance, and discomfort as well as total irrationality score. This research study explores the relationship between children’s social-emotional functioning, behaviour, and underlying thought processes through the administration of self-report and parental scales measuring student cognitions and beliefs in five different countries. This presentation will describe results of a multi-national, cross-cultural study that examined the relationships between children’s irrational beliefs and their social-emotional functioning. The results of the present study may assist in determining the emotional and behavioural consequences of adolescents’ particular irrational beliefs with the hope that the results could aid practitioners in providing psychological services. The role of cognition and irrational beliefs in emotional and behavioural disorders among children and adolescents as a function of language and culture will be presented.

Accuracy, sensitivity and specificity of psycho-diagnostic tools
Marco Timpano Sportello University of Pisa, Italy; Davide Cammisuli; Sabrina Danti

Recent studies have suggested using tests of episodic memory, learning, ongoing memory, naming, selective attention, planning and sensitivity to interference to diagnose Mild Cognitive Impairment (MCI) and to estimate its probability to convert into dementia. The present study aims at detecting neuropsychological tests that show a greater specificity and sensitivity to the minimal cognitive decline shown by MCI patients. 162 MCI patients (M: F=47:53%; Age: 73.2±7; Education: 5.8±3) were tested by a wide neuropsychological battery, including: Milan Overall Dementia Assessment, ADL and IADL, Digit Span, Corsi Span, Paired Associate Learning, Short Recall, Corsi Learning Suvra-Span, Visual Search Test, Stroop Test, Streak’s Completion Test, Constructive Apraxia Test, Boston Naming Test, Verbal Fluency, Tower of London, Brixton Test, Go-no-Go Frontal Assessment Battery subttest. A. Fisher’s discriminant analysis was used to determine what instruments were able to correctly classify and discriminate between MCI Type I and Type II. Then sensitivity and specificity indices were calculated starting from classification matrix found. A selected set of instruments (Paired Associate Learning, Boston Naming Test and Stroop Test) showed a significant predictive capacity in discriminating between Type I and Type II (p <0.001). 92% and 82% of Type I and Type II, respectively, were correctly classified. The neuropsychological tests presented an acceptable sensitivity (57%) but above all an excellent specificity (97%) and accuracy (84%). We recommend a neuropsychological battery including measures of episodic memory, naming and sensitivity to interference to offer clinicians valuable information on MCI diagnosis and to reduce assessment time.

A multiple-strategies cognitive diagnosis model: the MSCD model
Dongbo Tu Jiangxi Normal University, China; Haiqi Dai; Yan Cai

Almost all of the current cognitive diagnosis models are only adaptive for single-strategy tests or data, and assume all examinees use the same processing strategy. Based on previously published studies, the current study developed a new multiple-strategies cognitive diagnosis model called the MSCD model. Monte Carlo method was used to explore the feasibility of the MSCD model, and to examine the estimation precision as well as the properties of the MSCD model. The following findings were presented: (1) Under the single-strategy test or data, the average attribute match ratio (AAMR), pattern match ratio (PMR) and strategy match ratio (SMR) of the MSCD model were all very high, and were as high as those of the single-strategy cognitive diagnosis model (single-strategy model). (2) Under multiple-strategy test or data, the MSCD model also had high AAMR, PMR and SMR, which was in contrast to the single-strategy model. (3) When the number of strategies reached five, the MSCD model also had very high AAMR, PMR and SMR. These all explained that the newly developed model, the MSCD model, was reasonable and could be accepted for use.

A polytonymous extension of the DINA model
Dongbo Tu Jiangxi Normal University, China; Yan Cai

Most cognitive diagnosis models (CDMs) are only adaptive for dichotomous data. Working from the idea of cumulative category response function in the Graded Response Model (Samejima, 1997), this paper extended the dichotomous HO-DINA model to a polytomous model called the P-HO-DINA model. This paper employed Markov Chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) algorithms to fit the model. Findings suggest that the P-HO-DINA model holds fair robustness, and its attribute match ratios (MMR & PRM) are very high, which indicate P-HO-DINA model is suitable for cognitive diagnosis. Furthermore, the estimation accuracy of parameters, item and s, and the attribute match ratios (MMR & PRM) decrease with an increase in the number of attributes, but the estimate precision of theta and g parameters are to the contrary. Additionally, in real work, if the index PRM is required to be higher than 80%, then it is suggested that the number of cognitive attributes is not greater than seven with the P-HO-DINA model.

Investigating the ethnic equivalence of the 16PF5-SA
Casper Van Zyl Jopie van Rooyen And Partners, South Africa

The 16PF5 has previously been adapted and standardized for use in South Africa. The objective of this study was to examine whether the 16PF5-SA has similar psychometric properties for Black and White respondents in the South African context. Independent sample t-tests were conducted to examine mean score differences and Cohen’s d effect sizes were calculated to determine practical significance. Rasch analysis was used to examine whether the items functioned across the groups. The sample consisted of 207 men and 268 women of which 152 respondents were Black and 122 were White. Rasch analysis identified 38 items in total that demonstrated DIF. The size and direction of the DIF-contrast were considered to determine practical significance. In addition, test characteristic curves were computed for scales with the most DIF items. In none of the scales did DIF translate to bias at the scale level. Thus, the DIF was not practically significant. For Black and White respondents, mean score differences with medium effects were found for the Self-Reliance and Tension scales. A large effect was found for the Reasoning scale. Rasch analysis did not indicate that the assessments functioned differently for White or Black respondents at the scale level. The practically significant mean score differences found between Black and White respondents are therefore likely due to stable differences in the sample group. Consequently, separate norms may be required for these three scales.

Re-evaluating the importance of the criterion on space in assessment centre design
Nadene Venter SHL, South Africa

The assessments Centre Assessments (ACs) offer an organisation concerning the performance and potential of its staff provide powerful information to inform decisions about talent. Taken holistically, such information can enable decisions about the organisation’s talent strategy and determine actions required for various talent management initiatives. However, in order to understand the fit between talent available and talent needed, the organisation must have a clear idea of its requirements. Furthermore, in order for ACs to provide accurate information to key talent decisions, the requirements the ACs are designed to measure must be clearly defined and linked in an objective and rationale manner to the outcomes desired. Hence, lies the importance of job analysis and accurate criterion definition in AC design. Dulewicz (1991) makes the point that job analysis will result in a set of key competencies and "only then should one select or design appropriate tests and exercises which will best measure these key competencies". In a positive reflection of South African AC practices, a recent survey found that nearly all of the organisations participating reported using some form of job analysis before conducting an AC (Krause et al., 2011), with one of the most common techniques being competency modelling. This paper will examine the criterion domain underpinning ACs, review the advantages and limitations of existing job analysis methodologies, and consider new developments in the field. The over-arching purpose is to ensure that AC design and development remains aligned with...
organisational requirements, to continue delivering valuable information for use in talent management practices.

Technology-assisted test construction, delivery and validation

Nadene Venter
SHL, South Africa

This paper will discuss how the Internet drives the need to address efficiencies in assessments to manage the candidate experience and the application of item generation methods to develop secure online tests. The concept of component-driven design to assessment stems from the need for assessment design to incorporate the candidate experience as well as concerns expressed by organisations that the assessment window is managed to avoid candidate fatigue and losing potential talent by the prospect of long assessments. Building on the need for efficient assessments and drawing on IRT models as well as computer generation of test items, the paper will describe how technology allied with effective test definition via computer generation of content provides a powerful new application in developing the large item banks required to manage test security (Burke, 2006 & 2008). It will also describe how these methods can be used to provide for short and valid testing solutions essential for online test security, using the development of online clerical and numerical fluency measures to provide tangible examples of the approach. In summary, the presenter will describe how criterion-focused assessments can be designed with strong construct and criterion validity, and that allow the assessment solution designer to pull together assessment modules to maximise effective assessments of job/role fit, as well as provide a solution that is also efficient for the candidate to navigate and complete.

Assessing predictors of adjustment to aging: A cross-validation study of an adjustment to aging schedule

Soﬁa Von Humboldt
ISPA, Portugal; Isabel Leal

The aim of this study was to develop and validate a schedule to assess the factors that older adults recognized as determinants of their adjustment to aging. The measures used in the study were selected to assess the reliability and validity of one new instrument, the Adjustment to Aging Schedule. Measures were completed using a variety of culturally appropriate methods, including mail-outs, self-administration and interviews. For the purposes of this study, one measure of cognitive functioning - the Mini-Mental State Examination and demographics, were included. Complete data were available for 709 older adults (mean age 82.4, SD = 6.45, range 74-102) from eight different nationalities. Exploratory factor analyses were run for data reduction and for exploring the theoretical structure. Controlling for age, gender and country of origin, we assessed the level of adjustment of elderly people, and its effect on aging. The sampling adequacy was confirmed by the Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin test (KMO=0.775) and the total variance explained by this eight-factor structure is 75.09%. Adjustment to aging appears to be a catalyst to attitudinal markers of maturity and internal development which in turn impact quality of life and aging, across cultures. All estimates were statistically significant (p <.01). This cross-cultural study illuminates links among adjustment and aging in older age, warranting further study across cultures among frailter populations over time. Recommendations for future research on older adults’ adjustment and clinical practice are also presented.

Interational pattern analysis

Charl Vorster
North-West University, South Africa

Traditional approaches to diagnosis within the field of mental health are of limited value to the psychotherapist because the fitting of individuals into predetermined categories strips the individual of his or her unique qualities and potentially useful information for the psychotherapeutic process gets lost in the process. This, however, seemed inevitable in applying the mental health model. In contrast, Interational Pattern Analysis, developed within the theoretical paradigm of the eco-systemic approach, seemingly offers an alternative psycho-diagnostic procedure that retains the uniqueness of the individual and yet provides a systematic and orderly procedure of indication for psychotherapy that has proved to be highly effective in directing the psychotherapeutic process. Interational Pattern Analysis focuses on 17 interpersonal variables imbedded in the interactional patterns within the various interpersonal contexts in which an individual exists. During a one-day workshop delegates will be introduced to the concept of Interational Pattern Analysis and equipped to start utilizing the procedure as an integral part of the psychotherapeutic process. In the workshop the theoretical rationale behind the procedure will be briefly introduced. This will be followed by a series of hands-on interactive practical interpersonal exercises that will aim at equipping delegates with the necessary frame of reference, an enhanced level of perception regarding the relevant interpersonal variables and an introduction to the actual process of producing an Interational Pattern Analysis.

When test equating is necessary in cognitive diagnostic assessment under the DINA model

Wenyi Wang
Jiangxi Normal University, China; Lihong Song; Shuliang Ding

In cognitive diagnostic assessment, the DINA model received much attention. Several factors affecting the quality of the item parameter estimates have been reported, such as Q-matrix misspecifications, sample size, representative samples, etc. (de la Torre & Lee, 2010; de la Torre, Hong, & Deng, 2010; Rupp & Templin, 2008). De la Torre and Lee (2010) discussed invariance of DINA parameters when the model perfectly fits the data and proposed test equating when two sets of item parameter estimates are markedly disparate. But there was no obvious standard of quantity to judge the extent of discrepancy. Considering that many factors could lead bias between item parameters more or less, one should examine the degree of discrepancy between two sets of item parameter estimates to determine whether a test equating is necessary. The aim of this study is to explore the discrepancy threshold of test equating under the DINA model. In order to obtain the threshold, the study mainly investigates the impact of the DINA model parameter bias on classification accuracy of knowledge states. To better understand how classification accuracy is affected by the bias, we conduct a simulation study in which nine levels of anchor item parameter bias are under consideration. The results indicate that the classification accuracy significantly decreases when the bias is above 0.1. In conclusion, we recommend a test equating when the discrepancy between anchor item parameters is above 0.1. Future research will explore the test equating method for the DINA model.

A cross-culture study of the impact of reading engagement and reading strategies on reading literacy

Zhang Wenjing
Beijing Normal University, China; Xin Xin

Reading plays a very important role for the school success and life-long learning for everyone. From the international comparison perspective and based on the data of PISA 2009, this current study investigates the impact of reading engagement and reading strategies on reading literacy of 15-year-old students, while considering the nested structure of the data. Reading engagement is comprised of five variables: time spent reading for enjoyment, reading for enjoyment, diversity of reading materials, diversity of on-line reading activities and reading for school, while reading strategies also include five variables: Memorization strategies, control strategies, elaboration strategies, understanding and remembering metacognition strategies, summarizing metacognition strategies. The study selects three countries from the international PISA 2009 database: Korea, Finland and United States and one PISA 2009 trial study country, Mainland-China and analyses whether the impact patterns are the same or not among the four countries. The findings indicate that the different variables of reading engagement and reading strategies influence reading literacy in differential degrees respectively. The impact patterns are almost consistent in the four countries, especially for the variables reading for enjoyment, reading for school and reading meta-strategies. Last but not least, the study also discusses how to cultivate students’ reading engagement and reading strategies in the context of school education.

The metric invariance of the Wong and Law Emotional Intelligence Scale (WLEIS) across three Chinese university student groups

Gonggyun Yan
Beijing Normal University, China; Donald Saklofske; Tongwei Li

To date, cross-cultural research on emotional intelligence has been scant. The present study aimed to address this shortfall by assessing the measurement equivalence of the Wong & Law Emotional Intelligence Scale (WLEIS) developed in Hong Kong. Two studies were conducted – one in Beijing, China (n=680) with university students, and the other in Calgary, Canada with two groups of Chinese students who were administered the WLEIS in either Chinese (n=151) or English (n=151). The results showed that WLEIS had satisfactory reliability, the four-factor structure was replicated, and metric invariance was supported across the three groups using confirmatory factor analysis (CFA). The present results add to the growing cross-cultural EI research literature, specifically by providing empirical evidence supporting the measurement invariance of the WLEIS across three Chinese student
Development of the health-risk behaviour inventory for Chinese adolescents

Shuqiao Yao Medical Psychological Institute, China; Mengcheng Wang; Muli Hu; Lin Cai; Jinyao Yi Medical Psychological Institute, China; Xiongzhao Zhu

During adolescence health-risk behaviours (HRB) increase the likelihood of negative long-term consequences and predict decreased psychosocial functioning throughout adulthood. However, in China, there is not a comprehensive measure that was developed for examining adolescent risk behaviours using an emic approach. The primary aim was to develop and validate a comprehensive assessment tool, the Health-Risk Behaviour Inventory for Chinese Adolescents (HBICA). Chinese adolescents ages 14–19 years (n = 6633), were recruited from mainland China high schools across 10 cities. In addition, a clinical sample, which included 326 adolescents meeting DSM-IV criteria for Conduct Disorder, was used to evaluate predictive validity of the HBICA. Psychometric properties of the HBICA were analysed. Based upon item analysis and exploratory factor analysis, we retained 53 items, and got 5 factors (Suicide and Self-Injurious Behaviours (SS); Aggression and Violence (AV); Rule Breaking (RB); Substance Use (SU); Unprotected Sex (SS)). The five factors explained 51.75% of the total variance. Cronbach’s alphas were considered strong: ranging from .77 (RB) to .86 (US) for boys and from .74 (SD) to .83 (SS) for girls. The 8-week test–retest reliability was moderate: ranging from .66 (AV) to .76 (SD). Moreover, predictive validity analyses were able to effectively distinguish high-risk behaviours between normal and clinical adolescents (Cohen’s d = 52–1.51). These results provide initial support for the feasibility and validity of the HBICA as an assessment tool for health-risk behaviours in adolescents.

The psychometric properties of the Swedish adolescent drug abuse diagnosis and results from norm-referenced study

Helene Ybrandt Department of Psychology, Sweden

The aim of the studies was to provide a standardisation of the use of the Adolescent Drug Abuse Diagnosis (ADAD) among Swedish adolescents. Data relating to nine life areas (medical status, school history and status, employment, social activities and peer relations, family background and relationships, psychological status and problems, legal involvement, alcohol use, and drug use) was gathered from a randomised population-based sample of 847 adolescents aged 13–18 years and 168 adolescents aged 10–21 years with antisocial problems detained under the Swedish Care of Young Persons Act in special youth homes. The results show that the ADAD instrument produced good interrater reliability; the subscales showed moderate internal consistency and concept validity was satisfactory and comparable with American and Swiss versions. Finally, the ADAD subscales produced meaningful correlations. The Swedish ADAD psychological status and problem area show good concurrent validity for normal adolescents (correlated with the Youth Self Report and Beck’s Depression Inventory), and low to moderate predictive validity correlated with YSR and DICA. The normative study shows that the effects of age, gender, and geographic region were small but significant, with older adolescents, girls, and adolescents in cities scoring higher for problem severity. The conclusion is that the Swedish version of ADAD appears to be a psychometrically good instrument for assessing the severity of adolescent problems and their need for treatment and has the potential to serve as an instrument for assessing individual adolescents’ self-reported problems in Sweden.

Application of multilevel latent class analysis in classification

Jie-Ting Zhang South China Normal University, China; Min-qiang Zhang; Can Jiao

Multilevel latent class analysis provides an accurate classification at both the individual and group level, which is of great importance when conducting cross-culture research or executing different measures to groups of diversity. This study probes into characteristics of the new method in application and the ways to improve the accuracy of model selection, in order to ensure the objectivity of classification. In the first section, application of multilevel latent class cluster analysis is demonstrated through the empirical data of an English comprehension test. In the second section, Monte Carlo simulation is conducted to investigate how sample size affects the judgment of criteria AIC, AIC3, BIC and BIC* in group-level numeration, as well as the conditions of applying these criteria. The result of the simulation is verified by empirical data. Results indicate: (1) Latent class analysis is an effective method of handling categorical data in psychological research and it processes some distinctive advantages, such as weak hypothesis, objectivity, visualization and being ready for further statistics. (2) When the multilevel model is complex, the model selection criteria do not give high or stable accuracy in all sample sizes, and they should be chosen in specified circumstances. When sample size per group is nk<40, AIC3 is preferred, with BIC a second choice, which would be even better when nk reaches 50. When nk<30, BIC* or AIC is recommended, but high accuracy is hardly ensured.

Measurement of Internet addiction: Internet Addiction Test versus Chinese Internet Addiction Scale

Jiahui Zhang Beijing Normal University, China; Tao Xin

Measurement is the most important part of the research of Internet addiction (IA). Analysis based on item response theory is supposed to provide richer information on item level, thus bringing a new perspective of instrument comparison, a valuable complement to traditional analysis. This study aimed to compare the Internet Addiction Test (IAT), which is among the earliest instruments of IA and still currently in use, with the Chinese Internet Addiction Scale (CIAS), popular among Chinese researchers. A total of 467 Internet users participated in the study online. Data were analysed using Muraki’s Generalized Partial Credit Model. Two studies were conducted. The first study focused on the psychometric characteristics of two scales as norm-referenced tests. Results of Study 1 showed both scales had substantial standard errors on two ends of the trait continuum. Item-level analyses provided in-depth information for future instrument development, and items of high discrimination were found to share the characteristic of item description accuracy. The findings demonstrated CIAS may be a better choice than IAT, at least in Chinese culture. Study 2 examined the scales as criterion-reference tests and looked into the effectiveness of cut-off scores and compared classification consistency of two scales. This study also explored the possibility of adaptive testing of IA. The implications for these findings were discussed with a focus on how to improve the measurement of IA. Future IA scales can be improved in several ways in terms of item discrimination and difficulty distribution.

Cognitive diagnosis based on local equating of observed scores

Jiahui Zhang Beijing Normal University, China; Tao Xin

The importance of equating in large-scale test programs is beyond question. Some problems, however, remain unsolved in current research of equating. Traditional equating methods generally ignore the existence of measurement errors, and is thus subject to substantive equating biases. It was in such circumstance that van der Linden proposed local equating: a new equating theory which substitutes a weak hypothesis, objectivity, visualization and being ready for further statistics. (2) When the multilevel model is complex, the model selection criteria do not give high or stable accuracy in all sample sizes, and they should be chosen in specified circumstances. When sample size per group is nk<40, AIC3 is preferred, with BIC a second choice, which would be even better when nk reaches 50. When nk<30, BIC* or AIC is recommended, but high accuracy is hardly ensured.
The revision of adolescent's psychological Sufi questionnaire

Dajun Zhang Center for Mental Health, China; Ling Gong; Jinfang Wang

Psychological Sufi is an intrinsic factor that affects one’s mental health. It is important to accurately measure the level of psychological Sufi among adolescents. On the basis of the structure of the original series of questionnaires from the study by Zhang Da-Jun, et al., this study built Adolescent’s Psychological Sufi Questionnaire (APSQ) framework from three sub-scales - cognition, personality and adaptability - and redefined all of the operational definitions on the basis of literature review, expert interviews and structured interviews. On the initial measurement, 5,500 adolescent subjects were randomly selected, and we removed the items with lower correlational coefficients or discrimination coefficients. On the formal measurement, the data collected from more than 8,000 adolescent subjects were used to evaluate the following aspects of the scales: standard error, homogeneity reliability, re-test reliability, structural validity, content validity, empirical validity of APSQ. We will establish the norm in different genders, grades and professional norms groups from a standard sample consisting of 9,000 adolescent in China. The results showed that APSQ can be used to measure the adolescent’s psychological Sufi with a good reliability and validity.

Latent profile analysis of personality by the Eysenck personality questionnaire: An empirical study of college students in the Chinese mainland

Jie-Ting Zhang South China Normal University, China; Min-qiang Zhang; Can Jiao

Latent profile analysis is a type of latent variable mixture model, which is used to classify individuals of different traits, such as personality, by building a measurement model interpreting the relation among latent class variables and continuous indicators. Furthermore, there are many advantages to using a latent profile analysis to investigate the profile and structure of personality, such as its model-based methodology and flexibility. The present study focuses on the application of latent profile analysis in personality measurement. 1,450 college students in Chinese mainland were measured by the Eysenck Personality Questionnaire. The analysis is demonstrated in three sections as follows. In the first section, different profile models were built and compared, in order to find out the optimal model for personality type and then evaluate the importance of the four dimensions of the EPQ. In the second section, we probed into the relation among the latent personality type and other variables. Some significant predictors would be taken as covariates in the model for further improvement of the latent structure. In the third section, cross validation was conducted, demonstrating the reliability and validity of classification in personality. Finally, different types of personality were discussed based on the final solution of the model.

The prospective effect of social behaviour on mutual friendship: A longitudinal study

Dongmei Zhao School of Public Administration, China; Zongkui Zhou

The present study aimed to investigate the effects of social behavior on children’s mutual friendship longitudinally, and the gender difference on the effects. 285 students from Grade 3 and Grade 4 were collected in June of 2002, 2003 and 2004. Measures included (1) Friendship Nomination, from which we got children’s mutual friends number with boys and with girls respectively, (2) the Revised Class Play, from which we got overt aggression, relational aggression and passive withdrawal scores, Hierarchical Linear Model were used to analyse the longitudinal data. Results indicated that (1) overt aggression significantly negatively affected children’s mutual friends’ number with boys and marginally negatively on their mutual friends’ number with boys at each time. The groups of more mutual friends’ with girls or with boys at T1 could both weaken such negative effect. Compared with girls, if boys showed more overt aggression, they would have difficulty in making mutual friends with girls. (2) relational aggression had significantly positively affected children’s mutual friends’ number with girls at each time, while the influence on the mutual friends’ number with boys was not significant, and (3) passive withdrawal had a significant negative effect on children’s mutual friends number with boys at each time point, the influence on the mutual friends’ number with boys was not significant. Compared to girls, if boys showed more passive withdrawal, they would have difficulty in making mutual friends with boys. While the groups of more mutual friends’ with boys at T1 could weaken such negative effect.

Development of working memory test battery and preliminary application in elderly post-stroke patients in China

Shijie Zhou Central South University, China; Layan Zhang

The aim of this study was to develop a working memory test battery on the basis of working memory model of Baddeley, and test its clinical application in a group of post-stroke patients from mainland China. In the first, we developed a working memory test battery, which comprises four dimensions named as verbal working memory, visuo-spatial working memory, supervision function, and processing speed. The battery was administrated to 200 healthy adults (over 45 years of age), and its reliability was tested. Secondly, the working memory functions of 29 convalescent stroke patients were assessed by the working memory test battery. The results showed that the reliability and validity for most of the subscales were psychometrically acceptable. Compared with the healthy controls, the post-stroke patients group showed significantly reduced performance in the working memory test battery, except backwards digit recall and digit deletion subscales. This study suggested that the post-stroke patients existed all-around declined working memory functions. We consider the working memory test battery to be a promising tool to evaluate the cognitive function for the post-stroke patients.

Revision of Gong’s memory assessment battery for children

Shijie Zhou Central South University, China

The aim of this study is to revise the Gong’s Memory Assessment Battery for children. Necessary modification to the battery was made, and 266 subjects aged from 6 to 12 years old were sampled from 4 schools in Hunan province, Changsha city. Item analysis showed that the difficulty index ranged from .35 to .84, with an average difficulty index of .54, and the discrimination indexes ranged from .27 to .59. The test-retest stability coefficients for the subtest scores ranged from .32 to .81. The split-half coefficients, and Cronbach α coefficients for the subtest scores (except Picture Recall and Delayed Verbal Recall subtests ) were around .80. The revised Gong’s Memory Assessment Battery had reasonable difficulty and discrimination, and psychometrically acceptable internal consistency reliabilities, however, the test-retest stability of some subtests needs further study.

Development and validation of the 17-item uncertainty avoidance inventory (UAI)

Mi Zhou Peking University, China; Lei Wang

Uncertainty avoidance, which refers to the extent to which the members of a culture feel threatened by uncertain or unknown situations, is one of the four dimensions of Hofstede’s cultural values that developed at the society level. However, Hofstede’s measure of uncertainty avoidance is more concerning to sticking to the rules, inconsistent with his original concept of anxiety about uncertain or unknown situations. Moreover, the uncertainty avoidance has great variation on individuals and these individual differences have direct impacts on many outcomes. Therefore, it is necessary and urgent to develop an index that is capable to measure uncertainty avoidance at the individual level. Conceptualising uncertainty avoidance as an individual disposition, the present research developed and validated a 17-item uncertainty avoidance inventory (UAI). Besides, we did a cross-cultural comparison in individual uncertainty avoidance between Chinese and Americans. The results showed the UAI has good reliability, structure, criterion-related validity, convergent and discriminant validity, and predictive validity. The scale has a one-factor structure. High scores in UAI were associated with subjective well-being, optimistic, money ethics, materialistic values and money attitude. Besides, Chinese have higher UAI scores than Americans, indicating that Chinese people are more concerned with uncertain situa-
Cross-cultural adaptation of a diagnostic inventory for screening children
Turana Alvan Alleyeva Baku State University, Azerbaijan
Assessment of the developmental needs of children is considered a major problem in Azerbaijan due to the absence of standardised assessment tools in the country. Although there are several instruments to identify developmental needs of children, none of them are adapted to the Azerbaijani context or validated to be used in Azerbaijan. Considering that the use of standardised assessment tools is an effective method to screen children with developmental delays, this study describes the adaptation of the Diagnostic Inventory for Screening Children (DISC) and the pilot testing with Azerbaijani children. Translation of the DISC into Azerbaijani was conducted according to current guidelines for cross-cultural adaptation of instruments. The tool was piloted with 60 typically developing children with no developmental delay or disability. A convenience sample was used during the study. The translated instrument shows potential as a screening tool for children in Azerbaijan and should be further examined. Research with a larger sample is needed in order to define cut-off scores and verify the instrument’s validity and clinical utility.

Essentialism and mental disorders
Eva Arino-Mateo University La Laguna, Spain; Veronica Betancor-Rodriguez; Armando Rodriguez-Perez
Recent research has shown that people perceive social categories in terms of fixed and underlying realities. Belief in the fixity of features and categories, not only has been a focus of research in the tradition of implicit theories of the person, but has also been discussed in research on psychological essentialism (Gelman, 2003). Essentialism was introduced in Social Psychology by Rothbart and Taylor (1992) to argue that people often mistakenly treat social categories as if they are naturally essence-based, rather than as the artifacts of culture. Treatment of social categories as if they are naturally essential is widely discussed in research on psychological realities. Belief in the essentialist view is considered a major problem in Azerbaijan due to the absence of standardised assessment tools in the country. Although there are several instruments to identify developmental needs of children, none of them are adapted to the Azerbaijani context or validated to be used in Azerbaijan. Considering that the use of standardised assessment tools is an effective method to screen children with developmental delays, this study describes the adaptation of the Diagnostic Inventory for Screening Children (DISC) and the pilot testing with Azerbaijani children. Translation of the DISC into Azerbaijani was conducted according to current guidelines for cross-cultural adaptation of instruments. The tool was piloted with 60 typically developing children with no developmental delay or disability. A convenience sample was used during the study. The translated instrument shows potential as a screening tool for children in Azerbaijan and should be further examined. Research with a larger sample is needed in order to define cut-off scores and verify the instrument’s validity and clinical utility.

Validation of the 12-item center for epidemiological studies depression scale (CES-D12) for use in the NLSCY
Lisa Batten uOttawa IMHR, Canada
The CES-D12 is a self-report measure of depression derived from the 20-item CES-D and adapted for use in the National Longitudinal Study of Children and Youth (NLSCY) to assess parental depression. The original CES-D has established cut-off scores that effectively identify clinical depression in adult populations. To date no studies have been conducted to determine an effective threshold of the CES-D12 as an epidemiological marker for clinically significant depressive symptoms or to assess the suggested cutoff score of 12, currently used. This study will also compare the CES-D12 to the QIDS-SR16, a psychometrically sound self-report scale for depression. Participants with a diagnosis of Major Depressive Disorder were recruited from the mood disorders clinic at the Royal Ottawa Mental Health Care Center. A total of 105 women and 65 men (N=170) completed the questionnaires. The suggested cutoff score of 12 on the CES-D12 yielded a sensitivity of 79.74% and a specificity of 89.65%. The optimal cutoff to 10 yielded a sensitivity of 85.9% and a specificity of 92.67%.

Psychometric assessment of Islamic religiousness in Italy: First and second generation
Nicola Bragazzi University of Genoa, Italy
We have a psychometric scale created by Hisham Abu Raya (PMIR: Psychological Measure of Islamic Religiousness), translated into Italian and in Arabic, for exploring the spiritual attitude of Islamic immigrants in Italy. To the original scale, we added some questions specific to the Italian culture and context, in order to assess the integration of Islamic communities. The sample consisted of 500 Muslim participants from all over Italy. We studied the religiousness score according to demographic parameters, confirming the multidimensional nature of Islam. We present the psychometric parameters of these, translated and validated scales, and we compare Italian Islamic first and second generation with the data present in Hisham Abu Raya, "A psychological measure of Islamic religiousness: Evidence for relevance, reliability and validity".

Burnout syndrome in dental students: Effectiveness of different methods
Juliana Campos UNESP - Univ Estadual Paulista, Brazil; Paula Jordani; Miriane Zucoloto; Fernanda Bonf; Joao Maroco
This study was proposed to estimate the effectiveness of different screening methods of the Burnout Syndrome among dental students. Of the 235 undergraduate students that participated, 78.0% were women and the mean age of was 21.0 (SD = 1.8) years. The Burnout Syndrome assessment was performed using the Oldenburg Inventory-Student survey (OLBI-SS) and the Copenhagen Inventory-Student survey (CBI-SS). The Maslach Burnout Inventory-Student survey (MBI-SS) was used as the gold standard. The psychometric properties of the instruments were measured. The second-order hierarchical model was estimated to calculate the overall scores for OLBI-SS and CBI-SS. The ROC curves were constructed and the areas were estimated (AUROC). The instruments showed an adequate reliability and validity, however three questions had to be deleted from OLBI-SS and one from CBI-SS. There was good discriminating capacity of the Exhaustion dimensions of OLBI-SS, and Personal burnout and Study related burnout of CBI-SS. CBI-SS showed higher discriminating capacity, than OLBI-SS, to identify the Burnout Syndrome (AUROC=0.93; 0.66-0.93). The burnout syndrome had a stronger direct effect on academic achievement, or indirect effects via the dynamic dimensions of personality (proximal variables). The latter play, in the influence mechanism, a mediating role as dependent and independent variables. This supports the findings of other studies indicating that the effective entry characteristics depend on the personal features and affect the students’ behavior and their academic achievement (see Bennacer, 2005; Potvin & Paradis, 2000).

Adolescent worries across time and space
Clara Cantal Universidade de Brasília, Brazil; Isolida Gunther
Adolescence is an important developmental stage that varies across contexts. The majority of articles in English which report findings regarding this stage, are placed in the United States and Europe.

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Little is known about other contexts and other realities of adolescence, and its characteristics. Considering the different adolescents and Kurt Lewin’s life space theory, this study aimed to verify the factorial structure of Millar and Gallagher’s (1996) the Things I Worry About Scale among Federal District (Brazil) adolescents, compare it to the original Things I Worry About Scale factorial structure (Millar & Gallagher, 1996), and to its North American version (Estes, Tracey, & Millar, 2007), and verify if there are other worries within the lives of adolescents of Federal District that are not included in the instrument. To reach these specific goals, a two-phase study was designed. In the first phase, the translated and semantically adapted scale was applied to 1418 adolescents ranging from 14 to 19 years of age (M=16.56; SD= 1.08). The factorial structure obtained in this study differed from previously encountered structures. In the second phase, focus groups were used to verify other worries within adolescents’ lives not included in the instrument. As Kurt Lewin’s life space theory would predict, worries experienced through adolescence vary across contexts and, therefore, are not globalised. Moreover, the way in which reality aspects, mostly social, enter individuals’ life space, influences adolescents’ worries and, consequently, his or her experience of adolescence.

Temperamental and personality characteristics of sexual disfunction patients: Hospital-based study
Rupesh Chaudhry Dayanand Medical College, Ludhiana, India; Bholeswar Mishra
It is reasonable to assume that personality factors will influence sexual development and establishment of sexual intimacy. Neuroticism was regarded as relevant to sexuality in earlier studies but results are not consistent (Copper, 1968; Eysenck, 1976; Slater, 1945). Costa et al. (1992) found neuroticism to be correlated with lower sexual satisfaction and extrusion with sexual drive. Aim of the study is to see the personality characteristics of the patients presenting with sexual dysfunction and how it associated with the pathology. Personality evaluation of 50 (both married and unmarried) diagnosed patients of sexual dysfunction presenting to psychiatry out-patient department was done using Cattell’s 16 PF questionnaire. Patients with hypertension, diabetes, head injury and co morbid substance abuse were excluded from the study. The 16 PF profile of these patients reflect that they are more prone to decide impulsively rather than using their intellectual ability or reasoning. They have low frustration tolerance and get easily upset and frustrated in smaller things. This type of emotional status leads to premature ejaculation and erectile dysfunction since patient gets distracted to other things. These patients have apprehensive tendencies which in turn lead to depressive cognition which is again a known factor for sexual inadequacy.

Peer victimisation and academic adjustment: The moderating role of teachers
Josafá Da Cunha Federal University of Paraná, Brazil; Lidiane Cardoso
The role that teachers play in the classroom goes beyond the academic one in that they may be faced with the challenges of addressing peer victimisation in and out of the classroom setting. Specifically, peer victimisation describes a student who experiences physical aggression from peers. In previous studies that have examined the role of teachers in dealing with peer victimisation among their students, it remains unclear how teachers influence the association between peer victimisation and academic performance (Konishi, Hyem, Zambo, & Li, 2010). Considering this gap in the literature, the present study expands on previous research by examining how the quality of the student-teacher relationship moderates the association between peer victimisation and academic adjustment among Brazilian adolescents, using a multilevel modelling procedure. Participants were 2135 students from 6th through 9th grades of 72 classes in five public schools located in an urban area of Brazil. Data on the quality of student-teacher relationships were collected from children’s and teachers’ reports. Peer victimisation was assessed through a peer nomination procedure, while academic adjustment data was assessed through the school records and teacher reports on students’ performance. Results show that some aspects of the student-teacher relationship showed a buffering effect in regard to the impact of victimisation on achievement, such as companionship, emotional and instrumental support, while conflict and the use of punishment exacerbated the effects of victimisation. These results highlight how the peer ecology is influenced by the quality of student-teacher interactions.

Animal models of autism and related disorders: Implications for treatment
Petrus Devries South Africa
South Africa
Recently, a flurry of animal models of autism have been developed, based on genetic syndromes associated with the disorder. These models involve measurement of behaviours typically associated with autism, such as social approach and social behaviours, communication (vocalisations), and repetitive actions. Even more recently, based on inferences about the neural pathways affected by the genetic patterns, new medical treatments have been proposed and begun to be tested, first with mouse models, and now even with persons. The paper will show some of these recent findings, and the implications for our understanding of the symptoms of autism and possible mechanisms for treatment.

Study of the psychometric qualities of SCARED_R (Revised version of the Screen for Child Anxiety Related Emotional Disorders) in a Portuguese sample
Filomena Dias UIPES, Portugal; Isabel Leal; Joao Maroco UIPES, Portugal
Our purpose was to evaluate the psychometric properties of the SCARED-R, proposed by Muris, in the Portuguese population. 1238 participants were gathered, through convenience sampling, from normative school children aged between 10-13. To evaluate the fit of the 9-factor original scale, a confirmatory factor analysis was done on the polychoric correlations matrix, with WLSMV estimation implemented in Mplus (v.6, Muthén & Muthén). The original 9-factor structure showed bad fit (X^2/df=15.295756; CFI=0.881; TLI=0.875; RMSEA=0.038). In addition, theoretical considerations led us to divide the factor Separation Anxiety (including school phobia) into two factors: Separation Anxiety (excluding school phobia) and School Phobia. This decision was based on the fact that 3 of the 4 items, concerning school phobia, had weights

Improvement of Berkson’s Minimum Chi-square estimation
Shuangling Ding Jiangxi Normal University, China; Wenyi Wang; Fen Luo; Xiaoling Wang
Baker and Kim (2004) introduced Berkson’s Minimum Chi-square estimation to give the initial value of the item parameters (IVIPs) in the 2-parameter Logistic model (2PLM) in the item response theory (IRT). In Berkson’s scheme there is a hypothesis of the examinees’ abilities being known. Usually this hypothesis is not realistic. An improvement of it has been proposed as below. Based on the empirical logistic regression in which logit transform for the correct-ratio of each item is made, this new scheme built a linear model which employs the iteratively reweighted least squares method in estimation. In more details, firstly, using the initial value of the ability parameters (IVAPs) and employing the Berkson’s scheme, the IVIPs are obtained. Secondly, the item parameters in the error term of the linear model are substituted with IVIPs, and weighted distance of the two vectors of item parameters (IPs) with variance-covariance matrix, then the new IVAPs are obtained through minimising the weighted distance. The above two steps are implemented until the convergent criterion is satisfied. The estimation of IPs is more accurate than that of BILOG3 if the sample size over 2000.

A new polytomous cognitive diagnostic model
Shuangling Ding Jiangxi Normal University, China; Wenyi Wang; Fen Luo; Xiaoling Wang
For the dichotomous cognitive diagnostic models (CDMs), such as Attribute Hierarchy Model (AHM) and Determinant input noise “and” gate model (DNA), the distance between the observed response pattern (ORP) and its corresponding ideal response pattern (IRP) is very important. In fact, these CDMs could be represented as a function of the distance with some weight. It is well-known that the polytomous scoring could provide richer information for cognitive diagnosis and that polytomous CDMs (PCDMs) are few. A new PCDM (named polytomous minimum weighted distance classification method, PMWDCM) with high diagnostic accuracy is proposed. Given the test Q matrix and KSs, PMWDCM calculates IRPs using matrix product according to Tatsuoka (1995, pages 343-344). Then it matches each ORP with all IRPs through computing the sum of the product of the weighted distance between ORP and IRPs. An IRP which minimises the sum is considered as the match of the ORP. To seek the knowledge state (KS) corresponding to the IRP matched ORP, the test blueprint needs to be specially designed. Only when the rank of designed Q matrix equals to the number of the attributes, can one-to-one correspondence between the set of IRPs and the set KSs be obtained.
The principle of the design of the test blueprint Q matrix for cognitive diagnosis

Shuliang Ding; Jiangxi Normal University, China; Wenyi Wang; Fen Luo

In the cognitive diagnosis (CD), Tatsuoka (1995, 2009) gave the definition of equivalent class of knowledge state (KS): if several KSs correspond to the same ideal response pattern (IRP), they are called one equivalent class of KS (ECKS). It is well-known that if an ECKS contains more than one KS, then the accuracy of classification results may be decreased because of the indeterminacy of these KSs. Samejima (1995) discovered that if the test blueprint Q matrix contains identity matrix, then it produces one-to-one correspondence between KSs and IRPs. Obviously, this finding can be applied to independent attributes structure, since identity matrix represents the reachability matrix for independent attribute hierarchical structure (AHS).

Does the samejima’s discovery work for the other AHSs, such as linear, convergent, divergent and unstructured named by Leighton, Grier and Hunka (2004)? The answer is YES. In this proposal we proved that given the non-compensatory cognitive diagnostic model for dichotomous items, if the reachability matrix is a sub-matrix of the cognitive diagnostic test blueprint Q matrix, then the correspondence between KSs and IRPs is one-to-one. The Graph theory is the basic tool for the proof. This principle can guide us to design the test blueprint Q matrix in CD.

Maternal attachment style and ante-postnatal depression

Nerina Fabbro; University of Trieste, Italy; Jennifer Faietti; Antonella Tripani; Laura Rigobello

The prevalence estimates of ante-postnatal depression (PND) vary in literature from 10% to more than 15% considering both pregnant women and new mothers. In literature, several psychosocial risk factors for PND are identified. The hypothesis of this research is that a good quality of a mother’s early experiences with her attachment figures, is a protective factor against the development of PND. Our aim is to quickly identify pregnant women at risk of PND, by detecting the presence of possible risk factors and of mood and anxiety disorders, by analysing the attachment quality of the mother to her own parents, and then by studying the maternal-feetal attachment. The sample is composed of 24 women; the research has been divided into 3 steps: (1) Women at their third trimester of pregnancy answer some questionnaires (Psychosocial risk factors Questionaire; Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale - EPDS, Cox, 1996; Parental Bonding Instrument-PBI, Parker, 1979; Prenatal Attachment Instrument-PAI, Muller,1995); (2) On the 2nd day after delivery: the EPDS; (3) Then 3 months after delivery: EPDS. Results expected are: (1) the incidence of PND in this research will be the same compared to the data currently present in literature; (2) the depression indicators detected in the pre-delivery stage are a forewarning of PND; (3) people with secure attachments in their early relationships are less depressed than others who had a more insecure attachment to their parents in childhood.

Assessment of attributional styles and general health of university staff

Ghoreyshi Rad Fakhrossadat; Azerbaijan University of Tarbiya, Islamic Republic of Iran

Attributional (explanatory) style is a core concept of Petson’s terminology in the reformulation of learned helplessness and depression theory, which is interesting to study as a process of attributing and a way of judging people about causes of their social behaviors. Tending toward optimism has been defined as a general expectation for positive consequences in difficult and unclear situations. Optimism is associated with better mental and physical adjustment in confronting stressful situations. This research aimed to study the relation between attributional styles and general health of Azerbaijani University staff. Data were collected from 180 staff using the Attributional Styles Questionnaire (ASQ) of Peterson et al. and Goldberg’s Health Questionnaire (GHQ) and then subjected to F-test, Group Statistics and Independent Samples Tests. The results revealed a significant difference between mean scores of anxiety and depression of staff on the basis of attributional styles. Additionally, there were significant differences between attributional styles and general health. Attributional styles as the cognitive variable could therefore be a good predictor of general health and a guide for practitioners.

An improvement of maximum Fisher information selection item strategy

Luo Fen; Jiangxi Normal University, China; Shuliang Ding; Xiaoping Wang

Item selection strategy (ISS) is a critical component of computerized adaptive testing (CAT). Chang & Ying (1999) proposed a STR and b-STR method to remedy the problem of item overexposure when scoring 0-1 caused by the ISS based on maximum Fisher information (MF). The technology of a-STR and b-STR is static in that the items are stratified on given information at the beginning of test. Polymatous scoring model is a new direction of current test because it could bring in more information on the examinees. How to select the right item to a given examinee in CAT based on polymatous model is a contentious point. In this study, based on the Graded Response Model (GRM) a new ISS named dynamic and comprehensive ISS (DC) is proposed which can dynamically adjust the strata in CAT process by accumulative information. DC, not only is the function of discrimination parameters adjusted by accumulative information, but also, difficult parameters are made full use of in each item that has been done in CAT process by the examinee. It is different from the form of ISSs, which difficult parameters usually adopted dimensionality reduction technology. We hope that DC can be applied to GRM to remedy item underexposure produced by MFI. Monte Carlo simulation results show that estimation precision is basically at the same level when applying MFI and DC to the CAT process separately in the same examinee, but in item exposure rate, DC is superior to MFI.

The assessment of sensation seeking and correlations with other personality factors

Janne Fenger Alans University, Germany; Thomas Eberle

We can hypothesise that people with high and low levels in sensation seeking, self-efficacy, and proactive attitude, have a different outlook towards challenges in daily life, critical life events, the experience of challenging situations, and that they cope with them differently. One part of our study aims to compare basic psychometric properties of the construct of sensation seeking, as well as to identify personality correlates with self-efficacy, and proactive attitude as potential resources for psychological health. Different scales of sensation seeking (SSS-V, Zuckerman, 1994; AISS-D, Arnett, 1994) will be compared with both a psychometric focus and their correlates to the construct of self efficacy (GSE, Jerusalem & Schwarzer, 1999) and proactive attitude (Schmitz & Schwarzer, 1999) in a cross-sectional design on the sample of university students. Research is in progress and only part of the study’s results will be presented at the conference. Theoretical, empirical and practical advancements for psychological health will be achieved by this study. Research is in progress. At the conference, first conclusions will be presented.

The development and validation of the Multidimensional Acculturation Scale

David Goh; City University of New York-QC, United States of America; Maria Caceres

The present study describes the development of the Multidimensional Acculturation Scale (MAS), which differs from more traditional measures of its kind by assessing multiple domains of acculturation and by taking into consideration the most recent research on the concept and measurement of acculturation. The MAS consists of a Receiving Culture Scale and a Heritage Culture Scale, using a parallel format. Each scale contains three subscales measuring Cultural Practices, Cultural Values, and Cultural Identifications. The subjects in the present validation of the MAS were 144 college students in the United States. Statistical analysis of the data indicated the MAS had robust internal consistency (Cronbach’s α ranged from .89 to .90 for major scales and from .50 to .89 for subscales). Content validity was supported by systematic item sampling in content domains identified from comprehensive literature review and by expert judgment. Factor analysis revealed a 3-factor solution that accounted for 45% of the variance on the American (Receiving) Culture Scale and a 3-factor structure that explained 49% of the variance on the Heritage Culture Scale. The underlying factors of the subscales were not orthogonal and showed low to moderate correlations on both the American and Heritage Culture Scales. The authors expect to increase the current sample size to more than 200 in the next two months. The final data set will be re-analysed, and the results discussed in terms of their implications for the refinement of the MAS as well as the measurement of acculturation in general.

The influence of test development on the accuracy of KS-P model

Yu-Na Han; South China Normal University, China; Min-Qiang Zhang

Based on probability theory and knowledge space theory, the KS-P cognitive diagnostic model considers not only the precondition for cognitive relationships between different items but also guessing and mistakes. The KS-P cognitive diagnostic model can not only obtain the level of competence of participants, but can provide the knowledge structure of the subjects. As a result, it is better than the
conventional scored methods which give only a score. This research verified the influence of test development on the accuracy of the KS-P Model, and explored how to develop a test in order to get higher accuracy. The results showed: The accuracy of KS-P cognitive diagnostic model is influenced by the cognitive structure of items, the number of items, the guess parameter of items and the slip parameter of items. (1) If every key point of knowledge has its own corresponding item, the diagnostic accuracy of the test based on the KS-P model will be higher, otherwise lower. (2) If the number of items increases, the accuracy of the KS-P model becomes higher. (3) If the guess parameter of items decreases, the accuracy of KS-P model will be improved. (4) The lower slip parameter of items, the higher the accuracy of the KS-P model will become.

Outpatient analytical individual and group psychotherapy in a nationwide catamnetic study Roland Heinzell Practice, C.G. Jung-Institut Stuttgart, Germany

Unlike many (clinical) outcome studies, this study was designed to measure and evaluate the effects of analytical psychotherapy performed in its most prevalent setting: The ambulatory care in the therapist’s office as individual and group therapy. A one-page questionnaire was sent to almost 1000 former patients of analytical psychotherapy (individual and group) through their therapists using a 20% sample of all members of the two main associations of analytical psychotherapists in Germany. The anonymous return rate was 65%. Subjects were asked for their self- assessed physical, mental, social and overall health status at three points of time: At the beginning and end of their therapy and today. Furthermore they had to report on their utilization of other health care (physician’s visits, hospital days, drug consumption) and on their work-loss days. The responses show that the self-assessed health status of patients had improved significantly by the end of the therapy, and this effect has even slightly increased in the (up to) six years since. The number of hospital days declined on average by two-thirds, the physicians’ visits by one-third and the work-loss days by one-half so that a substantial part of the costs of the therapy was saved in other parts of the health system. Besides a better cost- benefit relation of groups no other significant differences were found between the effects of group and individual therapy.

Development of the Profile of Mood States 2nd edition (POMS 2)

The Profile of Mood States (POMS; McNair, Lorr, & Droppleman, 1992; McNair & Heuchert, 2003), has been widely used – both in a broad range of contexts (research, medical, clinical, sport, space travel, etc.) and in an array of settings (its cross-cultural applications are vast and it has been translated into at least 42 languages – from Afrikaans to isiZulu). However, despite its wide application, its scientific rigor and its clinical usefulness, it became apparent that the instrument needed to be updated, particularly to provide current norms and to replace dated items. The aim of the revision was to confirm the factor structure: an overall score, Total Mood Disturbance, for assessing general distress, and six scales, namely Anger-Hostility, Confusion-Bewilderment, Depression-Dejection, Fatigue-Inertia, Tension-Anxiety, and Vigor-Activity. The development of the Profile of Mood States 2nd Edition (POMS 2™) will be discussed in this paper and our hope is that the POMS 2™ will continue to be used in many countries around the world. We believe that the more than 4000 research reports involving the POMS that have been published, indicate that the POMS 2™ will continue to be at the cutting edge of science and that it will continue to be used in research and applications that improve the quality of human lives. The recent standardization of the POMS 2™ will be discussed and the excellent psychometric properties that were found will be presented under the headings Background, Participants, Measures, Procedure and Results.

Resilience and children development in an environment of vulnerability from Sao Paulo Carla Hisatugo USP Universidade São Paulo, Brazil; Eda Custadio

Resilience is a personal ability to respond to adversity and difficulties involving traumatic events, vulnerability by extreme poverty or lack of minimal resources for normal development of children. Objective was an exploratory study with resilient children, living at Sao Paulo, Brazil. Twenty participants, from 7 through 10 years old, from public schools, living with low income families, 33% female and 67% male, 35% white and 65% brown-skinned. The children demonstrate some important psychological resources, even considering psycho- pathological symptoms and the environment of vulnerability caused by the low-income families.

Verifying the prediction effect of a Guttman-based item-fit index set on the detection of differential item functioning Tsai-Wei Huang National Chiai University, Taiwan, R.O.C.

This study aimed at verifying the prediction effect of a Guttman-based item-fit index set (the BW indices) on the differential item functioning (DIF) detected by the SIBTEST approach. There were 34 achievement test items belonging to three major mathematics contents (arithmetic, algebra, and geometry), and two item formats (pure operation / computation and word problem). There were a total of 1,439 seventh graders from Taiwan (51.01% males and 48.99% females) participating in the test. The BW item-fit indices (difficulty, indistinctness, disturbance, and hint) were calculated from the male and female samples respectively and the differences of individual indices between the two samples were served as the predictors for the DIF measure (BU) estimated by the SIBTEST procedure in a stepwise multiple regression approach. Results showed the three BW indices (indistinctness, difficulty, and hint) significantly contributed 82% amount of explained variances of the DIF measure (BU). The BW-based predictions were further validated by linear discriminant analysis with an overall 76% accurate hit rate (100% for female-favour flag, 100% for male-favour flag, and 63.6% for neutral) and by the nonlinear multinomial logistic regression with an overall 91.2% accurate hit rate (83.3% for female-favour flag, 100% for male-favour flag, and 90.9% for neutral). This implied the BW item-fit indices, especially for the indistinctness index, might effectively interpret the mathematical achievement item DIFs attributed to the different extents of ineffectiveness between genders (too easy to distinguish test-takers whose abilities were much higher than their difficulty levels).

Associations between educational attainment and CAMCOG-R performance in South African older adults

Katharine James University of Cape Town, South Africa; Kevin Thomas; Marc Combrinck

The Cambridge Cognitive Examination-Revised (CAMCOG-R) is a sensitive measure of cognitive impairment in healthy older adults and early-stage dementia. Previous research suggests that CAMCOG-R overall performance is influenced by educational attainment. Few studies have, however, delineated associations between educational attainment and performance on individual CAMCOG subscales. This study aimed to delineate those associations in a sample from a low- and middle-income country (LAMIC), where financial/ resource constraints may have compromised access to education for many older adults. 51 cognitively healthy volunteers over 60 years old (M = 73.51, SD = 8.89) participated. Most had at least a high school education (mean years of education = 13.53, SD = 4.88). Participants were administered the CAMCOG-R under standardized conditions. Regression analyses suggested significant associations between years of completed education and total CAMCOG-R score, as well as scores on four of the eight CAMCOG-R subscales (Orientation, Language, Memory, and Abstract Thinking). Notably, education was not significantly associated with scores on the Leaming subscale, a measure of episodic memory. This is the first study to investigate the influence of education on CAMCOG-R subscales within a LAMIC sample. Some CAMCOG-R subscale scores were more strongly associated with formal educational attainment than others. Importantly, the Leaming subscale, the most useful CAMCOG-R tool for assessing anamnetic MCI and early AD, was not significantly associated with educational attainment; we suggest, therefore, that it may be valid for such clinical use in most settings.

The ability overestimated and underesti- mated under GRM Xiaozhu Jian Jiangshannon University, China; Zhang None

When low-ability examinees make correct responses on difficult items, this is named the guessing phenomena; and when high-ability examinees make wrong responses on the easy items in the test, this is named the sleeping phenomena. For the past researches, the guessing phenomenon indicates overestimation, while the sleeping phenomenon means underestimation. Many researches have proposed some methods to rectify the guessing or sleeping phenomenon. A Paper and Pencil Test is arranged for an average examinee. After the examinee finished the test, an extra item with difficulty parameters arranged from big to small in different test cases was given to the examinee. The author estimated the new estimated ability and calculated
Mechanisms of virtual reality exposure therapy: the effect of the behavioural inhibition and behavioural activation systems

Rong Kai Beijing Forestry University, China

Gray’s (1976) theory distinguishes between two motivational systems that he is involved with as the behavioural activation system (BAS) and the behavioural inhibition system (BIS). Fowles (1980) has indicated that heart rate responses reflect the activity of the BAS, and electrodermal responses reflect the activity of the BIS. Both BAS and BIS are reliably activated during in-vivo exposure to fearful situations. However, because of the constraints imposed by virtual reality (VR), we hypothesized that VR exposure to fearful situations would activate the BIS alone. To examine this hypothesis, a VR free-standing elevator simulation was presented to participants selected for high and low fear of heights in Beijing, China. As predicted, the high-anxious group strongly responded electrodermally (effect size d=1.82), but showed only minimal HR elevations during exposure (d=0.09), and little other cardiovascular or respiratory changes. The low-anxious control group showed little electrodermal and HR reactivity (d=0.19 and 0.09). A comparison with data from a previous study demonstrated that the BIS, but not BAS, is selectively activated during VR exposure, causing discordance between self-reported and commonly used physiological measures of anxiety, such as Foa and Kozak’s (1986) emotional processing theory of fear modification, suggesting different mechanisms underlying VR and in-vivo exposure treatments, which explained the results. Future studies should make direct comparisons between real-life and VR exposure using the same subjects and procedures, and should consider cross-cultural effects.

Assessing point and interval estimation for the indirect effect: Distribution of the product, bootstrap and Markov chain Monte Carlo methods

Olivier Laverdiere Universite de Sherbrooke, Canada; Alexandre J.S.
Dongmei Liang South China Normal University, China; Jie Fang; Min Zhang

Because the distribution of mediating effect is generally not normal, classic approaches to assessing mediation (Baron & Kenny, 1986; Sobel, 1982) have in recent years been supplemented by bootstrap, the distribution of the product methods, and Markov chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) methods. However, little is known about how these methods perform relative to each other. This study extends Mackinnon and colleagues’ (Mackinnon, Lockwood & Williams, 2004; Yuan & Mackinnon, 2009) works by conducting a simulation that examines a host of approaches for assessing mediation. The simulation study has found the following results: (1) Absolute bias of the MCMC with informative prior method was smallest among different methods when the sample size was 25. (2) Relative mean square error and interval width of the MCMC with informative prior method was the smallest of all methods. (3) Power of the MCMC with informative prior method was the greatest among all the methods. We demonstrate that extra power comes at the cost of underestimation of a Type I error. The power of bias-corrected Bootstrap method followed. The simulation results indicated, when informative prior was available, that the MCMC with informative prior method was recommended in mediation analysis. If informative prior was not available, the bias-corrected Bootstrap method could be adopted to analyse mediation.

Comparisons between generalisability theory approach and testlet response theory approach using real data
Dongmei Liang South China Normal University, China; Min-Giang Zhang; Lin Chen

This study applies both Testlet Response Theory (TRT) approach and Generalizability Theory (GT) approach to practical application, exploring the feature of the TRT approach by analyzing real data, to examine the extent to which estimates of variance components based on GT and TRT models are the same using real data. Using the software WinBUGS with the Markov Chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) method, comparisons are made between the two approaches on the estimates of variance components, relative error variances, absolute error variances, generalizability coefficients, and dependable ability coefficients, to inspect the performance of the TRT approach in application. We show that the TRT approach produces results comparable to those from a standard GT analysis.

A practical illustration of the impact of work environment on a team’s emotional and social intelligence
Portia Maphala PWC, South Africa; David Lambiotte

The study explores the perception that the productivity and satisfaction of employees, within corporate organisations, increases noticeably when working remotely and managed differently, as compared to those employees who are restricted to working in an office and managed in a manner characteristic of organisational structures. In order to test this hypothesis, we collected the data through administering the Team Emotional and Social Intelligence Assessment (TESI) on participants within a department at PWC. The identified teams consisted of junior level members all the way up to those at partner level. The main purpose of this research was to specifically look at how emotional intelligence within teams impacts and contributes to the bottom line in all types of work organisations. Based on data from a tool such as the TESI, this could prove to be invaluable for HR practitioners and managers who may need to make the case in their own organisations.

Portuguese version of the mother and baby scales
Joao Maroco ISP-AU, Portugal; Maria Correia; Ana Silva; Sara Sereno; Isabel Leal

The Mother and Baby Scales (MABS) was developed by St James-Roberts and Wolke (1987) to assess the mother’s confidence in the care of the baby. The original version of the instrument is constituted by 64 items distributed by eight subscales: 1 – Instability/Irregularity, 2 – Irritable during feeding, 3 – Alertness/Reactivity, 4 – Alert state during feeding, 5 – Facility, 6 – Lack of confidence in the care of the baby, 7 – Lack of confidence to feed the baby and 8 – global trust. The evaluation of the psychometric properties of the MABS Portuguese version was done on a sample of 430 mothers on the second day of puerperium, from Maternity Dr Alfredo da Costa, aged 15 to 44 years. The 8 factor model showed a poor fit to the variance-covariance matrix of the scale’s items (X2/df=2.638; CFI=.678; GFI=.709; Rmsea=.062). To improve the factorial validity of the MABS, items with factor loadings smaller than 0.4 and modification indices suggesting correlations with different factors were removed. The improved model with 30 of the original items showed a good fit to the 8 factor structure (X2/df=1.779; CFI=.918; GFI=.905; Rmsea=.043). The stability of the reduced 30-item scale was tested on an independent sample of 162 participants in the same conditions. Invariance analysis demonstrated the external validity of the 8 factors/ 30 items structure (Factor weights: DX2(22)=32.605; p=.068; Covariances: DX2(36)=30.362; p=.733).

Factorial structure of Maslach burnout inventory-general survey with Spanish social educators: A preliminary analysis
Rosario J. Marrero University of La Laguna, Spain; Monica Carballero; Jose Luis Rodriguez-Fiestas; Hector Morales

Previous research has analysed burnout in different human service professionals. This study explored the structure of the Spanish version of Maslach Burnout Inventory-General Survey (MBI-GS) with social educators. The questionnaire was completed by 54 child protection employees of Tenerife, Spain, with a mean age of 31.22 years (SD=1.55). Psychometric characteristics of the inventory were analysed using principal axis factoring, which seeks the least number of factors that explained common variance. Varimax rotation was used. The initial results showed four factors with eigenvalues greater than 1, which explained a 67.47% of the variance. A new factorial analysis was conducted to limit the extraction to three factors, as it was proposed by the authors of the scale. The three factors accounted for 62.63% of common variance. Factor 1 was formed by 6 items which related to professional efficacy, explaining a 33.64% of variance. Factor 2 was composed by 5 items about emotional exhaustion, accounting for 18.92% of variance. And Factor 3 was formed by 5 items called cynicism, explaining 10.17% of variance. An excellent internal consistency of scales was shown, being .89 for professional efficacy, .88 for emotional exhaustion and .80 for cynicism. This latter could increase to .88 if item 13 were eliminated. The findings replicated those obtained by the initial study of Maslach, Jackson and Leiter (1996). The Spanish version of the inventory satisfies the psychometric criteria for its use in social education in the future.

Comparing the diagnostic accuracy between the Fusion model and the DINA model
XieMeihua Jiangxi Normal University, China

The Fusion Model and the DINA Model are two important cognitive diagnosing model. The DINA Model is in wide use, while the Fusion Model is rarely studied or used in China. The two models were compared, by the Monte Carlo simulation, combined with practical data. The results of the study showed that the precision of item and person parameters, is greater for the Fusion Model and the DINA Model in Monte Carlo Simulation, while the Fusion Model is more accurate than the DINA Model in the Pattern Match Ratio and mean Marginal Match Ratio with the practical data.

A factor-analytic study for the Bender Gestalt test, 2nd edition: Internal structure and measurement model
Cesar Merino USMP, Peru; Ryann

Bender Gestalt Test has had several modifications. A major change occurred with the second edition (Bender-II: Brannigan & Brunner, 2003), and Hispanic studies are still scarce, especially on its psychometric properties. In this area, factor analysis studies were performed with older versions, and generally the results were inconsistent, sometimes suggesting more than one dimension. The aim of this study is to evaluate the internal structure of the Copy scores of the Bender-II in Spanish-speaking participants. The sample was 207 children between 4 and 7 years old, and 144 between 8 and 15, all from two public schools in Lima (Peru). SEM methodology was used to test hypotheses of dimensionality and the measurement model to the reliability of the scores. The one-dimensional model was examined with free parameters and fixed parameters (error covariance between some items). The measurement model was tested to see the appropriate estimation (parallel, tau equivalent or congeneric) of the reliability of the Bender-II scores. The results show significant evidence of unidimensionality and error covariances between items with designs of points (6, 7, 8, and 10); these covariates improved model fit slightly dimensional. On the other hand, the congeneric model fits the data better, although the differences with the tau equivalent model are small, and this is found in the size of the reliability coefficients. These results suggest additional interpretations to score, and rethink the estimation of the internal consistency using Cronbach’s alpha coefficient.
Temperamental styles in Peruvian children and adolescents: An exploratory and cross-cultural comparative study
Cesar Merino USMJP; Perú; Dora Pflucker; Thomas Oakland

The purpose of this study is to identify temperamental preferences of 1040 Peruvian children, 51% female, ages 9 though 16, and to compare their data cross-culturally with similar data from two other in Latin American countries: Venezuela (n = 441, Leon, Oakland, Wei, & Berrios, 2009), and Costa Rica (n = 432, Oakland & Mata, 2007). The Cuestionario de Estilos Temperamentales (Student Style Questionnaire: SSQ; Oakland, Gutting & Horton, 1996), adapted for use in this study, assesses four bipolar temperament styles: Extraversion–Introversion (E–I), Practical–Imaginative (P–M), Thinking–Feeling (T–F), and Organized–Flexible (O–L). Peruvian children express a strong preference for an extroverted (78%) and organized (72%) styles and moderate preferences for Imaginative (59%) and thinking (60%) styles. Gender differences are found on T–F; boys more commonly prefer thinking styles and girls prefer feeling styles. Age differences are most apparent on O–L styles; younger children express a greater preference for an organized style. Gender and age interactions also were found, especially on T–F for ages 13 and 14. Cross-cultural comparisons indicate T–F distributions is similar across the three Latin American countries (Thinking > Feeling) while differences appear stronger on P–M (more Practical preferences: Venezuela > Peru > Costa Rica) and O–L (more Organized preferences: Venezuela > Costa Rica > Peru); there little differences in Extraversion (more Extraversion preferences: Peru > Costa Rica). Practical issues are discussed.

Exploration of ontological assumptions older people have regarding wellbeing of younger people
Beatrice Mulder North West University, South Africa

By using the concept of ontology, this presentation strives to describe what some members of the older generation regard as social reality of younger people’s wellbeing. Ontology refers to the assumptions on which perceived reality is based. A multiple case study design was used and 13 white, Afrikaans-speaking members of the older generation (ages 60–85 years), from a service centre for the aged in North West Province were purposively selected. Data were collected by applying the Mmogo-method™ (Roos, 2008) and in depth personal interviews. The Mmogo-method™ is a visual projective data gathering instrument which requires people to construct their perceptions by using material such as clay, beads and straws, which are explained and discussed in groups. Visual and textual data were obtained and thematically analysed. Findings revealed that older persons regard their perception of social reality as normative and they tend to evaluate the wellbeing of younger people from this normative stance. Young people have obtained rights due to new political dispensation in South Africa during 1994 and thus older generations perceive young people to be liberal and not adhering to prescribed social norms. The ontological assumptions of older persons about wellbeing of younger people can be harmful for intergenerational relations because the judgments which are based on ontological assumptions of older persons seemingly does not allow for different social realities. It is recommended that older and younger people be exposed to individual interactions, to develop an awareness of each other and an understanding of each other’s wellbeing.

Development of a mental health screening instrument for military personnel
Arthur Neale Military Hospital, South Africa

A cabinet decision, in 1998, determined that all military personnel in the South African National Defence Force, have to be medically fit to deploy on military missions. The implication was that all members of the SANDF have to undergo regular health assessments, that included a psychological or mental health assessment. This posed a challenge for military psychologists to develop an assessing procedure that will be able to assess at least 30000 personnel per year. The solution to this problem was to develop a mental health screening instrument known as the Psychological Risk Inventory (PRI). The PRI was developed and used as a test under development during the past 8 years. It has been subjected to thorough research. One of the important findings was that the psychometric properties of the test are acceptable. A computerised scoring program was developed that could link test results with patient information on a mainframe. More than 250000 military personnel have been tested up to date. Feedback from deployment areas indicates that the screening process is very successful. Less than 5% deployed members are repatriated due to psychological problems. Many lessons have been learnt since the start of the development of the PRI. These lessons are worth sharing with other organisations who want to develop psychometry in the African and other similar contexts.

The Romanian adaptation of the trust in teams measure
Catalina Otoiu Babes Bolyai University, Romania; Adriana Baban; Daniela Andrei; Oana Ferent

The aim of the present is the adaptation and validation of a trust measure on Romanian population. A review of the trust measures that are being used in our country showed that the Romanian version for most instruments lack the adequate psychometric properties that would allow for a proper use of the measure both in research and in practice. Therefore we found it necessary to introduce a new measure, and to follow the adaptation process all the way in order to ensure that the psychometric properties are within appropriate intervals. The Trust in Teams measure, developed by Costa and Anderson (2010), was translated to Romanian, back translation was performed and initial statistical analyses were conducted to verify the reliability and the validity of the scale. Our first results indicated that further adaptation of the initial version was necessary for the theoretical model to better represent our data. For our initial testing of the translated version we used a sample of N=144 (38 teams). A second structural equation modeling analysis was conducted on the adapted version, with a sample of N=390 (65 teams). Confirmatory factor analysis was performed on our adapted version and this time we obtained adequate goodness of fit indices. Our results indicate that this instrument has the properties necessary to capture trust, not as a static concept, but as one of the emergent states of a group. Our results suggest some future research questions regarding trust manifestation and evolution within teams.

The internal and external validities of the Depression Anxiety Stress Scales (DASS-21)
Sajeda Ramassamy AIX-MARSEILLE 1, Mauritius; Pierre Yves Gilles

The objective of this research was to examine the psychometric properties of the French version of the DASS-21 in a Mauritian student population. The DASS-21 consists of three scales: the depression, anxiety, and the stress scale. The DASS-21 scale consists of 7 items. The DASS-21 has been translated into many languages and has been found to possess excellent psychometric properties in adults, and considering its brevity, it is widely used in clinical settings internationally. 1186 adolescent students (385 boys and 801 girls); mean age 14.3 years, responded to a set of four self-report measures: Depression Anxiety Stress Scales (DASS-21); Revised Children’s Manifest Anxiety Scales (RCMAS); Multiscore Depression Inventory for Children (MDI-C); and Coping Inventory for Stressful Situations (CISS). Reliability: Internal consistency of the 3 scales of the DASS-21 was measured using Cronbach’s alpha, α, for the depression, anxiety, and stress scales, α was respectively 0.78, 0.71, and 0.77. Exploratory Factor Analysis: 3 factors were extracted (Eigen values >1) accounting for 43.2%
of the total variance. Oblique rotation yielded three correlated factors that reproduced the DASS-21 scales. The DASS-21 was found to possess satisfactory concurrent validity as moderate positive correlations were obtained with the other measures of depression and anxiety. The DASS-21 has satisfactory structural and concurrent validity. The internal consistency is also satisfactory. Future research will focus on cognitive processes involved in depression and anxiety.

Strengths and difficulties questionnaire: An analysis of its structure in a multiethnic urban adolescent sample

Joerg Richter Center for Child and Adolescent Mental Health, Norway; Espen Roysamb; Brit Oppedal; Aase Sagatun; Sonja Heyerdahl

The SDQ is currently one of the internationally most frequently used screening instruments for child and adolescent mental health purposes. Its structure, cross-cultural equivalence, and applicability in ethnic minority groups is still a matter of discussion. SDQ self-report data of 5,379 ethnic Norwegian and 865 ethnic minority adolescents with a variety of national origins was analysed by means of confirmatory factor analysis. Multi-group comparisons considering equal thresholds combined with more in-depth analyses on factor loadings, residuals composite reliability and average amount of variance explained by indicators of respective constructs, were performed. CFA suggested a good fit of the five-factor model of the SDQ self-report in the subsample of ethnic Norwegian adolescents and an acceptable fit in ethnic minority subsamples without substantial differences between ethnic Norwegian SDQ data and data of Pakistani, or those of ‘other ethnic minority’ adolescents. When assuming equal thresholds between response categories of the items, as well as equal factor loadings, the structure in the data significantly differed between ethnic Norwegian and both ethnic minority samples. Some factor loadings and some correlations between constructs significantly differed between ethnic Norwegian and both ethnic minority samples. To some extent the theoretically proposed five-factor structure of the Norwegian version of the SDQ self-report was supported in 15- to 16-year-old adolescents. When applying this screening method to Norwegian adolescents, our results suggest that the use of the total difficulty score of the SDQ in screening youth should be preferred over the sub-scale scores.

The role of life stressing events and the strategies of coping with the reemergence of PTSD

Mehrdad Sabet Islamic Azad University, Islamic Republic of Iran

The aim of this investigation was to determine the coping strategies for life-stressful events in those injured in the imposed war with post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and with people who had been injured in the imposed war without post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Statistic society of this investigation was all of the people who had been injured in the imposed war. They lived in Kermanshah in the year of 1389, 60 of this population with random sampling was chosen. 30 of this population have post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), and the other 30 didn’t have post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). The method of this investigation was causal comparative. For each groups paykel life events inventory, moods & billings coping responses inventory, and post traumatic stress disorder checklist (PCL) is used. Analyses of data with multi analysis of variance, correlation coefficient, and T test, show that between evaluate dangers, stressfull events in the life and emotion-focused, re-appearing PTSD, old age at the time of investigation and old age at the time of injured, exist positive and meaningful intervening. Or so that’s better to tell: Low age at the time of injury use of problem-focused and high percentage of the injured protect people from PTSD.

Adaptation of parenting practices measure (PPM) in Spanish adolescents

Paula Sanmer University of Valencia, Spain; Ana Llorca; Ana Tur; Vicent Mestre University of Valencia, Spain; Lorena Gimenez

The aim of this paper is to present an adaptation of a multi-dimensional measure of the prosocial practices designed by Carlo, McGinley, Hayes, Batenhorst, and Wilkinson (2007) in Spanish adolescents. Participants in the study were 450 adolescents (boys and girls, with a mean age of 14 years) belonging to public and private schools in the Valencian Community. The subjects completed the Interpersonal Reactivity Index (Davis, 1980; Mestre, Frias, and Sanmer, 2004), the Prosocial Behavior Scale, the Scale of Physical and Verbal Aggression and Emotional Instability Scale (Caprara & Pastorelli, 1993; Del Barrio, Moreno & Lopez, 2001), the Parenting Practices Measure (Carlo, G., McGinley, Hayes, Batenhorst, y Wilkinson, 2007) and the Prosocial Tendencies Questionnaire Revised (Carlo, Hausmann, Christiansen, and Randall, 2003). The questionnaires were filled in a 50-minute session. The results have shown adequate reliability and validity. The discussion is directed towards the need to identify those parenting practices used to promote prosocial behavior not on a global and undifferentiated scale, but specifying different dimensions of this behavior: emotional, altruistic, obedience or conformity, dire, public and anonymous.

Understanding the effects of religious beliefs on older adults sense of coherence

Susana Santos ISPA, Portugal

The rapid worldwide growth of the elderly population has led to an increase of studies addressing the strategies used by older adults to promote healthy aging, as they fact the challenges inherent to this process. This study aims to: (a) analyze if the internal sense of coherence (SOC) of older adults changes with the presence of religious beliefs, and (b) to assess bivariate associations between participant’s sense of coherence and their religious beliefs. 123 older adults, aged above 74 years (M = 82.4, SD = 5.6) were assessed with the Sense of Coherence Scale (SOC) and the Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE). Sociodemographic data, including the type of belief system or the absence of religious beliefs were also assessed. The findings suggest that religious beliefs have a different effect on SOC. Participants with Judaic religious beliefs showed the highest SOC score (MUD=4.9), (in a likert scale that ranges from 1 to 7), followed by Protestants (MPRO=4.6), whilst the Islamic participants indicated the lowest SOC score (MISL=3.7). This study indicated that religious beliefs appear to have an effect on older adults’ SOC and that this effect can vary according to the religious belief practiced, emphasizing the relevance of religious beliefs for the SOC of older adults and its relevance to healthy aging. Implications of these findings in clinical approaches are also discussed.

Validation study of a model for the assessment of the potential in Italian young professionals

Riccardo Sartori Verona University, Italy; Annalisa Rolandi

This abstract presents the results of a study carried out on the potential profiles of 1068 Italian Young Professionals coming from Assessment Center and Development Center activities. A review carried out on a database of potential profiles made available by GSO, which has acknowledged the potential assessments conducted by 35 medium to large sized companies of 8 different business industries over ten years, showed that the assessment of the potential of Young Professionals was carried out by means of observation grids including 15 to 20 different skills, reaching a total number of 48 skills evaluated in all of the companies under examination. The aim of the study was to achieve an assessment model that includes the smallest possible number of highly predictive potential skills, avoiding dispersions and redundancies in the assessment, and maximizing the opportunities for the companies to make correct managerial choices when using potential data. The research has applied a series of statistical models (correlation, factor analysis and regression) in order to reduce the number of abilities and identify those that predict the overall skill better. The results show that the number of "necessary" skills is below 10. Two assessment models have been obtained, one defined as Narrow (8 necessary skills) and another defined as Broad (14 skills, the necessary ones plus others considered as "secondary" but relevant).

Norming process of Wells’ meta cognitive test on high school students in Iran

Mohammadreza Seirafi Islamic Azad University, Karaj, Islamic Republic of Iran; Mohammad Haka- mi; Mehrdad Sabet

The object of this study is due inspecting the validity, reliability, and finding the norm of the Wells’ Meta cognitive Test. The study is a filed research of an exploratory type. 600 (male and femal) pupils were chosen randomly as samples on the High School Students in the city of Karaj and there was used factor analysis using SPSS software for statistical analysis. Findings of this study indicate that test for high school students has validity. The total reliability coefficient is 0.83 (boys=0.835 & girls=0.825). There is nearly a positive correlation between all its subjects. A general factor has its domination on all questionnaires After being as- sured of the reliability and validity of the test, the general norm tables were prepared, which may be used by the consultants and psychologists in the filed of clinical diagnosis.
Training mental health professionals in evaluating and managing suicide risk in college students
Jose Serra-Taylor University of Puerto Rico, Puerto Rico; Maria Jimenez-Chafey; Carol Irizarry-Robles; Sheila Perez-Lopez

The specific goal of this study is to evaluate the efficacy of training designed to improve the skills of university mental health professionals in evaluating and managing suicidal risk in college students. The training was developed and administered to 39 professionals (counsellors, psychologists, and social workers). Participants were trained on using the Columbia Suicide Severity Rating Scale (Posner, et al., 2009) as an instrument for suicide risk assessment. Four clinical cases were used to perform assessments through role-play. A pre- and post-test was administered consisting of 20 multiple choice questions to assess the participants’ gained knowledge during the training. Also, two other measures were administered: one collecting demographic data along with a 5-point Likert scale exploring their professional practice (17 items); and an evaluation of the training with closed- and open-ended questions (18 items). Results showed a significant difference in the pre- and post-test, t(38) = -9.178, p < .000. The participants evaluated the training as useful for their clinical practice. Results suggest that an evidence-based training that incorporates practical exercises increases the knowledge and improves the skills of mental health professionals in evaluating and managing suicide risk, thus helping to prevent suicide in college students.

The factor analysis and reliability of the Griffith empathy measure in Iranian adolescents
Maryam Sharyati Azad University of Birjand, Islamic Republic of Iran

The construct of “empathy” embodies a number of characteristics necessary for psychological health in adolescents (Dadds et al., 2008). The aim of this study was to investigate the psychometric evaluation of The Griffith Empathy Measure (GEM) (Dadds et al., 2008) in Iranian Adolescents. The Griffith Empathy Measure (GEM) was administered on 300 adolescents in Iran (150 girls and 150 boys). Factor analysis yielded two general factors (a cognitive and an affective factor, accounting for a subset of 22.32 and 15.03% of variance respectively). The reliability coefficient of the Iranian version of GEM, was 0.89. The evaluations provide support for the utility of the measure in capturing an overall dimension of empathy as well as two independent subscales of Affective and Cognitive Empathy for use in Iran.

Assessing community attitudes toward persons with a serious mental illness: A new measure
Mariss Snell Nova Southeastern University, United States of America; William Dorfman

Serious and persistent mental illness affects approximately 1 of every 17 people in the United States. Unfortunately, it seems that persons with long term mental illness are often mistreated and misunderstood in our society. There is a scarcity, however, of scales used to measure such misconceptions at the community level. The proposed study seeks to develop and validate a scale that measures community attitudes and beliefs regarding those with serious and persistent mental illness. The process will begin with the development of an item pool that will be subjected to reliability analysis including statistical measures of homogeneity, and test-retest reliability. Construct validity and concurrent validity studies will follow based on any existing measures in the literature. Various validated scales, such as the Attitudes Toward People with Serious Mental Illness Survey (Black, 2005), which address these factors among professionals, will be referenced and refined to fit the current purpose of assessing these factors among community members. Such a scale is an essential component for much of the suggested research surrounding long term mental illness in that it will provide data on which to base interventions. Knowledge regarding biases and misconceptions that the community holds will aid in developing effective methods to target attitude changes towards persons with a serious mental illness.

New assessment tool measuring global knowledge outcomes for short study abroad experiences
Valeriya Spektor Lehigh University, United States of America; Tina Richardson

Global knowledge can be defined as knowledge relating to self and others, in regards to cultural values, beliefs, and behaviors, which impacts one’s ability to view the world from multiple perspectives and flexibly adjust to diverse interactions. The present study aimed to provide preliminary psychometric evidence for a new assessment tool measuring global knowledge outcomes for short term study abroad experiences with regards to two aspects of knowledge, (1) para-communication and (2) reflection/processing. A total of 108 participants (77 female; 27 male) completed a demographic questionnaire, the Cultural Intelligence Scale (CQS; Ang et al., 2007), and 39 items developed to assess para-communication and reflection/processing. Exploratory factor analysis reduced the global knowledge items into three factors: effective communication, awareness of intercultural challenges, and influence and reflection/processing. The new assessment tool evidenced high internal consistency for each of the three factors, and bivariate correlations with the CQS subscales provided evidence of convergent/divergent validity. Findings indicated that global knowledge is a multidimensional construct that includes behavioural and affective communication skills, affective maturity in order to remain flexible and adapt in intercultural settings, and cognitive processes used to make sense of the cultural interaction. Additionally, the authors discussed implications for study abroad programme developers, providers, and counsellors, as well as directions for future research.

Two generation’s perception of why they need to be involved with each other
Tonette Stavast South Africa

The goal of this presentation is to explore the impact of older people’s responses, on younger people, in an intergenerational relational research project. Qualitative research was used, and data were obtained by using observations of videos and behavioural responses of older people who participated in an intergenerational research project. In addition individual interviews with young people (ages ranging from 21–33), in terms of how they experience the impact of older people (ages ranging from 60–85), were also used. The most important finding is a lack of person centred qualities in the interaction between the younger and older generations can be experienced as a negative impact, for example being experienced as critical and unkind impacted on the members of the younger generation and they tended to withdraw from the interaction. This has serious implications for intergenerational solidarity. It is recommended that both generations become more mindful of their impact on others, and that they develop their person centred qualities such as empathy. Through clearly describing person centred qualities we will know how to cultivate these qualities in all generations to develop and improve the interaction between the various generations.

The effect of religious belief on college students’ mental health
Yaling Su Dongguan Technology University, China

The purpose of the present study was to explore the relationship between religious belief and the mental health of college students. 10957 students were invited to complete the following questionnaires:

Exploration of the impact of interpersonal communication in an intergenerational research project
Sandra Steyn North West University, South Africa

There is a growing emphasis on encouraging intergenerational solidarity. Literature indicated that older people have a tendency to become indifferent about their interpersonal impact. This is often a consequence of either poor intergenerational communication or social insensitivity. The theoretical framework that informed this research is that people continuously develop their relationships with others, through verbal and non-verbal communication in a reciprocal manner. The goal of this presentation is to explore the impact of older people’s responses, on younger people, in an intergenerational relational research project. Qualitative research was used, and data were obtained by using observations of videos and behavioural responses of older people who participated in an intergenerational research project. In addition individual interviews with young people (ages ranging from 21–33), in terms of how they experience the impact of older people (ages ranging from 60–85), were also used. The most important finding is that a lack of person centred qualities in the interaction between the younger and older generations can be experienced as a negative impact, for example being experienced as critical and unkind impacted on the members of the younger generation and they tended to withdraw from the interaction. This has serious implications for intergenerational solidarity. It is recommended that both generations become more mindful of their impact on others, and that they develop their person centred qualities such as empathy. Through clearly describing person centred qualities we will know how to cultivate these qualities in all generations to develop and improve the interaction between the various generations.
University Personality Inventory, Life Event Scale, Coping Strategies Questionnaires and Life Satisfaction Scale (Life Satisfaction Index A and B). Then, 125 religious believers and 125 non-religious believers were randomly selected from the sample, and were asked to further complete the Chinese College Students’ Spirituality Scale and a self-developed scale. The results showed that, when compared with students with religious belief, the mental health and life satisfaction level of non-religious belief students were obviously lower; they also more frequently adopted an infantile coping style and were more sensitive to perceived stress. The research conclusions informed us that we should look at religion from the scientific point of view and pay more attention to the mental health state of college students with religious belief. Most importantly, we need to provide specific mental health education and psychological counselling to college students with religious belief in accordance with their psychological characteristics.

Perception of individual-group relationships as a reflection of perceiver’s abilities of teamwork
Shinkichi Sugimori Tokyo Gakugei University, Japan; Atsushi Furuya; Atsushi Alkawa

Teamwork is counted as an important aspect of key competencies (OECD, 2003). The aim of this study was to build an computer-based assessment tool measuring an individual’s teamwork abilities, implicitly, through projective responses to individual-group relationships displayed by computer graphics (CG). University students (N=165) and workers in various jobs at two companies (N=218) participated in this study. We prepared CG software which presents CGs of a solo fish or person, swimming or walking (1) alone, (2) alone outside of a group, or (3) within a group. To avoid influence by context information, the image of the fish and the person was relatively abstract, i.e. not using real images. We also developed, and used, self-rating teamwork ability scale (Aikawa, Takamoto, Sugimori, & Furuya, 2012) and also other-rated teamwork ability in a company. The teamwork ability scale consists of five factors: communication, back up, team orientation, monitoring, and leadership. The projective responses of participants to each CG were gathered as free descriptions in the first stage, and in the second stage, response categories were prepared for automatic scoring. Statistical examinations revealed many of the responses to CGs have significant relationships with other teamwork measures. It was suggested that the development of CG testing of teamwork abilities is both possible and promising.

Analysing personality scale using nonparametric item response theory model
Wenqiang Tang South China Normal University, China; Xiaojie Wang; Min-Qiang Zhang; Xiao-Zhu Jian

The study analysed Neuroticism scale (N scale) of Eysenck Personality Questionnaire (EPQ) using the Nonparametric Item Response Theory (NIRT) model, and compared it to the Parametric Item Response Theory (PIRT) models. The results showed that the 24 items in N scale all fit the Mokken model and that 4 items didn’t fit the 2PLM, while those 4 items can be accurately measured using the Mokken model. After removing the unfit items based on the NIRT model, the increment of mean item information is much larger than that based on 2PLM model. The analytic procedure and results reveal the feasibility, advantage and applicability of NIRT model in analysing the personality questionnaire.

New development in computerised adaptive testing: Cognitive diagnostic computerised adaptive testing
Wenqang Tang South China Normal University, China; Min-Qiang Zhang; Mu-Hui Huang

With the development of modern computer technology, more and more researchers and practitioners are interested in building CAT based on cognitive diagnostic models (CD-CAT). These models aim to diagnose examinees’ mastery status of a group of discretely defined skills, or attributes, thereby providing them with detailed information regarding their specific strengths and weaknesses. This article aims to provide practitioners and researchers with an introduction to and overview of recent developments in cognitive diagnostic computer adaptive assessments. In this article, the author will discuss the advantages and disadvantages of these methods focusing on six components of CD-CAT methodology, which include psychometric models (CDMs), calibrated item banks, entry level (starting point), item selection rules, scoring method and termination criterion. Development history and research ways of the CD-CAT methodology are summarised, and future research trends are forecast as well. It is hoped that some useful direction will be provided to practitioners wishing to begin working and experimenting with this new methodology.

The use of the millon clinical multiaxial inventory III in the South African context
Casper Van Zy1 Jopie van Rooyen And Partners, South Africa

Psychological instruments require constant research with different cultures, populations and nationalities in order to be applicable to a wide variety of respondents. The purpose of the study was to investigate the reliability, factor structure and gender differences of the Millon™ Clinical Multiaxial Inventory – II (MCM-II™) in the South African context. This study falls within the quantitative research paradigm. Internal consistency reliability, factor analysis, and analysis of variance (ANOVA) were used to compare the psychometric properties of the MCM-III™ with international findings. Second data was used in this study. The sample consisted of 418 men and women from different clinical, cultural and racial backgrounds. Satisfactory internal consistency reliability was found with the South African sample which is comparable to the United States (US) norm group. Congruence between the factor structure of the MCM-III™ and previous studies was found, although unique differences do exist with a third factor. Differences between men and women when compared to the US norms were negligible except for the Compulsive scale where women scored higher than men. The results of this study provided evidence that the MCM-III appears to be appropriate for use within the South African context.

An interbattery factor analysis of the Emotional Quotient Inventory and the Work Personality Index
Casper Van Zy1 Jopie van Rooyen And Partners, South Africa

Stream three or mixed model emotional intelligence (EI) measures have been shown to be correlated with personality in the research literature. The objective of this study was to further examine the nature of this relationship. Previous studies using joint factor analysis to investigate the relationship between personality and mixed model EI have located EI as a separate trait in personality factor space. A common problem with using joint factor analysis for this purpose is the possibility of method artefacts. Thus, joint factor analysis may not reflect the true relationship between two variable sets. In the present study, an interbattery factor analysis was conducted with the scales of the Emotional Quotient Inventory (EQ-I) and the Work Personality Index (WPI). Interbattery factor analysis identifies only common factors between two variable sets. The sample size consisted of 615 working adults who completed the assessments for selection or developmental purposes. After a direct quartimin rotation, an eight factor solution provided the most parsimonious and theoretically meaningful solution. The analysis identified seven common factors between the EQ-i and WPI. Only Teamwork from the WPI loaded on factor eight. In contrast to previous results, EI did not load separately in personality factor space. The common factors between these variable sets indicate that the different constructs measured by EI and personality are related. Some of the relationships identified among the variables were unexpected. This provides additional interpretive information for when the EQ-i and WPI is used in conjunction.

Assessing job applicants’ emotional intelligence in interviews
Ching-Wen Wang National Chung Hsing University, Taiwan, R.O.C.; Chi-Sum Wong

Emotional intelligence (EI) has been shown to be related to important job outcomes. However, existing EI measures may not be applicable in selection contexts because of the possibility of faking, the high costs involved, and the accessibility of scoring keys. In this study, we attempt to demonstrate that EI can be assessed through carefully designed interview questions. Using the position of customer service officer (CSO), we find that both situational interview (SI) and patterned behavior description interview (PBDI) questions are related to job applicant EI and may predict incumbent job performance and turnover intention. Suggestions for practitioners and researchers are discussed.

Present situation, hotspots and Chinese psychological research trend: A CNKI-based analysis
Zhimin Wu Jiangxi Normal University, China; Meirong Chen

CNKI is China National Knowledge Infrastructure or Chinese periodical full-text database. It is the largest Chinese website of information on knowledge. The
following characteristics are found on CNKI psychol- ogy theses after statistically analysing author, journal, psychological topics: (1) The number growth of psych- ological papers in China is consistent with Chinese GDP, 1979-2011. The number of psychological papers increased from 83 in 1979 to 9438 in 2011; (2) In nine kinds of main psychology journals issued, volume is a total of 2979, in the past two years, 2010-2011, accounting for 30.56% of the total of the same period in psychology papers; (3) The research contents and hotspots are to the direction of diversification. In the main psychology journals theses that are related with cognitive and experimental psychology, clinical psychology and mental health, other areas, account for about one-third each; (4) The treatises of "domain experts" are leading the direction and trend of Chinese psychological research; (5) Chinese psychologists should not pay due attention to evolutionary psychol- ogy, cultural psychology, indigenous psychology.

Adaptation of Edinburgh Postnatal Depression and Gotland Male Depression scales in Latvia Diana Zande University of Latvia, Latvia; Sandra Sebė

High rates of depression have been reported in wom- en during the transition to parenthood, and increas- ing attention is focused upon depression which fathers experience during this period. The objective of this study was to evaluate the psychometric prop- erties and convergent validity of two depression scales which have been translated into Latvian: the Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale (EPDS, Cox, Holden, & Sagovsky) and Gotland Male Depression Scale (GMDS, Zierau, Bille, Rutz, & Bech). The latter was developed to assess both traditional de- pression symptoms as well as behaviours, which may be more extant for men. For purposes of adapta- tion in Latvia the EPDS was translated from En- glish to Latvian, and the GMDS was translated from Swedish to Latvian. Both questionnaires were com- pleted by a sample of 100 women and their partners at two points in time: during the third trimester of pregnancy, and three months postnatally. Results show good internal reliability ratings for both scales at both points in time (Cronbach's coefficients rang- ing from .80 to .90). Results show similarly strong correlations between EPDS and GMDS both for women and men, although it was initially predicted that this association between scales would be stron- ger for men. There is discussion of the similarities and differences of reported symptoms in relation to gender roles in contemporary society. The EPDS and GMDS Latvian versions appear to be valid and reli- able measures to assess depression symptoms for both men and women pre- and postnatally.

The effect of different conditions on param- eter estimation precision of the MCMC method under the Testlet response theory Jie-Ting Zhang South China Normal University, Chi- na; Wen-na Tian; Min-Qiang Zhang

The number of parameters in Testlet response theory model is more than the IRT model; using a maximum likelihood estimation is inconvenient. Moreover, the MCMC method can be simplified using model pa- rameter estimation. Studies have shown that differ- ent numbers of subjects and items will affect the estimation precision of the MCMC method within the framework of the IRT. It is well worth exploring whether the MCMC method has the same effect in the Testlet response theory model compared to IRT model under different experimental conditions. This paper simulates different experimental conditions (a lower number of subjects and items; a moderate number of subjects and items; changing the number of items under the condition of fixed parameters and the number of subjects; changing the number of subjects under the condition of fixed parameters and the number of items), to explore the precision vari- ation of the MCMC method in the framework of a three-parameter model of Testlet response theory.

The application research of GIRM approach Min-Qiang Zhang South China Normal University, China; Xiao-Tian Hu; Kai-Yin Guo

Through the distributional assumption of the facets in generalisability theory the p×i design of generalisability theory (GT) and the Rasch model of item response theory (IRT) could be incorporated in Generalisability in Item Response Modeling (GIRM). Based on the GIRM model, this study proposes the GIRM approach and presents this approach in the context of simulated and empirical data, exploring the effects of the GIRM approach in the test. Using both simulated and empirical data with the software WinBUGS, the GIRM approach is shown to produce results comparable to those from the traditional GT approach. This includes the estimate of variance component, generalisability coefficient, and dependability index. On the com- parison of reliability in the simulated study, the bias, RMSD and MEANE of two methods are very close. However, on the estimation of SE of variance component the accuracy of the GIRM approach is worse than the traditional GT approach.

Confidence interval for effect size Min-Qiang Zhang South China Normal University, China; Qing-qing Xiong

Confidence intervals for effect sizes cannot be com- puted using formulas. The main classes of effect sizes are: (a) Standardised differences effect sizes, (b) variance-accounted-for effect sizes and (c) cor- rected effect sizes. We compared three methods: The noncentral-based, the percentile (PERC) boot- strap, and the biased-corrected and accelerated (BCA) bootstrap methods for setting a confidence interval (CI) around Cohen's and under different conditions. A set of Monte Carlo simulations was constructed. The biased-corrected and accelerated (BCA) bootstrap is proposed and recommended for general use for above effect sizes, especially in cases when the assumption of normality is violated.

A review of testlet response theory Jie-Ting Zhang South China Normal University, Chi- na; Wen-na Tian; Min-Qiang Zhang

One important assumption made in standard IRT is the assumption of local independence. Violation of this assumption occurs under some conditions such as testlet or item-bundle, in which items share the same stimulation. Lots of examinations contain testlet items or item-bundle. When item response theory models are applied, testlet items can lead to the distortion of parameter estimation. In order to solve this problem, researchers introduced three approaches: (1) Ignore the item dependence, and use the standard IRT model. (2) Consider testlet as a super item, and score it polytomously. (3) Apply the testlet response theory. Method (1) and method (2) have some weak points in parameter estimation. This paper introduces related studies both in appli- cation and theory about testlet response theory, especially methods of parameter estimation, and aims to provide research direction for the future.

Applying MCMC algorithm in estimating var- iance components for generalisability theory Min-Qiang Zhang South China Normal University, China; Guang-Ming Li; Wen-yi Zhang; Kai-Yin Guo

The Markov Chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) method, as a dynamic computer simulation technique, was first applied in psychometrics in 1990s. To an extent, gen- eralisability theory (GT) can be viewed as a combination of classical test theory and analysis of variance proce- dures. It helps to untangle different sources of error so that the efficiency of the measurement can be im- proved. As a result, the estimation of variance compo- nent is the key to GT. This paper summarised some studies about applying MCMC method on the estima- tion of variance component for GT. First, MCMC algorithms can be used in estimating the variability of estimated variance components for GT. The results showed that, compared with other methods (Traditional, Bootstrap and Jackknife methods), it was quite suitable to apply MCMC methods with prior informa- tion in estimating standard errors and confident inter- vals. Second, in GIRM (Generalisability Theory in Item Response Modeling), which connects the sampling model of GT with the scaling model of IRT, the application of MCMC algorithms can separate the interaction of person and item from other residual errors in the p×i design, which has developed and extended the tradi- tional estimating method of variance components for GT. Last but not least, using MCMC methods to deal with missing data can avoid the information loss and improve the effectiveness of the measurement. In view of these studies, applying MCMC algorithms in esti- mating variance components for GT would be the main direction of its basic research.

Reability and validity of cluster-b personal- ity disorders beliefs questionnaire in Chinese university students Shijie Zhou Central South University, China; Qian- qian Zhang

The aim of this study is to examine the reliability and validity of Cluster-B personality beliefs ques- tionnaire. Cluster-B personality beliefs question- naire and Personality Diagnostic Questionnaire-4 + (PDQ-4+) were administered to 600 university students, 57 of which were assessed by Cluster-B personality beliefs questionnaire three weeks later. The results are as follows: (1) The Cronbach's α coefficient for 4 subscales ranged from 0.79 to 0.91, the split-half coefficient from 0.73 to 0.87, and test- retest coefficient from 0.65 to 0.74. (2) Four factors were extracted through exploratory factor analysis, which were consistent with the theoretical concepts. The correlation coefficients between 4 subscales were from 0.42 to 0.62. PDQ-4+ was chosen as a criterion, thus, correlation coefficients between four factors and corresponding personality disorders were between 0.37-0.45. The reliability and validity
of Cluster-B Personality Disorders. Beliefs Questionnaire in Chinese University Students have reached an acceptable level in psychometrics.

Session Type: Invited Addresses

A clinical cognitive approach to thought: Implications in cognitive diagnosis and remediation
Evelyne Clement, University of Rouen, France; Bruno Villette; Pascale Planche; Bruno Vivicorsi

This contribution deals with mentally retarded adults’ problem solving strategies. To assess the strategies and the potentially inter-individual variability, an adapted version of the Twenty Questions Task was given to 30 mentally retarded adults (MRA), 30 mentally nonretarded adults (MNRA) matched on chronological age, and 30 mentally non-retarded children (MNRC) matched on cognitive efficiency. In our version, the items belong to different semantic categories organised in a hierarchical network. This formalisation of the task was conceived in order (1) to identify the strategies that underlie and explain the performances and (2) to take into account the large individual differences commonly reported in the domain. Despite the performances, the MRA of the children did not significantly differ, the individual protocols analysis showed differences in the strategies developed by the two groups. The interpretation of the results as reflecting a conceptual deficit or a chronic cognitive sub-functioning of the MRA as well as their implication in cognitive diagnosis and remediation will be discussed. We question the relevance of the theoretical model proposed by Frith (1989) according to which individuals with autism present a “lack of central coherence” reflecting a deficit in the mobilisation of global processing. Fifteen children with high-functioning autism was compared with 15 normally developing children, matched on age and global level of intelligence and assessed on the WISC-III and the NEPSY. The results show no significant differences between children with high-functioning autism and typical children scores on the items requiring visuospatial processing. However, differences of strategies appeared both between the groups and, in children with autism, according to the task. These results suggest in persons with autism the idea of a priority granted to the local information processing in the absence of a global processing deficit. It is assumed that the evolution of the relations between procedural and conceptual knowledge varies with the individual trajectories. We test this hypothesis by means on a combination of curves of growth, a dynamic modeling and the analysis of the inter-individual variability (van Geert & Steenbeek, 2005). Twenty-eight 5 year old children were assessed eight times during one school year on three tasks: (a) To count collections of tokens ranging from 3 to 25 (the “Counting task” (CT): procedural knowledge), (b) to give a cardinal of tokens ranging from 3 to 25 (the “Give a number task” (GNT): conceptual knowledge), and (c) to count and to give the missing number of tokens ranging from 3 to 25 (the “Arithmetic task” (AT): AT procedural and conceptual knowledge). The results show that significant improvement in performance on the AT are always accompanied by significant improvements on both CT and GNT. Moreover, the children who do not progress on the AT can nevertheless significantly improve their performance either on the CT, or on the GNT, or still on both tasks. We conclude that the relations between procedural and conceptual knowledge are not uniform and vary with the individual trajectories. The aim of this research is to study mathematical preconceptions in problem solving. It was assumed that these preconceptions, i.e. naïve knowledge (Lautrey et al. 2008), constitute a filter to interpret a new conceptual field and guide the strategies developed by the solver. In order to explain children responses, fifty-one 9-10-year-old children were invited to solve 12 problems constructed on the typology of Vergnaud. The data analysis combines a quantitative approach (Implicitive Statistical Analysis) and a qualitative approach (Individual Protocols Analysis). Results will be discussed in the light of the interest of this kind of approach.

Geropsychology for an aging world
Rocar Fernandez-Ballesteros, Autonomous University of Madrid, Spain

Over the last five decades, life expectancy at birth increased, globally, by almost 20 years. On average, the gain in life expectancy at birth was 23.1 years in less developed regions and 9.4 years in the more developed regions. The range in life expectancy within more developed countries varies between 71 years in Latvia to 82 years in Japan (see United Nations). At the same time, fertility rate decreased dramatically from 3.7 children per women in developed countries during the 19th century to 1.4 at the beginning of the 21st century. When psychology developed as a science in the third quarter of the 19th century, societies were young, with higher proportions of people under 16, than of those older than 60. By the second decade of the 21st century, a growing proportion of countries will have aging societies with very a high percentage of elders in comparison with children and adolescents. As a consequence, psychology and psychologists must be concerned with this situation. This contribution will deal with those more important topics of geropsychology from a basic and applied point of view. Geropsychology is defined as the branch of psychology studying the psychological components of the process of aging, the psychological characteristics of age, and of the aged. A summary of the most important psychological issues of aging as well as of successful, normal and pathological will be introduced.

Session Type: Invited Symposia

Symposium title: Cross-cultural evidence-based health/psychotherapy research among North America, United Kingdom, China, Korea and Japan
Convenor: Akira Tsuda

Biopsychosocial approach to stress and health: Recent advances
Akira Tsuda, Kurume University, Japan; Shigeko Tsuda

Bio-Psycho-Social approaches are widely recognised as suitable strategies for the study of complex biologic responses to various stress-related psychological factors from the point of view of indigenous and cross-country differences, which attempt to make the connection between stress and ill-health outcome. Emerging data from our laboratory and cooperative institutions has indicated that these approaches are useful to predict various markers of health, thus may be clinically relevant. This presentation will contain several findings from our laboratory that focus a biopsychosocial approach relevant to health outcomes. Topics will cover a wide range of measures that are currently being employed in psycho-biological research and how they might be used to understand important mechanisms of stress and health from the point of view of Indigenous and Cultural Psychology. We summarise results from our research program into the biological correlates of positive and negative affects with a line of cross-cultural perspective from Health Psychology. There is considerable interest in the relationship between affective states and cortisol output such as cortisol awakening response, but little evidence connecting the cross-cultural consistency of these associations. These topics will not only be of interest to Indigenous and Cultural Health Psychology, but will also be relevant to social psychologists, epidemiologists and public health workers.

Symposium title: Emerging issues impacting test development in four different areas of practice
Convenor: Thomas Oakland

Trends in rehabilitation and health outcomes assessment
Elias Mpofu, University of Sydney-Cumberland, Australia

Patient or consumer rights include their access to and ownership of information used by professionals to make decisions important to treatment or lifestyle planning and care. Consequential questions of what patients or users of health care services seek to achieve from the health care services they transact take center stage. Patients or consumers of health care services have a stake in how data collected with them would help the design of appropriate treatment for lifestyle solutions. This goes beyond test scores to encompass dialogues about assessments for enabling preferred activities in typical environments for the consumers. New directions in rehabilitation and health assessments are suggested when data on typical environments enables for consumers in the context of their actual and aspired lifestyle solutions are prioritised.

Symposium title: Psychological assessment at the crossroads: Methodological advances and psychometric standards
Convenor: Kurt Pawlik

Using ambulatory assessment methodologies to capture daily life experiences
Barbara Lehman, Western Washington University, United States of America; Tamlin Conner

Important psychological questions often focus on the dynamics of individuals as they participate in natu-
Psychometric contributions to the longitudinal assessment of change
Kurt Pawlik University of Hamburg, Germany

There have been many considerations of the importance of reasonable measurement in behavioural science research. But it is also clear that the collection of longitudinal data provides special challenges. Some of the earliest challenges came from classical considerations about the “unreliability of difference scores” (see Cronbach & Furby, 1970; Nesselroade, 1972). Some of these challenges have been overcome by contemporary uses of structural equation models (Joreskog & Sorbom, 1979; Horn & McArdle, 1980). Special representations here include: (1) using multiple variables with factorial invariance over time, (2) using reliable latent variables to represent changes, and (3) using reliable latent variables as primary predictors of changes (see McArdle, & Nesselroade, 1996, 2011). In this presentation, we will use recent longitudinal data on adult cognition to provide a direct comparison of the classical approaches and the contemporary approaches.

Symposium abstract
Kurt Pawlik University of Hamburg, Germany

Beginning with Charles Spearman’s (1904) founding article on the measurement of general intelligence and classical reliability theory, methods of psychological assessment and their psychometric foundation have given rise to what is now a top-leading field of psychological expertise and practice. This symposium will bring together novel approaches in assessment that transcend conventional standards in data acquisition, test design and analysis. So an international panel of experts will introduce designs of psychological assessment beyond conventional questionnaires (presentation 1) or retrospective self-report data (presentation 2), state of the art in the assessment and analysis of intra-individual change (presentation 3), and standards of culture-fairness in cognitive testing (presentation 4).

The technique of objective personality-tests sensu R.B. Cattell nowadays: The Viennese pool of computerised tests
Kurt Pawlik University of Hamburg, Germany

Consideration of the current scene of personality testing reveals that it is primarily personality questionnaires that are being applied, but that so-called Objective Personality-tests sensu R.B. Cattell (or, in more modern terminology: tests for experiment-based assessment of behavior), which have lately been experienced a certain “renaissance” within German speaking countries, are almost not in use. For this reason, a review is given of their typical properties and principle advantages over personality questionnaires. They are primarily lessfakeable. As an illustration, several such tests stemming from a Viennese research group are presented, and their psychometric qualities and shortcomings discussed.

Finally, several applications of these tests already in practice are listed.

Psychometric contributions to the longitudinal assessment of change
Kurt Pawlik University of Hamburg, Germany

There have been many considerations of the importance of reasonable measurement in behavioural science research. But it is also clear that the collection of longitudinal data provides special challenges. Some of the earliest challenges came from classical considerations about the “unreliability of difference scores” (see Cronbach & Furby, 1970; Nesselroade, 1972). Some of these challenges have been overcome by contemporary uses of structural equation models (Joreskog & Sorbom, 1979; Horn & McArdle, 1980). Special representations here include: (1) using multiple variables with factorial invariance over time, (2) using reliable latent variables to represent changes, and (3) using reliable latent variables as primary predictors of changes (see McArdle, & Nesselroade, 1996, 2011). In this presentation, we will use recent longitudinal data on adult cognition to provide a direct comparison of the classical approaches and the contemporary approaches.

Recent developments in cross-cultural cognitive testing
Fons Van De Vijver Tilburg University, Netherlands

The use of intelligence tests to establish similarities and differences in cognitive functioning across cultural groups has a remarkably long tradition. Yet, a century of research has not lead to a clear-cut answer to the issue of similarities and differences. I will describe the scientific highlights in the assessment of intelligence of this century. The conclusion will be that our insight into the nature of intelligence has grown considerably and there is fairly widespread agreement about the structure of intelligence in various cultures. However, we have been less successful in our endeavours to understand cross-cultural differences in scores. I will argue the strong tendency to export western tests to non-western countries and not to adapt tests locally has become counterproductive. I will illustrate how various sources of bias are present in exported tests and how these biases can be avoided. The argument will be illustrated on the basis of a study, conducted in South Africa, in which tests were adapted for use among white (Afrikaans speaking) and black (Tswana speaking) children. It was found that the size of the cross-cultural differences observed strongly depended on the familiarity of the children with the cultural background of the stimuli. It is concluded that the quality of cross-cultural intelligence testing could be enhanced by the use of culturally more appropriate stimulus materials.

Interactional pattern analysis
Charl Vorster North-West University, South Africa

Traditional approaches to diagnosis within the field of mental health are of limited value to the psychotherapist because the fitting of individuals into predetermined categories strips the individual of his or her unique qualities and potentially useful information for the psychotherapeutic process gets lost in the process. This, however, seemed inevitable in applying the mental health model. In contrast, Interactional Pattern Analysis, developed within the theoretical paradigm of the eco-systemic approach, seemingly offers an alternative psycho-diagnostic procedure that retains the uniqueness of the individual and yet provides a schematic and orderly procedure of indication for psychotherapy that has proved to be highly effective in directing the psychotherapeutic process. Interactional Pattern Analysis focuses on 17 interpersonal variables imbedded in the interactional patterns within the various interpersonal contexts in which an individual exists. During a one-day workshop delegates will be introduced to the concept of Interactional Pattern Analysis and equipped to start utilizing the procedure as an integral part of the psychotherapeutic process. In the workshop the theoretical rationale behind the procedure will be briefly introduced. This will be followed by a series of hands-on interactive practical interpersonal exercises that will aim at equipping delegates with the necessary frame of reference, an enhanced level of perception regarding the relevant interpersonal variables and an introduction to the actual process of producing an Interactional Pattern Analysis.
the willingness to voice this victimisation. The failure to voice incidents of workplace aggression may suggest that the aggression is not of concern, and does not allow the organisation to address the issue, ultimately perpetuating the problem. These results are important in that they suggest that there are policies and practices that organisations can engage in that will influence the likelihood of reporting workplace aggression.

**Symposium title: Approaches to teaching ethics in psychology**

**Convenor: Stephen Behnke**

Teaching psychology ethics to students using role-play and group discussions

Yesim Korkut Bahcesehir University, Turkey

One of the aims of undergraduate psychology education is to teach students to be sensitive to ethics. Learning of code(s) of ethics and to understand why our profession needs codes of conduct (Ruiz, 2009) is of the utmost importance. Therefore we should find ways that students “internalize” this. There can be several diverse methods to teaching ethics in psychology. For example, using case vignettes is a widely used teaching method by many lecturers. Some extra learning strategies would help students learn and discuss better. Case studies role-played by the students and discussed in small groups is a very effective method. Using films and media coverage related to ethical issues in group discussions would also be a good way to vitalize the learning process among students. Through these activities they can be quite active. In this specific presentation these techniques and the impressions of undergraduate psychology students about these various techniques will be portrayed.

**Symposium title: Assessment of problem solving: The unsolved issue of construct validity**

**Convenor: Samuel Greiff**

One factor or many? Dimensions of complex problem solving ability

Andreas Fischer Germany

Complex Problem Solving (CPS) is understood as the process of (a) finding a parsimonious representation of a situation that is complex, i.e., which contains a lot of highly interrelated elements; (b) finding solutions based on these representation. Dörner (1986) proposes to use complex computer simulations to measure the operative aspects of intelligence relevant for representing and solving complex problems. In those simulations a problem solver usually has to (a) accomplish a set of multiple goals by (b) manipulating many variables, with each variable potentially having (c) a lot of effects while (d) the structure is partly transparent to the problem solver and (e) the problem’s state may change dynamically, i.e., independent of the problem solvers actions. According to Funke (2001), these features correspond to certain facets of CPS: (a’) Evaluation and priority setting in case of conflicting goals (= evaluation). (b’) The sparing of irrelevant information (= reduction of information). (c’) Successive generation of an adequate internal representation of the system structure (= model building). (d’) Exploration of important information (= information retrieval). (e’) Control of the system with respect to the system’s dynamic (= system control). We want to give a short review of modern CPS testing devices, and we will present empirical data from several studies, supporting the assumption of multiple facets of CPS (e.g., correlations corrected for attenuation mostly between r=0.42 and r=0.72 with α=.75). Implications of these results are be discussed.

**Dimensionality of analytical and dynamic problem solving competence**

Jens Fleischer University of Duisburg-Essen, Germany

The competence to solve both analytical and dynamic problems is of crucial importance in almost all domains of learning and achievement. In analytical problem solving, relevant information is explicitly stated or can be inferred, whereas in dynamic problem solving information needed to solve the problem has to be generated in an explorative interaction with the problem situation. Since the first assessment of problem solving in an international large scale assessment in the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) 2003, the concepts of analytical and dynamic problem solving competence have received growing interest. Yet, questions concerning the construct validity of both competencies remain. Most notably, it is still unclear if problem solving competence is 1-dimensional (as was modeled in PISA 2003 and will be in 2012) or if it is a multi-dimensional construct (e.g., representation and solution as separable subdimensions). Two studies on the dimensionality of analytical (N=2452) and dynamic problem solving competence (N=140) by means of item response theory (IRT) and confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) will be reported. Results from IRT analysis and CFA as well as differential relations of the problem solving dimensions with students’ school achievements, school track and gender suggest a three-dimensional competence structure for analytical and dynamic problem solving. Depending on the purpose of the assessment, the multidimensionality of analytical and dynamic problem solving should be accounted for, although the loss of information by modeling both competencies on a 1-dimensional scale might not be severe.

A modern understanding of complex problem solving approach and measurement

Sascha Wuestenberg Germany

Complex Problem Solving (CPS) is seen as a cross-curricular competency, which has recently attracted interest in large-scale-assessments. In fact, for the PISA 2012 cycle, CPS will be assessed using minimally complex computer simulations to gain knowledge on important facets of problem solving, such as (1) the acquisition of knowledge and (2) its subsequent application. Albeit its high ecological validity, empirical research on CPS has been scarce. In this talk, we (1) conceptually introduce MicroDYN, a computer-based test containing multiple items aimed to measure the two aforementioned aspects of CPS. The concept underlying MicroDYN is identical to the PISA 2012 understanding of problem solving and conceptualises CPS as a domain general mental ability, which can be informed by domain specific knowledge and previous experience without relying on it. Further, (2) psychometric properties of MicroDYN are presented, including analyses of measurement invariance regarding different class levels (N=855 Hungarian students in classes 5 to 11). Results showed CPS to be strongly factorially invariant and thus, mean differences between class levels could be interpreted meaningfully. More specifically, latent mean comparisons showed an increase in knowledge acquisition at higher class levels even though this was not consistently the case for knowledge application suggesting that only some aspects of CPS may be sufficiently fostered in school. The assessment of CPS is an important step in measuring cross-curricular competencies of high educational relevance. Results of this study provide important implications on how to use CPS in an assessment context.

**Symposium title: Clinical psychology in the background of culture collision between the East and West**

**Convenor: Weidong Wang**

Establishment, revision of norms of five-pattern personality inventory of TCM psychology

Qiuli Yang China Academy of CMS, China; Chong-cheng Xue
In classical traditional Chinese medical literatures, a lot of statements upon personality and constitution are recorded. In the Yellow Emperor Medical Canon there are two special chapters related to them. One from Yin-Yang theory classifies people as five personality patterns which have different internal components of the body and the other from Five Elements theory as well as the external structures of the body. This classifies people into five body types which have different characters. The former sees the ancient Greek temperaments as well as the works of Pavlov and Esencky except one balanced more, and the latter is like Kretschmer’s study. Based on reference of literatures and the authors’ own clinical experience four examining methods about personality and constitution were established. They are titled as Five-Pattern Personality Inventory. More than 14,000 people from China mainland received four examinations. Both the samples and the examining tools were standardised according to internationally accepted rules. Norms that include national and regional general and sex, national general age, education and occupation etc. are established. For thousands of years in the study of temperament it is said that there is a specific correlation between character and constitution. Our results are not so definite except yin and yang. One’s pattern of constitution and personality are not one or the other, but a combination. This work is the successor and development of TCM and is useful for prevention and treatment of diseases especially for the individual. 

Symposium title: Computer-based assessment and how it affects the construct of problem solving
Convenor: Jens Fleischer

Testing of equivalence between paper-pencil and computer-based tests of analytical problem solving
Florent Buchwald University of Duisburg-Essen, Germany

Analytical problem-solving competence is of crucial importance in almost all domains of learning and achievement. Yet questions concerning the construct validity of the competence still remain. Most notably, it is unclear if analytical problem solving is unidimensional (as modelled in PISA 2003) or if it is a multi-dimensional construct. Furthermore, it is unclear if a computer-based assessment of analytical problem-solving is equivalent to a paper-pencil based assessment (as conducted in PISA 2003). In order to test the dimensionality of the construct, the authors developed several scales assessing different aspects of analytical problem-solving: knowledge of concepts and procedures, conditional knowledge and planning ability. Due to various advantages of computer-based testing (availability, effectiveness, possibility of feedback, log files) the authors plan to administer these scales computer-based. An optimal designed computer-based test has to be equivalent to the original paper-pencil test, which not only concerns the construct validity but also the fairness of the test. In an experimental study the problem-solving scales are presented either as paper-pencil or computer-based test. Equivalence of the test media will be analysed by means of confirmatory factor analysis and by analysing the relations of factor scores with external variables, such as school achievement, reasoning ability, school track, gender and frequency of computer usage. Results from a pilot study indicate similar results in the paper-pencil and the computer-based test for the planning scale.

Technical challenges in computer-based assessment: An IT-perspective
Michael Dorochevsky, ACER, Australia

The development of the “CBA Item Builder” platform has started in 2007 to support the “Electronic Reading Assessment” option of PISA 2009. Since then the system has been continuously extended notably for assessing complex problem solving competencies incorporating dynamic systems (Micro-DYN) and finite state machines (MicroFIN). Our platform has been used in various large and medium scale assessments like PIAAC 2011 and at different universities. The core piece of the CBA Item Builder Platform is a graphical authoring tool which can be handled by test developers without any programming knowledge. We report about the technical challenges we faced during the development and the experiences gained when performing assessments. We investigate how to enable efficient construction of items, in particular for complex problem solving. We address the issue of item translation for international use, including left to right languages with possibly bidirectional tests. We analyse how to automate scoring, in particular for complex problem solving. We examine different approaches to deliver computer-based tests, from a stand alone system up to the internet and "the cloud", from a PC up to a tablet or smartphone and the implications related to performance and security. We also look into the aspects of integration (e.g. in e-learning platforms) and platform independency. Building upon these experiences we deduce general principles and requirements to a system meeting the challenges of computer-based assessment. We close with an outlook on future planned collaborative problem solving items.

Computer simulations over the last decades in problem solving research
Joachim Funke University of Heidelberg, Germany

For more than 100 years, problem solving research has used primarily static material like puzzle problems or insight problems. With the advent of personal computers in the 1980s, researchers interested in thinking and problem solving decided to use computer simulated scenarios as tools for eliciting interactions with dynamic problem situations (labeled “complex problem solving” or “dynamic decision making”). Today, two main approaches are available which allow to analyze problem solving activities of human problem solvers dealing with complex and uncertain events: (1) From a psychometric point of view, formal systems (linear structural equation systems, finite state automata) can be used for a systematic construction of systems with varying complexity. The semantic embedding of these systems can be arbitrarily chosen, which means that domain-specific knowledge is not needed. (2) From a theory-driven point of view, special domain-specific problems can be constructed which put specific requests on the problem solvers’ activities (e.g., balancing goal conflicts; reducing uncertainty). We will present examples from the two approaches and discuss advantages as well as disadvantages of these methodological approaches. Empirical results from different studies underline the specific gains for the development of adequate theoretical explanations. Additionally, we will point to future developments with respect to process analyses that become possible due to extensive data logging. Thus, computer simulations do not simply offer new ways of presenting interactive problem situations but additionally offer new insights into the process of problem solving itself.

Factors that influence the difficulty of problem solving items
Dara Ramalingam ACER, Australia; Ray Phlipot ACER, Australia

Computer-based assessment of problem solving allows problems of both static and interactive natures to be posed. Examples of static problems are scheduling and logic puzzles in which all relevant information is available to the solver at the outset. Problems of an interactive nature, on the other hand, require exploration of the situation to acquire additional knowledge needed to solve the problem. Examples include discovering how to use an unfamiliar mobile telephone or automatic vending machine. This study used data from the 2011 Field Trial of the PISA 2012 computer-based assessment of problem solving which comprised 34 static and 45 interactive items. Fifteen characteristics understood to influence item difficulty were posited. Each item was rated as to the amount of each characteristic it possessed, with weights assigned to the characteristics based on how important a part each was believed to play in problem solving. The items were ranked as to their potential difficulty according to the sum of the weighted ratings. The responses from approximately 39,500 field trial participants from 43 countries were analysed to obtain IRT estimates of item difficulties. Several related analyses involving the predictor characteristics were then conducted. These included a hierarchical cluster analysis of the characteristics, regression analysis with item difficulty as outcome variable, and factor analysis. A tentative conclusion is that the main characteristics predicting item difficulty are “Number of constraints to be satisfied”, “Distance to goal” and “Amount of reasoning required”.

Symposium title: Coping with stress and adversity: New findings and innovative perspectives
Convenor: Yiqun Gan

Is proactive coping a universal construct? Psychometric findings from six cultures
Benicio Gutierrez-Dona Universidad Estatal a Distancia, Costa Rica; Rolf Schwarzer

The Proactive Coping Theory distinguishes four perspectives of coping in terms of time and uncertainty, namely, reactive coping, anticipatory coping, preventive coping, and proactive coping. Specifically, this study was aimed to evaluate the unidimensionality of a brief version of The Proactive Coping Scale within and across six cultures. Psychometric characteristics of the 8-item version scale were examined among a sample of N = 2,701 participants (35% men, 65%
Symposium title: Current models of psychological competencies from around the world
Convenor: Sverre L. Nielsen

Competence-based standards for applied psychologists: The European approach
Dave Bartram
SHL Group Ltd, United Kingdom

Following a short pilot project in 1991, the presenter led the development within the British Psychological Society (BPS) of occupational standards for professional applied psychologists (Bartram, 1996). The approach adopted was to focus on performance requirements (i.e. outputs) and to define these in terms of a hierarchical competency model, with a single key purpose, multiple key roles and units and elements of competence specified with each key role. Four key roles were identified as specifically psychological with two others relating more generally to professional practice. The standards were contextualised to relate to specialisations within psychology (e.g. Clinical, Occupation, Health, Educational etc.), and relevant underpinning knowledge and skills requirements (i.e. inputs) were specified for each unit of competence.

Knowledge and understanding was represented using a four-dimensional model which will be described in the presentation. The UK approach was introduced to the European Leonardo Project group, which ultimately developed the EuroPsy, in May 2000 to encourage the adoption of a European approach that considered both inputs and outputs and not just the former. Together with the earlier work of Robert Roe (Roe, 2002), this provided the starting point for the competency model (see Bartram & Roe, 2005) that was finally developed for the EuroPsy. The presentation will outline the key features of the UK model and how it evolved as the BPS standard since 1995 and review the development of the competency model that now forms part of the EuroPsy specification.

Symposium title: Emerging issues impacting test development in four different areas of practice
Convenor: Thomas Oakland

Emerging issues impacting test development in four different areas of practice
Dave Bartram
SHL Group Ltd, United Kingdom

The growth of organizations operating on a multinational basis and the related development of the global Internet infrastructure have resulted in testing and assessment going ‘online’. We have seen traditional short-listing and recruitment procedures revolutionized by the advent of sophisticated methods to add security levels to unsupervised online assessment enabling the use of high validity instruments for pre-short-listing assessment. Key to this has been the use of item response theory in test construction in place of classical methods and the development of ‘layered’ security models. The increasing bandwidth of the Internet has also seen the growth in sophistication of assessment (e.g. multimedia avatar-based simulations now being used for job previews and situational judgment testing). The Internet has resulted in changes in relationships between test provider, test user, and test taker and has opened up new opportunities for large-volume data-mining.

Emerging issues impacting test development in cultural competence in counselling
Mark Leach
University of Louisville, United States of America

The counselling field has been at the forefront of awareness and knowledge related to cultural competence for over two decades, though developing culturally-competent interventions and assessment strategies has been limited. A brief review of current testing instruments will be offered along with a presentation of the difficulties in measuring and parsing out cultural competence from general counselling competence itself. Some suggestions will be made to reconsider the measurement of cultural competence, and its implications for training counsellors.

Emerging issues impacting test development in four different areas of practice
Thomas Oakland
University of Florida, United States of America

Traditionally, professionals have used tests to describe current behaviours and other qualities, estimate future behaviours, assist guidance and counselling services, establish intervention methods, evaluate progress, screen for special needs, diagnose disabling disorders, help place persons in jobs or programmes, and assist in determining whether persons should be credentialed, admitted/employed, retained, or promoted. Changes in test development and use are occurring in response to methodological, ethical, and other demands. This symposium will present these changes from four perspectives: counselling, industrial/organisational, rehabilitation, and school psychology.

Symposium title: Limits of generalizing in psychological research
Convenor: Kadriye Ercikan

Why criteria for generalisability should include users of knowledge claims in research
Kadriye Ercikan
University of British Columbia, Canada

Generalisation is a critical concept in all research so it is not surprising that researchers and policy makers are concerned with generalisability. However, there is both confusion about and misunderstanding of the concept. This presentation articulates different forms of generalisations across the spectrum of quantitative and qualitative research and discusses limitations of these generalisations and (b) argues for considering population heterogeneity and for including users and users of knowledge claims in considerations of the criteria for general:
isations. Two connected purposes are: (a) To articulate and discuss limitations of different forms of generalisations and (b) to argue for considering population heterogeneity and for including both use and users of generalisation claims as criteria when judging the appropriateness of generalisations. In the first part of the presentation we will present two forms of generalisation that rely on statistical analysis of between-group variation: Analytic and probabilistic generalisation. We then describe a third form of generalisation, essentialist generalisation which moves from the particular to the general in small sample studies. We discuss limitations of each kind of generalisation and propose two additional considerations when evaluating validity evidence for generalisations. In the second part of the presentation, we make a case for taking into account population heterogeneity when evaluating validity of generalisations. Second, we demonstrate a need to consider the use and the users as essential aspects of generalisability of research.

Using referents to improve generalisation in psychological research

Robert Roe Maastricht University, Netherlands

This paper addresses the practice of generalising findings from singular samples (here-and-now) to an overall population (there-and-then). This practice rests on (1) the uniformity-of-nature assumption, which posits that people are similar in their properties and behaviours, and are hence exchangeable; (2) the continuity assumption, which holds that people’s properties and behaviour do not change with history, and can hence be studied at any moment; (3) the ceteris paribus clause, which states that other factors than those examined remain the same. Psychological knowledge obtained by such generalisation is open to two major weaknesses. First, it may give a false or distorted representation of what is true for the overall population. Second, it may lead to ineffective or even harmful applications when the conditions differ from those under which knowledge was obtained. These problems can be averted by (1) using ‘referents’ to specify the conditions of any original study, and incorporating these in all publications and citations; (2) examining the invariance of findings under conditions that are different and/or change over time; (3) labeling ‘referents’ for which invariance has not (yet) been shown as ‘boundary conditions’; and (4) abstain from generalisation beyond these ‘boundary conditions’. The feasibility and potential impact of this approach is illustrated in a critical review of research articles on team diversity, team conflict, and team performance.

Linking generalisability and effectiveness: Evaluation of testing accommodations for English language learners

Guillermo Solano-Flores United States of America; Chao Wang; Khanh Nguyen-Le

This paper links generalisability and effectiveness in testing accommodations (TAs) for English language learners (ELLs) – students who are developing English as a second language. ELL TAs are modifications on the ways tests are administered (e.g., providing glossaries or translations of tests) intended to support ELLs to gain access to the content of items. Because ELL populations are heterogeneous, not all ELLs should be assumed to benefit from TAs in the same ways. Therefore, the generalisability of test scores obtained by ELLs when they are provided with a given TA speaks to its effectiveness. We focus on vignette illustrations (VIs) - images intended to illustrate terms likely to pose linguistic challenges to ELLs. We examined whether ELLs and non-ELLs interpreted VIs in the same ways intended by their creators. Students wrote their interpretations of 16 illustrations shown with and without the text of the science items they were created to accompany. Independent raters scored the descriptions’ alignment with the intended content, elaboration, epistemology, and type of discourse. Generalisability theory – a psychometric theory of measurement error – is allowing examination, among other things, of the magnitude of score variation due to the interaction of student, item, and format (i.e., the extent to which interpretations are shaped by the students’ characteristics, the content of the items, and the content of the illustrations). In addition to comparing scores obtained by ELLs and non-ELLs with and without TAs, we will use generalisability coefficients to report on the effectiveness of VIs as a TA for ELLs.

Symposium title: Lost in translation? Adapting psychometric assessments for language and culture

Convenor: Rob Bailey

A practical overview of adapting psychometric assessments for language and culture

Rob Bailey OPP Ltd, United Kingdom

This presentation will set the scene for a symposium looking at practical considerations for the adaptation of psychometrics for different languages and cultures. It will introduce best practice concepts and approaches, whilst the following symposium presentations will each demonstrate a specific example of test adaptation. The presentations will cover a varied selection of personality and aptitude assessments. Showing skilful test adaptation to another language and country is a key requirement for publishers. Successful adaptation results in assessments that accurately predict behaviours (e.g., job performance) in the new country. Many global test publishers have accumulated substantial evidence of their assessments’ ability to assess accurately in the source country (e.g., US, UK), but evidence of their assessments’ suitability and efficacy in other countries is often sparse and hard to obtain. The session will demonstrate good practice by explaining how global test brands like the 16PF, MBTI, and FIRO-B have been sensitively translated, adapted and validated in different European countries. The session will share experiences in confronting and overcoming unexpected challenges when conducting psychometric research in these countries. The objective of the session and symposium will be to give practical guidance to those wishing to adapt psychometric assessments; but will also give pointers to users of assessments: giving them greater awareness for what to look for in adapted assessments. Our discussant Hennie Kriek, will chair a panel session of questions for the presenters.

From the ground up: Designing and adapting cognitive tests for cross-cultural use

Mark Codman Australia

In the adaptation of tests to new languages and cultures, a distinction is made between translation of instruments that were originally developed in a particular language for use in a specific context, and tests that are designed for international use. The objective of this presentation is to show how cognitive ability tests that, from conception, were designed for cross-cultural use within both English-speaking multicultural groups and non-English speaking background populations can readily be applied and adapted to other cultures and languages. The abilities® suite of cognitive ability tests has its theoretical underpinnings in Gf/Gc theory and incorporates some of the latest developments from experimental psychology (the measurement of self-monitoring ability and bias in decision-making). It includes measures of fluid (Gf) and crystallized (Gc) intelligence, broad general mental ability (Gm) and cognitive speed. An overall measure of general mental ability (gma) is also derived as part of the scoring process. Strategies used in design of fluid intelligence (Gf) tests to minimise cultural bias will be discussed including item selection, graphic material and instructions. Details of investigations into adverse impact and cultural bias amongst English-as-a-first-language and English-as-a-second-language working groups in Australia will be discussed, along with data collected in testing English speaking undergraduates in India and employed graduates in South Africa. The process of making tests of Gf available in languages other than English will be illustrated through experiences in Thailand, including investigations into cultural bias.

International development of Saville Consulting online assessments

Rainer Kurz Saville Consulting, United Kingdom

Founded in 2004 Saville Consulting started with a ‘blank sheet’, 100 years of psychometric assessment experience across the team, and many ideas to enhance assessment in the Internet age. The Saville Consulting Wave® Performance Culture Framework was drafted as a hierarchical model differentiating Behaviour, Ability & Global (BAG) competency components that directly underpin Performance 360 and Job Profiler tools. The corresponding Professional Styles personality questionnaire was developed entirely based on online trials where more than 1000 participants across the world were invited to comment on the clarity and ease of translation of 428 items, and to nominate an external rater. Based on validation evidence the final version was compiled with 108 Motive and 108 Talent questions. In the development of Saville Consulting Aptitude Tests diverse content was created using innovative item formats optimised for on-screen presentation. Reviews by Ethnic Minority and regional representatives ensured that content would ‘travel’ well excluding local peculiarities and even words with US/UK spelling differences. Forward and backward translations were utilised aiming at item level equivalence with subsequent incremental improvements. Across regions with comparable socio-economic status most group differences seem to reflect sample characteristics such
Lessons learnt from the adaptation of a personality assessment in South Africa
Nicola Taylor Jopie van Rooyen and Partners, South Africa; Robert Bailey
The fact that South Africa has 11 official languages creates special challenges for the test developer. The Sixteen Personality Factor Questionnaire (16PF) 5th edition was adapted for use in the South African context with the intention to ensure that items would be equivalent across language versions. During the process, a number of challenges arose that impacted on the adaptation and translation process. This presentation focuses on the nature of these challenges, as well as the actions taken to address them, and presents recommendations to psychologists looking to adapt and translate personality questionnaires in South Africa. The discussion of these issues will take place within the context of the adaptation of the 16PF for South Africa, from the initial trials and validation using student groups (N = 2 536) to the standardisation process followed with working adults (N = 478). Special attention will be paid to the following issues: Choosing items appropriate for multilingual users of an English questionnaire; choosing items to be translated into Afrikaans and Indigenous African languages (using Zulu as an example); collecting representative data for the standardisation of questionnaires; and the applicability of imported personality models in the South African context. The objective of this presentation is to provide psychologists with practical guidelines for the adaptation and translation of personality assessments based on best practice and experience.

Symposium title: New perspectives on the conceptualization and measurement of emotional abilities
Convenor: Sally Olderbak

New perspectives on the conceptualisation and measurement of emotional abilities
Sally Olderbak University of Ulm, Germany; Andrea Hildebrandt
Socio-emotional abilities, while increasingly adopted in consensus models of cognitive abilities, still represent significant conceptual and measurement challenges for basic and applied researchers. This symposium will introduce recent developments that focus on basic and specific processes that are clearly relevant within the structure of more broadly defined emotional abilities. Each speaker investigates such abilities from an experimental, neuro-physiological, and/or psychometric perspective, and integrates these levels throughout with multivariate data and large sample sizes. This symposium begins with a detailed analysis of the status of emotion recognition abilities from faces, specifically the ability to perceive and recognise emotion in faces, and relates these established factors to factors of identity recognition and general cognitive functioning. The second talk focuses on the volitional production of emotional expressions. We discuss scoring procedures of dynamically measured facial expressive behaviour and present a measurement model of facial expressivity. The third talk brings emotion recognition and production together and investigates their relationships at the level of latent variables. In the final presentation, new assessments of emotional understanding and management (which utilise complex socio-emotional situations) are presented, along with variables designed to build a comprehensive nomological network. Such measures are potential criteria that might well be predicted by the basic socio-emotional abilities discussed in the first part of the symposium. Finally, the findings are discussed with an unaffiliated expert, Prof. Dr. Moshe Zeidner. Taken together the presentations included in this symposium help to develop more sophisticated approaches to measuring and working with emotional abilities.

Scoring and measurement model of emotion expression
Sally Olderbak University of Ulm, Germany; Thomas Pinkpank; Andrea Hildebrandt; Oliver Wilhelm; Werner Sommer
Emotion expression is a separate, but related factor, within the broader domain of socio-interpersonal-emotional abilities. Defining and effectively measuring emotion expression in faces has important implications for the applied field, and is important as an additional component in communication. A variety of workgroups have developed computer programmes that automatically assess emotion expression in faces, yet emotion expression as ability is relatively unexplored. We applied a popular emotion expression software programme, FaceReader4, to estimate the intensity of emotion expression in a dataset of 244 participants (18 to 35 years old). Participants were asked to show one of six main emotions – anger, fear, sadness, surprise, disgust, and happiness – through a series of tasks. These tasks included two calibration tasks, in order to establish individual differences in one’s range of facial muscle movement, and various emotion production tasks, where the participants were presented with either: (1) The name of the emotion; (2) a picture of an actor expressing that emotion; (3) a video of an actor expressing that emotion; (4) a picture of an actor expressing an emotion to a specific degree; or (5) a picture of an actor expressing an emotion. The participant was allowed feedback on their imitation. This resulted in data that is nested, multivariate, intensive longitudinal, and correlated. We will discuss data handling methods, and scoring procedures. Then, we will discuss our final measurement model of emotion expression, that was based on these scoring procedures.

Symposium title: Marriage and cohabitation separation adjustment
Convenor: Kim Halford

Motivational interviewing: Enhancing family mediation
Megan Morris Australia; Kim Halford; April O’Mara
Goodpost separation adjustment involves separated partners maintaining a co-operative parenting arrangement, yet this arrangement must be negotiated during the often heated climate of adjustment from a couple to separated individuals. Separated parents have to manage their own feelings about the break-up, and transcend conflicts with their ex-spouse, if they are to establish and sustain a productive co-parenting relationship. Family mediation is mandated under Australian Family Law (2006) as the preferred method to be used by separated parents to resolve conflict in regard to parenting responsibilities. However, there is no rigorous empirical research evaluating the efficacy of mediation in producing sustainable co-parenting arrangements, or the effect of mediation on child or adult adjustment. It is known that existing mediation processes often fail to produce mutually acceptable arrangements for separated parents, which often results in costly litigation and ongoing inter-parental conflict. Motivational Interviewing (MI) is an empirically-supported approach, and seems able to engage parents constructively in the mediation process. The current paper reports on preliminary results of a randomised controlled trials evaluating the effectiveness of MI in enhancing family mediation outcomes.

On the relationship of emotion expression and emotion recognition
Sally Olderbak University of Ulm, Germany; Werner Sommer; Andrea Hildebrandt
The previous presentations define and describe separate factors within the larger of socio-interpersonal-emotional ability domain, and where available, demonstrate how these abilities differ from general human cognitive abilities. In this presentation, we will show how these separate factors, specifically...
emotion expression, emotion recognition, and emotion perception, relate to one another. The factors presented in the previous talks will be related within a structural equation model, to demonstrate in what ways they tie in together. Then, we will discuss the implications of this final model, and what that means in terms of the larger of socio-interpersonal-emotional ability domain.

Assessing emotional understanding and management using situational judgment test paradigm: New conclusions

Sally Olderbäck University of Ulm, Germany; Gerald Matthews; Carolyn MacCann

There is growing evidence for the importance of emotional intelligence in applied contexts, including school, work, social relationships, and mental health. There remains, however, concern within the scientific community around validity evidence for many existing assessments. In this presentation, we will discuss a programme of research designed to develop new measures of emotional understanding and management using the situational judgment test paradigm, given in both self- and other-rating formats, and as text or multimedia. Across nearly a dozen studies, we show the measures (particularly of emotion management) have acceptable reliability, and appear to predict a range of valued outcomes (including academic performance, well-being, and coping with stress). These relationships remain after controlling for personality and cognitive ability. Nevertheless, there are measurement challenges and the presentation will conclude with some of the more sober lessons learned.

Psychosocial interventions for OVC in South Africa

Peter Baguma Makerere University, Uganda; Kassese Hara; Leickness Simabyl

OVC suffers many and severe psychosocial problems. The study identified these psychosocial problems. It assessed the psychosocial interventions being instituted by civil society and government organisations. Their benefits and barriers were identified as possibilities of scaling those good ones. Recommendations at the national and programme levels are given in the text.

Postgraduate studies in psychology and public mental health at Stellenbosch University

Ashraf Kagge Stellenbosch University, South Africa; Desmond Painter Stellenbosch University, South Africa

The presentation will showcase two masters degree programmes at Stellenbosch University that aim to build and sustain social science research capacity in Southern Africa and more broadly on the African continent and the global South. In the context of an ageing cohort of social scientists in South Africa, underdeveloped and under-funded social science research capacity in Africa, and the need for social science research to respond to growing challenges in the global South, such as economic disparity, climate change, and the burden of disease, including mental health, the symposium will present Stellenbosch University’s Master of Arts degree programme in Psychology by research and a Master of Philosophy in Public Mental Health. Both programmes provide training in state-of-the-art social science research methodology, including qualitative and quantitative approaches to inquiry and require a full research thesis as a core degree component. The MA in Psychology may be located in a range of sub-disciplines, including social, developmental, community, family, and health psychology. The M. Phil in Public Mental Health, jointly administered with the Department of Psychiatry at the University of Cape Town, focuses on research in the areas of public mental health, mental health policy, services, legislation and human rights. Both programmes offer students the opportunity to work with a mentor and conduct an in-depth research study in an area of interest to them.

Investigation into reasons for stoppages at a leading mine in South Africa

Alex Pires Jopie van Rooyen and Partners, South Africa

Mining operations are often stopped due to unsafe work environments. This most notably occurs when mine inspectors deem work environments, or work practices, unsafe. Mine inspectors then issue a Section 54 which halts mine operations. These Section 54s also impart reasons for these stoppages. In order to determine the most prevalent reasons for mine stoppages 178 Section 54s from a leading mine in South Africa were analysed using a textual analysis. This was performed so that overarching themes could be extracted in order to determine the most frequent reasons for mine stoppages. This analysis was used to extract recurring words which were clustered into sub-themes. These sub-themes were further clustered into 4 overarching themes. The overarching themes were then subjected to a frequency analysis in order to determine which of these themes were most prevalent. Results indicated that the theme Human Management Functions was the most frequent reason for mine stoppages. The theme Equipment and Maintenance was the second most prevalent, followed by Environmental Conditions and finally Accidents. These results indicate that most reasons for mine stoppages are related to operational, supervisory, training, development, knowledge, quality control, and adherence aspects followed by the organisation on a management or workforce level. A positive trend between the frequency of Human Management Functions theme and the Accidents theme was also found. Misconceptions related to mine stoppages will thus be debated based on these findings.

Influence of individual differences and organisational factors on employee attitudes to workplace safety

Leon Steyn Eskom Holdings SOC Ltd, South Africa

Research suggests that 95% of all workplace incidents (including driver accidents) can be at-
Dynamic assessment: A framework for testing potential?
Alan Cliff  University of Cape Town, South Africa

The principal focus of this paper is on the conceptual design and sample item development of a test artefact which attempts to incorporate principles of Dynamic Assessment Theory as the basis for the artefact. The paper draws on notions of providing qualitatively different levels of feedback and mediating learning through raising learners’ levels of awareness in the test-taking situation to what they are learning. The article further explores the incorporation of these (and other) principles of Dynamic Assessment in the context of what is essentially a test-taking environment that cannot involve teacher/assessor intervention – as is usually a requirement for the implementation of Dynamic Assessment. Challenges for the design of a test artefact that includes feedback as an instructional component of the test are presented and discussed. Sample items on the test – a test based on the construct of Academic Literacy – are also presented and analysed in terms of how they create the conditions for providing feedback that can be used by test-takers in subsequent test-tasks. Concluding comments attempt to address questions of whether such a test can be regarded as ‘dynamic’ and the extent to which it enables test-takers to complete test-tasks that they might otherwise have been unable to do had they not received feedback and mediation.

Assessing scientific reasoning using cognitive diagnosis models: A project between Costa Rica and Cape Town
Guauer Rojas  Universidad Autonoma de Madrid, Spain

The scientific reasoning test (SRT) was developed in Cape Town University, South Africa, because of the necessity to select educative disadvantaged students. This test takes place on the assumption that the conventional assessment won’t take into consideration the academic potential of the students. The SRT main purpose is to assess the ability to engage with the logical thinking typically required by the students in higher education. SRT evaluates the student’s capability to identify the appropriate evidence to support an assertion or an argument; criticize suppositions and thoughts that underlie the argument; understand the nature of tentative and decisive reasoning; be able to perceive the relationships between events; and understand the meaning of “chance”. The purpose of this study is to provide an alternative assessment of scientific reasoning using cognitive diagnosis modeling (CDM). A cognitive diagnosis model, namely the generalized deterministic input noisy and gate (G-DINA; de la Torre, 2011) model is applied to SRT for classification purposes. CDM is incorporated into the diagnostic assessment process as a way to provide feedback for individual examinee’s mastery levels of the attributes of interest. CDM application requires a Q matrix, which contains attribute assignment of SRT items. Data were collected from 293 students in Costa Rica. Results suggest that attribute profiles show a large difference among examinees. Furthermore, mean score differences between item master and item nonmasters are large for the majority of the items.

A comparison of 4 tests for use among applicants to the University of Costa Rica and the University of Cape Town
Maria Villarreal  Universidad de Costa Rica, Costa Rica

In order to combine efforts for improving the selection of students, the University of Costa Rica (UCR) and the University of Cape Town (UCT) are developing a joint research to implement 4 tests: The Academic Literacy Test of Academic Potential (ALTAP) and Scientific Reasoning Test (SRT) of UCT, and Quantitative Ability Test (QAT) and Figural Reasoning Test (FRT) of UCR. This study compares UCR and UCT tests regarding item and person parameters. Four tests were compared based on classical test theory, Rasch model approach and factor analysis. Preliminary results pertaining to the four tests applied in 6 secondary schools from Costa Rica show high reliability indexes. Particularly, ALTAP, QAT, FRT and SRT had Cronbach’s alpha values of .82, .50, .77 and .81, respectively. The person and item reliabilities were .76 or higher. A conducted factor analysis for each test provides information for measuring each construct. Furthermore, evidences supporting the construct validity of the test scores were found. Remaining results and conditions under which the four tests can effectively be applied will be presented and discussed at the meeting in Cape Town.
Measurement of academic literacy using a South African test applied in Costa Rica
Maria Villarreal Universidad de Costa Rica, Costa Rica

Tests are made for measuring people’s skills and abilities; however, the vast majority of tests focus on reporting a single score, used by teachers and practitioners to make students’ selection or classification. Therefore, it is important to provide more information on the performance in tests to benefit both, the students and the institutions. Hence, detailed information on the level of performance on the construct of interest (i.e., academic literacy) is required. Using diagnostic information will allow item test makers to have more clarity in order to develop tests in regards to the construct measured. Therefore, in order to collect valid evidence, cognitive diagnosis models (CDMs) approach seeks the attributes measured in items, in relationship to the specific skills measured in a test. The data were collected from 297 students in Costa Rica. These data were responses to 50 items involving 10 attributes of The Academic Literacy text of Academic Potential (AL TAP). AL TAP aims to assess academic literacy defined by 6 domains of students’ abilities to (1) make meaning from texts that they are more likely to encounter in their studies; (2) understand words and discourse signals in their contexts; (3) identify and track an academic argument; (4) understand and evaluate the basis of an argument; (5) extrapolate and draw inferences and conclusions from what is stated or given; and (6) differentiate main from supporting ideas in the overall organization of a text. Results show that CDMs provide particular information concerning levels of student’s mastery.

These include strategic planning regarding membership – addressing the needs of student, early, mid and seasoned career members, governance structure, enhancing financial resources and human capital, increasing capacity to be responsive to community needs, identity and philosophical challenges, and overcoming the proclivity toward individual internalisation of the Western academy.

Fundamental task and challenge of black psychology
Cheryl Grills Loyola Marymount University, United States of America

In recognising that the mental health and well-being of African people world-wide is directly dependent on our ability to assist in the re-conceptualisation and reconstruction of African (black) people’s reality independently of Eurocentric thought and Western hegemonic, white supremacist conceptualisations, this presentation will suggest that black psychology is the critical discipline missing from the discourse on Africa’s renaissance and development and recommend that the discipline of black psychology serve as a key praxis in the restoration of the African mind, identity and consciousness. It will further outline the fundamental task and challenge of black psychologists to defend and promote the interest and image of Africa and Africa’s children by understanding the past, present and future of our human story through the Africanisation of the epistemological, terminological, aesthetic and hermeneutical groundings of the scientific, artistic and investigative discourse.

The challenges facing the Association of Black Psychologists
Cheryl Grills Loyola Marymount University, United States of America

This presentation will address the challenges faced by the Association with respect to elements considered vital to the Association’s life and growth.

The future of the MBTI assessment: A new scoring approach based on latent class analysis
Michael Morris OPP, Inc., United States of America

The MBTI assessment has been through several revisions since its introduction in 1942, and in the near future a new form will be released for use internationally. This paper briefly describes the history of MBTI scoring approaches, including the current item response theory (IRT) based approach, and details the scoring approach underlying the new form, latent class analysis (LCA). The LCA approach has two primary advantages over previous scoring approaches. First, LCA is based on the assumption that people are members of categorical latent (unobservable) classes. Past approaches were based on computing a continuous score and dichotomizing the result to get the MBTI preference categories, while the LCA approach is built on the assumption that the categories exist and that item responses are caused by one’s membership to the MBTI preference categories. In the present context, this assumption means that the statistical theory of LCA aligns with MBTI theory, in that people are either Extraverted or Introverted, Sensing or Intuiting, Thinking or Feeling, and Judging or Perceiving. Second, the LCA approach allows for computation of a posterior membership probability for each preference assignment, giving assessment takers a more intuitive idea of how accurately the new MBTI assessment predicted their preferences. In contrast, the current approach reports “preference clarity indexes”, which are difficult for end users to understand. Other advantages of the LCA approach and details of the new scoring approach, including adjustments for different countries and languages, are discussed.

The distribution of psychological type in South Africa
Nicola Taylor Jopie van Rooyen and Partners, South Africa

The Myers-Briggs Type Indicator instrument was first distributed in South Africa in 1993, and has a long history of use and research in the country. In 1997, the first study documenting the distribution of
psychological type in South Africa was published. Over the last decade, many changes to the political landscape, working environment, and general way of life in South Africa have occurred. This study provides a follow-up to the initial study to examine whether any changes can be found in the distribution of psychological type in South Africa. The sample consisted of 10,705 South Africans who completed the MBTI assessment between 2004 and 2010. The ages ranged between 14 and 74 years. From the total sample, 2,967 respondents indicated their group ethnicity. In this study we examine similarities and differences in type distribution across population groups in South Africa, and compare the South African type distribution to those found in previous studies to examine changes over time. Patterns within specific job categories are also explored. The implications of these differences in type preference will be discussed.

Revising the Myers-Briggs type indicator: A global collaboration
Richard Thompson CPP, Inc., United States of America
Recently, a revision of the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator (MBTI) assessment was undertaken by the publisher. Unlike many personality assessments that are initially psychometrically developed and commercialised in one country, then translated and adapted into other languages and cultures, this revision started with a global approach. Specifically, the publisher of the MBTI, along with distributors in Europe, Australia, and Canada, along with the copyright holders of the intellectual property created a committee to oversee the revision. This session will discuss the development of the research project, and discuss how the various parties collaborated to develop a large scale revision that is global in nature. This revision involved translation of a research form of the MBTI, originally compiled in Europe from a pool of items developed in the United States. Following the International Testing Commission translation and adaptation guidelines, the research assessment was adapted into 20 languages. Data were collected in 22 countries using these languages, using a multi-wave approach to collect the data. Data were then analysed using classical test theory, Item Response Theory, and Latent Class Analysis to arrive at a final Step I MBTI Instrument that can be used globally. This approach to developing an assessment provides a template for test publishers who wish to have a more global and inclusive development process.

The equivalence of the Myers-Briggs type indicator form M across language versions in South Africa
Casper Van Zyl Jopie van Rooyen And Partners, South Africa
The Myers-Briggs Type Indicator (MBTI) instrument has been used successfully in South Africa (SA) for many years. Although SA has a diverse population when compared to the more homogenous population of the USA, local research has found that the questionnaire is appropriate for use in this context. In an attempt to satisfy the ever increasing demand, the MBTI questionnaire has been translated into Afrikaans. It often occurs during translation that no adequate terms exist in the translated language that convey the exact same meaning in the original language or that the most appropriate terms may represent an older and out-dated use of the language. For this reason it is important to investigate whether such effects have a significant impact on the psychometric functioning of the translated version. In this study, we present the process and difficulties experienced in creating an Afrikaans translation of the MBTI instrument in South Africa. Data from 505 Afrikaans-speaking South Africans were obtained. We examined the psychometric equivalence between the Afrikaans translation and English versions of the MBTI Form M. This involved analyses from both an item response theory and classical test theory perspective. The results obtained in this study and implications for the continued used of the Afrikaans translation of the MBTI instrument in South Africa will be discussed.
Predicting training performance of air traffic controller trainees: Challenges and latest findings
Kristin Conzelmann DLR German Aerospace Center, Germany; Doris Keye; Dietrich Grasshoff; Alexander Heintz; Hinnerk Eissfeldt

The job of an air traffic controller (ATCO) is highly specific and demanding. The assessment of potential suitable candidates requires a customised and efficient selection procedure. The German Aerospace Center (DLR) conducts a multi-stage selection procedure for ATCO applicants of Air Navigation Service Provider (DFS) which is highly selective and difficult to pass. Successful applicants complete an initial training at the Academy and a unit training phase in life traffic. The final training success rate of more than 80% at DFS is rather high compared to other countries. Validity studies are scarcely reported in the international scientific literature, since specific challenges (i.e., effort, sufficient sample size, appropriate methodology, continuous changes of the process) have to be handled. The validation study at hand encompasses the complete data of 476 ATCO trainees of the DFS from the selection of candidates to the completion of their training and the corresponding reference data of 13,716 applicants. Univariate and multivariate data analysis involves the prediction of training success, training performance, and trainees’ personal evaluation of the selection and training process. The findings demonstrate that selection measures were adequate to predict criteria from initial training (i.e., theoretical exams). Basic ability measures and a semi-structured interview predicted success in training best. Performance in early training courses was positively related to successive stages and to overall training success. The findings and challenges that have been encountered in this validation study are discussed, and recommendations for future validation studies in the field of ATCO are provided.

Study on pilots’ cognitive situation
Wei Liu Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunications, China

The aim of this paper is to study the problem of evaluating pilots’ cognitive situation. The model of fuzzy comprehensive evaluation on pilots’ cognitive situation was built from the concepts and methods of environmental quality evaluation in environment science. After theoretical consideration and analysis of experimental results, the status of pilots’ cognitive situation were opened out primarily. The result shows that the fuzzy comprehensive evaluation method on pilots’ cognitive situation can provide real, complete and reliable cognitive information of situation for pilots’ training and safety.

Emotional intelligence and management of episodes with disruptive passengers by airline cabin crew
María Jose Pinar-Chelso Universidad Autonoma Barcelona, Spain; Jordi Fernandez-Castro

The aim was to prove that emotional intelligence is a necessary ability for cabin crews to be able to suitably handle unruly passengers. According to the emotional intelligence cascading model, 28 crew members were selected. 14 had obtained high scores and 14 had obtained low scores in the MSCEIT emotion management scale. They were recorded during a role play conducted with an actor playing the part of a highly troublesome airline passenger who had violated a safety regulation. Their abilities to identify emotions from faces, voices and postures were measured, as well as the emotional work strategy they employed. Six judges – five customers and one expert – evaluated the videos using a rating scale with 30 items, which included communication, quality of service, persuasion, passenger’s aggressiveness control and an overall score. The MSCEIT emotional facilitation scale (χ²=44 p<.01) and the strategy of concealing emotions (χ²=.74 p<.01) predicted perceived stress (R²=.55). For customer-judges, the ability to identify emotions from postures predicted scores in non-verbal communication (ICC=.60), voice (ICC=.40) and credibility (ICC=.44). High-scoring participants in the MSCEIT strategic area received better overall scores (t(20)=2.12, p<.05) by the expert, and were more skillful at containing the potential aggression of the difficult passenger (t(20)=2.08, p<.05) for customers (ICC=.50). This experiment shows that cabin crew’s emotional intelligence is necessary for containing potentially aggressive passengers.

Risk management in military aviation: Personality traits and cognitive factors
Marie-Pierre Fornette IRBA, France; Jean-Yves Jolans; Marie Bourgy; Jacques Fradin; M-Heloise Bardel; Jean-Claude Ardouin

Research on risk-taking must integrate psychometric and neuropsychological approaches (Llewellyn, 2008). This study investigated the relationships between personality traits (e.g., narcissism, assertiveness, sensation seeking), cognitive factors (e.g., problem-solving ability, cognitive flexibility), risk-taking propensity, and actual risk-taking behaviour during an operational simulated flight. 21 fighter pilots performed a flight in a full-scale simulator. Complex and risky situations (various aircraft failures and deteriorating weather) were simulated. Personality traits, cognitive factors and risk-taking propensity were measured using questionnaires (revised NEO Personality Inventory, Narcissistic Personality Inventory) and computer-based or paper-and-pencil tests; problem solving, task switching, and Balloon Analogue Risk Task (BART). In-flight risk management was assessed based on recorded flight parameters and pilots’ behaviour during the flight, using indicators designed with the help of expert pilots. Correlations between these different variables were explored. Among personality and cognitive variables, only the problem-solving abil-
Advancing Aeromedical Standards for Pilots of Unmanned Aircraft Systems

Lesego Bogatsu

A presentation by the SA-CAA regarding recently proposed aeromedical standards for pilots of unmanned aircraft systems (UAS). The presentation emphasizes the importance of establishing clear medical certification guidelines for UAS pilots to ensure safety and compliance with international standards. It highlights the need for ongoing research and development in this emerging field.

Determining the workload of ability tasks in a job selection process.

Daniela Gundert

German Aerospace Center, Germany; Viktor Oubaid; Susanne Oechsle; Frank Zinn

The presentation discusses methodologies for assessing the cognitive demands and workload of ability tasks in the selection process for pilots. It focuses on the development of computer-based tasks to measure cognitive resources and workload, particularly in the context of unmanned aircraft systems (UAS).

Co-operative arrangement for the prevention of spread of communicable diseases through air travel (CAPSCA)

Lehlohonolo Majake-Mogoba

South Africa

The presentation introduces the Co-operative Arrangement for the Prevention of Spread of Communicable Diseases through Air Travel (CAPSCA), a framework designed to enhance international cooperation in monitoring and controlling the spread of diseases through air travel. It highlights the role of aviation authorities in implementing effective strategies to prevent the global spread of communicable diseases.

Aeromedical standards for recreational pilots, cabin crew and air traffic controllers

Michele Du Preez

University of Pretoria, South Africa

The presentation covers the development of aeromedical standards for recreational pilots, cabin crew, and air traffic controllers, focusing on the importance of comprehensive medical assessment to ensure safety and efficiency in aviation.

Vertiginous conditions of the ear and the aviator

Louis Hofmeyer

South Africa

The presentation addresses the impact of vertiginous conditions on aviation safety, discussing the importance of early detection and management of such conditions to prevent accidents and protect pilots.

Allergic rhinitis and the aviator

Louis Hofmeyer

South Africa

The presentation explores the implications of allergic rhinitis on aviation safety, emphasizing the need for comprehensive medical evaluation and management to prevent health risks associated with this condition.

New standards and protocols currently in force

Lesego Bogatsu

South Africa

A presentation by the SA-CAA regarding recently proposed aeromedical protocols, highlighting their importance in ensuring the safety and health of pilots.

Aeromedical standards for UAV Pilots

Bjorn Buchner

South Africa

The presentation covers the development of aeromedical standards for pilots of unmanned aircraft systems (UAS), emphasizing the need for comprehensive medical evaluation to ensure the safety and health of UAS pilots.

Overview of computerised aeromedical submission systems in use worldwide

Philip Buys

South Africa

The presentation provides an overview of computerized aeromedical submission systems in use worldwide, discussing their adoption and effectiveness in managing medical certification processes for pilots.
Aviation safety implications of high body mass
Samantha Mokoena Institute for Aviation Medicine, South Africa
Obesity has become a worldwide epidemic and is seen as a major risk factor for a variety of chronic diseases. There is a lot of speculation regarding the best tool to use as a measure of obesity and overweight that will be able to identify the individuals most at risk for cardiovascular disease. Amongst aircrew the prevalence of obesity and overweight is rising and this presents a concern to the aero medical community with regards to aviation safety. The increase in obesity leads to an increase in co-morbid conditions and potentially an increased risk in flight safety due to sudden medical incapacitation. In this presentation a review of the literature will be done on the best tool to use as a measure of obesity and it will also assess if there is any impact on aviation safety and aircraft accidents due to the increase in obesity amongst aircrew. Based on the findings of the literature review recommendations will be made to the SACAA.

The use of Champix in aviation?
Braam Nieuwoudt South Africa
Considering the negative effects of smoking, particularly on the respiratory system, it is easy to see why smoking cessation is considered a very good thing for a pilot. The first drug which was used to aid smoking cessation was Zyban, which falls into the category of anti-depressants, and was therefore prohibited for use by aircrew. Although Champix (varenicline) seems clinically to be better tolerated than Zyban, it is still a centrally acting drug. Varenicline crosses the blood-brain barrier, and works by interaction (as a partial agonist) with the central nicotine acetylcholine receptors. It therefore fits the definition of a psychoactive drug (a drug which acts primarily upon the central nervous system where it alters brain function, resulting in changes in perception, mood, consciousness, cognition, and behaviour). The obvious conclusion would therefore be that Champix is also prohibited in aviators. The presenter, however, asks the question whether this is necessarily the case, and explores this topic in more detail.

Fatigue/Alternative regimes
Braam Nieuwoudt South Africa
Various fatigue countermeasures and operational management interventions are described to counteract the negative impact that fatigue has on aviation operations. These tend to be based on relatively standard approaches to the management of sleep and fatigue. The author takes a closer look at some lesser known alternative regimens that can be used in the management of fatigue.

Dermatology protocols in aviation medicine
Mahendra Pramchand South Africa
An FAA study indicates that pilots have a 1.6 times increased risk for dermatological malignancies or pre-malignant conditions in comparison with people of similar race, age and sex in other occupations. The implementation of simple measures and the acquisition of inexpensive equipment by AMEs/DAMES can reduce morbidity and mortality in aircrew. A protocol including prophylactic screening of pilots for dermatological malignancies or pre-malignant conditions by means of dermatoscopy is proposed. This should promote the early detection of suspicious lesions followed by immediate excision and or referral to a surgeon with a view to biopsy and complete excision.

Incapacitation in apparently healthy individuals
Gert Saayman South Africa
Sudden death and incapacitation amongst pilots (as well as passengers) is of great importance in the aviation medical environment. A practical overview of the scope, nature and pathology of conditions which lead to sudden death, especially in persons/patients who may appear to have been previously/otherwise healthy. In addition, medico-legal perspectives and procedures regarding the investigation in such cases will be highlighted.

Forensic pathology/toxicology/accident investigation
Gert Saayman South Africa
A practical overview of forensic toxicological aspects, with specific reference to currently prevalent illicit drugs as well as prescription medication commonly abused and the problems associated with laboratory analysis, medico-legal aspects, sampling procedures, medico-legal management of specimens. Especially relevant would be the medico-legal aspects of sampling, not only after an aircraft accident, but also sampling of aircrew suspected of using substances which may affect aviation safety, and follow-up sampling of aircrew after rehabilitation.

Fatigue risk management of flight and cabin crew
Jarnail Singh South Africa
Fatigue is an important factor in flying safety, and one which often does not deserve enough attention in the operational aviation environment. International guest speaker Dr Jarnail Singh, who is the Chairman of the Civil Aviation Medical Board of the Civil Aviation Authority of Singapore, will present his approach to the important aspect of managing Fatigue in the aviation environment.

DAME Oversight in South Africa
Zumpa Sishaba South Africa
The South African Civil Aviation Authority (SACAA) is mandated to ensure civil aviation safety according to the guidelines of the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO). Part of this mandate is carried out by designating suitably qualified Designated Aviation Medical Examiners (DAMES) in order to perform aviation medical examinations on air crew and Air Traffic Controllers. Although ICAO prescribes the basic curriculum for AME training, the methods used for the quality control of aviation medical examinations are not prescribed. Whereas the training of DAMES by the Institute for Aviation Medicine has been brought into line with ICAO requirements, much still needs to be done regarding the quality control of aviation medical examinations by the SACAA. This presentation makes proposals for the oversight of DAMES in South Africa.

The respiratory system protocol
Gwen Tonyane University of Pretoria, South Africa
Due to the dangerous nature of hypoxia in aircrew it is necessary to have a clear and concise protocol when dealing with disorders of the respiratory system. Compared to the protocols of countries such as Australia, Canada and Europe the ICAO recommendations, although extensive, do not always delve into sufficient detail, are in some respects inadequate and are not ideally tailored to the South African situation. The proposed protocol aims to provide clear and succinct guidelines to be followed for each specific disorder of the respiratory system.

Substance abuse in aviation: A psycho-social perspective
Susan van Niekerk South Africa
Until 20 years ago, substance abuse was almost unheard of in South African aeromedical certification, but unfortunately, is becoming more problematic. While fairly clear guidelines exist regarding aeromedical certification following substance abuse, a view of the problem which is much wider than just the question “can this person fly or not?” is required to holistically manage such patients.

Session Type: Symposia
Symposium Title: Changes and stability under a simulation of extended space flight
Convener: Iva Stuchlikova
Emotion regulation during isolation
Iva Polackova Solcova United States of America; Iva Solcova
When a small group of people is isolated for a long period of time it is important to keep the emotional level of social relations “healthy” in order to maintain a cooperative and productive atmosphere. Even people with an optimal affective disposition may demonstrate changes when meeting stressful challenges of living “cut off” from the world. Under such circumstances adequate expressions of positive as well as negative emotions may be important. In our study we investigated changes and stabilities in emotion regulation during a simulated flight to Mars. Our findings indicate that positive outweighs the negative affectivity. Although “marsonauts” sometimes experienced strong emotions with negative valence (sadness, anger, etc.) their emotion regulation strategy was usually “expression” or “deamplification” of emotions. Our findings also showed that the last third was the most difficult part of isolation. The results shall improve our understanding of emotion regulation tendencies during isolation and confinement.

Changes in visual perception during long-term isolation
Radovan Sikl Institute of Psychology, Czech Republic; Michal Simecek; Michaela Porubanova
The experience of long-term isolation may affect, among others, the subject’s visual perception. To be more specific, being exposed to the same objects and faces for a long time period may lead to the
increased rigidity of perception and a decreased
sensitivity to details. Also, being confined in the
interior obscuring open-space views may negatively
affect the sensitivity to perspective information. In
order to evaluate these hypotheses, the six crew
members of the Mars-500 project were tested in a
series of computer-based psychophysical experi-
ments for ten times in the course of their isolation.
Contrary to the expectations, the changes in crew
members’ perceptual performance were insigni-
cificant as compared to the control group. Still, the
accuracy of the generalisation of these findings is
limited due to several intervening factors.

Project MARS 500 as an opportunity to study
changes vs. stability
Iva Stuchlikova University of South Bohemia, Czech
Republic
The symposium will present data gathered during
the MARS 500 project. During the isolation period
elements of the Mars mission (travelling to Mars,
orbiting the planet, landing and returning to Earth)
were simulated. The project has been conducted by
Rusian Institute of Biomedical Problems (IBMP)
and European Space Agency (ESA) with the partic-
ipation of the six crew members (three Russian, two
European and one Chinese). The symposium will
present data regarding the changes and/or stability
of specific cognitive, emotional and motivational
processes during the 520 days of isolation. The
psychological functions associated with adaptation
to isolation will be discussed from different perspec-
tives of emotional well-being and regulation, moti-
vational processes and cognitive processing of visu-
al stimuli. Specifically, the present symposium will
present following topics: Changes in most salient
personal goals and their interaction with the central
goal of the group mission (USB), emotion regula-
tion during isolation (CAS), changes in visual per-
ception during long-term isolation (CAS), changes
in subjective evaluations of psychological state dur-
ing simulated flight to Mars (IBMP), and attitudes
toward the individual past, present and future during
the long-term isolation (MSU). The symposium will
shed light on some aspects of the dynamics of
adaptation to long lasting isolation of a small group
during a space flight.

Changes in personal goals during simulated
flight to Mars
Iva Stuchlikova University of South Bohemia, Czech
Republic; Michal Sery; Yvona Mazehoova
When a small group works on a specific task in a
isolated environment, the steady motivation to con-
tribute to the group mission is essential. However,
the dynamics of individual motivation under such
conditions is quite unclear. Although the commit-
ment to the mission goals could be seen as stable and
predominant, each crew member’s individual goals
are developing and changing (Suedfeld, Legkaia,
Brcic, 2010). The interaction between/with these
individual and central goals may vary, and thus the
overall strength and adaptivity of motivation (Klin-
ger, Cox, 2004) may fluctuate as well. According to
the Self-Determination Theory, the conditions sup-
porting the satisfaction of basic needs of autonomy,
competence, and relatedness foster high quality
forms of motivation and engagement for activities,
including enhanced performance, persistence, and
creativity (Deci, Ryan, 2002). The aim of the pres-
ent study was to investigate changes in crew mem-
bers’ personal goals and examine their subjectively
perceived satisfaction of basic psychological needs
of autonomy, competence, and relatedness. The
most salient personal goals were recorded every 3
months during the 17 months of isolation and ana-
lyzed in relation to the implicit motivational tenden-
cies, subjective feeling of purpose in life and self-
determination theory postulated basic needs satis-
faction. The results show different patterns of per-
sonal goals. These patterns vary from very stable
one to others which reflect the decrease of control
over the personal issues outside of the mission. The
results may improve our understanding of motiva-
tional states during long lasting isolation.
Building capacity for mental health treatment in the developing world: Developing and assessing the success of cognitive behavioral group treatment of anxiety disorders in a group of Tanzanian men
Rehman Abdurrahman University of Manitoba, Canada
Psychology plays a very limited role in most of the developing world; many countries’ health systems are run without any mental health policy. According to the World Health Organization, developing countries have significantly fewer resources to treat mental health problems. Pharmacological treatment is the primary mode of treatment, but is difficult to access and costly. Since CBT is proven to be very effective treatment for the most common mental health problems (i.e., anxiety and depression), and is more cost effective than pharmacological treatment, a model to develop CBT in developing countries may prove useful. An alliance of psychologists from the University of Manitoba and the Muhimbili National Hospital (in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania) conducted a group CBT program for anxiety disorders. The group consisted of 7 male outpatients from the university hospital who were diagnosed with an anxiety disorder and were open to exploring non-pharmacological treatment as the primary means of treatment. The group was run by a local psychologist, clinical psychology student, and remotely supervised by a psychologist who specializes in CBT of anxiety disorders, at the University of Manitoba, in Canada. This workshop presents the development of this project, the course of treatment, evaluation by the researchers and by participants, and challenges along the way. This method of training and treatment may serve as a possible model for future training of health care workers in developing countries for the treatment of common mental health problems, and therefore build capacity for overall availability of mental health treatment.

Prevention programmes on mental health: A systematic review
Samia Abreu Universidade de Brasilia, Brazil; Sheila Murta
Mental health disorders are a public health problem worldwide, with high costs to countries and suffering for patients and families. Preventive programmes have been seen as effective in promoting quality of life and reduced spending. The aim of this study is to identify prevention programmes in mental health, evaluate the interventions’ characteristics and describe their results. We performed a systematic review of the international literature about these programmes, published between May 2005 and May 2011. Although 51 articles have been found, only 12 of them had experimental designs. The evaluated programmes have been effective in their preventive goals, using resources of easy execution and low cost. There are few experimental studies, based on the guidelines of Evidence-Based Psychology, with no homogeneous geographical distribution and published recently, in 2009, 2010 and 2011. This shows a promising branch, which should be nurtured. The results offer implications for psychologists studies and practice, as well as for reconsidering their role in public health, social welfare and education policies.

The role of problem solving, locus of control in the relationship between obsessive beliefs and OCD
Nil Adali Okan University, Turkey; Ismail Gulum Okan University, Turkey
Studies which are conducted on obsessive compulsive disorder mostly underline cognitive processes, control feelings and automatic-obsessive beliefs. The purpose of this study is to examine the effects of obsessive beliefs on OCD symptoms and the possible mediating role of problem solving behaviours, locus of control, and depression symptoms in the relationship between obsessive beliefs and OCD symptoms. For this purpose, 176 participants were recruited from a non-clinical population (123 females and 53 male). It was a convenient sample with an age of 25.81 (S.D=5.36). All participants were asked to fill out online forms via the Internet: A demographic information form, Problem Solving Inventory, Maudsley Obsessive Compulsive Inventory, Obsessive Beliefs Questionnaire, Beck Depression Inventory and Locus of Control Scale. Data have been analyzed via SPSS software so as to constitute answers for the research. We have tested the mediating role of problem solving behaviours, locus of control, and depression symptoms on the relationship between obsessive beliefs and OCD. The data was analysed with stepwise regression analysis. The results of the study revealed that there are significant relationships among obsessive beliefs and OCD symptoms, interpersonal problem solving behaviours, locus of control and depression symptoms. Moreover, problem solving behaviours, depression symptoms and locus of control levels partially mediated the relationship between obsessive beliefs and OCD symptoms. The findings of the study were discussed in the light of the related literature.

Effectiveness of cognitive behavior therapy with incarcerated women
Saajda Agha King Saud Bin Abdul Aziz University, Pakistan
The present study investigated the efficacy of cognitive behavior therapy on incarcerated women in a Pakistani women’s jail. It was hypothesized that cognitive behavior therapy would help female inmates manage their anger and self-harm behaviors, with a subsequent improvement in their self-esteem and adaptive coping mechanisms. It was a one group pre-test post-test study conducted on 17 convicted female inmates. The women were divided into two groups, each group receiving ten sessions of cognitive behavior therapy for anger management. A third group was then formed of the self-harming incarcerated women who received six further sessions of cognitive behavior therapy to deal with their maladaptive coping mechanism. The participants’ self-esteem, level of state anger, frequency of deliberate self-harm and coping strategies were assessed both prior to and following the sessions. Post therapy evaluations did not yield statistically significant results but there was an overall improvement in the mean scores of all the variables studied. The inmates and the prison administration reported positive changes in the behavior of the participant women. Both the participants and the jail officers requested ongoing therapeutic sessions. These tentative findings, though not generalizable due to the small sample size, strongly indicate that the application of cognitive-behavioral therapy can be successful in producing positive outcomes in jail settings.

Stigma and discrimination faced by asymptomatic schizophrenics
Japeet Aahuwalia Kasturba Hospital, Manipal, India; Krishna Kadam; Usha Ram
Stigma and discrimination faced by individuals diagnosed with a psychiatric disorder who are currently asymptomatic has been minimally researched. The aim of the present study was to explore the experiences of stigma and discrimination by people suffering from schizophrenia (now asymptomatic) in rural and urban environments. A cross-sectional design, with a convenience sample of 132 patients aged 15-60 years, diagnosed with schizophrenia (any sub-type) according to the International Classification of Disease – 10, asymptomatic for at least 6 months, with less than 6 years duration of illness, attending outpatient services of psychiatric units of two hospitals in Pune, India, during the period January 2009 to August 2009, were selected for the study. The Stigma and Discrimination Questionnaire (Murthy, 2005) was administered in English/Marathi. The data obtained were analysed using descriptive statistics and Chi-square testing. The findings indicated no significant difference between rural and urban residents who had suffered from schizophrenia in facing shame, ridicule and discrimination. Urban residents were found more likely to hide their illness as compared to rural residents. Rural and urban respondents significantly differed in terms of worry about avoiding neighbours’ physical abuse, giving another diagnosis as a strategy to fight stigma, avoidance of disclosure of the illness, being turned down for a job due to mental illness even though qualified, as well as the nature of stigma in social and marital areas. The findings highlight persisting maltreatment for psychiatrically diagnosed individuals and its variation in urban and rural populations.

The effectiveness of cognitive behavioural spirituality therapy on anxiety in students
Seyedhabibollah Ahmad Isfahan University, Islamic Republic of Iran; Mohammadbagher Kajbaf
The purpose of this study was to investigate the effectiveness of cognitive behavioural spirituality therapy on the rate of anxiety in students. In an experimental study, 18 students who were clients of a counseling center in Isfahan University were randomly selected and assigned to one experimental (N = 9) and one control (N = 9) group. Eight weekly sessions of cognitive behavioural spirituality therapy were administrated to the experimental group. The Beck Anxiety Inventory was used as the pre-test and post-test for both two groups. Result: Ancova showed a significant difference between the two groups in anxiety scores in the post-test.
stage (p <0.005). Conclusion: Cognitive behavioral spirituality therapy is effective in the reduction of anxiety in students.

Comparison of the attachment styles of mothers of children with oppositional defiant disorders and mothers of normal children
Mohnaz Aliaikbari Dhekdari Payame Noor University, Islamic Republic of Iran; Asad Sadeqkhani; Aliasghar Jooybari
The current research has been conducted to compare the attachment styles of mothers of children with oppositional defiant disorders and mothers of normal children. This research is a post-incidence comparative one in which 60 mothers of children with oppositional defiant disorders and mothers of normal children were chosen by random categorizing sampling in Ilam city. The child behaviour list (reporting from the parents and the teacher) was used as a selector tool, and a questionnaire of attachment styles of the adults was used to survey the mothers’ attachment styles. The results of this research showed that there is a significant difference in the attachment styles of mothers of children who suffer from oppositional defiant disorders and the mothers of the normal children in the three styles of insecure (avoiding), insecure (ambivalent) and secure attachment at the level of p<0.05. Undoubtedly, the mother and her secure feelings about others have an important role in the behavioural and social evolution of the child, because a secure mother who is mentally healthy has a sense of belonging, friendship and confidence towards others and, more generally, the world. In relationship with others, she feels happiness, calmness and a lack of opposition towards the other.

The effect of Pivotal Response Treatment training to mothers of autistic children on family functioning
Mahnaz Aliaikbari Dhekdari Payame Noor University, Islamic Republic of Iran; Narges Chimeh; Ahmad Alipor; Tayebeh Mohtashami
This study was designed to evaluate the effect of Pivotal Response Treatment (PRT) training to the mothers of autistic children on family functioning. The statistical population of this study included all mothers of autistic children in Tehran. Twenty mothers were selected in the sample by means of non-convenience sampling and randomly assigned to two control and experimental groups. The research used a pretest- post-test design with control group and follow-up. The experimental group were trained in PRT for three months. The Parents Self-efficacy Questionnaire, Parental Stress Scale, Family Functioning and Family Satisfaction Scale were used in this study to measure family functioning. The results showed that training in PRT was significant in reducing maternal stress, increasing self-efficacy and family functioning (p<0.05). No significant effect was seen on the family satisfaction scale. Since the PRT training was effective in reducing stress and increasing self-efficacy and family functioning, it is recommended that this treatment method be taught to mothers, along with conventional methods in the field of autism, because it could be effective in improving family functioning.

Attachment, defense mechanisms and emotion usage in children in institutions during middle childhood
Zaytoon Amad Wits University, South Africa; Megan Robinson
Although the importance of attachment in the normal development of a child has repeatedly been shown (Bowby, 1961; 1979) there is a limited amount of research into its relationships with the usage of defense mechanisms and emotions. This research, therefore, investigated the relationships between attachment type, defense mechanisms and emotions during middle childhood (8-12 years) in 64 children from 4 children’s homes and 1 hospital in the Gauteng area. The children completed the Deferential Emotions Scale IV (DES-IV), the Attachment Story Completion Test (ASCT) and the Attachment Security Scale (ASS). The legal guardians of the children completed the Comprehensive Assessment of Defense Scale (CADS). Significant correlations were found to exist between the usage of defense mechanisms and emotions. The results obtained from the analyses therefore suggest a complex interplay of relationships between attachment, defense mechanisms and emotion during middle childhood for the children in these institutions. For example, the research found that certain defense mechanisms and emotions were found to be correlated in a complex and interrelated system of interactions. Similarly, although no significant associations were found between attachment, defense mechanisms and emotions, the frequency distributions provided detailed information suggesting that attachment does influence the defenses used and emotion during middle childhood. These findings suggest that further research needs to be conducted in this area to further this knowledge base and to inform the caregivers and staff at such institutions.

Brain-based therapy
John Arden Kaiser Permanente Medical Center, United States of America
This seminar will examine the role of attachment in development of affect regulation and hemisphere asymmetry. Apply a brain-based approach to treating depression, anxiety, OCD, PTSD, mood and attention deficit disorders. Understand which elements of traditional psychotherapy are relevant and which are counter-therapeutic. Discover how the synthesis of neuroscience, evidence-based treatment and attachment theory fosters optimum therapeutic outcomes. Understand the role of memory and attention in the therapeutic process. Understand how diet effects and can improve your brain. Applying the Latest Developments in Neuropsychology to Everyday Practice. Recent advances in the neurosciences have increased our knowledge of how and why people change. Brain-based therapy synthesizes neuroscience, evidence-based treatment, and attachment theory into a hybrid therapeutic approach. This model helps identify which elements of theoretical psychology are relevant and which may be counter-therapeutic. Brain-based therapy envisions the therapeutic process as a method to change the brain in order to change mood and behavior, using evidence of brain function and activity and moving beyond the theoretical school paradigm. This seminar will examine the use of brain-based psychotherapy to enhance outcomes with a variety of client populations. Participants will identify the role that brain function plays in mood, memory and behavior. You will evaluate the latest research indicating certain aspects of traditional theoretical psychology that may be counter-therapeutic. Using a synthesized model of neuroscience, attachment theory and evidence-based treatment, you will learn how to more effectively treat clients with depression and anxiety disorders as well as PTSD and OCD. Participants will develop a new way of looking at the therapeutic process to move beyond the traditional theoretical school approach. You will learn how to use this information in the therapy session to educate your clients and make the goals of treatment understandable. Course Content Brain-Based Therapy: Brain-based therapy approaches to treating anxiety, depression, trauma and attention deficit disorders. Translate knowledge of the brain into client education and motivation strategies.

Assessment of self-esteem, locus of control and management of low self-esteem among psychoactive substance abusers in federal neuropsychiatric hospital, Yaba, Lagos, Nigeria
Oyevemi Ayeni University of Lagos, Nigeria; Esther Ayeni
This study was designed to assess level of self-esteem and locus of control as well as to manage low self-esteem among psychoactive substance abusers as carried out in two stages. In the assessment stage, the Index of Self Esteem (ISE) and Novicki-Strickland Low Self Esteem Scale (N-SLCS) were administered to 50 substance abuse patients aged between 18 and 53 years. Participants were randomly selected from a population of inpatients in the drug unit of the Federal Neuropsychiatric Hospital, Yaba. In the management stage, 20 participants manifesting low self-esteem were constituted into treated and untreated (control) groups. The treated group had 10 sessions of Group Cognitive-Behavioural Therapy (CBT) over 5 weeks before post-treatment assessment of the two groups. Analysis of the data with Pearson’s product moment correlation and t-test showed that substance abuse patients had lower self-esteem than non-abusers and the locus of control of non-abusers was more internal than those of the abusers. Also, a significant positive correlation coefficient was found between ISE and N-SLCS. Furthermore, the group that had the CBT treatment had significantly lower ISE scores than the control group. The results were discussed in terms of the efficacy of the group CBT in managing low self-esteem among substance abuse patients. The use of CBT for substance abusers by clinical psychologists and other practitioners was recommended.

Burnout as correlate of psychopathology
Esther Ayeni University of Lagos, Nigeria
The main objective of this study was to investigate the relationship between burnout and psychopathology among lecturers in a tertiary institution. It also aimed at examining both gender and age differences in the manifestation of burnout and psychopathology. Three hypotheses were formulated and tested to realize the objectives: (1) There will be a significant positive correlation between the scores of the participants in MBI and PSC. (2) There will be a signifi-
The therapeutic change process
Psychotherapists

Three major instruments (MBI and PSC) were used to collect data. Participants’ age ranged from 25 to 68 years. Three major findings resulted from the study. First, a significant correlation was found between the scores of MBI and psychopathology. Second, a significant positive difference was found between male and female participants in the manifestation of burnout and psychopathology. Third, different age groups manifested burnout differently. Some of the recommendations made include: (1) Public enlightenment on causes of burnout should be taken seriously by both government agencies and NGOs. (2) Organizations should put in place activities for employees’ relaxation and incentives for belongingness.

Psychotherapists’ views on themselves and the therapeutic change process

Pallavi Banerjee Bethune College, Kolkata, India; Jayanti Basu

The study aimed at exploring psychotherapists general understanding of the therapeutic change process in individual psychotherapy and their understanding of themselves as psychotherapists. Method: The participants of the study were twenty psychotherapists from four professional backgrounds – Psychoanalyst, Clinical Psychologist, Psychiatrist, and Trained Psychotherapist (psychotherapists not belonging to the above three categories). They responded to semi-structured interviews focussing on their clinically acquired overview of the change process and filled the Indian version of the Development of Psychotherapists Common Core Questionnaire (DPCCQ). Content Analysis was used for analysing the data obtained from the semi-structured interviews. Chi square test, Kruskal Wallis H Test and Mann Whitney U Test were used to compute the significance of differences in the response of the four categories of psychotherapists. Results: The results indicate reasonable uniformity in the psychotherapists’ views on themselves and the therapeutic change process. Implications: The findings underscore the need to research the core psychotherapy processes, across therapist communities.

Therapeutic Accompaniment as a resource in the mental health care field to treat psychoses

Natasha Bazhumi Universidade de Sao Paulo, Brazil

This paper focuses on Therapeutic Accompaniment (TA) as a practice introduced in the mental health care field during the psychiatric reform in Brazil during the 1960s. TA aims to develop social reintegration strategies to enable patients suffering from severe mental illness to reintegrate with society, while respecting their individual peculiarities. The purpose of this paper is to verify which theoretical, ethical and epistemological foundations are in the psychological science field as TA does not exclusively practice in these areas. In order to do this, the paper is based on articles highlighting this topic which have been published by psychologists in Brazil since 1990. Results have shown that the basis for this clinical practice largely stems from Winnicottian and Lacanian psychoanalysis. It is concluded that TA may be theoretically well sustained, based on principles that guide psychoanalytical practice with psychoses, as a practice that sustains withdrawals and lessens the severity and allows individuals to experience social bonds.

Anxiety in children and adolescents: The roles of attachment and emotional dysregulation

Patrick Bender University of Copenhagen, Denmark; Francisco Pons; Mikael Soemhovd; Barbara Hoff

Within the last decades, research on child and adolescent anxiety has shown evidence of strong links to both attachment and emotional dysregulation. However, the way in which these three factors interact, is still a matter of debate. The present study investigated the interrelations between anxiety, attachment, and emotional dysregulation by the means of structural equation modelling (SEM) in a sample of 944 typically developing children and adolescents (510 girls and 434 boys) in the age of 9–16 years. Anxiety was assessed using the Screen for Child Anxiety Related Emotional Disorders-Revised (SCARED-R). Emotional dysregulation was measured by the Difficulties in Emotion Regulation Scale (DERS). Attachment was assessed using the Security Scale. The SEM indicated that attachment predicts anxiety in children and adolescents. However, when emotional dysregulation was entered into the model as a mediator between attachment and anxiety, the previous, direct effect became insignificant, replaced by a significant mediation effect of attachment on anxiety via emotional dysregulation. Findings are discussed with respect to theoretical implications and future research.

A study of delinquency in relation with aggression, personality and early deviance

Shaina Bhatia Ambedkar University, Delhi, India

The present investigation was designed to study aggression, personality and early deviant behaviour in juvenile delinquents. In all, 60 respondents - including 30 males and 30 females - were taken from an observation home in Ajmer, Rajasthan. Delinquents in the study were apprehended for various crimes and were awaiting trials. They were administered the Buss and Perry (1992) Aggression Questionnaire, Eysenck’s (1959) Maudsley Personality Inventory and an Early Deviance Behaviour Checklist. The results indicated high levels of anger and hostility in both male and female delinquents. Males scored higher on physical aggression and anger while females scored high on verbal aggression. The total aggression in both the sex groups was much higher than the norms for normal adolescents. Both male and female respondents scored very high on neuroticism (compared to norms for normal adolescents) and low on extraversion. On the Early Behaviour Deviance Checklist, both males and females scored very high - males showing significantly greater deviance than females. Dimensions of physical aggression, anger and hostility were correlated with neuroticism and deviance for both sex groups. In addition, neuroticism and deviance were related with verbal aggression for females. The results were discussed in light of major theoretical formulations of psychology.

The experiences of siblings of individuals with autism

Sunette Bishop University of Stellenbosch, South Africa; Charmaine Louw

Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) affects every aspect of a child’s interaction with his/her world and therefore should also have a detrimental effect on the siblings of individuals with Autism as it undermines social responsiveness, ability to communicate, and feelings for other people (Mash & Wolfe, 2005). However, little research has been done on the experiences of the siblings of individuals with ASD. Results regarding adjustment of the siblings of a child with a disorder are contradictory. Some studies presume that the presence of a sibling with a disability has negative effects on the adjustment of children, some show positive effects and other studies show no difference. Many studies are quantitative studies which measures and compares aspects like strengths and weaknesses, development, adjustment of siblings, family problems and psychosocial adaptability. This study will aim to explore what the experiences of the siblings of individuals with ASD are without preconceived ideas and without having to prove a hypothesis. The study shall take the form of a qualitative interpretive design. Data will be collected through semi-structured individual interviews with siblings, and questionnaires completed by parents. The research is still in progress.
Challenges in professional selection to a clinical masters programme in South Africa: Experienced hurdles
Linda Blokland University of Pretoria, South Africa; Maria Marchetti-Mercer
A professional masters programme in clinical psychology is a popular choice for post-graduate psychology students wanting to make a career in the discipline. The training itself typically demands intense academic and personal training of the students, as well as placing a drain on resources from the departments in which these training programmes are housed. Of all the applicants who enter the selection process with high expectations, only about 4% are accepted at the largest university department. In the absence of research on the topic, this paper examines what literature is available in the area of selection to these programmes, and also discusses the risks faced by university departments while engaging in the process. South African training institutions face certain specific challenges in addition to the need to be fair, ethical and sensitive. The paper draws on some experiences of a clinical programme in a South African university.

Self-regulation, psychopathology and gender in a group of university students
Karel Botha North-West University, South Africa; Wilma Breytenbach; Anke Cloete
Self-regulation is a psychological skill that helps individuals to flexibly plan, execute and monitor their own behaviour. Although it is clear that poor self-regulation is associated with psychopathology, the role gender plays is not well understood. The aim of this study was therefore to determine the relationship between self-regulation, psychopathology and gender. Participants were graduate university students (N=384) from different gender and ethnic groups. Self-regulation was measured with the Shortened Self-Regulation Questionnaire (SSRQ) of Carey, Neal, and Collins (2004). In this study, the factor structure proposed by Potgieter and Botha (2009), based on a factor analysis of the SSRQ in the South-African context, was used. Psychopathology was measured with the General Health Questionnaire (GHQ) of Goldberg and Hillier (1979), as well as with a self-compiled Alcohol and Eating Risk Questionnaire (AERQ). Data were captured and analysed using SAS. A negative association was found between self-regulation and psychopathology, but results were significantly stronger for male students. Self-regulation was found to be more important to males regarding alcohol use and to females regarding eating behaviour. Gender differences in the relationship between self-regulation and psychopathology are probably due to differences in the tendency to rely on self or others, as well as to differences in socio-cultural and control mechanisms regarding alcohol and eating behaviour.

Family psychology and therapy: Scientific advances in understanding and treating couples and families
James Bray Baylor College of Medicine, United States of America
Scientific study has advanced our understanding of couples and families and this research has facilitated the development of evidence-based interventions. This paper will review recent advances in couple and family process research. Application of these findings to evidence-based practice will be discussed. In addition, this talk will review the status of current evidence-based couple and family therapies and discuss future areas for research in couple and family psychology and therapy. The learning objectives of this talk are to: Understand current family process research and its application to couple and family therapy; understand current evidence-based couple and family therapies.

Inducing rumination and differentiating between mood and ruminative process
Jay Brinker The Australian National University, Australia
A vast amount of research has examined rumination and its relation to depressed mood and other psychological variables. Much of this research is based on Nolen-Hoeksema et al. (1999) correspondence, measure and experimental induction of rumination. The contribution of this seminal work has been invaluable, but is limited in its ability to differentiate the unique influence of rumination vs. mood. This project compared typical mood inductions, traditional rumination/distraction inductions, and novel rumination inductions on their influence on mood and cognitive performance measures. Typical mood inductions involved participants reading a series of 24 mood-valanced statements while listening to corresponding music (positive, negative and neutral). The traditional rumination and distraction conditions were those designed by Nolen-Hoeksema and colleagues. Finally, the novel rumination inductions consisted of participants reading 3 repeating mood-valanced statements while listening to a corresponding music (positive, negative and neutral). The effects of the inductions on mood were as expected with the 2 negative inductions and the rumination induction producing similar increases in negative mood, the positive rumination inductions producing increases in positive mood, and the neutral inductions producing no change in mood. Interestingly, when comparing only the two neutral conditions (sequential or repeating phrases), the novel rumination condition showed significantly more errors of attention on the cognitive performance measure, suggesting that without any change in mood, the repetitive nature of the task is affecting cognitive processes. Implications for research methodologies will be discussed.

ADHD in adults, sensation-seeking, and type-A behaviour: All the same?
Alban Burke University of Johannesburg, South Africa
Although the DSM-5 will accommodate ADHD in adulthood to a greater extent than in the past, there is still little consensus about the clinical picture. In this paper I will argue that one of the reasons is that this disorder is viewed one-dimensionally from a DSM perspective. Drawing on empirical research I will argue that the constructs (as mentioned in the title) are intertwined and that we need to look wider, including (but not limited to) “normal” personality traits that can be misconstrued as pathology. People with Type-A behaviour are often described, inter alia, as aggressive, hostile, or impatient, and that they experience interpersonal problems. These characteristics have also been described in adults with ADHD. Sensation-seeking can superficially be described as a tendency to pursue sensory pleasure and excitement. High sensation seekers typically pursue novel, complex, and intense sensations, and they tend to become easily bored without high levels of stimulation. Once again, these are typical characteristics of adults with ADHD. The ultimate aim of the study is to investigate whether these three constructs share neuropsychological substrates; however, in this paper only correlations between these three constructs will be reported. This is based on survey that was done on approximately 400 young adults. The measurement of the constructs were done by means of the Jenkins Activity Scale, Arnett Sensation Seeking Scale and the Zuckerman Sensation Seeking Scale. Preliminary findings indicate a significant relationship between ADHD, Type-A behaviour and Sensation Seeking.

Parental acceptance-rejection, locus of control, and social support in Turkish adolescents
Canan Buyukasik Colak Middle East Technical University, Turkey; Tulin Gencoz
The aim was to examine the factors associated with the psychological maladjustment of Turkish adolescents. Participants were 375 high school students (age range 14-18, M= 16.07, SD= 9.3). For this aim, several measures namely, Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire/Control: Child Version, Social Support Appraisals Scale for Children, Nowicki-Strickland Locus of Control Scale for Children, and Personality Assessment Questionnaire: Child version were administered to the students. Hierarchical regression analyses revealed that having more than one sibling and being male were associated with psychological maladjustment. Additionally, after controlling for the effects of demographic variables, perceived social support from family, from teacher, and from friends was negatively associated with psychological maladjustment. Moreover, after controlling for demographic variables and social support, external locus of control was found to be positively associated with psychological maladjustment. Lastly, maternal hostility/aggression was found to be positively associated with psychological maladjustment. The results were discussed in the light of the literature.

Effects of treatment focused on trauma in victims of intimate partner violence
Eduin Caceres-Ortiz Universidad Catolica de Colombia, Colombia; Francisco Labrador
The purpose was to evaluate the adherence to and effects of a group treatment focused on the trauma of women victims of intimate partner violence (IPV). The participants were 47 women, 82.5% with complex trauma and 17.5% with only IPV. The instruments used were: attendance and assignment records, scales of satisfaction with the treatment and change perceived, and follow-up interviews. Participation in the treatment was 85.1%, with a 14.9% abandonment rate. Of the 40 women who completed therapy, 95% attended the eight sessions and 5% attended six. The easiest assignments and techniques used during and after treatment were breathing, problem solving and stop
thinking. The least used and of greatest difficulty were cognitive restructuring and carrying out of pleasing activities. The perception of change and satisfaction with the treatment was high, as was the adherence of the therapists. Follow-ups show that 75.8% of women use the techniques learned in couple conflicts and other situations. The conclusion is reached that the treatment was effective, with good indices of adherence of participants and therapists. It is recommended to review the exercises of the cognitive component.

Holding addiction and relapse in mind: The psychotherapy of addictive behaviour

Alexander Carter UCT, South Africa

A broad body of theory and clinical knowledge has developed over the last 25 years that has led to new developments in understanding the theory of mind, self and affect regulation. Mentalizing has been a conceptual cornerstone in these developments and is understood as the psychological process people develop in order to hold mind(s) in mind. Mentalizing as a theory has roots in attachment, developmental neurobiology and contemporary psychoanalytic thinking. In clinical practice mentalizing holds powerful explanatory potential and evidenced value in psychotherapeutic practice. Sub stance Dependence Disorder is currently largely understood as a brain disease and recidivism as inevitability a consequence of the disease’s process. This suggests psychotherapeutic interventions have a somewhat limited role to play in the treatment of SDD. This paper presents themes from the preliminary analysis of transcripts of interviews with ten counseling dyads (counselor and patient) in a residential addictions treatment context. The paper will aim to show, from the point of view of critical psychology and mentalizing, how ‘collapse’ in mentalizing occur in the counseling relationship in the addiction treatment context. It is posited that these ‘collapses’ in mentalizing play a significant role in the efficacy of addictions counselling. The paper further aims to explore mentalizing in the context of addictions counseling regarding what influence adopting this frame of reference may have on understanding recidivism and Substance Dependence Disorder (SDD). This paper argues for the validity and therapeutic value of mentalizing as a concept, therapeutic process and intervention in the domain of addictions psychotherapy.

Endophenotypic strategies for schizophrenia research for psychologists: A link between genetics and clinical manifestations

Raymond Chan Institute of Psychology, China

The identification of genes with large effects that contribute to susceptibilities to neuropsychiatric disorders such as schizophrenia has not been very successful. Increasingly powerful molecular genetic approaches exist (New Nature S. Purcell et al. 2009), not unlike the state of affairs for type-2 diabetes (Zeggini et al., 2008). One possible limitation of these studies is that carriers of vulnerable genotypes may be classified as ‘normal’ unless they exhibit a full symptom manifestation of them as a diagnosis. Psychiatric diagnoses are likely to be heterogeneous as not all people with the same diagnosis carry the same susceptibility genes. A new encouraging direction is the identification of endophenotypes, characteristics upstream of symptoms and downstream of genetic polymorphisms, which may be more closely linked to gene expression. A substantial number of studies, especially of at-risk offspring, have suggested that neurocognitive dysfunctions are among the most promising of the candidate endophenotypes. Neurological indicators in schizophrenia have been recognized as among the ‘target features’ through which genetic and non-genetic processes lead to neuro-integrative defects that later manifest in neurocognitive systems. As such, aberrant neurological indicators have been suggested as potential endophenotypes in schizophrenia. In this presentation, we will review the substantial evidence for the utility of quantifiable neurological soft signs as potential endophenotypes for schizophrenia spectrum disorders. Recommendations for additional research to further elucidate the potential use of neurological soft signs for schizophrenia research are made.

Event-based prospective memory deficits in depression: Evidence from eye movements

Siyi Chan Beijing Normal University, China; Renlai Zhou

To date, only a few studies addressed PM (prospective memory) and its correlates in depression. Previous results are in line with the cognitive-initiative account of depression-related cognitive deficits. The purpose of the present study was firstly, to test the prediction that clinically depressed patients have deficits compared to non-depressed control participants on the PM task commanding attention resources, and secondly, to explore further which processes may result in failures in PM of depressed patients by combining behavioural measures and eye-tracking methodology. Participants with depression (n=19) and healthy participants (n=19) were asked to perform a visual image searching task which embedded the PM task, and complete a self-report about intention retrieval after the experiment. The performances of patients with depression in event-based PM were worse than controls, especially in the condition of target plus cue trials; both patients with depression and controls showed a larger number of fixations and longer first and average fixation durations for PM conditions than ongoing conditions; patients with depression showed a larger amount of fixations and longer first and average fixation duration than controls in both ongoing and PM conditions; most patients reported they saw the prospective cue but made wrong responses. Results revealed that patients with depression may have deficits in event-based PM relative to controls, resulting from a lack of effective strategic monitoring processes or deficits in the process of inhibiting distractors, because of a reduction of overall cognitive capacity.

Case study: Substance use disorder, seizure disorder and organic mood disorder

Nandita Chaube Aligarh Muslim University, India; Roomana Siddiqui; Sanjay Pattanayak

The objective of the study was to illustrate the importance of psychotherapy, assessments and strong therapeutic alliances in an adult male with substance use disorder with the occurrence of severe and organic mood disorder. Mr. R.D. came with the complaints of irresponsible behavior, stubbornness, irritability, extravaganza, increased consumption of Alprazole and increased frequency of seizures. No history of alcohol dependence or consumption, inconvenience of urine or stools, fever, conversion, dissociative signs or psychiatric illness except the present one were found, but a history of brain hemorrhage, clouding of consciousness and loss of consciousness was found. There was no history of any psychiatric illness or any significant medical illness in the family. On MMSE the patient showed cooperation with the examiner. The rate and quantum of the speech was increased in comparison to the normal. Thoughts were preoccupied with feelings of guilt and the patient was sensitive about his children. No delusions were present. No perceptual disturbances could be found. Subjectively, the mood was reported sad and objectively the mood was observed anxious. Sixth grade insight was present. The patient also showed a disturbed profile on a Sentence Completion test and 16 PF. In conclusion, the patient showed a marked improvement over a number of interventional sessions focusing on catharsis, relaxation and rational emotive behavior therapy (REBT).

Technological adjuncts to increase adherence to therapy: The role of mobile phones

Bonnie Clough Griffith University, Australia; Leanne Casey

Homework is an important part of many therapy styles, providing continuity between sessions and allowing clients to apply therapeutic techniques in real world settings (Freeman & Rosenfield, 2002). Homework adherence has been related to treatment outcome in a linear fashion, with greater adherence being associated with better outcomes (Scheel, Hanson, & Razhavskiy, 2004). However, many psychologists still experience difficulties with patient adherence to homework. Although compliance with clinical medications has been estimated at approximately 50%, adherence with behavioural regimes is often even lower (Haynes, McDonald, & Garg, 2002). A therapeutic Smartphone Application was developed which contains electronic, interactive versions of homework tasks. This application allows patients to complete homework via the mobile phone, whenever and wherever they choose. Homework can be carried with the patient at all times, is easily accessible and usable, and can be accessed by therapists between therapy sessions. A Randomised Controlled Trial is currently being conducted, involving 120 outpatients diagnosed with an anxiety disorder. Treatment involves an eight week therapy programme utilising the Unified Protocol for Transdiagnostic Treatment of Emotional Disorders (Barlow et al., 2010). Participants in the experimental group are provided with loan Smartphones and access to the therapeutic application. Measures of adherence are collected during the course of therapy by self-report ratings and therapist observation. Measures of outcome are taken at baseline, end of treatment, and six month follow up. Preliminary results of the application are discussed in terms of impact on homework adherence, treatment outcome, maintenance of treatment gains, and patient satisfaction.
Gruesome twosome: A literature review on the male coerced female sexual offenders
Charmaine Collins-McKinell UNISA, South Africa; Elmaire Visser
Mathews, Mathews, and Speltz (1991) have developed a typology of female sexual offenders. In this paper the focus will be on male coerced female sexual offenders and their relationship. The media often sensationalises female sexual offenders; this creates an inaccurate perception of this phenomenon. When there is a co-perpetrator this picture becomes complex and perplexing. The media often considers the phenomenon in a linear manner, further distorting the picture by classifying her as the ‘victim’ or the ‘perpetrator’, thereby only considering part of the phenomenon. The aim of this paper is to consider literature on this phenomenon focusing on the family systems perspective. This perspective focuses on the system as a whole and seeks to explore the patterns of interrelationships that maintain problem behaviour. Problem behaviour may be seen as dysfunctional to the community but at the systems level it is functional (Becvar & Becvar, 2009). Hetherton’s (1999) study illustrates that sexual offences committed by females are hidden to ideali(se women and because of her care giving responsibilities. Another explanation for the phenomenon could be that her actions were as a result of domestic violence. Current literature provides some insight; but it only takes into account certain aspects of this phenomenon. There is a need to explore the relationship and the dynamics of the relationships between the female and her co-perpetrator and the factors that maintain this relationship.

Father involvement and children’s psychological adjustment
Victoria Del Barrio UNED, Spain; Miguel Carrasco
This study explores the relationship between children’s perceptions of their fathers’ involvement in children’s psychological adjustment, controlling for the effects of perceived maternal and paternal acceptance as well as fathers’ power and prestige as perceived by children. The sample was composed of 313 Spanish children (47% boys), ages 9 through 18 years (M = 12.05; SD = 2.08). Correlational and multiple regression analyses showed that children’s perceptions of maternal and paternal acceptance significantly mediated the way children experienced their fathers’ involvement. More specifically, perceived father involvement no longer made a significant contribution to children’s psychological adjustment when the influence of perceived maternal and paternal acceptance were controlled. Moreover, results varied by the level of children’s perceptions of their parents’ (fathers’ versus mothers’) power-prestige. That is, the perceived acceptance of high power-prestige fathers made a stronger contribution to children’s psychological adjustment than did the perceived acceptance of lower power-prestige fathers. Additionally, in families where fathers were perceived to have higher power and prestige than mothers, perceived paternal acceptance made the greatest contribution to children’s psychological adjustment. On the other hand, in families where mothers were perceived to have higher power and prestige than fathers, perceived maternal acceptance made the greatest contribution to children’s psychological adjustment.

Dialectical behaviour therapy (DBT) for adolescents with emotional and behavioural problems
Giofa Del Fabbro University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa
Dialectical Behaviour Therapy (DBT) is a system of therapy that combines standard cognitive-behavioural techniques for emotional regulation and reality testing with concepts of distress tolerance, acceptance and mindful awareness (Linehan, et al., 1991). This paper details the process of implementing a DBT programme for an adolescent patient population manifesting these behavioural and emotional difficulties, as well as signs of emerging personality pathology. This paper will discuss the adaptation of DBT skills from an initial unsuccessful weekly programme implementation to a one-day workshop which has proved a more successful format. In addition, such a programme has been paired with a parallel parent workshop that equips parents with skills for managing such behaviour utilising the principles of DBT. The development and adaptation of the traditional DBT programme to this format is detailed and evaluated, together with its strengths and weaknesses, and future avenues for its development and continued implementation are explored.

Measuring object relations in therapy sessions with the object relations rating scales (OQRS)
Louis Diger Universite Laval, Canada; Juergen Gallinat; Dominick Gamache; Olivier Laverdiere
Object relations theories assume that object relations are internalized as mental representations of self-object interactions laden with cognitive, affective and experiential information about the self, the other, and their interaction. These representations are used to organize interactions with others, including psychotherapists. The aim of this study was to examine how object relations activated in therapy sessions can be reliably measured with the Object Relations Rating Scales (Diger, 2001). 40 patients in the early phase of psychotherapy participated in the study. Results on interrater reliability and convergent validity (using Blatt’s scales of object and self-representations as well as Diger et al. (2001) personality organization scales (PODF)) reveal sound psychometric properties.

Evidence-based psychotherapy: Implications for the globalization of mental health services
Keith Dobson University of Calgary, Canada
The governments of many countries attend to the scientific body of evidence when they consider which health services they should include in their regulated and publicly funded health services. Within the field of psychotherapy, there have been great strides in the development and recognition of an evidence base that can be defended in the public arena, although challenges also remain. The current presentation reviews some recent developments in Western societies, and argues that psychology is now in an extremely strong position to advocate its inclusion in public health systems that focus on mental health problems. At the same time, these developments may or may not be appropriate for other cultures and health care systems. Opportunities for the globalization of mental health services, as well as challenges are discussed. It is argued that existing international organizations, such as the World Health Organization, need to be involved in the further development, evaluation and dissemination of evidence-based psychotherapy.

Healing the dragon: Heroin dependence recovery; treatment and policy recommendations
Monika Dos Santos FPDA, South Africa
The consequences of heroin dependence can be extremely difficult to escape from, resulting in unpleasant and potentially terrifying experiences. Contrary to popular belief, the reality is that many people do eventually recover. Despite the vast sums of money devoted to intervention for heroin dependents in South Africa and worldwide, the processes by which recovery occurs remain fairly unclear. Moreover, relatively little is known about the contribution of interventions and processes in facilitating such recovery. An initial descriptive study of the experiences and suggestions of 40 long-term voluntary abstinent heroin dependents was undertaken. Ongoing academic and research studies have informed policy recommendation. The findings revealed that behavior modification and the promotion of recovery occurred mostly through psychosocial/pharmacological intervention, producing a range of positive effects that facilitated natural recovery processes. Other contributors in promoting behaviour modification, and reducing HIV/AIDS risky behaviour, were identified and discussed as well. A number of challenges to successful intervention were also identified. In conclusion, clear support was obtained for the maturing-out hypothesis of heroin dependence. Although many interventions and procedures have begun to be integrated routinely into clinical practice within the South African context, pragmatic and evidence-based public health policies and interventions designed to reduce the harmful consequences associated with heroin use and HIV/AIDS need to be implemented within the South African context.

Layers of responsibility: Managing conflicting treatment, training and research interests
Marna Dreckmeier-Meiring University of Pretoria, South Africa
The Health Professions Council of South Africa states in its introduction to the Ethical Code of Conduct that healthcare professionals shall first ‘do no harm’. This principle seems sound and simple, especially to those who intend to do good; however, as soon as professionals engage in their work as clinicians, trainers or researchers, good intentions often fall short when it comes to managing the interests of various role players. This is especially true in multiple participant contexts such as family therapy. If you add a one-way mirror and reflecting team as well as an academic context (focused on professional training of clinical psychologists and on research) to the family therapy context, the coordinator of such a project has their work cut out for them. This paper explores ethical concerns encountered in the initial phases of a family therapy training and treatment project at the department of psychology at the University of Pretoria.
Mirror neuron theory and socio-emotional processing in Anorexia Nervosa: Implications for intervention

Elizabeth Du Preez Auckland University of Technology, New Zealand

This paper offers a brief review of the literature on mirror neuron theory, socio-emotional processing and its implications for the development and maintenance of interpersonal difficulties in Anorexia Nervosa. Current research supports the presence of difficulties in social interaction prior to the onset of Anorexia Nervosa. Implications of these constructs for the therapeutic relationship and intervention strategies will also be discussed.

Flexing the frame: The impact of employing multiple ports of entry in psychoanalytic parent-infant/child psychotherapy

Nicola Dugmore University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa

Daniel Stern coined the term “ports of entry” to describe the basic elements of the parent-infant system that may be the immediate object of the therapist’s technical clinical focus. Within the parent-infant psychotherapy literature this concept is widely accepted. An extended definition is employed in this interrogation of the impact of using different ports of entry on the process of parent-infant/child psychotherapy, and particularly on the psychoanalytic frame. Multiple ports of entry introduce complexity to the therapeutic process given the presence of triadic versus dyadic relationships, systemic versus individual diagnostics, competing therapeutic alliances and oscillating transferences. The maintenance of a psychoanalytic frame is challenged by issues that include shifts in the identification of ‘patient’, the use of developmental guidance, non-exclusivity of the therapeutic relationship, non-traditional sites of intervention and variations in therapy duration. Illustrative clinical material will be used to explore these complexities and challenges. Multiple ports of entry allow for an inclusion of multiple theories, approaches and relationships. These multiplicities are reflected in the developmental period that constitutes early childhood and early parenthood. An argument for greater flexibility of the psychoanalytic frame is presented. This is an important conclusion in the development of parent-infant/child psychotherapies suited for application across South African public, private and community settings, particularly given the numerous and various pressures such settings impose on psychoanalytic practice.

An investigation into pain and stress-induced analgesia during self-harm

Katie Dykes Salamanca Psychology, Australia; Janet Haines

The aim of the study was to investigate the relationship between pain and stress-induced analgesia by comparing responses of individuals who reported pain (n=10) and did not report any pain sensations (n=10) during self-harm. A cold pressor test was administered under a stress and no-stress condition as a measure of tolerance and threshold to pain. In addition, participants attended a laboratory session where they were presented with three personalized guided imagery scripts (self-harm, emotionally neutral and accidental injury) while psychophysiological measurements of heart rate and respiratory rate were taken. Visual analogue scales were used to measure individuals’ subjective responses to the guided imagery scripts. Cold pressor results indicated a significant effect for condition for the measure of tolerance, with individuals recording a higher pain tolerance during the stressful condition compared with the non-stress condition. Imagery results indicated a significant script by stage by group interaction for the VAS measure of pain. Results indicated that both groups experienced a higher tolerance to pain during a stressful condition than a non-stress condition. It is speculated that individuals engaging in self-harm experience increased levels of anxiety and a decreased ability to utilize adaptive coping skills. This distress increases the likelihood of experiencing a dissociative episode during times of high stress. Furthermore, it is proposed that individuals who experience stress-induced analgesia during self-harm have an increased propensity to experience dissociation resulting in a stronger dissociative experience and, therefore, lower levels of pain during the act.

NARRATIVE EXPOSURE THERAPY

Thomas Elbert University of Konstanz, Germany; Maggie Schauer

In narrative exposure therapy (NET), the patient, with the assistance of the therapist, constructs a chronological narrative of his life story with a focus on the traumatic experiences. Empathic understanding, active listening, congruency and unconditional positive regard are the key components of the therapist’s behavior. The autobiography is structured according to their chronological order with the help of the therapist. The aim of this procedure is to transform the generally fragmented reports of the traumatic experiences into a coherent narrative. For traumatic stress experiences the therapist asks in detail for emotions, cognitions, sensory information (visual, auditory, tactile, olfactory and gustatory) and physiological reactions, probes for respective observations and records this information. The patient is encouraged to relive these emotions while narrating without losing the connection to the ‘here and now’: using permanent reminders that the feelings and physiological responses result from memories, the therapist links the experiences to episodic facts, i.e., time and place. The exposure to the traumatic experience is not terminated until the related fear reaction presented and reported by the patient shows a significant diminution. In this way, the narrative is driven forward in a supportive but rather directly guiding style by the therapist, in order to counter avoidance and to recover the full implicit information of the traumatic experience. If requested by the client, a written report may be used for rights and human rights advocacy.

Physiological measurement of the process of perspective shift in the imagery of anger

Ekin Eremoy Dogus University, Turkey; Abdulkadir Özer; Emel Kromer

The effect of using a field vs. observer perspective on emotional experience when imagining an event has mostly relied on the subjective and retrospective self-reports of the participants. The present study aims to measure and justify the effects of the process of perspective shift on the experience of anger by using physiological responses. One hundred participants were asked to imagine themselves in a situation in which they have experienced high levels of anger. Once the original perspective they used during the imagery process was established, they were asked to shift to the other perspective and then back to the original one. Gender differences were found only in surface electromyography responses. Gender collapsed results indicated that heart rate decreased significantly when those starting with an observer perspective shifted to a field perspective. However, for females, heart rate responses were not influenced by perspective shift. Similar trends were observed in electromyography responses. This result may indicate that in anger as an emotion, holding an observer perspective has an increasing effect on level of emotional experience. The findings provide physiological evidence that perspective shift affects emotional experience. However, the effects of perspective shift in imagery of anger were quite different than the effects observed in test anxiety.

A comparison of depression and anxiety of Iranian women using hard weight loss diets

Maryam Esmaeili University of Isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran; Saeideh Mahdavii; Shahrzad Sharlati; Zohreh Latfi; Safura Hoseini; Bahareh Mohhebi

Despite the existence of a large volume of literature and research on depression and anxiety of the general population, very few studies have focused on depression and anxiety of Iranian women using Hard Weight Loss diets (totally omitting bread, rice, carbohydrates, sugar and fat). The aim of this research was to compare the depression and anxiety levels of Iranian women on this diet as opposed to no dietary regime. Subjects were selected randomly from nutrition centers: 180 women aged 20-35, 90 single and 90 married, in Isfahan City. They were assigned to two groups: experimental (Hard Weight Loss diet) and control group (non diet). We performed a SCL90R questionnaire (validity in iranian version=0.92) for the experimental and control group individually. The results of ANOVA showed that there was a significant difference between the experimental group and control group in depression and anxiety (p $\leq$ 0.002). We believe that can use this finding only for Iranian women and suggest that this research be done for different kind of diets used by women elsewhere.

The use of therapist's self in psychotherapy

Dianne Everitt UNISA, South Africa; Boshadi Seme-nya UNISA, South Africa

Traditional psychotherapy models emphasise the acquisition of various techniques for becoming a therapist, maintaining that neutrality is required for
effectiveness. The therapist is required to wear the mask of "expert," and to remove the self from the therapeutic encounter. A shift toward a postmodem and social constructionist paradigm places the self of the therapist as central to the process of therapy. Social constructionism argues for the adoption of a ‘not-knowing’ position, meaning that the therapist is not the expert, but is open to co-constructing a unique story with the client. According to these paradigms, the self of the therapist cannot be removed from therapy, as the therapist and client are seen to co-construct meanings and reality through language. What is important then, within the context of training and in continued practice of therapy, is the self-knowledg and self-reflexivity of the therapist. Cheon and Murphy (2008) argue that the development of self and self-reflexivity might be as important in the training of therapists as the acquisition of techniques. I argue that the use of self in therapy may be a greater catalyst for change than any technique. The therapist must learn to utilise the self in a way that is an effective catalyst for change. This paper explores how the development of the self of the therapist takes place, and how the therapist can make use of the self to effect change within the context of therapy.

Exploring the cognitive origins of excessive reassurance seeking in depression
Lyndsay Evraire University of Western Ontario, Canada; David Dozois In 1976, Coyne proposed an interpersonal theory of depression that emphasised the importance of examining the social context of individuals with depression. Central to this theory is the interpersonal behaviour of excessive reassurance seeking (ERS), defined as the relatively stable tendency to excessively and persistently seek assurances from others, regardless of whether such assurance has already been provided. In the beginning, others willingly provide the requested support. However, when the individual seeking reassurance questions the authenticity of this support, close others may become frustrated. The subsequent deterioration of relationships leads to symptoms of depression and creates an environment of social isolation. A paucity of research has elucidated the mechanism(s) by which individuals come to engage in ERS. In the present study, three hundred and three undergraduates completed measures assessing early core-beliefs, ERS, and depression. Anxious attachment, avoidant attachment, and an abandonment/instability schema added to the prediction of ERS. Although ERS did not mediate the relationship between early core-beliefs and depression longitudinally, it did moderate the prospective relationship between avoidant attachment and depression and an abandonment/instability schema and depression. Furthermore, individuals who received an interpersonal partner or friend prime reported significantly higher levels of ERS than did individuals presented with the academic prime. These results are consistent with the idea that individuals seek reassurance as a result of early core-beliefs reflecting insecurity in relationships. The findings also suggest that it may not be ERS behaviour per se, but rather characteristics of the individual in combination with ERS that are associated with depression.

Stigma schizophrenia and art: A discourse analysis
Kirsten Farquharson Rhodes University, Grahamstown, South Africa; Trudy Meehan Rhodes University, Grahamstown, South Africa
This paper situates itself in the study of stigma in mental illness. In particular, we aim to explore the potential for art making and exhibiting in reducing stigma for those with a diagnosis of schizophrenia. The paper explores one aspect (the exhibition stage) of an ‘art as therapy’ project. The exhibiting of one’s art work aims to counter limiting ‘patient’ identities by allowing those labeled as psychiatric patients to extend their self identity to an alternative identity of the ‘artist’. However, this idea only stands strong if the art work created is not discriminated against as ‘naïve art’ and is accepted or at least considered for acceptance as legitimate non-professional artwork. This research explores the ways in which art created by in-patients with a diagnosis of schizophrenia is received by the general art viewing public. Using the Grahamstown Arts Festival in Grahamstown, South Africa. The study uses a discourse analytic framework to analyse the interviews of members of the public who attend the art exhibition of patient art work. We examine the ways in which the public construct the art works and how they position the makers of this art across a continuum, from patient to artist. The results of this paper have implications for rehabilitation practices for people with a diagnosis of schizophrenia particularly with regard to opportunities to ‘perform’ alternative identities in public spaces.

Enhancing relationships and relationship interventions through prayer: Fact or fiction?
Francis Fincham Florida State University, United States of America; Frank Fincham
Approximately 4.54 to 5.92 billion people profess some religious faith. Yet social scientists have tended to keep “their distance from religion and spirituality” (Hill & Pargament, 2003, p. 65) and this is especially true regarding the role of religious and spiritual resources in the prevention of couples and family problems. The present paper addresses this omission by examining how prayer may influence intimate relationships. Colloquial, petitioner prayer is used to illustrate how specific religious and spiritual practices may be helpful in the prevention of marital distress and in strengthening marital relationships. It presents data from a randomised clinical trial with African American couples (n=393) in which prayer was added to an empirically-supported preventive intervention, the Prevention and Relationship Enhancement Programme (PREP). Although both PREP and prayer enriched PREP were equally efficacious following the intervention, prayer enriched PREP showed significantly greater maintenance of gains at a 12 month follow-up. In addition to discussing the theoretical and practical implications of these findings, this paper describes a programme of basic research. Using data from both laboratory and daily diary studies, this programme of research examines the impact of prayer on variables that may protect relationships (e.g., forgiveness, gratitude) as well as variables that are known to be risk factors for relationships (e.g., infidelity, alcohol consumption). The presentation concludes by placing the research described in the context of an emerging empirical literature on the impact of prayer much of which, it will be argued, is both scientifically and theologically misguided.

Individual therapy in rural community settings?
Lindsay Fredman South Africa
It is well documented that psychological services do not reach the marginalised and vulnerable communities in South Africa. Provision of services has focused on providing primary mental health care, and it is perceived that individual psychotherapy does not meet the criteria for an efficient and cost-effective treatment modality. This paper examines the provision of mental health care in the form of individual psychotherapy being provided by an experienced psychotherapist as opposed to using lay counselors or other modalities such as group psychotherapy. The provision of individual psychotherapy from a resource constrained world model to recipients in an under resourced peri-urban or rural third world environment is described. Using the work done with child and youth care workers from Isi-bindi projects initiated by the National Association of Child Care Workers (NACCW), this paper will examine the challenges and successes of individual psychotherapy provision in these settings.

Symptomatic heterogeneity in depression: A longitudinal study of depressive symptoms in medical residents
Ekio Fried Freie Universitaet Berlin, Germany; Srijan Sen; Randolph Nesse
Major depression has many causes and contains heterogeneous symptoms that vary dramatically among individuals. Prior research suggests that symptoms vary systematically depending on the cause. This study addresses how baseline and state predictors of depression influence mood symptoms in a longitudinal study. We assessed 760 medical residents at five time-points spanning one year. We measured baseline predictors, including neuroticism, early family environment (EFE), gender, family history (FHD) and history of depression (HD), and state variables, including ten adverse life events (ALE) and workload. We studied the influence of these variables on nine depression symptoms as measured by the Personal Health Questionnaire Depression Scale (PHQ-9). We used mixed models to determine whether different symptoms were predicted by different covariates. We then ran growth mixture models to explore latent classes within each symptom. Residents exhibited a dramatic increase in depressive symptoms over time. In the mixed models analyses, some variables significantly predicted depressive symptoms in general (neuroticism, workload, EFE, HD, specific ALE), while others predicted only single or few symptoms (FHD, specific ALE, gender). Growth mixture modeling analyses found latent classes in seven symp- toms, which were predicted by different sets of covariates. We provide evidence that baseline and state variables have dramatically different effects on depressive symptoms and latent classes within symptoms in a longitudinal study. Altogether, our findings document the heterogeneity of depression symptoms and that symptom patterns can be predicted by baseline and state variables and their interactions.
The clinical application of psychotherapeutic drumming as a complimentary addiction therapy
Kim Gabriel Lenteguer Psychiatric Hospital, South Africa; Garth Newman

Substance abuse among South Africa youth and the associated risk/vulnerability to psychotic disorders is of growing concern in South Africa. These youth present with quite a unique set of therapeutic needs focusing on treatment of both psychosis and substance abuse/addiction. Psychotherapeutic drumming has been an integral part of the therapeutic programme at the Lenteguer Adolescent Psychotic Recovery Unit. It was found to be a useful vehicle for engaging often overtly psychotic and manic patients in a fairly interactive, non-threatening way. Benefits included anxiety reduction, sensorimotor coordination and integration and an increase in bodily awareness, concentration and social relatedness. Moreover, the use of drumming also addresses multiple needs of substance addicted patients: Physiologically by inducing the relaxation response, psychologically by reinforcing self-awareness, insight and psychological integration, and socially, by providing group connectedness and interpersonal support. Drumming is of particular significance in the South African context as it draws on traditional polyrhythmic beats that have its origins in African culture, providing a rich source of resonant creative expression, with observable and reported therapeutic benefits. This paper will reflect on both facilitators’ and participants’ subjective experience of the shared psychotherapeutic drumming experience.

Long-term levels of anxiety and depression in victims of terrorism attacks in Spain
Maria Paz Garcia-Vera Complutense University, Spain; Clara Gesteira; Natalia Moreno; Alejandro Zapardiel; Sara Gutierrez; Beatriz Cobos

This study is aimed to examine long-term levels of anxiety and depression in victims of terrorist attacks and to compare them to those in the general population. The Association of Victims of Terrorism (AVT) of Spain assisted in obtaining a sample made up of more than 300 adults who live in Spain and who had suffered a terrorist attack or who are direct relatives (parents, spouses, and children) of someone who had died or had been injured in a terrorist attack. Using the Beck Anxiety Inventory for Primary Care (a short version of the Beck Anxiety Inventory or BAI) and a short form of the Beck Depression Inventory-II (BDI-II), we assessed by phone members of that association who agreed to voluntarily participate in the study. We examine the relation of scores on the BAI-PC and the short form of the BDI-II with the degree of exposure to the terrorist attacks, the presence of physical sequelae, and the time elapsed since the attacks occurred. We also compare victims’ scores with those obtained by adults selected from the Spanish general population (a sample of 470 Spanish adults who completed the BDI-II and a sample of 249 Spanish adults who completed the BDI-II and the BAI). Results are discussed in terms of the long-term psychopathological repercussions of terrorist attacks and the need of providing psychological attention at the short, medium, and long term to direct and indirect victims.

A woman’s prison: Gender, trauma and psychic space
Diane Garland United States of America

Women’s prisons have often gone unrecognized as unique in the penal system. While male prisons have a reputation for callous machismo and indifference, a close inspection of female prisons yields a very different picture. Nearly all women in prison have been found to suffer the effects of trauma, most of them from early life experiences, and consequently exhibit a number of characteristics that, due to gender and circumstance, differ markedly from those of male inmates. A resulting atmosphere of chaos within one such women’s prison in the US has defied attempts to establish coherence and constraint as boundaries are relaxed and psychic space collapses. The introduction of a third psychic element mediating toxic relationships has been used with some facility in men’s prisons but, in a prison housing and staffed only with women, regulations to developmentally early behaviours are commonplace and intrusive. The establishment of a tranquil mental space for creative intellect within which to pursue psychological healing is continually burdened with difficulty. Wanting a reliable and certain, but benign, structure that is gender specific, the imprisoned woman may have a more promising future if her own rhythm is found, understood and complemented with, beneath the psychological wounds. This paper is based on the author’s work managing large programs in men’s and women’s prisons, as well as relevant readings in trauma, development and gender.

Adult patients’ perceptions and expectations of clinical psychologists
Catherine Geils UKZN, South Africa

The perceptions and expectations of clinical psychologists and psychological services by members of the South African public have received little attention. In this study, ‘perceptions and expectations’ include beliefs about, attitudes towards, and knowledge and understanding of clinical psychologists and the services they offer. Beliefs and expectations significantly impact on utilisation patterns and treatment outcomes. There are suggestions from the literature that state psychological services are undervalued, and both the literature and the authors experience suggest a high drop-out rate of referred patients after only one or two consultations. This study included all patients over 18 years who were referred for the first time to clinical psychologists at district hospital and community clinic settings. Participants were given a questionnaire to complete after signing informed consent. The questionnaire sought to examine patient’s beliefs about the reasons for referral as compared to the referring agent, knowledge about the job of a psychologist and how they came to know this. In addition, their knowledge about or expectations of the intervention methods used by clinical psychologists, how long this would take, and their perceptions of stigma attached to consulting a psychologist were also assessed. It is hoped that the results of this study will inform how to educate the public on the role of a psychologist and assist with greater concordance between the public’s expectations and service provision, thus reducing drop out of patients referred and encouraging greater utilisation of and benefit from psychological services by the public.

The effects of grateful intervention on female adolescents: Test of broaden-and-build theory
Amir Gharamani University of Isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran

The main purpose of this study was to explore the effects of grateful intervention on hope in Iranian female adolescents, based on the broaden-and-build theory (Fredrickson, 2004). A total of 80 female adolescents (40 experiment subject and 40 control subjects) participated in the grateful intervention program and respond to the adult hope scale (Snyder, 1991). Results showed that the effect of gratitude intervention on female adolescents’ hope was significant. Based on this result, the efficiency of the broaden-and-build theory was confirmed in the Iranian culture.

Depressive symptoms in association with socio-demographic factors, family functioning and classroom environment in a Malaysian secondary school population
Siti Raudzah Ghazali University Malaysia Sarawak, Malaysia; Aziah Ahzar

The increasing prevalence of depression among adolescents has sparked concern among many healthcare providers. The objectives of this study were to determine the prevalence of depressive symptoms among secondary school students and their associated factors including socio-demographic, perceived general family functioning, and perceived school environment. A cross sectional survey was employed: 386 students were recruited, aged between 13 to 16 years. A random sampling was performed to choose four secondary schools: two schools were from the rural area and another two were from the urban area of the district. The rate of depressive symptoms among secondary school students in this area was quite high (34%). Two socio-demographic characteristics were significantly associated with depression; ethnicity and location. Chinese adolescents were more depressed compared to other populations. Students staying in rural areas were less depressed compared to students staying in urban areas. Perceived school environment was also significantly associated with depressive symptoms. Students who were depressed were significantly more likely to perceive that their school environment was less conducive to a positive outlook. Gender, family functioning, type of schooling, parental arrangement, number of siblings, birth order, family history of depression, staying with extended family members and area of residence had no significant association with depressive symptoms. Findings in this study highlight that socio-demographic characteristics and school environment should be given consideration in health promotion and intervention programmes. Thus, health care professionals should recognise that depression among adolescents may become one of the top public health issues in the near future.

Personal ethics as a guide to therapeutic practice
Michael Guilfoyle Rhodes University, South Africa

Can a client’s personal ethics function as a platform for the construction of a therapeutic agenda and goals? The narrative practice of ‘re-authoring’ sometimes involves the privileging of clients’ eth-
The efficacy of cognitive behaviour group therapy based on religious attitudes on quality of couples marital relationship

Najmeh Hamid, Shahid Chamran University, Islamic Republic of Iran

The purpose of this research was to study the efficacy of cognitive-behavioural group therapy based on religious attitudes and quality of couples’ marital relationships. The research method was exemplified with pre-post-test, follow up, and control group. The sample consisted of 40 couples with marital problems referred to psychotherapy and counselling clinics in Ahwaz. They were matched by age, educational status, duration of marriage and other criteria considered in this research, then randomly divided into two groups as experimental and control group. We used 12 sessions of cognitive behavioural therapy based on religious attitudes for experimental group, the control group didn’t receive any intervention. The instrument was marital relationship inventory. The results revealed that there was a significant difference between two groups in quality of marital relationship, and style of communication (P<0.001). The rate of marital relationship and styles of communication in experimental group were significantly higher in comparison with pre-test and control group. Also, these results were significantly persistent in follow up period.

Music preference, impulsivity and suicide ideation in Zanjan adolescents

Habib Hasani, Shahid Beheshti Teacher Training College, Islamic Republic of Iran; Akbar Mehdiloo, Shahid Beheshti Teacher Training College, Islamic Republic of Iran; Behrouz Cheraghhi

The issue of youth suicide is one of the most important issues facing human societies that, despite the different fields of science, as well as many related factors is unknown. Understanding the music preferences of individuals is a window into their world, may be useful in the evaluation of individuals internal reality that reflects the values, attitudes and emotions they experience. Thus, this study aimed to investigate the role of music in impulsivity and suicidal ideation in male high school students in Zanjan. Study subjects were 162 male high school students, selected randomly, and responded to the Barrat impulsivity scale (BIS), Beck scale for suicidal ideation (BSSI) and Music preference questionnaire. The results showed that there is a significant relationship between suicide ideation and music preference. Students who tended to metal music have higher score in suicide ideation scale than other groups. There is a significant relationship between suicide ideation and impulsivity. There is no significant relationship between music preference and impulsivity. There is a significant relationship between suicide ideation and academic achievement. Tendency to suicidal thoughts in the students with lower scores was more than the other groups. No significant relationship between academic orientation and impulsivity and suicidal thoughts were found. Although the relationship between impulsivity and music preference was not significant, impulsivity can be used as an intermediate variable, to explain the relationship between music preference and tendency to suicidal thoughts.

Self-help for anxiety disorders. A meta-analysis and meta-regression of effects and potential moderators.

Thomas Haug, Helse Bergen, Norway; Odd Havik; Lars-Garån Øst; Tine Nordgreen

Self-help treatments have the potential to increase the availability and affordability of evidence-based treatments for anxiety disorders. Although promising, previous research results are heterogeneous, indicating a need to identify factors that moderate treatment outcome. The present article reviews the literature on self-help treatment for anxiety disorders among adults, with a total sample of 56 articles with 82 comparisons. When self-help treatment was compared to wait-list or placebo, a meta-analysis indicated a moderate to large effect size (g=0.78). When self-help treatment was compared to face-to-face treatment, results indicated a small effect that favored the latter (g=0.20). When self-help was compared to wait-list or placebo, subgroup analyses indicated that self-help treatment format, primary anxiety diagnosis, and procedures for recruitment of subjects, were related to treatment outcome in bivariate analyses, but only recruitment procedures remained significant in a multiple meta-regression analysis. When self-help was compared to face-to-face treatment, a multiple meta-regression indicated that the type of comparison group, treatment format and gender were significantly related to outcome. We conclude that self-help is effective in the treatment of anxiety disorders, and should be offered as part of stepped care treatment models in community services. Implications of the results and future directions are discussed.

Quitting or cutting back? Predictors and stability of individualised treatment for pathological gambling

David Hodgins, University of Calgary, Canada; Jonathan Stea

As legalised gambling expands world-wide, many jurisdictions are struggling with providing effective treatment options for individuals diagnosed with gambling disorders (pathological gambling). However, even when treatment is available, the large majority of sufferers do not seek treatment. Offering flexible therapeutic goal choice (e.g., abstinence versus moderation) has been thought to be one way to increase treatment seeking and decrease treatment drop out. Nevertheless, there is a dearth of research that examines the predictors and stability of goal selection, as well as its influence on treatment seeking, attrition, and outcomes. This study presents findings related to the predictors and stability of goal selection in a randomised controlled trial of brief motivational treatment for problem gambling (Hodgins, Currie, et-Guebaly, 2001; Hodgins, Currie, et-Guebaly, Peden, 2004). The results demonstrate that particular predictors (male, employment, greater problem gambling severity, history of treatment) are related to initially choosing an abstinence goal. Additionally, the results demonstrate that goal selection is fluid over 24-months, with more participants choosing abstinence than moderation; more participants switching from abstinence to moderation than vice versa; and 15% of participants switching their goal more than once. The results are discussed with respect to implications for goal setting in clinical work and with respect to the small research literature on goal selection in gambling disorders.

The value of art in the context of mental health: In-patient’s experience of the art group as therapy

Minna Holzhueschen, Rhodes University, South Africa

This paper explores mental health patients’ experiences of an art group. In particular, we aim to examine the personal experience of psychiatric in-patients with a diagnosis of schizophrenia, who participated in an art-making and exhibiting project, with a particular focus on the impact of the art-making process on the construction of self. Schizophrenia is regarded as an ‘I am’ illness, as it becomes the ‘master identity’ through re-defining and overtaking the identity of the individual. This research explores whether self-expression facilitated through art enhances a more alternate and richer sense of identity through integrating different aspects of the self. The study uses an in-depth qualitative design. An interpretive phenomenological approach was taken to examine six psychiatric in-patients’ individual experience of the art group. The participants are residents in a rehabilitation hospital in the Eastern Cape, South Africa, who have been involved in the art group for a period of three months or more. Transcripts from semi-structures will be analysed. The results of the research are pending.

Efficacy of TIP treatment for primary insomnia: A randomised controlled trial

Lan Hong, Guang‘anmen Hospital, CACMS, China; Qian Diao; Weidong Wang; Xueyu Lu

To evaluate the short-term efficacy of the sleep regulation technique of Thought Imprint Psychotherapy in lower resistant state (TIP) for the treatment of primary insomnia, we adapted a randomised, single-blind study. 30 hospitalised outpatients with primary insomnia were included according to DSM-IV criteria. Outpatients from a sleep medical clinic of Guang‘anmen Hospital were randomised in a 2:1 ratio to a TIP or Zopiclone (ZPL) group. In the TIP Group, patients received sleep regulation technique of TIP twice per week. The ZPL group received ZPL 3.25mg or 7.5mg; the
The effectiveness of schema therapy on self esteem and anxiety patients with chronic social phobia
Atiefeh Hosseini University of Isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran; Mohammad Reza Abedi; Hamid Taher Neshat Dust; Ahmad Abedi
This study investigated the effectiveness of Schema Therapy on self esteem and anxiety patients with Chronic Social Phobia. The present study has a single-subject method with multiple baselines across participants. In this study, four participants that were selected by purposeful sampling were studied through sixteen individual sessions of schema therapy. Afterwards, they were given follow up tests after 2 successive weeks of treatment. Research instruments were early maladaptive Schema scale and social phobia, anxiety and self esteem inventories. The results of the data chart analysis were based on descriptive statistics and visual analysis. The obtained results revealed that the intervention has been effective on all four individuals. Findings of this study showed that this intervention (schema therapy Approach) can effectively increase self esteem and results in the decrease of anxiety in these kind of participants.

Trauma, why me? A hypnotherapeutic investigation into the unconscious dynamics of trauma
Debbie Howes South Africa; Bahramali Ghanbari-Hashemabad; Ali Mashhadi
The author is a clinical psychologist in a private practice in Johannesburg. The author incorporates the principles of hypnotherapy into a therapeutic model of the unconscious mind. The technique includes a projective story telling and drawing technique. The logic of the unconscious mind is that of a child. Each person when in a trance will tell a different story. The way in which they tell the story will illustrate and outline the repetitive unconscious belief systems and emotional patterns. Missing conscious information occurs from that perspective. Direct correlations and parallels are investigated relative to the way in which an individual tells the story and the concurrent trauma experienced. The balance of mother-father-child is therapeutically reprocessed and the individual is re-parented. The degree to which the unconscious mind has confusion between truth and illusion is illustrated. The technique serves to instill constructive coping skills and answers many questions posed by individuals relative to trauma. By desensitizing and reprocessing the story, a new reality emerges which mirrors these inner changes. The possibilities for empowerment and prevention of trauma from recurring are investigated. Case studies are discussed. The author has written a book entitled ‘Little Red Riding Hood Revised. A hypnotherapeutic interpretation, analysis and application’, runs regular training workshops, and has appeared as a guest on SABC TV2 House Call.

Anger management, a hypnotherapeutic investigation into the unconscious dynamics
Debbie Howes South Africa
The author proposes a hypnotherapeutic technique which serves to illustrate the process of transmuting anger in an individual from the destructive, irrational and volatile form of expression, to the more constructive and rational manner where results are elegantly achieved. Conscious information that an individual has relative to how to express anger is lost when the individual resorts to the irrational, explosive ways that spontaneously emerge when least expected. An individual often experiences a loss of control where they may act in inappropriate ways that correspondingly result in feelings of guilt, humiliation and self hate. A projective story telling and drawing technique is discussed which serves to illustrate and explain this process from the logic of the unconscious mind. The unconscious mind has the logic of a child. When we become angry, we resort to becoming the child. The technique illustrates how to bridge the child aspect of an individual to the conscious, adult male aspect in a split second. The unconscious mind is addressed via the story telling process while the client is in a mild trance via Ego–state and Eriksonian hypnotherapeutic principles. Each person will tell a different story which will indicate the relevant missing information. Anger that is implosive is a precursor for depression, suicide and self-mutilation. The inter-changeable relationship between guilt and anger is also illustrated relative to the management of anger. Case examples are cited.

Exploring psychological sense of community in narcotics anonymous
Hillary Howrey Nova Southeastern University, United States of America; John Lewis; Christian DeLucia; Amy Heinowitz
Substance use disorders account for approximately 5% of the world’s diseases. Narcotics Anonymous (NA), an international 12-step organisation hosting 58 000 meetings weekly across 131 countries, represents a popular treatment option. Although research suggests 12-step organisations are effective in lowering substance use, less is known about mechanisms of action. Social support is one mechanism that has garnered empirical support. The present study will extend prior work by focusing on the PSOC measure. Given prior theory and measurement work, we will likely use a mix of exploratory and confirmatory methods. Next, we will examine whether PSOC dimensions are associated with measures of well-being, over and above social support. Implications of these data for US cultural values will be explored.

Role of supervision as a protective factor among mental health workers in Turkey
Ferhat Jak Icoz Istanbul Bilgi University, Turkey
Due to its very nature, psychotherapy involves empathic engagement, exposure to disturbing memories and various re-enactments that might affect a mental health worker’s psychological well-being. In the training phase of new psychotherapists, supervision has become an integral part of many training programmes. Some psychotherapists choose to take supervision sessions after their training as well as gaining collegial professional support. However, results about supervision’s role as a protective factor in current literature are mixed. This study aims to take a closer look at supervision’s effect on mental health workers’ psychological well-being in terms of vicarious traumatization and burnout of workers who work in Turkey. It is hypothesised that supervision would decrease levels of both vicarious traumatization and burnout among mental health workers. In addition to this main aim, the present study investigates supervision behaviours of mental health workers in Turkey across gender, age, work setting, geographical region, experience, educational level, occupation, trauma work, populations worked with and personal trauma history. Results indicate that mental health workers who take supervision sessions score significantly lower in vicarious traumatisation. Similarly, mental health workers who take supervision sessions have a lower degree of burnout. In conclusion, this study provides support for supervision, as taking supervision appears to be a protective factor against burnout and vicarious traumatisation. However, results also indicate that taking supervision is not solely at the discretion of mental health workers. Socio-economical factors dictate largely the possibility of taking supervision.

Postpartum depression: The role of self-esteem, social support and age
Chinwe Ifeacho University of Nigeria Nsukka, Nigeria; Solomon Mumah; Agatha Ogwo
The study examined the role of self-esteem, social support and age on postpartum depression. 200 puerperal mothers presenting in 5 hospitals for postpartum check-ups participated in the study. In this single cross-sectional survey, the mothers were individually administered the Index of Self-esteem, Edinburgh postnatal depression scale and
the Social provision scale. A three-way ANOVA with unequal sample sizes was used for data analysis. Results indicated that 58% of these respondents exhibited postpartum depression (a score of 9 and above in the Edinburgh postpartum depression scale). Of these, 20 mothers were selected from Anambra State University Teaching hospital, 19 from Ikechukwu hospital and maternity, 17 from Regina Caeli hospital, 14 mothers from Christ the King hospital and maternity, and 46 from Nnamdi Azikiwe Teaching hospital, Ukpo complex. On self-esteem, mothers with low self-esteem experienced more postpartum depression than mothers with high self-esteem (F=14.097; p<.05). Additionally, there were no significant differences in postpartum depression between younger and older mothers. These findings underscore the importance of assessing postpartum depression on mothers may be devastating. Thus integration into that long-term effects of postpartum depression on postpartum women for depression. Evidence suggests that relationship between Depression (BDI-II; Beck, Steer, & Brown, 1996), Dissociation (DES; Bernstein & Putnam, 1986), Absorption (TAS; Tellegen & Atkinson, 1974) (a personality trait), and SP among Egyptians. Results suggest that lifetime frequency of SP is significantly higher among Egyptians than Danish individuals (P = .001). Moreover, lifetime frequency of SP was associated with higher Depression symptoms (r = .55, P < .017 among Egyptians; on the other hand, a lifetime frequency of SP was not associated with higher levels of Dissociation and Absorption. To further investigate whether lifetime frequency of SP is associated with PTSD, a follow-up study will be conducted. Our findings will thus provide insight into whether the relationship between SP and psychopathology generalise to other cultures, and how psychopathology may predispose to having episodes of SP.

Religiousity and spiritual interpretations of sleep paralysis

Bamo Jalal The University of Copenhagen, Denmark; Devon Hinton; Baland Jalal The University of Copenhagen, Denmark

While the phenomenology of sleep paralysis (SP) displays great similarities across cultures, interpretations of SP vary greatly. Recent research (Jalal, et al., under review) suggests that a high number of Egyptians (48%) having experienced SP believe it to be caused by the Jinn, spiritual beings with roots in Islamic tradition. To date very little research has examined the relationship between cultural interpretations of SP and psychopathology. In the current study we addressed whether the belief that SP is precipitated by spiritual forces is associated with increased fear of the experience, prolonged paralysis during SP, and symptoms of psychopathology among Egyptian adults. The Sleep Paralysis Questionnaire (e.g., Yeung, Xu, & Chang, 2005) was administered to individuals (N = 123) from Egypt. Participants were also asked to complete the BDI-II (Beck, Steer, & Brown, 1996) and the DES (Bernstein & Putnam, 1986). We found that higher levels of religiosity and believing that SP was caused by spiritual forces were associated with prolonged paralysis during SP (ps < .01). Likewise, individuals who believed SP to be caused by spiritual forces were more fearful of the experience (p < .05). While believing that SP was caused by the supernatural was not associated with higher dissociation symptoms, believing that the Jinn had caused SP was associated with higher depression symptoms (p < .05). A follow-up study will examine the relationship between spiritual interpretations of SP and PTSD. These data suggest that particular interpretations of SP may moderate the relationship between SP and specific symptoms of psychopathology.

Prevalence rates of isolated sleep paralysis in Egypt and Denmark

Baland Jalal The American University in Cairo, Egypt; Danielle Beck-Ellsworth; Devon Hinton

The prevalence rates of isolated sleep paralysis (ISP) vary across cultures, with some studies reporting prevalence as low as 6% (e.g., Ohaeri, Awdalla, Makanjuola, & Ohaeri, 2004) and others as high as 40% (e.g., Wing Chiu, Leung, & Ng, 1999). Moreover, there is data to suggest that ISP may be more prevalent among certain ethnic groups (e.g., Paradis & Friedman, 2005). To our knowledge no studies have compared prevalence rates of ISP in Egypt and Denmark. In the current study we compared the mean lifetime frequency rates of ISP of 137 individuals from Egypt and 61 individuals from Denmark. The Sleep Paralysis Questionnaire (e.g., Yeung, Xu, & Chang, 2005) developed by coauthor, Devon Hinton, was orally administered to participants. We found that participants from Egypt had a significantly higher mean lifetime frequency of ISP compared to participants from Denmark (p < .01). Moreover, follow-up analyses revealed that in the Danish sample, non-ethnic Danish individuals (N = 21) had a significantly higher mean lifetime frequency of ISP relative to ethnic Danish individuals (N = 36) (p < .05). Furthermore, Egyptian individuals with low SES (N = 91) had a significantly higher mean lifetime frequency of ISP relative to high SES Egyptians (N = 48) (p < .05). Our data is consistent with previous literature that has found rates of ISP to be higher in populations with heightened social stressors and in ethnic minority groups.

Predictors of sleep paralysis hallucinations with a supernatural theme

Bamo Jalal The University of Copenhagen, Denmark; Devon Hinton; Baland Jalal; Joseph Simons-Rudolph

During rapid eye movement (REM) sleep an individual may experience sleep paralysis (SP) which is a brief period of bodily paralysis where the person is unable to move or speak (Hobson, 1995). Symptoms of SP include hallucinatory experiences, either hypnagogic (upon falling asleep) or hypnopompic (upon awakening). It has been found that members of certain cultural groups report hallucinations with a supernatural theme (e.g., seeing spirits and ghosts, and even space aliens (McNally & Clancy, 2005)). In this study we explored whether the likelihood that an individual would experience SP hallucinations with a supernatural theme could be predicted in a combined sample of Danish and Egyptian individuals. The Sleep Paralysis Questionnaire (e.g., Yeung, Xu & Chang, 2005) was orally administered to 195 participants from Denmark and Egypt. Out of these 195 participants, 58 (30%) reported either hypnagogic or hypnopompic hallucinations. Logistic regression analyses found lower levels of education and SES, and higher levels of religiosity to be significantly independent predictors of SP hallucinations with a supernatural theme (ps

Psychotherapeutic group work with children diagnosed with Asperger’s Syndrome or high-functioning Autism

Ann Janks South Africa

The article presents psychotherapeutic work done in groups with children who have been diagnosed with
Asperger’s Syndrome or high functioning Autism. Initially I worked with these children on an individual basis with limited outcome. I began to explore the interactions between children within a group context with exciting results, far superior to working on an individual basis. I shall present how the groups developed from the initial semi-structured, time-limited, closed group with a maximum of six youngsters to its current form of (max) four children in a semi-structured, open-ended and open group. I will explore the criteria of the diagnosis of Aspergers Syndrome (according to Gilbert). We will describe each of the participants and their developments within the group process. Vignettes of interaction will be discussed. Several worksheets will be made available. The article is focused on how to assist interaction between the group participants and so interactive questions will be encouraged.

Immune power personality and the somatic and mental health indicators in a general population sample
Konrad Janowski University of Finance and Management, Poland; Konrad Skrztek; Tomasz Jedynak; Martyna Piasecka

Immune power personality (IPP) is a term proposed by H. Dreher to describe seven personality traits which had previously been found in empirical research to be associated with better functioning of some aspects of the immune system. These traits included the ACE (attent-connect-express) factor, the capacity to confide, assertiveness, healthy helping, the affiliative trust, hardness and self-complexity. In this study, it was assumed that IPP would correlate better with immune function and the latter would lead to better health outcomes. Therefore, the objective of this study was to verify whether the IPP traits reveal the hypothesized associations with the health status in a general population sample. 300 subjects from the general population were recruited to take part in the study. The sample was closely resembling the structure of the general population with respect to such parameters as age, gender, level of education and place of residence. The IPP traits were measured by a previously developed psychometric instrument. The somatic health status was assessed by a self-report questionnaire gathering data on various aspects of health (frequency of various somatic symptoms, occurrence of different diseases, hospitalizations, use of medications, etc.).

The mental health status was measured by General Health Questionnaire-28. Additionally, sociodemographic life-style data (e.g. smoking, alcohol consumption, exercise, dietary habits) were controlled. The results showed statistically significant links between some of the IPP traits and various indicators of both somatic and mental health, with generally stronger associations for mental health indices.

Memory functions and general cognitive status in alcoholics remaining in abstinence
Konrad Janowski University of Finance and Management, Poland; Włodzimierz Gajeowski

Alcohol dependence and chronic alcohol abuse increase the risk of changes in the brain, which may translate into impaired cognitive functioning. Memory functions were reported to be particularly vulnerable and sensitive to chronic alcohol abuse. However, what happens with the alcohol-induced cognitive impairment when an alcoholic starts to maintain abstinence is not yet fully understood. Therefore, the objective of this study was to assess memory functions and general cognitive status in alcoholics who preserve abstinence from alcohol. Fifty-four alcoholics, who were abstinent at the time of the study, took part in research. They were assessed on a battery of memory tasks (Chownowskí’s Memory Scale) and Mini-Mental State Examination to measure cognitive functions. Additionally, they were interviewed, and the data were collected on a range of socio-demographic and clinical variables, including those relating to the history of alcohol abuse and abstinence. The results showed that the subjects’ scores were significantly different from the age-adjusted norms on only the two subtests of Chownowskí’s Memory Scale measuring verbal learning rate and memory for associate pairs. However, both the general cognitive status and most of the measured memory functions showed statistically significant negative correlations with the length of the period of alcohol abuse and statistically significant positive correlations, with the length of the period of remaining in abstinence. These findings suggest that chronic alcohol abuse is a risk factor for cognitive dysfunction, however, prolonged abstinence can lead to reversal of such impairment.

The complementary roles of cognitive behavior therapy and psychodrama in managing complex trauma
Umme Habiba Jasmine Scottish Livingstone Hospital, Bangladesh; Mohammad Rahman Scottish Livingstone Hospital, Bangladesh; Herb Propper

Cognitive Behavior Therapy (CBT) focuses on addressing distorted perceptions and modifying habitual responses to identified stimuli whereas psychodrama focuses on both making insights through the use of role theory, which provides some cognitive clarity and framework by identifying certain roles that include thoughts and emotions and facilitating cathartic emotional release. This paper aims to demonstrate the combined impact of using CBT and psychodrama on an acute trauma case, aged 31, female, through qualitative case study design. She was unpredictably stabbed by her partner causing permanent physical disabilities. 14 psychotherapy sessions were administered; the process starting with CBT. After eight sessions, psychodrama was introduced when the client became blocked by painful emotions, hindering her capacity to process emotions, to seek support from significant others and improvement in psychotherapy. CBT worked on managing traumatic symptoms, dealing with feelings of guilt, anger, insecurity, mistrust, sadness and dysfunctional thoughts. When CBT became inadequate to deal with her blocked emotions, psychodrama facilitated her emotional expression through being in different roles and role reversals with significant others. It also contributed in her sense of security, adequacy and power, and insight about separation of her different roles and the means to deal with emotions, especially anger. CBT and Psychodrama combined managed her trauma symptoms and dysfunctional thoughts.

Use of narrative therapy and reflecting team to empower Latino families
Aida Jimenez Carlos Albuix University, Puerto Rico

The purpose of this presentation is to share a theoretical model that shifts the focus of narratives that are charged with problems to a narrative of possibilities. Narrative therapy and the use of a Reflecting team are used as methods to enhance empowerment among Latino families. The principles of the theory will be discussed, as well as the use of a Reflecting team. This post-modern, constructivist perspective challenges the dominant discourses of our society that are reflected in the families’ dominant stories, saturated by problems, creating the space for the construction of alternative stories that are more empowering. We will discuss the use of a Reflecting team as a tool to facilitate and promote an alternative story among family members. The 11 reflections that are covered during the intervention are: (1) Offering a different perspective, (2) Emphasising something positive, (3) Normalising, (4) Casting in a positive light, (5) Defining a problem as dyadic, (6) Using metaphor, (7) Suggesting an experiment, (8) Suggestions for managing past situation, (9) Telling story about a reflector, (10) Telling story about other couple, and (11) Suggestion on how a past incident could have been managed in a different way. The reflectors as well as the therapist will identify the dominant narratives that constrain the relationships and organise their perceptions and behaviours, and will also identify the language and metaphors used by each family member, as a mean to create alternative narratives unnoticed or forgotten.

Follow-up of patients treated at an inpatient psychotherapy unit: Research challenges
Emma Johnston Town Hill Hospital, South Africa

Inpatient psychotherapeutic services for patients suffering high levels of psychological distress and trauma are scarce in South Africa. Furthermore, follow-up research with patients receiving this type of mental health care is also limited. The present study focuses on patients treated at an inpatient psychotherapeutic unit offering individual and group psychotherapies to adults, by assessing their experiences since admission to the unit. Patient’s experiences during their admission and since discharge from the unit, mental health status since admission, compliance in terms of outpatient mental health care, current quality of relationships with family and friends, and impact of patient’s mental illness on their work situation are examined. The results are discussed within the context of broader therapeutic, infrastructural and training challenges within the South Africa context. The challenges encountered in such research are also explored.

Pathological organisations and psychic retreats in eating disorders
Yaël Kadish Scottish Livingstone Hospital, South Africa

A set of characteristic symptoms allow for the relatively straightforward diagnosis of eating disorders. Simultaneously and paradoxically a wide
Perceptions of contributing factors to substance abuse: A family case study approach
Zuhayr Kafsa Stellenbosch University, South Africa; Alexis Haupt-Pullen

Substance abuse has debilitated social and interpersonal interactions, particularly in families. Recently, the importance of the familial context in terms of its impact on the user has been the focus of research. The typical forms that eating disorders take are based on the specific ways that food and the body are used i.e. symptom manifestation. These distinctive symptom manifestations appear to be related to Steinier’s (1982, 1993) notion of a psychic retreat. Pathological organisations and psychic retreats are latent until called upon either sporadically or continuously. When activated, these defensive structures operate like a complex psychic skeleton around which the unique psychodynamics of each patient becomes rearranged and thereby transformed.

A psychoanalytic consideration of the influence of culture in eating disorders
Yael Kadish University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa

A comprehensive understanding of eating disorders usually necessitates engagement with the role of modern culture and the media. Feminists and critical social theorists have made significant contributions in this regard. Using two clinical cases, this paper contemplates the influence of culture and psyche, proposing a psychoanalytic conceptualisation underpinned by John Steinier’s (1982, 1987, 1993) theory of pathological organisations and psychic retreats. Two conceptual terms will be introduced namely ‘the normalised body order’ and ‘the abject body object’ to develop the argument. One of the two clinical cases presented will be used to explore a particular kind of therapeutic impasse that can occur when therapist and patient are both female. In this particular case, the normalised body order emerged temporarily obstructing therapeutic progress; the impasse was understood to be an example of the so-called anti-analytic third (Straker, 2006).

A case study of the impact of substance abuse on relationships within a family with multiple substance abusers
Zuhayr Kafsa Stellenbosch University, South Africa; Alexis Haupt-Pullen

Research examining the impact of substance abuse on families is limited. Much of the literature examining families of substance abusers has been conducted with families of alcohol abusers. Family members experience “decreased psychological and social adjustment, deterioration of the relationship with the drinker, reduced family cohesion, more interpersonal conflicts and stress, increased prevalence of illness and increased domestic violence”. One should be circumspect in generalising these findings as there are distinct differences between the use of alcohol and that of illicit substances. Few researchers have explored how substance abuse in the family impacts on relationships within the family. This study explores the perceived impact of substance abuse on family relationships by utilising a case study approach with one South African family. Participants were asked about relationship dynamics before, during and after addiction. Thematic analysis revealed that substance abuse impacted on the family through: deterioration of relationships; ineffective communication; interpersonal conflict; domestic violence; maternal resentment; increased illness; marital discord and detachment from others. Two opposing views regarding familial relationships were evident after addiction, viz. that family functioning had improved and that family dysfunction had been reduced. These findings suggest that the family was instrumental in the rehabilitation of the user. It is evident that family therapy be indicated before, during and after rehabilitation as undressed dysfunctional family patterns may become entrenched, which may increase the risk of relapse.7

The actual state and prospects of the imagery communication psychotherapy in China now
Rong Kai Beijing Forestry University, China

This study observes the imagery communication psychotherapy overall. Imagery communication psychotherapy was set up in the early 90s and has been developed over twenty years. This branch of psychotherapy has become the hot spot in Chinese psychology circles. In the last two to three years, this psychotherapy has also spread abroad. This study attempts to expand its horizons, collect comprehensive documentation and conversational material in order to systemically unscramble and integrate this type of psychotherapy. We try to draw the outline of the development of imagery communication psychotherapy, analyse the main theoretical concepts and the problem of strategy in practice. This study also points out the State of the Field and dynamic state which promotes creative exploration and practice in the area. The paper has four parts. The first part introduces the correlation studies of imagery communication in China and proceeds to a general survey of the studies. The second part elaborates the early development of the imagery communication psychotherapy. The third part collates ideological systems and action research during rapid transmission stage. The fourth part generalises and summarises the whole article and proposes the orientation for the future.

The impact of life skills training on self efficacy of couples in Iran
Mohammad Bagher Kajbas University of Esfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran; Amir Ghamariani; Mojgan Arefi; Setareh Kousha

The present study aims to investigate the effect of life skills training on couple’s self efficacy in Iran. Twenty couples completed the Shere and Madox Self Efficiency Questionnaire in pre and post test, and attended nine sessions of life skills training. The result of covariance analysis indicated that life skills training increased self efficacy of couples (p<0.01) was concluded that life skills training had good properties for use in counseling situations.

An assessment of the relationship between early maladaptive schemas and meta-cognitive states
Hamid Kazemi Zahrauni University of Esfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran; Sara Motahari; Hamid Kazemi University of Esfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran; Maryam Ghorbani

Cognitive therapists believe that early maladaptive schemas are the oldest cognitive components and even sometimes happen before a child’s language learning, and most of the times, apply their effect on the information processing under the consciousness threshold and has automatic mode. The aim of this study is to identify the relation between meta-cognitive components and different kinds of maladaptive schemas in third level high schools and guidance schools of Esfahan. The sample of this study consisted of third level students of a guidance school, first and second grade of high school students of Esfahan. 100 students (50 girls and 50 boys) in the range of 14-18 years were chosen randomly and filled out the meta-cognitive questionnaire (Onil and Abedi, 1996) and the Young questionnaire (205 form, 2007). The analysis of data shows that the total score of maladaptive schemas (R= -0.22 and P=0.05) has negative and meaningful relation with score of meta-cognitive states in students. Multi variable regression analysis shows that among 16 available schemas, Shame and Defection (R= -0.34 , p<0.001), Mistrust (R=0.39 , P< 0.05 ), Emotional Inhibition, ( R = , 0.45 , P<0.05 ) Unrelenting Standards (R=0.49 and P>0.05) show meaningful correlation. According to the mentioned findings, it seems that students who suffer more from these maladaptive schemas encounter deficits in meta-cognitive processing and have more cognitive and emotional distress during the learning process.
Prevalence of behavioural problems in school children

Waheda Khan Iamia Millia Islamia University, India

The mental health and well-being of children require our attention, as nearly one in five children and adolescents will have emotional and behavioural disorders at some point of time in their youth regardless of region or socioeconomic status. However, child and adolescent mental health has been largely a neglected area in India. Therefore, the present research was designed to study the nature and extent of behavior problems (i.e. neurotic, antisocial and undifferentiated) and type of school was observed to be a significant risk factor on the neurotic dimension. Government school children were 3.57 times more at risk to be neurotic as compared to public school children. However, on the undifferentiated category, government school children were 2.60 times more likely at risk as compared to public school children. Gender, age and school were significant risk factors in the case of antisocial behavioral problems. In view of the above findings, it is highly imperative that longitudinal epidemiological studies in early childhood be carried out for better preventive, curative and rehabilitative implications.

Effectiveness of teaching life skills to increase of communication skills in elementary school students in the second and third base in Tehran

Abolghasem Khoshkhehis University of Shahid Beheshti, Islamic Republic of Iran; Amene Sharifi

The purpose of this study was the effect of life skill education on enhancing communication skills and self-esteem in the second and third grade of primary schools. The method of the research was experimental and the population consisted of all primary school girls in the city of Tehran. Two primary schools were randomly selected as the sample of the study of which two groups of 15 students (control) and 15 students (experimental) were also randomly selected. Two tests, POP self-esteem (1989) and the Khamseh-assertiveness test (an Iranian test, 2002), were given to both groups as pretest and posttest. The girls in the experimental group received their life skill educating program during 10 weeks and over 10 sessions on focusing on Bandura theory. Results showed the experimental group performed significantly better than the control group. Thus, there was a significant effect of life skill education on enhancing self-esteem overall – social activities in the experimental group were more enhanced than the control group.

Whiteness revisited in psychoanalytic psychotherapy in South Africa: The Other and potential space

Zelda Knight University of Johannesburg, South Africa

In this paper I explore the subtleties of racialized subjectivities (a psychodynamic category) as opposed to race (a social category) in psychoanalytic psychotherapy. The paper takes the form of the author’s response to the contemporary writings within psychoanalysis regarding racialized subjectivities as well as an exploration of the experience of racialized selves in therapy when the client is Black and the therapist is White. It is suggested that the honest exploration of the racialized (inter)subjectivities with its unconscious communication, can lead to a deeper understanding of identifications, difference and the Other. The context is South Africa and the broader theme is one of the Other or difference and the dynamics of potential space as a source of transformation and healing.

Psychosocial rehabilitation: Are we all on the same page?
Anne Kramers-Olen Fort Napier Hospital, South Africa; Anthony Pillay

The concept and practice of Psychosocial Rehabilitation (PSR) has been gaining increasing recognition in mental health facilities providing care to patients with chronic mental disorders. However, the extent to which such programs are implemented in poorer countries is of concern, given the financial and training implications. In this context the authors investigate various aspects relating to mental health professionals’ perceptions, training, attitudes and beliefs regarding PSR programs. The study is being conducted at a state psychiatric hospital for long-term chronically mentally ill patients in South Africa. Staff in the departments of nursing, clinical psychology, psychiatry, social work, occupational therapy and pharmacy will be surveyed to examine some of the following issues: understanding of PSR, perceived aims and goals of PSR, adequacy of their professional training to implement PSR, availability of resources to facilitate PSR, and views of chronic mentally ill patients, including their functional skills, needs and prognosis. The results will be presented and discussed in the context of such national issues as economics, training and mental health service development.

Opinions of health care professionals who treat patients admitted for non-fatal suicidal behaviour.

Anna Kritzinger Medunsa University, South Africa; Linda Blokland Medunsa University, South Africa

Suicidal behaviour is a concerning phenomenon that continues to place increasing demands on the time and resources of health care professionals in South Africa and abroad. Research shows that a non-fatal suicide attempt increases the risk of a possibly fatal suicide significantly. Therefore, interventions at health care facilities providing care for patients admitted for the reason of non-fatal suicidal behaviour (NFSB) are crucial in the attempt to decrease alarmingly high suicide rates. However, health care professionals in South Africa struggle with multiple obstacles in terms of staff shortages, a lack of facilities and resources, as well as other limitations. The aim of this study will be to record the views and opinions of health care professionals who treat patients admitted for NFSB. By means of a qualitative investigation, the researchers hope to clarify the perceptions of medical doctors, nurses, clinical psychologists and social workers at a tertiary level hospital in Ga-Rankuwa, with regard to their experiences and feelings about NFSB admissions. Ideally, the availability of this information might have a positive impact on policy development and medical management in terms of enabling a health care environment that treats such admissions more efficiently; possibly contributing to a decrease in fatal suicide statistics.

Youth’s perception of family functioning as a predictor of suicide risk
Jennifer Kyle Queens College, United States of America

Family and social support are protective factors for minority youth at risk. The reason for living inventory (RFLI), a standard clinical instrument for the assessment of protective factors, has been used to predict risk in clinical and non-clinical samples. However, RFILI does not directly assess the quality of social or family support as it relates to suicide risk. Therefore, this study examined protective factors in a diverse non-clinical sample of youth to address the following questions: (1) Can social support and family functioning in addition to RFILI predict suicidal behaviours? (2) With regard to family functioning, is there a difference in youth’s perception of family functioning that predicts suicide risk? Participants (n = 243) completed self-report instruments to assess the following variables: Suicidality, social support, family functioning, and reasons for living. Participants’ age ranged from eighteen to fifty-six. The largest ethnic groups represented were Hispanics followed by Asians and Middle Easterners. Logistic regression was used to investigate the relationship between the predictor (independent) variables and to estimate the probability of the outcome variable i.e. suicidal behaviors. Data analysis shows that a comprehensive model of protective factors, including reasons for living, family functioning, and social support can be effective for predicting those at risk. Further, suicidal youth perceived their family as controlling, stressing the adherence to values and/or perceived their family as lacking in emotional involvement. These findings suggest that prevention and clinical intervention strategies need to address youth’s perception of available support to assure risk.

Treatment of anxiety disorder in a university clinic of psychology

Francisco Labrador Complutense University of Madrid, Spain; Laura Gomez; Ignacio Fernandez-Arias; Pablo Alonso; Francisco Ballesteros; Manica Berndalde de Quiros; Carmen Blanco; Francisco Estupia

 Anxiety disorders are problems which usually lead to sufferers asking for psychological help. The objective of this study is to identify the characteristics of the patients who demand psychological help, and the clinical variables referred to this demand and its treatment. Descriptive and quasi-experimental study of a group was undertaken. The group comprised an incidental sample of patients, with assessment performed in pre-treatment and post-treatment. A sample of 292 patients who sought aid at the psychological clinic of the Complutense University was studied. The typical profile of patients was that of young unmarried women with university studies, and having received a previous treatment, especially of a pharmacological type. The three more frequent diagnoses of anxiety were: Non-Specific
Anxiety Disorder, Social Phobia and Panic Disorder with Agoraphobia, which include 50% of the cases. The average length of the assessment was 3.5 sessions, and the average length of the treatment was 14 sessions. The percentage of discharges was of the 70.2%. The average cost of the treatment was approximately 840€. The results are discussed, highlighting the value of empirically supported treatments for anxiety disorders.

Does adding pharmacological treatment improve the results of psychological treatments in anxiety disorders?

Francisco Labrador Complutense University of Madrid, Spain; Francisco Estupía; Carmen Blanco; Ignacio Fernandez-Arias; Pablo Alonso; Laura Gomez

The goal of this work is to determine whether, in a welfare clinical context, the use of the empirically supported psychological treatments (ESTs) combined with pharmacological therapy (PT) has any beneficial effect compared with the use of ESTs only, in anxiety disorders (AD). A descriptive, quasi-experimental study of two groups (ESTs + PT, and ESTs), without random allocation, made up of an incidental sample, was performed. Participants were 287 patients of a psychology clinic who were diagnosed with AD. 25.1% received ESTs+PT, and 74.9% received EST. The sociodemographical, clinical and treatment variables of both groups were analyzed using t-tests. Those susceptible to covariation were included in a general linear univariate model to control for their influence on the analysis of intergroup differences in attendance and punctuality, task performance, and successful treatment outcome. Significant differences appeared in age and percentage of married patients (higher in group EST+PT). Also, the group EST+PT received more previous treatments (40% more than EST). The treatment in group EST+PT was significantly longer (16.58 vs. 13.04 sessions). The percentages of discharges, compliance with treatment and task performance were similar in both groups. The dubious benefits that PT might add to ESTs for AD and its implications in terms of efficiency are discussed.

Clergy sexual abuse: Facts, myths and questions

Hugh Lagan South Africa

A sustained and meaningful public dialogue about the sexual victimisation of children in faith communities, and in wider society, has emerged in recent years, resulting in part from revelations of child sexual abuse by clergy. Within an area of public interest wrought with emotion, and driven by preconceived assumptions, empirical research has helped to objectively deconstruct the complexities of clergy sex abuse, and open up much-needed understanding. Clarity of terminology, and accuracy of understanding, remain essential prerequisites in communicating effectively about the problem of clergy sexual abuse. The more the facts of clergy sexual abuse are permitted to inform clinical and pastoral thinking, the better able preventative and treatment strategies can hope to respond effectively to the multiple needs of survivors and offenders. This paper will provide an overview and synthesis of the most current empirical research within the field of clergy sexual offending. It will explain how clergy sex offenders are similar to, and different from, general populat-

A unique betrayal: Childhood sexual abuse by clergy

Hugh Lagan South Africa

The sexual abuse of minors remains a worldwide criminal and public health problem, with grievous harm often perpetrated against the victim’s long-term psychological well-being. When one’s perpetrator is a trusted spiritual leader and exemplar, the effects of childhood sexual abuse cut to the core of one’s raison-d’être. The sexual abuse of children and adolescents by ordained clergy entails an added violation of meaning as well as persons. As such, clergy abuse engenders not only physical, emotional, and psychological trauma, but also a profound existential and spiritual crisis that reverberates through their entire lives. It is this existential and theological crisis which sets clergy abuse apart from other forms of sexual abuse. This paper will seek to give voice to the experiences of survivors of clergy perpetrated childhood sexual abuse, their families and others impacted by this profound betrayal. It will also seek to advance our understanding of the unique traumatic impact of clergy perpetrated sexual abuse. Utilising culturally informed research studies with clergy sex abuse survivors from USA, Europe and Africa, this paper will examine best practice in the domains of intervention, assessment, treatment and prevention.

Guilt and shame in PTSD: A review of the dynamics

Tania Lambert NMMU, South Africa; Kempie van Rooyen NMMU, South Africa; Tanya Dutton NMMU, South Africa

The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV) does not include guilt and shame in the diagnostic criteria for posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD). However, a growing body of literature discusses the influence of these two self-conscious emotions on the dynamic development of PTSD. These self-conscious emotions are proposed to be included in the DSM-V and it is therefore important to understand how they might influence the disorder. The presentation discusses findings from a review of the last twenty years’ research findings on the influence of guilt and shame on the dynamics of PTSD. While the overall methodology is not that of a fully-fledged systematic review, articles were only incorporated if they contained information on how shame and guilt dynamically influence the various elements of PTSD. While findings indicate that both shame and guilt may have a significant influence on the aetiology, maintenance, symptom severity and treatment of PTSD, research in this important area is sparse and inconsistent. The information that is available is contextualised against a cognitive model of PTSD in trying to delineate how these emotions may impact the development and expression of PTSD. Recommendations (based on this synthesis) are made regarding practitioner vigilance the therapeutic management of shame and guilt in PTSD. Finally, ongoing empirical research on shame and its relationship with cognitive vulnerabilities is presented as an example of how future research in this area can be designed.

Physical and social functioning as mediators between stress and depression in multiple sclerosis patients

Sylvia Lara University of Barcelona, Spain; Teresa Kirchner

Multiple Sclerosis is a chronic neurodegenerative disease that provokes physical disability and emotional disorders. For many people the diagnosis of MS brings with it a great deal of stress. Depression symptoms have a high prevalence among these patients and have been associated with several quality of life indicators, especially physical and social functioning. The aims of the study were as follows: (1) To analyse the extent to which the quality of life indicators explain depression symptoms among multiple sclerosis patients, (2) to analyse the mediating role of the loss of social functioning between depression symptoms and the stress linked to the disease. Participants were 103 Spanish patients with a diagnosis of Multiple Sclerosis. Quality of life indicators were assessed by means of the Spanish adaptation of the SF-36 Health Survey. Depression symptoms were assessed using the Spanish adaptation of the Symptom Checklist 90 Revised. The low degree of social functioning had greater explanatory power on depression symptoms than did physical functions. It was also found that social functioning had an important mediating effect between stress and depression symptoms among these patients. Specifically, 52% of the relationship. The loss of social functioning has an important role in the psychological adjustment. These results may have noteworthy implications when designing prevention and treatment programs aimed at improving their quality of life.

Group intervention for reducing depression and anxiety in clinical menopausal women: A cognitive-behavioural treatment

Cristina Larroy Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Spain

Menopause occurs in Spain to 270,000 women annually. At least, in 50% of the cases, it results in an upheaval or problems of health for the women who suffer it. The treatment by means of hormone therapy, besides causing undesirable indirect effects, does not seem effective to reduce the depressive or anxious symptoms. For that reason, a cognitive-behavioural intervention has been designed. 28 women, recruited in diverse city councils of Madrid, received a group intervention to reduce symptoms related to menopause, including depression and anxiety, and to improve their quality of life. They all showed clinical symptomatology. They received a group intervention with cognitive-behavioural techniques in eight weekly sessions of two hours each, including: Psycho-education, relaxation, exercises of Kegel and sexual re-education, identification and control of excessive worries
Reducing symptomatology in menopause: Results of a psychological intervention
Cristina Larroy, Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Spain; Sonia Gutierrez
For an elevated percentage of women, menopause is associated with an important variety of physical and psychological symptoms. Diverse studies have demonstrated the efficacy of behavioural techniques to reduce several menopausal symptoms, such as hot flushes. For that reason, a cognitive-behavioral intervention has been designed and tested. Method: 28 women, recruited in diverse city councils of Madrid, received a group intervention to reduce symptoms related to menopause, and to improve their quality of life. All showed clinical symptomatology. They received a group intervention with cognitive-behavioral techniques, in eight weekly sessions of two hours each, including: psycho-education, relaxation, exercises of Kegel and sexual re-education; identification and control of excessive worries and irrational beliefs; training in problem-solving and time-management. Symptoms were measured by the Kupperman and Blatt Menopausal Index (BMI), which provides information about several menopausal symptoms, as hot flushes, myalgia, melancolia, anxiety, insomnia, etc. Quality of life was measured by a questionnaire specifically designed to evaluate quality of life in Spanish middle age women (EPQ). The control group consisted of 25 women, with no treatment. Measures were made pre- and post treatment and after a 6 months follow-up. Women in the experimental group reduced significantly their scores in BMI and EPQ and post-treatment and follow-up compared to the baseline. Besides, the percentage of women suffering clinical level of symptomatology (n≥ 20 in BMI) in the experimental group decreased significantly after treatment. Women in control group did not experience changes.

Menstrual pain: Differences depending on age
Cristina Larroy, Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Spain
Studies of prevalence of menstrual pain yield very different results, with percentages oscillating between 25% and 90% of the studied samples. This variability can be explained by various factors: The size and the homogeneity of the samples used, the age of the women of these samples, the measuring instruments used, the different symptoms considered in each study, the diversity of decision-making criteria about the intensity of the pain, and, ultimately, the lack of a clear, unambiguous and explicit definition of what menstrual pain is. The aim of the present study is to investigate how this disorder affects women in the state of Madrid, and, depending on their age, how it affects them. 1387 women aged between 13 and 52 years (M = 23.99; (SD = 9.24) answered the Menstrual Pain Questionnaire (Larroy, et al., 2001) referring to their menstrual period in the last year. The sample was divided (according to the age of the women interviewed) into four groups: Adolescents, youths, adults and elderly. The studied variables were: Prevalence of pain, intensity, duration, location, and strategies to combat pain. The results indicate differences in all the studied variables depending on the samples. Prevalence, intensity and duration of pain are higher in the group of adolescents and youths, but present high level data in the other two groups.

Correlation study between symptoms of personality disorders and childhood traumatic experiences in Chinese college students
Hui Ling, Hunan Normal University, China; Jian-ren Zhang
The aim of this study is to explore the relationship between symptoms of personality disorders and childhood traumatic experiences in Chinese college students. Personality Diagnostic Questionnaire-4 (PDQ-4+) and CECA.Q was administrated to 320 college students by layered sample. Significant correlations existed between several factors of personality disorders and childhood emotional abuse experiences. The personality disorders group showed severer childhood abuse than the normal group. There was significant correlation between symptomatic level of personality disorders and childhood emotional abuse experiences.

The response style and psychopathological symptoms in subjects with cognitive vulnerability to depression
Yu Ling, Hunan Agriculture University, China
The aim of the study was to explore the characteristics of response style, depressive and anxious symptoms, stress level in subjects with cognitive vulnerability to depression. The Chinese versions of the Cognitive Style Questionnaire (CSQ), the Mood and Anxiety Symptom Questionnaire-Short Form (MASC-SF), the Response Style Questionnaire-Ruminating (RSQ-R) and the Students Hassles Scale (SHS) were completed by 1201 undergraduate students. Every participant’s weakest-link score for all participants being 0.48 (SD = 0.86), the Cognitive Vulnerability (CV) group included 151 participants who scored over 1.34 (one SD above the mean of the whole group, 0.48 + 0.86), while the control (NCV) group included 192 participants who scored under -0.38 (0.48-0.86=-0.38). Results indicated that there were no significant differences on average age and gender between the CV group and the NCV group. However, there were significant group differences on scores of MASC-SF, RSQ-R and SHS. The CV group had higher scores on general distress anxiety symptoms, anxious arousal, general distress depressive symptoms, anhedonic depression, rumination, reflection and hassles level than the NCV group (p≤0.05). Subjects with cognitive vulnerability to depression experience more hassles in daily life, they tend to adopt negative response styles, and have more depressive and anxious symptoms, which suggested intervention for subjects with cognitive vulnerability should include strategies improving their negative response style.

Clinical psychology and private practice: is it still possible to earn a comfortable income?
Rafia Lockhat, South Africa
In general Clinical Psychology is regarded as a ‘calling’ by those who choose to enter the profession. The profession is also generally regarded as highly interesting and personally rewarding. However as a ‘calling’ or not, one still has to earn a living from one’s profession. In South Africa it takes seven years to qualify (including community service) and only then may you enter into private practice, although usually most Psychologists work for a few more years first, in order to gain the necessary experience. Is it worth it? The author argues that it is still possible to maintain a high standard of living but the challenges are many. With the current state of the economy, an increasingly small group of people are able to pay cash for psychological services with more and more practices becoming dependant on medical aids for pay-ment. Medical aids however, are constantly shrinking psychological benefits, e.g. the Government Employees Medical Scheme, pays for 9 consultations per family per year making the most basic long term therapy impossible. So what is to be done? The author proposes that Clinical Psychologists will have to become experts in a range of shorter, quicker and highly effective interventions for a wider range of psychological difficulties. In this regard, universities will have to adjust their training programmes to more adequately prepare students for the real world challenges of private practice.

The effect of Ritalin on sustained attention
Dubi Luft, Yezreel Valley Academic College, Israel
The purpose of this study was to assess the effect of Ritalin (brand name Methylphenidate or MPH) upon sustained attention using a computerized test, the Continuous Performance Test (MATH-CPT). Twenty-seven Israeli adolescents, with a mean age of 13.78 years old, who were diagnosed as having ADHD participated in the study. Before the study, the teachers of each child completed the DSM-IV ADHD Behavior Checklist (Robin, 1998) in order to assess ADHD symptoms. Each participant was then tested twice with the MATH-CPT (Luft, 2006), a computerized CPT-type test aimed at assessing attention. There was a span of one week between the administration of the tests. In one administration, the participants took medication 1.5 hours prior to being tested. In the second administration, the MATH-CPT was conducted without participants ingesting the medication prior to testing. The results of the DSM-IV ADEQ Behavior Checklist showed that, as a group, the mean total of symptoms was 14.64. In order to be diagnosed as having ADHD, there is a need for 12 or more symptoms. These findings showed that the participants were diagnosed correctly as having ADHD. The results of the MATH-CPT showed that treatment with MPH improved the overall attention formula in ‘attention’ and ‘impulsivity’ measures. However, MPH did not improve the performance of children who were diagnosed as
having ADHD in the three measures of sustained attention: ‘attention level,’ ‘reaction time,’ and ‘variability of the reaction time’. The authors will discuss the implications of these findings.

A study of a clinical population of schooled children

Ana Luzzi Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina
Sara Slapak

We present the results of a study from an epidemiological perspective of a clinical population of 1804 schooled children. Children attended a Children Clinical Psychology Unit of an Argentine public university along 1999-2008. Socio-demographic variables were gathered and their behavioural problems were analysed. The Achenbach Child Behaviour Checklist (CBCL) was applied at the time of admission and a Socio-demographic Survey was administered to the adults in charge of the children. We carried out descriptive studies on frequency distribution and associations among variables through the analysis of variance (ANOVA). The female clinical population was found to have an average of total scores slightly higher than the male one at the CBCL. Statistically significant associations were found between some syndromes and socio-demographic variables: gender, age of children and parents, father’s level of education, marital status of parents, the quantity of children in the family and levels of hoarding. We did not find variations on the behavioural problems and on the socio-demographic variables, but statistically significant associations throughout the studied period.

Irrational beliefs in depressed and non-depressed college students

Debra Machando Women’s University in Africa, Zimbabwe

Irrational beliefs are at the core of most psychological problems, including depression. The majority of affected individuals do not receive adequate treatment, even though depression has been ranked as the fourth most disabling disorder worldwide. It is reportedly on the rise in college students, yet several studies on irrational beliefs and depression have focused on clinical samples using exclusively Western populations. This study sought to investigate the relationship between irrational beliefs and depression in college students, using a non-clinical local sample. The researcher predicted a statistically significant relationship between irrational beliefs and depression. A descriptive correlational design with systematic sampling was utilised to obtain a sample of (N= 258) from a Women’s University in Africa. They were screened for depression with the Beck Depression Inventory, and assessed for irrational beliefs with the Irrational Beliefs Questionnaire which measures three subscales: Perfectionism, Need for Approval and High Self-expectation. Results indicated that there was a statistically significant positive relationship between irrational beliefs and High Self-expectation subscale, but a statistically significant negative relationship with Perfectionism, at 0.05 level of significance (F =31.288, p = 0.000 0.05). These findings contribute to the body of knowledge in psychology, and can be used in prevention and treatment interventions for local samples especially in Zimbabwean colleges, as well as for further research.

When three is a crowd: Working from a Mastersonian perspective in a psychiatric hospital

Daleen Macklin University of Pretoria, South Africa

In the context of a psychiatric hospital, patients are treated by a multidisciplinary team consisting of various disciplines, such as psychiatry, psychology, occupational therapy, social work and nursing. The approach to treatment also varies as a result of the theoretical perspective of these disciplines. At the beginning of 2011 a unit focusing on psychotherapy was introduced at Weskoppies Hospital. The patients admitted in this unit frequently presented with a co-morbid diagnosis of a personality disorder. The aim of this paper is to discuss the appropriateness and viability of working from an analytic stance when multiple team members are involved in the treatment. The therapist working in this unit worked analytically from a Mastersonian perspective. Masterson describes the different disorders of the self, as well as therapeutic strategies when working with these patients. Having multiple professionals involved in the treatment seemed to pose difficulties as a result of different treating modalities and theoretical understandings. It seemed that when more than one perspective was involved in the treatment, the defensive splitting was reinforced supporting the false self. It may be useful if a common conceptualisation is employed when understanding the patient. These difficulties will be explored by focussing on the therapeutic process of a patient in this unit.

Childhood abuse as a risk factor for drug dependence

Srarama Majumdar Jamia Millia Islamia University, India

Substance abuse is a complex phenomenon that can be related to various psycho-social pre-conditions. This study aimed at evaluating the significance of childhood abuse as a risk factor for drug dependence. The relationship between the two was assumed to be along the theoretical proposition of the Cognitive-Affective-Pharmacological Control Theory. Drug rehabilitation and community intervention centres across the city were accessed, and 40 male adolescent and adult drug users were interviewed. T-test was administered to analyze the level of significance. The results of the study show that childhood abuse is highly implicated among drug users being present in most of its forms in the history of more than half of the sample. However, there is not enough evidence to say that childhood abuse is a significant risk factor for drug dependence. The study also reviewed the main assumptions of the CAP Control theory and found that in a relatively high number of drug users who have a history of abuse, the associated feelings were helplessness and lack of control. The exact nature of affective repercussions of abuse as related to drug use needs to be further explored. The findings emphasize on the cognitive and affective component of dependence that can help in enhancing treatment procedures and making therapy more client centred and definitive. Childhood abuse as a risk factor in dependence simultaneously highlights the need to strengthen socio-legal provisions governing child abuse.

Adaptive behaviour functioning in young children with Autism: Evidence from India

Prabhjot Multi PGIMER, India

The objective of the study was to compare the adaptive behavior functioning of children with autism spectrum disorders (ASD) with age and IQ matched controls. 44 children less than five years with ASD (Mean age: 3.46 years, SD= .77) and age and IQ matched control children were recruited from the psychology clinic of the Department of Pediatrics of a tertiary care hospital in India. The adaptive behavior functioning was measured by the Indian adaptation of the Vineland Social Maturity Scale (Malin, 1971) and IQ was assessed by the academic sub-scale of the Developmental Profile II (Alpern et al., 1986). No significant differences among cases and controls on the IQ as measured by the VSMQ were found for children older than 3 years. However, ASD children younger than 3 years had significantly (t= 2.77, P=.01) higher IQs (M= 74.40, SD= 15.87) than controls (M= 54.90, SD= 20.57). A significant positive relationship between the IQ and SQ, SQ and age, and a non-significant correlation between SQ and severity of autistic symptomatology was found for children with ASD. Multiple regression analysis revealed that IQ and age accounted for 63% of variance in the SQ of children with ASD (F=28.57, p=.000). ASD children thus have better adaptive behavior functioning relative to their IQ as compared to the controls; however, the difference between IQ and SQ declines for older children. Besides targeting core symptoms and cognitive functioning in children with autism, there is also a need to improve their daily living skills.

When the blind lead the deaf: Towards a psychotherapeutic method for disabled patients

Majoape-Butaka Mapula University of South Africa, South Africa

Conventional psychotherapy does not sufficiently equip psychotherapists with skills to deal with special needs patients, such as patients who are severely physically disabled. Most conventional approaches to psychotherapy rely heavily on a conversation between the therapist and the client. This mode of providing therapy presents challenges when psychotherapy is being conducted with a client who cannot, for example, talk due to a disability, cannot hear due to disability, cannot use body language, voice tone, facial expressions and other gestures that aid communication, during a therapeutic conversation. Using an actual single case study, this paper will explore, illustrate and demonstrate some of the difficulties of conducting psychotherapy with a deaf and speechless client. This will include the process, content and challenges encountered. In this paper we will also analyse the therapy skills used as well as evaluate these skills in terms of effectiveness when judged against the perspective and responses of the client. Based on these analyses and evaluations, we will venture to make a few tentative findings, suggestions and recommendations for more effective therapy when dealing with disabled clients.

Re-creating self in schizophrenia: The value of art in the context of mental health

Trudy Meehan Rhodes University, South Africa; Kirsten Farquharson; Minnon Holtzhausen

Clinical
This paper examines the issue of self construction in Schizophrenia. It explores the role of exhibiting one’s art work in a public space. It is argued that the practice of ‘being an artist’ is beneficial to inpatients with a diagnosis of schizophrenia by providing the opportunity to develop alternative and richer identity positions. The study highlights the importance of the exhibition and discusses this in relation to narrative therapeutic theories of ‘performing’ and ‘witnessing’ alternative identity constructions. The research uses a qualitative design, presenting a discourse analysis of the self construction of eight people with a diagnosis of Schizophrenia who are members of an inpatient art group in South Africa. Transcripts from semi-structured interviews are analysed, wherein focus falls on how participants construct the self in talk. The findings indicate that both the practice of making art and the process of exhibiting and having this art ‘witnessed’ by the public, make important contributions to the construction and maintenance of an alternative identity position to that of ‘psychiatric patient’. The paper suggests that self construction in Schizophrenia can be supported by rehabilitative practices which provide opportunities for the ‘patient’ to practice and demonstrate alternative identity constructions in a public setting where these can be witnessed and responded to.

The national perinatal depression initiative: Adances in screening and early intervention as public health policy in Australia

Jeanette Milgrom Parent-Infant Research Institute, Australia

A national collaboration of key experts investigated the feasibility of antenatal depression screening across Australia between 2001-2006 (with support from beyondblue). This resulted in current Federal government commitment of $85M for universal screening of perinatal depression. The National Perinatal Depression Initiative is now at the implementation phase with three main activities: screening, promoting pathways to care and workforce training. The task is to develop a framework for universal screening in consultation with key stakeholders and government departments and gain national support at all levels. The findings of the national collaboration, including the largest published study on antenatal risk factors for postnatal depression, will be presented together with a description of the screening program and acceptability findings. The ability to treat depression is a necessary pre-requisite for advocating universal screening and a review of treatment efficacy will also be presented including some of our research in developing tailored interventions: (1) Individual and group CBT-informed treatment of maternal depression shown in randomized studies to be effective when delivered by a variety of professionals. (2) An internet programme for treatment of postnatal depression. (3) Parent-infant interventions which are necessary due to the impact of maternal depression on early brain development. We have demonstrated in randomised trials both the effectiveness of prevention and early intervention in reducing parenting difficulties postnatally. The results of the public health initiative will also be discussed in the context of the debate around screening, and the challenges of training and access to services. The policy, training and models proposed will be described.

Male homosexuality and psychoanalysis: The war is over, what now?

Gareth Mitchell University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa

Historically, homosexuality and psychoanalysis have not been happy bedfellows. In fact their relationship was at best a rocky one. Following on from Freud’s (1905, 1935) somewhat confused musings on the nature of homosexuality (ranging from homosexuality being a ‘developmental arrest’ to suggesting that there is no shame or illness in being homosexual), homosexuality was routinely pathologized and labeled a deviation from the normal path of psychosexual development. The last three decades have seen a radical shift in the standpoint of psychoanalysis towards the psychopathological nature of homosexuality. Despite these positive shifts, from a theoretical point of view, there still exists a vacuum of knowledge regarding the normal psychosexual development of the homosexual male. This has led to what Phillips (2003) has called the “constructual confusion” existing in the psychoanalytic world with regard to homosexuality. This paper will explore this conceptual confusion, beginning with an interrogation of how Freudian and neo-Freudian psychoanalytic theory is limited in its capacity to account for normal psychosexual development in the homosexual male. Following this, the paper will examine contemporary theorizing around the notion of normal psychosexual development in the male homosexual. The paper will argue that this emerging theory requires elaboration and extension.

The risk of depression and the prevalence of suicidal thoughts among university students in Poznan, Poland.

Ewa Mojs Poznan University of Medical Sciences, Poland; Elzbieta Skorupska; Wlodzimierz Samborski

The goal of the study was to evaluate the prevalence of depression and suicidal thoughts in first year university students in Poznan, Poland and to assess whether they were connected with demographic factors such as age, having brothers or sisters, social background, living arrangements, majors and the mode of study. Method: 1500 freshmen, who were 18 – 28 years old (M=19.81; SD=1.18) anonymously answered a questionnaire on the risk of depression (KADS) and a demographics survey including questions about age, having brothers/sisters, background, place of residence, living arrangements and their major. The analysis showed that 16.4% were at risk of depression and 7.3% had suicidal thoughts. Among analysed factors such as age, having brothers or sisters, social background, living arrangements, study and the mode of study, only financial status and age were statistically significant influence on both susceptibility to depression and suicidal thoughts. It is suggested that financial status and age – younger students are more prone to depression – but other factors leading to depression in students, were not clearly identified or taken into account in the screening tools for depression. There was a relationship between age and mode of living as a interconnecting factor in the risk of depression.

Group cognitive-behavioural intervention for social anxiety in first-episode psychosis

Tina Montreuil Douglas Research Institute, Canada

Anxiety symptoms in patients with schizophrenia have been traditionally overlooked. In the case of First Episode Psychosis (FEP), even fewer studies looked at this association. Based on scientific literature, evidence points to the possibility that social anxiety may contribute to poor clinical outcome in FEP which has been associated to poor quality of life, unemployment, increased risk for relapse, hospitalisation and suicide. We developed a brief psychotherapeutic intervention aimed at improving symptoms of social anxiety in FEP. This study was to investigate the efficacy of group-based cognitive–behavioural therapy (CBT) for social anxiety designed to improve clinical outcome in FEP. Fourteen patients with schizophrenia and comorbid social anxiety attended a group-based cognitive behaviour (CBGT) intervention. The CBGT was provided weekly for 14 weeks in 1.5-hour sessions. Baseline and post-treatment ratings of social anxiety were measured using the Brief Social Phobia Scale, the Social Interaction Anxiety Scale; and Social Phobia Inventory. The Scale for the Assessment of Negative Symptoms and Positive Symptoms were also administered. Pre- and post-treatment measures were subjected to statistical evaluation. All outcome measures displayed significant improvements on all anxiety ratings in the intervention group respectively [F(1, 10) = 9.91, p = .010], [F(1, 10) = 5.64, p = .039], and [F(1, 10) = 15.32, p = .003]. CBGT for social anxiety in FEP was demonstrated to be effective as an indispensable treatment for this population. Reductions in symptoms severity of social anxiety appears to be associated to the attainment of clinical remission.

The role of spirituality in dealing with life stressors

Nirveda Moodley UNISA, South Africa

The purpose of this qualitative study was to explore the role of spirituality in dealing with life stressors. A social constructionist perspective guided the framework of the study. Four participants were interviewed based on their experience with adversity and their commitment to spirituality. Participants were expected to respond to open-ended questions based on spirituality and adversity. The method of analysis of the information procured was thematic analysis. The four themes co-constructed by the researcher and participants were spiritual coping strategies, regulation of the mind (emotions, thoughts and behaviour), spiritual support and spiritual growth from adversity. Thematic co-constructions showed that participants employed multiple spiritual activities as coping strategies such as relationship with God, scripture reading, chanting, belief in the Law of Karma, belief in the spirit soul, allotting a purpose to suffering, surrender to God and attraction to Deities. Regulation of the mind was brought about by chanting (mantra meditation), redirection of time and energy towards scripture study and/or preaching activities. Spiritual support was obtained from senior members and/or spiritual masters. Thematic co-constructions also showed that spiritual growth in the form of enhanced psychological and coping skills, stronger relationships and interactional abilities, deeper existential meaning, emotional maturity, expansive viewpoints, more compassion, empathy and tolerance for others, a deeper sense of spirituality and an elevated consciousness emanated from the adversity.
Parenting: Risk and protective factors for mothers with a history of exposure to family violence
Sheereen Moolla
University of Cape Town, South Africa

This study assessed the influence of intimate partner violence and early childhood abuse on women’s current parenting, and to identify other factors which aid or interrupt positive parenting. Women from the greater Cape Town region who had a child between the age of 3 and 8 years were recruited from agencies contexts serving battered women or providing child care. Interviews were conducted with 203 women, and measures included the Conflict Tactics Scale, the Parent-Child Conflict Tactics Scale, the Alcohol, Smoking and Substance Involvement Screening Test, the Parent Stress Index, the General Health Questionnaire, International Child Abuse Screening Tool, the Parenting Sense of Competence, and the Eyberg Child Behaviour Index. Ninety-five percent of the participants had experienced intimate partner violence or had a history of childhood abuse. Results indicated that family violence (intimate partner violence and mother’s history of child maltreatment) was significantly associated with child behaviour problems. Results indicated that maternal mental health and maternal substance abuse were not significant mediators of child behaviour and that social support did not moderate the effects of family violence on child behaviour. Parental stress, parental incompetence and parent-child conflict were identified as the key mediators of child behaviour problems in the context of family violence. Children of mothers who have suffered family violence are at high risk of behaviour problems. Mothers face challenges due to the risk factors associated with family violence such as parental stress, parent-child conflict, substance abuse, mental health difficulties, parental incompetence and inadequate social support.

A meta-analysis about researches on effect of group logo therapy on depression of elderly in Iran
Azam Moradi
Payame Noor University, Islamic Republic of Iran; Soghra Taheri

The object of this research was a meta-analysis of research on the effect of group logo therapy on Depression in the elderly in Iran, and four studies were selection for meta-analysis. Based on the results, the effect size of efficacy of group logo therapy on Depression in the elderly of Iran was r=0.244. Results of this meta-analysis indicated that group logo therapy has a moderating effect on Depression in the elderly of Iran (based on Cohen’s criteria for interpreting effect size).

On becoming a mother in the face of psychotherapy
Marissa Morkel
University of Pretoria, South Africa; Daleen Macklin

Pregnancy is a unique experience in a woman’s life. As therapists, we are confronted with the merge of this personal experience with the therapeutic space. By exploring the experience of an expecting therapist against the background of psychodynamic and attachment thinking, we hope to unmask the impact of being pregnant on one’s therapeutic process with patients. Whilst being pregnant, the therapist worked in an adolescent inpatient treatment facility. The patients admitted presented with a variety of psychiatric disorders, as well as disorganised attachment. In working with this population the therapist found that their internal representations of ‘mother’ matched her own fears of not being a ‘good-enough’ mother, as described by Winnicott. She strongly identified with the internal representation of the inadequate parental part-object, experiencing herself as inadequate, not just as mother but as therapist. In therapy she experienced not being able to meet the emotional needs of her patient. Possibly in an attempt to avoid the experience of being an ‘inadequate mother’ she became preoccupied with her maternal ideal. These narcissistic preoccupations, made it difficult to hold and contain intolerable affects for her patient. Instead, she felt attacked by her patient’s projections experiencing them as potentially harming her unborn child. Pregnancy introduced a blunting of boundaries between the therapist’s anxieties and the internal world of her patient. These experiences may potentially lead to anti-therapeutic enactments contaminating the therapy if not understood.

Workplace safety for nurses, from awareness to sustainable action
Babak Motamedi
Islamic Azad University, Dehag, Islamic Republic of Iran

This research aimed to explore the situation, contributing factors and management of workplace violence among nurses in the health sector of the Isfahan, Iran. A total of 250 nurses were assessed from all the health care services available in Isfahan. Quantitative and qualitative data were collected through questionnaires and interviews. Nurses were asked a series of questions about their personal experience of workplace violence in addition to their views and perceptions of violence in the workplace more generally. This can include verbal aggression or abuse, threat or harassment as well as physical violence. Violence is a problem in the workplace for almost half of all nurses. Among hospital nurses, those working in Psychiatry, Drug abuse and Screening units are more likely to report violence as a problem in their workplace. The majority of nurses experienced a form of verbal abuse and a third of them reported physical violence or abuse. Females, younger nurses, working in night shifts, having physical contacts with patients, working in crowded units and poor working experience nurses were more likely to experience violence. Dissatisfaction of service provided and with diagnosis or planned treatment was the most frequently stated reason for workplace violence. Psychological backgrounds, inability to pay for hospital bill, low social security conditions were the indirect factors. Improved training, better security measures, including provision of a safe environment to treat known or potentially violent patients, prevention programmes, and health services for both nurses and patients should be provided.

Alienation, coping strategies, defence style and expression of aggression of male to female transgenders
Tillottama Mukherjee
Calcutta University, India; Akansha Mohta

Human rights violations against transgenders are on the rise in India. Transgenders are physically abused, harassed and generally discriminated against in society. In addition, they have limited access to healthcare services and are deprived of jobs despite being skilled. The present study attempts to investigate the degree of alienation, the coping strategies, defense style and expression of aggression within a transgender group (n=15; age-18-30) compared to a control group (n=15; age-18-30). The tools used were the Dean Alienation Scale (DAS), The Coping Checklist (CC); The Defense Style Questionnaire-40 (DSQ-40) and the Rozensweig Picture Frustration Study (RPFS). The mean values and standard deviations were calculated and the t-test was applied. The results show that the transgender and non-transgender groups significantly differ from each other with respect to their subjective feelings of alienation across all domains of powerlessness, normlessness and social isolation. The two groups also differ with respect to emotion focused and problem focused coping strategies, immature defenses, group conformity rating (GCR) and across all dimensions of direction of aggression. The presentation will discuss the relevance of these results in planning therapeutic and rehabilitative interventions among transgender subjects.

Breaking down the silos: Mental health issues among the Kenyan workforce
Solomon Mumah
Kenyatta University, Kenya; Agatha Ogwo; Chinwe Ifeacho

This study assessed the prevalence and extent of the severity of mental health cases among a selected cohort of the Kenyan workforce. The participants (academia, bankers, actuarial scientists, researchers, air transport staff, national security staff, IT specialists and workers in the hospitality industry) who presented themselves to a health facility following referral by a medic were each screened for psychosis, stress, depression, anxiety, PTSD, suicide, hallucinations, BMD and alcohol withdrawal syndromes. Results indicate that Kenyan workers exhibited high rates of depression (3-month prevalence for major depressive disorder amongst 18-52 year olds is 27%, compared with 5.7% for the entire population); stress (21%); BMD (20%); and anxiety (14%). These workers tended neither to seek professional help for mental health issues, nor use phone help lines. Could this be the long-overdue call to action? PsycheHealth, based on these findings, is implementing internet-based options to provide a more effective approach for reaching the working class. Online advertising together with media communications strategies are considered in this initiative in order to design and promote a site where all cadres of workers experience depression and other mental health issues, nor use phone help lines. Could this be the next new webinar service, based on structure problem solving. This will enable workers with serious illness to be picked up, who might not otherwise be helped.

Stress and coping among adolescent orphans
Julia Mutambara
Midlands State University, Zimbabwe

This study assessed the prevalence and extent of the severity of mental health cases among a selected cohort of the Kenyan workforce. The participants (academia, bankers, actuarial scientists, researchers, air transport staff, national security staff, IT specialists and workers in the hospitality industry) who presented themselves to a health facility following referral by a medic were each screened for psychosis, stress, depression, anxiety, PTSD, suicide, hallucinations, BMD and alcohol withdrawal syndromes. Results indicate that Kenyan workers exhibited high rates of depression (3-month prevalence for major depressive disorder amongst 18-52 year olds is 27%, compared with 5.7% for the entire population); stress (21%); BMD (20%); and anxiety (14%). These workers tended neither to seek professional help for mental health issues, nor use phone help lines. Could this be the long-overdue call to action? PsycheHealth, based on these findings, is implementing internet-based options to provide a more effective approach for reaching the working class. Online advertising together with media communications strategies are considered in this initiative in order to design and promote a site where all cadres of workers experience depression and other mental health issues, nor use phone help lines. Could this be the next new webinar service, based on structure problem solving. This will enable workers with serious illness to be picked up, who might not otherwise be helped.

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The aim of this study was to assess stress levels among adolescent orphans, as well as to investigate how these young people cope with stress. Usually when parents die, children become vulnerable and prone to hardships, especially with the disintegration of the extended family system which used to absorb most of the orphans. Previous studies have confirmed that adolescence is a period of storm and stress, and therefore being an orphan at this critical stage can be psychologically traumatising. One hundred and eighty (180) adolescent orphans from six high schools in Gweru’s High Density Area participated in the study. A quantitative research survey method was used in this study. Questionnaires were used to elicit information on the participants’ stress levels and coping skills. The study revealed that there are gender, age and educational level differences in reported stress levels as well as coping skills. Females were mainly found to have low stress thresholds compared to their male peers. Period of orphanhood and nature of guardianship was also found to be positively related to reported stress level and coping skills. Overall, stress levels were also found to be related to coping skills (emotion and problem focused coping skills).

Family health strategy work team training to deal with mental health
Camilla Muylaert Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil; Alberto Olavo Reis; Meoeyr Bertolino Neto; Isabel la Bastos; Michelle Vasconcelos
The work teams from Family Health Strategy - ESF - are generalists and have to be prepared to attend different issues and resolve them. We aim to characterize the training of these professionals in order to deal with mental health problems. We applied a questionnaire of closed questions to 729 professionals from 122 ESF work teams in São Paulo State. We investigated the participation of managers, nurses, nurse auxiliaries, nurses and community health agents in training to cope with mental health issues by ESF work teams; whether or not they feel able to deal with these problems and the reasons attributed to these feelings. The doctors and nurses declared that they have received more and better qualification than community health agents and nurse auxiliaries. However, all of the professionals qualify the conditions for dealing with psychological distress as regular and the main reasons for this are lack of training and development. The quality of training received was analyzed. We discuss how the vertical, the fragmentation and the technical trends in the health field influence the subjective perspective which is necessary to cope with mental health problems.

Psychotherapy in Asia
Kumaraswamy Narasappa University Malaysia Sabah, Malaysia
Psychotherapy is a form of therapy where psychological principles are used as part of treatment. Mainly psychotherapy will be applied to treat psychological and psychiatric disorders. Psychotherapy is not very successful in Asian countries as the majority of patients still rely on Medical model. In addition most of the Asian countries still cling to the deep rooted beliefs. Still stigma towards mental illness is prevalent. Mental illness in the family is seen as a curse from God and the first consultation will be with a traditional healer. Mental health refers to the individual’s capacity for harmonious relationship with others in the environment. However, this is possible only if s/he is comfortable and happy about himself/herself. WHO recognises health as a state of physical, mental and social well-being and not merely an absence of a disease or infirmity. Psychologists have recognised that “positive health” accompanies many more dimensions, which are interdependent, and a defect in any dimension could interfere with the integration of personality. When we talk about psychotherapy in Asian countries, culture and belief play an important role. Each society has its own “belief system” which is deep rooted. Hence, in the psychotherapy sessions, the therapist should be well versed with cultural beliefs. Integrating these with the therapy will be of much benefit to patients. A few cases where “belief system” has played a significant role in the treatment will be discussed, with special reference to cases seen at Malaysia and Brunei.

Factors responsible for the onset of depression in young adulthood
Farheen Nasir University of Karachi, Pakistan
The aim of the study was to determine the factors responsible for the onset of depression in young adulthood, which could assist in designing remedial measures. The study was based on the case history of a male client aged 28 years, who experienced onset of depression at the age of 20 years. Material: Projective tests, namely Human Figure Drawing, Thematic Apperception Test and Rorschach. Method: The method applied was the single case study, where the client had initially started with catharsis, followed by free association, and cognitive-emotive exploration. Result: The responsible factors which appeared for the onset of depression were lack of parental support, lack of communication, need for perfectionism, and economic downfall, all resulting in a lack of confidence. Cognitive behaviour therapeutic techniques were finally applied for treatment. Implication: The study can help the mental health professionals, especially clinical psychologists and psychiatrists to identify the basic factors responsible for depression in young adulthood and thus to educate adolescents, young adults, parents and teachers about what measures to take in order to prevent the onset of depression.

The effect of spiritual group therapy on the reduction of depression, anxiety and stress of substance-abusers
Ghasem Naziry Islamic Azad University, Islamic Republic of Iran; Mohammad Reza Yabandeh
The aim of the present study was to determine the effectiveness of a spiritual group therapy approach on the reduction of depression, anxiety, and stress among male substance abusers who voluntarily attend drug-abuse therapy centers in Shiraz, Iran. The sample consisted of 20 participants selected from male abusers who attended Drug Abuse Therapy Centers in Shiraz, Iran. The participants were randomly assigned to two groups, an experimental (n=10) and a control (n=10) group. All participants were asked to complete the Depression Anxiety Stress Scales (DASS-21) and Spiritual Well-Being Scale (SWBS-20), in a private environment as pre-test and posttest. Participants in the experimental group underwent the spiritual group therapy for 12 sessions. Data analysis showed that there were significant reductions in anxiety (p<0022) and stress (p<0004) among the members of the therapeutic group and there were improvements in scores on Spiritual Well-Being Scale (p<0001). Therefore the spiritual group therapy approach can be used as an effective treatment approach for the reduction of anxiety and stress among male substance abusers. Meanwhile it can improve the spiritual-well being of substance abusers.

Training future psychotherapists to become more reflective about patients with personality disorders
Lina Normandin Universite Laval, Canada
This study examined whether training targeting mentalisation can increase the Reflective Functioning of predoctoral psychology students regarding patients with Borderline Personality Disorder. A total of 48 predoctoral students in clinical psychology were randomised to mentalisation training or to didactic training as commonly used in academic settings and reflective functioning was assessed on three occasions: before training, midway through the training programmes and post-training. Change in reflective functioning was measured using video vignette material of patients with borderline personality disorder. Students’ responses to vignette material were rated for reflective function, using the TMCS (Normandin & Ensink, 2009) a coding system of therapists’ mental activity that differentiates between reflective, reactive and rational mentalising. The results of independent mixed model repeated measures analyses showed that trainees assigned to the mentalisation programme, significantly improved their reflective functioning capacities whereas those who received traditional didactic training did not. However, trainees assigned to didactic training significantly increased their effectiveness in forming diagnostic impressions and proposing treatment plans whereas those participating in the mentalisation programme, did not. The strengths and weaknesses of both programmes are discussed.

Hypnosis, music and psychotherapy
Richard Oxtoby South Africa
Given that music is a language which can be used to arouse emotions, I shall explore the possibility that it can have an important place in reinforcing the verbal communications of a therapist. One area in which this has particularly powerful application is in the induction of hypnotic trance states, where the attention-focussing power of music can be used to good effect with susceptible subjects. The use of pieces such as Debussy’s En Bateau and Eric Satie’s Gnossienne no. 3 in enhancing the effects of a hypnotic intervention for stress-management will be demonstrated. Another rather different area of application to be examined is where the therapist is working with Jung’s concept of therapy as a process of healing the splits within the psyche. Visual and verbal symbolism is widely used by therapists in their attempts to achieve this state of mental health. This paper reports preliminary research into the effects of suggesting to the client listener that different parts of some musical works be regarded as symbols for warring parts of their own psyche, and
that experiencing the composer’s skill in blending disparate themes and melodies into a harmonious whole will transfer to a similarly harmonious unification of warring parts of their own psyches. This process will be demonstrated using short extracts from Beethoven’s Seventh Symphony and his Fourth Piano Concerto.

Physiological measurement of the process of perspective shift in the imagery of depression

A. Kodir Ozer Dogus University, Turkey; Emel Kromer; Ekin Erensoy

Previous studies on the effect of imagining an event from a field vs. observer perspective on emotional experience have mostly relied on the subjective and retrospective self-reports of the participants. The present study aims to measure and justify the effects of the process of perspective shift on the experience of depression by using physiological responses. Eighty-six participants were asked to imagine themselves in a situation in which they have experienced high levels of depression. Once the original perspective they used during imagery process was established, they were asked to shift to the other perspective and then back to the original one. Gender differences were found only in surface electro- myography responses of observers. Gender collapsed results indicated that heart rate responses decreased significantly when those starting with an observer perspective shifted to a field perspective. A similar but nonsignificant trend was detected for those starting with a field perspective. Again for fields, electromyography responses tended to decrease when they were asked to shift to an observer perspective. However, for observers, electromyography responses were not influenced by perspective shift. This result may indicate that in case of depression, irrespective of the original perspective of the imagery, changing the perspective has a decreasing effect on intensity of emotional experience. In general, the findings provide physiological evidence that perspective shift effects emotional experience. However, the effects of perspective shift in imagery of depression were quite different than the effects observed in test anxiety and anger.

CBT to treat anxiety in Parkinson’s disease

Nancy Pachona University of Queensland, Australia; Sarah Egan; Ken Laidlaw

Parkinson’s disease (PD) is a relatively common neurodegenerative disorder with significant disease burden. Anxiety symptoms are common in PD, with prevalence estimates ranging between 30 and 40%. Depressive symptoms and disorders frequently co-occur with anxiety in patients with Parkinson’s disease. Such co-morbid presentations increased functional impairment. In addition, anxiety symptoms in PD may stem from reactions to the illness, may stem from a pre-existing anxiety disorder, or may reflect underlying neurochemical changes which occur during the course of PD. There has been little research on the efficacy of CBT for the treatment of anxiety in PD. Adaptations to CBT for specific neurodegenerative disorders may increase efficacy of interventions. PD-specific modifications to CBT include psychoeducation about the interaction of anxiety and PD symptoms. In this presentation modifications to a standard CBT protocol for use specifically with older adults with PD are discussed, including coping with uncertainty about the future and concerns over disease progression, coping with grief and loss reactions in the adjustment to the diagnosis of PD, and developing active problem-solving strategies to enhance quality of life. Modifications specific to the presence of anxiety disorders include targeting strategies for dealing with PD specific anxiety concerns (e.g. social anxiety due to embarrassment over motor symptoms such as tremor when eating in public, fear about off periods with the consequent social withdrawal). Anxiety reactions to ‘on/off’ phases and side effects of medication will also be addressed.

Schizophrenia pathological or existential problem? The onto- psychological view

Gabriella Palumbo AEO and ISS, Italy

The authors will focus on two aspects of schizophrenia: manifest or pathological, and latent. For the first aspect, to better explain theory and method, a video will be shown. Methods for enhancing positive urges of the patient will be shown, as well as teaching strategies of how to cope with daily life, improve quality of life, and psychological well being. For the second aspect (latent schizophrenia) the paper will focus on the analysis and application of its method to social problems. It is well-known that consciousness, the historical Ego, is formed after the historical elaboration from infancy to adulthood, thus, very often, it is based on prejudices acquired right from infancy, that is, on opinion, learning, affectivity and dependence not centred on the natural identity (being). For this reason, it is particularly important to verify if the person has adequate maturity to act for social wellbeing, rather than unconsciously institutes aggressiveness and destruction. These days, proposing such “authentication” is a big challenge. We will therefore discuss the main results of two important International congresses: ‘Education and Politics’ and ‘Education and Politics: Creativity’ (organized by the International Ontopsychology Association) in which the role of authentication was discussed.

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Interational pattern analysis: A development in family therapy beyond narrative therapy

Warwick Phipps University of Limpopo, Medunsa, South Africa

Within the field of family therapy, postmodernism has been associated with the emergence of narrative therapy. This approach incorporates an emphasis on the interpretation of the individual’s subjective experience. Such emphasis is consistent with the intrapsychic perspective—an earlier development—that is distinct from the later interspsychic perspective adopted in general system theory (GST) and which served as the foundation for family therapy. The intrapsychic perspective, however, is not a logical or necessary consequence of postmodernism. Consequently, the return to this perspective—as in narrative therapy—represents a deviation in the logical line of development. It is thus necessary to go beyond narrative therapy and to reconsider the development from the intrapsychic to interspsychic perspective, as incorporated by GST. Accordingly, a new development has emerged in family therapy—the interactional pattern analysis (IPA). Pioneered by Charl Vorster and overcoming the limitations of the earlier interactional approach, the IPA represents the integration of developments in communicative theory, GST, and the humanistic approach. The basis of the IPA is that the client’s presenting problem serves as the context for interpreting the meaning of interactional patterns of behaviour and, furthermore, that it is possible and necessary to observe these patterns in a systematic and trained manner. Drawing on the notion of trained—as opposed to the misconception of objective—observation, the IPA also highlights the potential value and role of trained observation in grounding future developments in family therapy.

Doors in the unconscious: A culturally sensitive approach to brief trauma resolution

Anna Maria Pi Carlos Albuiz University, United States of America

A method for brief trauma resolution is presented. This technique is based on the notion that the mind has the ability to heal through self regulatory processes and does not require an invasive therapeutic action to establish or re-establish an adaptive balance. It comprises hypnosis, relaxation techniques, guided imagery and symbols. This therapeutic approach is useful in the treatment of PTSD, Depres-
A developmental perspective on childhood psychological maltreatment
Nia Prude
HKHSS, University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Psychological maltreatment is considered to be a core issue in all childhood maltreatment, and its association with adult mental health sequelae has been well documented. In this paper, a developmental perspective is adopted with a view to understanding this association. It builds upon the results of a study of cognitive, affective and interpersonal phenomena in a non-clinical sample of young adults who experienced psychological maltreatment as children. Ninety participants in three groups of less severe, moderate and severe psychological maltreatment were compared on self-report measures of interpersonal and intrapersonal characteristics. The data were subject to a series of multivariate and bivariate analyses. Severely maltreated individuals were found to be distinguished by significant object-relations deficits, a high level of internalised shame, low self-esteem, and an immaturity dyadic style. The discussion highlights the effects of psychological maltreatment on the emerging sense of self and self in relation to others, as well as the avoidance of painful emotion through the regulation of affect. Some implications for psychotherapy are considered.

Psychotherapy outcome under outpatients conditions in China
Min Qin
Southwest University, China

The authors develop a psychotherapy outcome scale and a client satisfaction questionnaire, and both have good internal reliability, content validity, empirical validity, and clinical utility. We use the client satisfaction questionnaire to evaluate the effect of outpatients' psychotherapy. Most patients are satisfied with their psychotherapy. Patient’s variables, such as gender, employment, diagnosis, history of previous psychotherapy, and meditation have no statistically significant difference on client satisfaction. In terms of the patient’s age, it shows the younger the better. In terms of education, it shows the lowest the worst. In terms of family status, the satisfaction of patients living on their own are worst. In terms of income, the lowest the worst. Using dose-effect design, survival analysis indicated that 25% of patients attain clinically significant change (CS) in 5 sessions, 50% of patients attain CS in 9 sessions, and 75% of patients attain CS in 17 sessions. Psychotherapists who negotiate with outpatients about length of treatment can refer to these data.

Suicide in Botswana: Need for developing a national suicide research and prevention centre
Mohammad Rahman
Princess Marina Hospital, Bangladesh; Umme Jasmine Princess Marina Hospital, Bangladesh

Suicide is quite common among the teenagers, youths, and younger adults in Botswana. There is a close link between suicide ideation and suicide attempts with the mental health status of the individual, family and community. Botswana National Policy on Mental Health (2003) acknowledges that within the Southern African region, 20% of all patients who attend general outpatient clinics, have mental health problems that often remain unrecognised. Such unrecognised and untreated mental health problems, along with high HIV positive status cases, might be the cause of the high frequency of suicide in Botswana, as HIV positive status and its consequences, have a high mental health burden. The purpose of this paper is to critically review suicide, and its associated phenomena in Botswana, which causes immense suffering to the victims and their family, resulting in high financial loss, either directly or indirectly. Based on secondary sources of published reports, personal communication, professional observation and judgements, the paper will attempt to construct a theoretical model of suicide phenomena and its prevention in Botswana, and will evaluate the existing service delivery system in this regard. In conclusion, arguments will be placed in favour of developing a comprehensive "National Suicide Research and Prevention Centre" in Botswana, in close collaboration with similar quality centres available in the world, with an aim to strengthen cross-cultural understanding of suicide phenomena around the globe in general, but with a special mission to reduce suicide attempts, and improve the mental health and quality of life of people living in Botswana.

Clinical

The evaluation of a culturally sensitive programme to prevent and treat depression in women in the year following the birth of their baby
Rosanna Rooney
Curtin University, Australia

The aim of the current research was to evaluate a culturally sensitive support group programme to assist Iraqi women in the year following the birth of their baby (CSGG-B) in Perth, Western Australia. Participants were twelve Iraqi Arabic speaking women, who had a baby less than twelve months of age. The programme was based on Iraqi women’s explanatory models (DiCiano, Rooney, Wright & Robinson, 2010; Kleinman, 1978) of the birth and motherhood experience. A one-group pre-posttest design was used to determine if depressive symptoms had decreased during the course of the intervention and social support had increased. Results indicated that Iraqi Arabic speaking women found the support group intervention acceptable and relevant and there was a significant decrease in scores on the Edinburgh Postnatal Depression scale from pretest to posttest. These results suggested that the culturally sensitive group intervention was culturally acceptable and was associated with decreased levels of depressive symptomatology. A small randomised controlled trial of the CSGG-B was also carried out to determine whether a treatment effect was found in a different sample of Iraqi women. Preliminary results will be discussed. The potential to utilise the CSGG-B in a range of different culturally diverse groups in the year following the birth of a baby with further modifications will also be discussed.

Using the university student depression inventory (USDI) to investigate the effect of demographic variables on students’ depression in Iran
Zeinab Rostami
University of Isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran; Nigar Khawaja; Mohammad Reza Abedi

The main purpose of this study was to investigate the Using the University Student Depression Inventory to investigate the effect of demographic variables on students’ depression. The population of the study was all of the University of Isfahan female students. For this purpose, 238 of the female students were selected by simple random sampling method and the University Student Depression Inventory (USDI) and a demographic form that measured student age, year-level, academic field, employment status, financial position, parents literacy, marriage status, and average were completed. The USDI was used because it’s the only standard, valid and reliable tool that up to now is known for measuring students’ depression. For analysis of the results, the statistical program SPSS 15 and correlation and regression analysis (stepwise methods) were used. The results showed that there is no significant relationship between student depression and demographic variables and none of the demographic variables predict students’ depression in Iran. Notwithstanding previous research that asserted there was a relationship between depression and demographic variables, according to the findings of this research it can be concluded that Iranian college students’ depression has no relationship with demographic variables. It’s recommended for future research the study of other variables that may predict students’ depression in Iran.

The effectiveness of a drug-attention control training program on reducing detoxified drug abusers’ attentional bias
Javad Salehi Fadardi
Ferdowsi University of Mashhad, Islamic Republic of Iran; Zarrin Barefon

Attentional bias for drug-related stimuli (DA) has been shown to play an important role in the substance abuse. We tested the feasibility of attentional retraining with a Drug Attention Control Training Program (DACTP). Participants were a sample of detoxified drug abusers (N=87), who were randomly divided into a group of controls and a group of trainees, who received three sessions of training with the DACTP. All participants completed Temp-
Parental tolerance and behaviour and emotional problems in children: A cohort study

Virginia Samaniego
Universidad Catolica Argentina, Argentina

In the scope of Developmental Epidemiology longitudinal studies evaluate the continuity of mental health problems in children and the factors influencing them. Parental tolerance has been one of the features that better predicts the presence of a greater degree of behavioural and emotional problems in school age children (Samaniego, 2004). The objective of this study was to determine if changes in the degree of behavioural, and emotional problems, and in the parental tolerance across time, exist and the relationship among those factors in children. An analytic cohort design study was carried out. The sample included 507 children from Buenos Aires City, Argentina whose parents responded questionnaires in three instances (Time-1-T1, Time 2-T2 [3 to 6 months from T1], and Time 3-T3 [12 months from T1]). Methods of data collection were the Parental Tolerance Scale (Samaniego, 2010) and the Child Behaviour Checklist (Achenbach, 1991 adapted by Samaniego, 2008). Results indicated that behavioural and emotional problems dropped across time (CBCL total score T1 = 37.25; T2 = 31.32; T3 = 27.15, p < .000). The level of symptoms is the better predictor of the appearance of new symptoms. Parental tolerance is stable. The decrease of the CBCL figures may reflect a developmental effect. Parental tolerance turns out to be a more stable characteristic which reflects more a trait than a state.

Discrepancies between adolescent and mother reports of maternal rearing behaviors (embu): A study conducted with Turkish adolescents and their mothers

Dilek Saritas METU, Turkey; Saritas Dilek; Gencoz Tunil

The aim of the present study was to explore the difference between mothers’ reports of maternal rearing styles and adolescents’ reports of perceived maternal rearing styles (EMBU). 595 first-grade high school students (300 females and 295 males, mean age of 15) and 365 mothers (mean age of 42) were administered EMBU. In order to examine possible gender and informant differences on EMBU, namely, warmth, rejection, overprotection, and comparison, 2 (Gender) X 2 (Informant) mixed design ANOVA with repeated measures on the last factor was performed. MANOVA results indicated significant Informant main effect (Multivariate F [4,316] = 28.44, p < .05, Wilks’ Λ = 0.99, n2 = .01) and the interaction effect were not significant, (Multivariate F [4,316] = 0.44, p > .05, Wilks’ Λ = 0.99, n2 = .006). To study which of the parenting rearing behaviors were responsible for the significant difference between adolescents’ reports and mothers’ reports, univariate analysis with Bonferroni correction was performed, thus for univariate analysis only the alpha scores lower than .0125 were accepted as significant. This analysis indicated significant informant difference for warmth [F [1, 319] = 91.80, < .001, η2 = .22], rejection [F [1, 319] = 33.13, p < .001, η2 = .09], and comparison [F [1, 319] = 26.94, p < .001, η2 = .08] subscales. Results indicated that adolescents rated their mothers as significantly less warm to them (M = 70.15) in terms of difficulty in emotion regulation as compared to their mothers report for adolescents difficult in emotion regulation. Moreover, this difference was particularly salient for the female adolescents. Thus, mothers tended to underestimate the experienced emotion regulation difficulties of their children, particularly for their daughters. Findings were discussed in line with the literature.

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Parental tolerance and behaviour and emotional problems in children: A cohort study

Virginia Samaniego
Universidad Catolica Argentina, Argentina

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Understanding self-injurious behavior: Affect regulation and pain in borderline personality disorder

Christian Schmauli C. I. of Mental Health, Germany; Sarah Reitz; Inga Niedtfeld C. I. of Mental Health, Germany; Teresa Knorz

Patients with borderline personality disorder (BPD) display a high prevalence of self-injurious behavior (SIB), e.g. cutting. Patients are reported to engage in SIB because of its immediate relief effects on emotional tension. To investigate the potential role of pain as a means of affect regulation in patients with BPD, we conducted two studies: (1) an event-related fMRI study using negative picture stimuli followed by thermal stimuli. (2) A study using incisions after a stress induction to model tissue damage and its influence on tension regulation. In study (1), results showed that both negative and neutral pictures led to stronger activation of the amygdala, insula, and anterior cingulate cortex (ACC) in patients with BPD than in HC. During thermal stimulation, we found decreased amygdala and ACC activation, which was independent of painfulness. Connectivity patterns between limbic and prefrontal regions differed between patients and controls. In study (2), the incision resulted in an
increase of subjective stress levels in HC, while stress levels decreased in the BPD group. In the BPD group, heart rate increased after a sham treatment, but decreased after the incision. Insula activity decreased, while DLPC activity increased after incision in BPD patients. Our data lends support to a mechanism of stress-reduction by pain in BPD. Also, we could demonstrate that incision-induced pain may be suited as a model for the mechanism of tension reduction in the context of SIB.

A training of learning skills for adolescents with ADHD - LeJa evaluation
Satyam Schramm C. v. O. University Oldenburg, Germany
Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) is one of the most often diagnosed disorders in childhood and adolescence. Problems for adolescents with ADHD occur mainly in the fields of learning behaviour and organization. In most countries there is no empirically validated specific programme to treat this special group. To close this gap, "LeJa" - a learning skills training for adolescents with ADHD - has been developed on the basis of empirical evaluation studies. The concept of "LeJa" emphasises cognitive behavourial therapy and coaching elements, but is also based on empirically identified overall efficacious psychotherapeutic methods. Goals of the training are an increase of effective learning behaviour and supporting the adolescents in coping with normative developmental tasks. Concept and results of the empirical evaluation of "LeJa" in a large scale study in pre-post-follow-up Multi-Trait-Multi-Method-Design (n = 107) with two control groups (wait-list control and alternative intervention) will be presented.

Personality traits, nature of aggression and frustration tolerance in children with conduct disorder: A study in India
Amrita Sen University of Calcutta, India; Maria de Pinto; Damaris Estrella; Hector Rubio
The essential features of Conduct Disorder are the repetitive persistent patterns of behaviour in which the basic rights of others or major age-appropriate societal norms are violated. The present study involved an in-depth probe into the selected personality variables of children with conduct disorder (CD) and comparison to their normal counterparts (NC) to provide a better understanding of their personality traits, nature of aggression and frustration tolerance in the Indian set-up. A sample of 30 children with conduct disorder (following ICD 10 criteria) without any co-morbidity and 30 children without any behavioural problems between the ages of 9 and 13 years were assessed. The children’s personality traits, expression of aggression and frustration tolerance were evaluated using the Junior Eysenck Personality Inventory (JEPQ) and Rosenzweig Picture-frustration Study (RPFS) – Child Form. The mean values and standard deviations of the variables for each group were calculated and the t-test was used to find out whether there is any significant difference between the two groups. Statistically significant group differences were found between the children with CD and their control counterparts with respect to psychoticism and neuroticism (JEPQ). Children with CD and their control counterparts showed marked differences in the domains of ego defense and extrapunitiveveness in dealing with frustrating situations. Findings suggest that higher psychoticism and neuroticism scores along with lower ego defense and higher extrapunitiveveness are important factors in CD.

An exploration of help-seeking pathways followed by patients seeking mental health care services in Polokwane-Mankweng hospital complex
Matlou Shai University of Limpopo, South Africa; Tholene Sodi
A number of studies have indicated that help-seeking pathways followed by individuals suffering from mental disorders and other conditions of ill-health are not random, but are structured by a range of psychosocial and cultural factors. The quality and seriousness of the distress provide the impetus to the pathway, but its direction and duration is shaped by the convergence of psychosocial and cultural factors. This study explored the help-seeking pathways followed by patients receiving mental health care services in Polokwane-Mankweng Hospital Complex (PMHC) in the Limpopo Province (South Africa). A qualitative approach was followed and participants were selected through purposive sampling. Ten participants (males = 5; females = 5) who are receiving mental health care services at PMHC were aspychotic at the time they were recruited to the study. Data was collected using semi-structured interviews and analyzed using content analysis. Various themes emerged such as the knowledge of mental illness, perceived causes and management of the illness. The study revealed that various agencies and providers of health care are visited by individuals suffering from mental illness and that there is also some evidence of concurrent use of these services, i.e. Western and African. The findings emphasize that help-seeking pathways are mainly determined by the perceived causes of the illness, which are derived from cultural ideologies.

School connectedness overcomes the impact of adversity on adolescents: A longitudinal community prediction study
Ian Shochet Queensland University of Tech, Australia; Coral Smith; Rachael Bellair
Connectedness or a sense of belonging to a range of social contexts is emerging as a powerful protective factor in the domain of mental health promotion. It appears that the nature and strength of our connections to our communities, our workplaces, and our schools can have a significant effect on our ability to maintain positive mental health in the face of adversity. This paper presents a study focussing on connectedness within the school setting and the development of adolescent depressive symptoms. A sample of 483 Australian grade 7 and 8 students completed a battery of questionnaires at three time points, each six months apart. School connectedness was found to moderate the relation between negative life events and subsequent depressive symptoms. Moreover, this relation was no longer significant at higher levels of school connectedness. Students experiencing negative life events in the past six months were four times more likely to go on to develop clinically significant depressive symptoms if they initially had low as opposed to high school connectedness. Connectedness would seem to have the ability to mitigate the effects of adverse life events on adolescent depressive symptoms. These optimistic findings emphasise the potential of connectedness to more widely promote mental health in our communities. Interventions that enhance connectedness seem likely to increase the likelihood of community members following a positive trajectory despite the presence of adverse life events.

Reproductive health status and mental health of adolescent girls in rural areas of Varanasi district
Punam Rani Shukla Kayachikitsa, I.M.S., B.H.U., India
In India, adolescent girls are at high risk for reproductive problems because they move rapidly from childhood to marriage and motherhood within the brief span of adolescence. To study the reproductive health status and mental health of adolescent girls in rural areas of the Varanasi district, a community survey was done in the Kashi Vidyapeeth block of the Varanasi district. From this community, a few villages were selected by means of simple random sampling. In selected villages, a total enumeration of adolescent girls was done. A sample of 400 adolescent girls from the age group 10-19 years was then taken in proportion from these villages by the method of simple random sampling. A semi-structured interview schedule, Mental Health Inventory and Middle Sex Health Questionnaire were administered to these adolescent girls. The results indicated that the percentage of various types of menstrual problems was high in adolescent girls of rural areas of the Varanasi district. The mean score of mental well-being was low in these adolescent girls in comparison to the normal population. In addition, they showed high mean scores of phobic and somatic anxiety in comparison to the normal population. On this basis it can be concluded that the adolescent girls of rural areas suffer from various types of menstrual problems and a low level of mental well-being.

Poverty, social grants and intellectual disability examinations
Ev Terressah Siyothula Department of Health, South Africa; Anthony Pillay
The high rates of poverty in sub-Saharan Africa and several other countries are associated with desperate attempts by individuals and families to access social grant systems, where available. This paper examines the relationships between poverty, social grant applications and the role of state-employed Clinical Psychologists. While Clinical Psychologists may not wish to view this specific function as a significant component of their work, given their greater preference for psychotherapy practice, it is a reality of psychological work in poorer countries. The authors are involved in the provision of Clinical Psychology services at state-funded health care facilities in South Africa, and are regularly faced with clients or families seeking psychological examinations primarily aimed at confirming intellectual disability. In these cases families are usually hoping to receive reports that can support their applications for social grants. These include (i) disability grants, in the case of adults whose health status impairs their occupational ability, and (ii) care dependency grants for children whose health status demands constant care and supervision. The paper discusses the issues of poverty, intellectual disability and cognitive examinations, in the context of the limited clinical psychology services available in South Africa.
poverty alleviation programmes, and insufficient psychological services in poor communities.

Depression in adults with congenital deafness or acquired profound hearing loss
Evan Smith NOVA Southeastern University, United States of America; Marta Tobenas; William Dorman; John Lewis

Research suggests that deaf adults are at higher risk for developing depressive symptoms than adults without hearing impairment. As a cultural minority, deaf adults face greater difficulties and challenges that include language barriers, stigmatization, discrimination, inadequate access to mental health services, and under-trained practitioners that may not appropriately address their mental health needs. As such, we hypothesize that congenitally deaf adults and adults with acquired profound hearing loss (APHL) will report more depressive symptomatology than adults with no hearing impairment in a community sample, and deaf adults with APHL will report higher levels of depressive symptomatology than congenitally deaf adults. This study will utilise a community sample of congenitally deaf adults, adults with APHL, and adults without hearing impairment. We will recruit participants from local organisations for the deaf and hearing impaired. Participants will complete a demographics questionnaire to determine study groups by etiology of hearing loss and the BDI-II to measure depression in each participant. Results may suggest that deaf adults with APHL report higher levels of depression than congenitally deaf adults and adults without hearing impairment, possibly because deaf adults with congenital onset are more adept at forming adaptive coping mechanisms that moderate the relationship of deafness and depression. Secondary analyses using information from the demographics questionnaire may provide more insight to factors affecting depression in this underserved population. This research has explorable implications for therapeutic practice in the deaf community.

Expressive arts group therapies in psychiatric settings
Anita Solomon Spring Grove Hospital Center, United States of America

The author proposes to demonstrate an understanding of group therapies in in-patient hospital setting. Participants from different countries and obtain socialization skills and self-awareness through group therapies. These patients were encouraged to attend and increase their attendance to group psychotherapies which emphasized problem solving through effective communication, conflict resolution and cognitive methods, rather than violent means. This resulted in reducing seclusions and restraints and harmful punitive measures. The study is theoretical and non empirical in view of the many variables such as movement of patients to other wards and difficulty of conducting research in this setting. However study concludes and argues for more helpful and effective techniques to demonstrate that music and poetry can lead to nonviolence.

Effectiveness of psychiatric inpatient care
Ove Sonesson University of Gothenburg, Sweden; Tomas Tjus; Hans Arvidsson

The aim of this study was to investigate the outcome of psychiatric inpatient care. The Global Assessment of Functioning scale (GAF) was used as a measure of outcome. Patients treated in 2009 at the Sahlgrenska University Hospital, Göteborg, Sweden, made up the studied group (N = 816). Background variables consisted of ICD 10 diagnoses, age, gender, length of stay and ward affiliation. The total mean value concerning GAF at admission was 32.55 (SD = 10.80) and the corresponding value at discharge reached 53.29 points (SD = 13.80). This resulted in an overall GAF change of 20.74 (SD = 15.95) and an effect size using Cohen’s d of 1.67, 95% CI 1.56-1.79, corresponding to a large effect. Group of diagnoses was significant concerning GAF change. Persons with other mood disorders than bipolar disorders showed the highest improvement (M = 25.16, SD = 15.00, d = 2.33) and persons with schizophrenia the lowest, (M = 12.09, SD = 12.23, d = 1.12). The effect size spectra including all groups of diagnoses ranged from 1.03 (Substance related disorders) to 2.33 (Other mood disorders), corresponding to a large effect (>0.80). Length of stay and ward affiliation showed significant changes. The results indicate that the studied inpatient care units contribute to a clinically significant improvement of the patients overall level of functioning.

Cue-reactivity in females with pathological buying and healthy controls
Katrin Starcke University of Duisburg-Essen, Germany; Tobias Schaller; Debora Domass; Berenike Schlereth; Matthias Brand

It is currently under debate whether pathological buying can be considered as a behavioral addiction. Addictions have often been investigated with cue-reactivity paradigms in order to assess subjective, physiological and neural craving reactions. In the current study, 66 females (mean age = 22.93, SD = 4.34) were screened for pathological buying with the Compulsive Buying Scale and for baseline shopping craving. Thereafter, they rated shopping cues (pictures of shopping scenes) with respect to valence, arousal and subjective craving. The cues were individualized according to the participants’ shopping preferences prior to the rating. Results indicate that eight participants can be considered as “pathological buyers”. Correlational analyses indicate a significant relationship between the cue-ratings on the above mentioned dimensions and scores in the Compulsive Buying Scale even after controlling for baseline shopping craving (r’s = .27 to .32). Additionally, in a subgroup of 30 participants electrodermal reactions were assessed during cue exposure. In this subgroup, three of the eight “pathological buyers” were represented. These “pathological buyers” had higher electrodermal reactions compared to the “non-pathological buyers”, which slightly failed to reach significance. However, the group difference had a medium effect size (d = .43). Shopping cues are considered to be suited for future studies in which subjective, physiological and neural craving reactions should be assessed in a clinical sample of females suffering from pathological buying. The results of the current study provide further support for the assumption that pathological buying can be regarded as a behavioural addiction.

Excessive gaming as a psychopathological disorder? Relating MMPI-2 addiction subscales to excessive gaming
Marloes Spekman VU University Amsterdam, Netherlands; Peter Roeofisma; Heleen Riper; Elly Konijn

Should excessive gaming behaviour be considered an addiction in terms of a psychological disorder? Most voices in this heated debate tend to propose that excessive gaming behaviour should not be considered a psychopathological addiction, although it might be detrimental to one’s psychosocial life. Various studies have attempted to tap game addiction, however, thus far no study explicitly related excessive gaming to the well-established addiction subscales of the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory-2 (MMPI-2). Therefore, this was the goal of the present study. We selected three MMPI-2 addiction subscales generally used to measure addiction and substance abuse: the MacAndrew-Revised (MAC-R), the Addiction Potential Scale (APS), and the Addiction Admission Scale (AAS). Furthermore, we adjusted the relevant MMPI-2 addiction subscales to be used among (lower educated) adolescent boys because the extant literature indicates that they seem the most susceptible to game addiction. A questionnaire presenting relevant items in mixed order was distributed among 824 adolescent boys (M age = 14.14; SD = 1.39). Results show significant correlations between psychological symptoms of excessive gaming and MAC-R, APS, and AAS (r’s = .106, .126, and .634, respectively; all p’s < .01). Likewise, physical symptoms are significantly related to the three subscales MAC-R, APS, and AAS (r’s = .221, .290, and .213, respectively; all p’s < .001). Results are discussed within the context of excessive gaming as a psychopathological disorder among adolescent boys and psychopathological personality disorders more in general.

Treatment of couples experiencing domestic violence
Sandra Stith Kansas State University, United States of America; Eric McCollum

Domestic violence has devastating effects on all members of the family as well as the larger society. This manuscript discusses a treatment approach for couples who chose to stay together after mild-to-moderate domestic violence has occurred. The manualised treatment programme and the research regarding this programme were developed from funding made available through the National Institute of Mental Health in the U.S. and are available in a book written by the speakers published by the American Psychological Association, Couples Therapy for Domestic Violence: “Finding Safe Solutions”. The programme includes 18 weeks of treatment (six weeks are single gender and twelve weeks are conjoint). The treatment programme is based on a solution-focused perspective. The focus of the programme is on finding solutions and building strengths. Integral to the programme is a mindfulness meditation component beginning each session, a brief motivational interview to address substance abuse issues when necessary and a focus on individual responsibility. Eighty-three couples were randomly assigned to an 18-week multi-couple group or a single couple treatment programme. The programme has been translated into Spanish and implemented in the
Issues and challenges in the practice of play therapy in the Philippines

Maria Caridad Tarroja De La Salle University, Philippines; Louise Dey; Ma Aurora Catipon; Washington Garcia

Whereas play therapy is one of the most popular therapies employed when working with children, many play therapists in the Philippines are confronted with a lot of challenges. Through an online survey, practicing Filipino play therapists were asked about the issues and challenges they encounter in their play therapy practice and strategies they have explored to address these challenges. Their responses were analyzed qualitatively, looking into common patterns and themes. The first part of the study looked into the personal qualities and theoretical orientation of the 34 Filipino therapists who were surveyed. For the challenges and problems, three themes emerged in their responses, namely, challenges in working with parents, working with allied professionals, and the professional fees. Many play therapists admit the difficulty of explaining the process and the value of play therapy to parents. Some therapists feel frustrated when parents do not seem to value play therapy and expect quick results. With allied professionals, the main difficulty is the lack of coordination between the play therapists and the professionals. What has helped many therapists is their regular communication with the child’s parents, consultations and collaboration with allied professionals and supervision. The implications of these challenges and issues to clinical practice are discussed.

Exploring sleep problems among youth internationally

Mark Terjesen St. John’s University, United States of America

Evidence suggests that up to 43% of children ages 2 to 14 years may suffer from a significant sleep disturbance (Archerbold, Pitsch, Panahi, & Chervin, 2002). Research has shown that children with sleep problems are more likely to experience academic failure (Fredriksen, Rhodes, Reddy, & Way, 2004). Participants will learn about the major sleep disorders affecting school-age children, the cognitive and behavioral consequences of poor sleep and the impact of sleep disorders on both academics and behavior. Participants will be able to directly apply the knowledge gained from this presentation to their practice.

Delivering evidence-based treatment for youth with serious behavioral problems on a large scale

Dagfinn Theoegersen Norwegian Center Child Behavior, Norway; Bernadette Christensen

Since 1999 the Norwegian Center for Child Behavioral Development has led a national implementation of Multisystemic Therapy (MST), Functional Family Therapy (FFT) and Multi-dimensional Treatment Foster Care (MTFC). Currently the Center supports and oversees 30 teams using these evidence-based treatments (EBPs) in state welfare. The aim of this presentation is to provide a framework for successful, long-term and large scale implementation. Experience-based knowledge on key factors for success will be presented along with the results from a recent study on implementation components. In the study, 218 therapists, supervisors and agency leaders in Norway working with EBPs completed the Implementation Components Questionnaire. The psychometric quality of the questionnaire was supported by measures of internal consistency, factor analyses of the implementation components and the comparisons of implementation profiles between programs and respondents. The factor analysis confirmed our implementation framework in separating an individual clinical-level factor and an organisational system-level factor. The results also indicated differences in the importance of certain implementation components, across respondent groups and programs. In general, factors relevant to development of therapist clinical competency are relatively salient, while organisational factors are more often overlooked or ignored. These results underscore the importance of monitoring implementation components. Experience-based knowledge can inform how and when to work on improving these components throughout the process of implementation. Clinicians, researchers and policy makers should make use of this knowledge to provide quality services that reach out to more of those who need them.

Predicting depression and anxiety: The role of emotional and cognitive processing styles

Georgina Tolan Australian Catholic University, Australia; Rachel Grieve; Kate Witteveen

It is well established that emotion can facilitate positive or negative outcomes. How individuals cognitively process and engage with emotions contributes to the adaptive or maladaptive nature of emotion. Given the prevalence of depression and anxiety, identification of the factors that enhance and maintain these conditions is paramount. This study examined the role of emotional and cognitive processing styles as risk and protective factors for depression and anxiety. Using a cross-sectional, correlational design, participants completed measures of emotional regulation, emotional intelligence, alexithymia, emotional self-efficacy and cognitive processing style, as well as depression and anxiety, via self-report. It was predicted that better emotional processing and rational thinking styles would be negatively associated with depression and anxiety. Support for these hypotheses was mixed, with varying aspects of emotional and cognitive processing contributing differentially to depression and anxiety. Future research could strengthen the operationalization of emotional and cognitive processing and regulation through the use of ability rather than trait measures. It is concluded that the role of emotion and cognitive processing in depression and anxiety is complex and multifaceted, and highlights the importance of considering individual differences as risk and protective factors for these debilitating conditions.

Exploration of adolescents’ perceptions of gambling

Carey Upham Stellenbosch University, South Africa; Charnmaine Louw

In recent years the rapid expansion of legalised gambling has been associated with an increase in the rate of problem gambling and gambling disorders amongst both adults and the youth. The youth of today are raised in a society where legalised gambling is readily available, socially acceptable and presented in the media to a large extent. In a recent report, compiled in affiliation with the National Responsible Gambling Programme, it was revealed that 6% of South African adolescents gamble regularly. Adolescence is a developmental stage which is marked by an increase in risk taking, exploration and discovery. Gambling is often romanticised in popular culture. Adolescents are therefore unaware that harmful gambling can escalate to a degree whereby it could lead to decreased quality of life, addiction during their adolescent years or in later life and even other comorbid addictions. Common forms of gambling amongst South African adolescents are betting on sports games, scratch cards, flipping coins, cell phone gambling, internet gambling, dice and casino gambling. The bulk of both international and South African research has focused on adult gambling, most of which has been quantitative in nature. Limited research has been conducted on the youth as the legal age to gamble has often been utilised as an exclusionary factor for participation in various studies. The study shall take the form of a qualitative interpretive design. Data collection methods include focus group and individual interviews with grade 10, 11 and 12 adolescents. The research is still in progress.

Sabr’ (patience), ‘shalat’ (praying), and ‘dhikr’ (remembrance) as spiritual intervention for reducing psychological symptoms in region of Merapi eruption in Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Qurotul Uyun University of Leipzig, Germany

This study examined the role of spiritual intervention including ‘sabr’ (patience), ‘shalat’ (praying), and ‘dhikr’ (remembrance) to reduce psychological symptoms (somatization, depression, anxiety, and panic) on people in the region of the Merapi eruption in Yogyakarta, Indonesia. The intervention consisted of eight class sessions for one week, and each session ran for two hours. The
participants of the study were 68 refugees from two shelters of Merapi eruption survivors. They were between 18 and 50 years old, and were classified into two groups. One group (n = 37) received the spiritual intervention as the experimental group and the other (n = 31) served as control group (waiting list). The Brief Symptoms Inventory (BSI) was completed by each participant to measure psychological symptoms. A pre-test was given before the intervention and a post-test was given immediately after the treatment. A follow up test was given two weeks later. T-test analysis indicated that the participants who were trained performed significantly better than the control group on the measure of BSI. Based on the results it was concluded that spiritual intervention is effective in reducing psychological symptoms (somatization, depression, anxiety, and panic). Future investigations may lead to the incorporation of spiritual practices in psychological interventions.

**Keeping it personal/professional: The importance of differentiation of self of the psychotherapy trainee**

_ Sasja Van Der Merwe UNISA, South Africa; Ricky Nysders_

Psychotherapy is an interpersonal encounter where a therapist collaborates with clients to facilitate a healing process. Due to the personal nature of this encounter, the therapist not only needs the necessary skills and knowledge but also a differentiated sense of self. Bumberry and Whitaker (1988) define differentiation as a balance between belonging and individuation, while Bowen (1978) explains differentiation as the ability to choose whether to be guided by one’s emotions, or one’s intellect. Andolfi (1983) claims that it is who we are in our relationship with the client that facilitates the healing process. Research about psychotherapy training in recent years has focused on the respective paradigms and models used at different training institutions, while the importance of supporting the psychotherapy trainee’s own differentiation process has been neglected. In contemporary South Africa there is growing pressure to select larger groups of trainees which has the risk that the training would become less personal. I believe that this could bring about about mechanical therapists with reduced efficacy and culturally appropriate manner (crowne & marlowe, 1960). Questionnaires will be administered to the children, parent and peers as separated entities. From an eco-systemic viewpoint it is recommended that the children, parent and peers are prepared for the developmental tasks of the puberty years.

When grandiosity and vulnerability collide: Implicit and explicit self-esteem in patients with narcissistic personality disorder

_Aline Voter Free University Berlin, Germany; Astrid Schuetz; Jennifer Bosson; Claas Lammers; Kathrin Ritter; Stefan Roepeck; Michela Schroeder-Abe_

Narcissistic personality disorder (NPD) is characterised by feelings of grandiosity including exaggerated illusions of superiority and entitlement (DSM-IV-TR, APA, 2000). Based on clinical theories (e.g., Kember, 1975), many researchers argue that high explicit self-esteem in narcissists masks underlying implicit vulnerability. Conversely, based on opposing theoretical assumptions on narcissism (i.e., milton, 1981), one could assume that patients with NPD possess implicit grandiosity. This issue has not been investigated in patients with NPD. The present study examined the level of implicit (using an Implicit Association Test) and explicit self-esteem (using a self-report questionnaire) in patients with NPD in comparison to a non-clinical and a clinical control (Borderline Personality Disorder, BPD) group. According to our results, patients with NPD score higher on explicit and implicit self-esteem than patients with BPD. In comparison to non-clinical controls, NPD patients have lower scores on explicit self-esteem. Moreover, within the group of NPD patients, damaged self-esteem (i.e., low explicit, high implicit) is associated with higher narcissistic psychopathology. Our study is limited. We included patients seeking psychiatric treatment, which might be accompanied by insight into problematic behaviour. Our findings are indicative of vulnerable facets in patients with NPD (i.e. low explicit self-esteem). Furthermore, damaged self-esteem is connected to specific psychopathology within NPD patients. Further implications for research on NPD are discussed.

**Puberty, parents and peers: Tril(y) coping with bullying**

_Ronel Van Der Watt University of the Free State, South Africa_

The dynamics of bullying in puberty are complex. The upsurge in information technology and social media adds to the broadening of the social environment. These social networks can easily and anonymously be accessed to display uncensored content. Victims of bullying on school grounds may also access mobile phones to bully their perpetrators. Parents are uncertain as to how to cope with the impact of social media and the change in their relationship with their child. Consequently, parents become prone to exert relationships that resemble bullying. Coping becomes imperative. The research method included 192 children who were admitted at a private psychiatric clinic’s adolescent unit and 160 parents of these children who attended parental guidance group therapy sessions. The children attended a two-week multi-disciplinary programme. Data was gathered from the parents and children through semi-structured focus group discussions over a period of one year. The results of thematic analysis of the data reflected that parents experienced being bullied by their children. The adverse impact of authoritative parental styles and social media on children’s relationships with their parents and peers was highlighted. It was concluded that the dynamics of bullying are multi-faceted. During puberty, support to the children, parents and peers may reduce their vulnerability to bullying. It is a matter of ‘tri-coping’ instead of ‘trying to cope’ as separated entities. From an eco-systemic viewpoint it is recommended that the children, parent and peers are prepared for the developmental tasks of the puberty years.

**Risk factors for suicidal behaviour among grade 8 learners in South Africa**

_Naseema Vawda University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa_

Research on suicidal behaviour among youth focuses on developed countries. Less is known about the prevalence of suicidal behaviour and associated risk factors among youth who do not present for mental health care in developing countries. This study investigated the prevalence of suicidal behavior among grade 8 learners and associated risk factors in one school in South Africa. A school where a learner in grade 8 has committed suicide was asked to participate. Demographic questionnaires and various psychological scales were administered. Of the sample of 224 learners who had reported suicidal behaviour (thoughts, plans or made attempts) had higher levels of depression, perceived stress, hopelessness and anger (p < .01) than those who did not report any suicidal behaviour. Learners with suicidal behaviour also reported lower self esteem and perceived social support from family (p < .01) than those who had not reported any suicidal behaviour. Logistic regression indicated that a friend’s suicidal thoughts (OR 4.27, p< .01); alcohol use (OR 3.08, p< .01); perceived stress (OR 1.05, p < .01) and depression (OR 1.04, p<0.01) were strong predictors of suicidal behaviour. The study concludes that suicidal behaviour is prevalent in youth in a developing country and risk factors are similar to those of developed countries. These factors should be considered when assessing for suicidality and planning interventions.

**Evaluation of the capacity a gay and lesbian psychotherapeutic intervention training has to change attitudes and knowledge towards this population**

_Miguel Vazquez-Rivera Carlos Albizu University, Puerto Rico; Sean Sayers-Montalvo; Juan Nazario-Serrano_

Studies on negative attitudes towards the gay and lesbian (GL) community have been made more relevant especially in the population of psychologists and soon to be psychologists who are going to render services to the community. There are a small percentage of studies in Puerto Rico that study homophobia or negative attitudes in clinical settings. This fact can be alarming since the GL community is more prone to solicit psychotherapy services (Balsam et al., 2005). Some studies have found that psychologists’ perceptions after professional opinion towards the therapy’s goals (Green, 2003). Specifically in psychotherapy, the psychologist’s emotions and behaviors affect the therapeutic process at its core (Jones, 2000). The purpose of this research is to evaluate the capacity that GL psychotherapeutic intervention training has to change attitudes and knowledge towards intervention with the GL population in a group of psychology interns. Measures include the AGLP (Attitudes towards GL in Psychotherapy), CAIGL (Knowledge on Issues and Intervention with GL) Scale, and MCSDS (Marlowe-Crowne Social Desirability Scale). The MCSDS will evaluate if the interns answered using a more acceptable and culturally appropriate manner (Crowne & Marlowe, 1960). Questionnaires will be administered to a sample of 50 clinical psychology interns of a private university. The research design will be a pre-post-test with chronological series of one group (Herández-Sampieri, Fernández-Collado & Baptista-Lucio, 2003). Results on the effect of the independent variable (the LGBT intervention training) on the dependent variables (attitudes and knowledge) will be analyzed using an analysis of variance.
The relationship of suicide ideation and unawareness of the illness, hopelessness, and auditory hallucinations
Miguel Vázquez-Rivera; Carlos Alibiu University, Puerto Rico; Jordi Obiols-Llandrich; Sean Sayers-Montalvo; Francesc Arrufat-Nebot

One of the greatest health risks for schizophrenic patients is the high incidence of suicide attempts (Altamura, Bassetti, Bignotti, Pioli & Mundo, 2003). This study’s objective is to explore the relationship between hopelessness (BHS), unawareness of illness (SUMD), and auditory hallucinations and suicidal ideation (BSSI). The sample consisted of 49 schizophrenic spectrum patients from the Vic Hospital Consortium in Spain. Group assignment produced a control group of 27 participants and a suicide-history group of 22 participants. The research design is a cross-sectional correlational design. BHS was the only scale that revealed statistically significant differences in measures between the two groups (t[43.65] = 3.53, p=.001). Statistically significant correlations were found between the BSSI and the BHS (r = .32, p = .02), and the BSSI and the SUMD (r = .36, p = .01).

Two prediction models proved to be significant according to the Homer and Lemeshow significance test [Model 1: \( \chi^2(1) = 11.60, p = .001 \); Model 2: \( \chi^2(2) = 21.45, p = .001 \)]. Findings suggest that patients who are unaware of their illness have a lower likelihood of presenting suicidal ideation and that a negative view of the future has a significant role in the decision to end their lives. Professionals should focus more attention on therapies that concentrate on the development of awareness of the illness in these patients since they could increase the presence of suicidal ideation.

**Attrition retraining group therapy for outpatient patients with major depressive disorder, generalised anxiety disorder, and obsessive-compulsive disorder: A pilot study**

Chun Wang Nanjing Brain Hospital, China; Ning Zhang; Jie Zhang; Yalin Zhang

The aim of this present study is to examine the efficacy of attribution retraining group therapy (ARGT) and compare the responses in outpatients with major depressive disorder (MDD), generalised anxiety disorder (GAD) and obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD). We carried out a prospective uncontrolled intervention study with an 8-week ARGT of sixty three outpatients with MDD, GAD or OCD. The Hamilton rating scale for depression, Hamilt-on Rating Scale for anxiety, Yale-Brown obsessive-compulsive scale, attribution style questionnaire, self-esteem scale, index of well-being, and awareness of illness scale were administered before and after treatment. Significant improvement in symptoms and psychological and social functions from pre- to post treatment occurred for all participants. The changes favoured MDD patients. Our study suggested that ARGT may improve symptoms and psychological-social functions of MDD, GAD, and OCD patients. MDD patients showed the best response.

**Clinical study on thought imprint psychotherapy in lower resistant state for depression**

Weidong Wang Guang’anmen Hospital, CACMS, China; Lan Hong; Yingna Lin; Xueyu Lu

Thought Imprint Psychotherapy in lower resistant state (TIP) is an indigenous psychotherapy which is suitable for Chinese culture. It was established and applied to Chinese patients with psychological disorders. It was used in our clinic for more than 20 years, and its efficacy for different types of mental disorder is satisfying. To assess the clinical efficacy and safety of TIP for depression, a randomised controlled study was adapted. 60 patients with depression were randomly divided into two groups according to different means of intervention: TIP group and paroxetine group. The trial was done in 12 weeks. 24 items Hamilton Rating Scale for depression (HAMD), Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI) and treatment emergent symptoms scales (TESS) were used to evaluate the efficacy and adverse effects. Evaluation was done before treatment, 2 weeks after treatment, 12 weeks after treatment. The results do not show any differences at the baseline between the two groups before treatment. After 2 weeks, the response rate was different: 23 cases in TIP group responded positively to treatment (76.7%), while 20 cases in the paroxetine group responded positively to treatment (66.7%). After 12 weeks, the total effective rate was 78.6% and 74.1% in the TIP group and paroxetine group respectively. In terms of safety, the TIP group complained of much less discomfort after treatment. TIP is an effective and safe intervention for depression which brings new insights, however, further studies are needed to prove its efficacy and to explore its mechanism.

The ripple effect of ADHD

Judith Wiener OISE/University of Toronto, Canada

Attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is a neurobiologically-based disorder characterized by a chronic pattern of symptoms of inattention, impulsivity and hyperactivity. Individuals with ADHD have a substantial negative impact on society. Their usage of the health and mental health systems is inflated and they are more likely to have a lower likelihood of presenting suicidal ideation and that a negative view of the future has a significant role in the decision to end their lives. Professionals should focus more attention on therapies that concentrate on the development of awareness of the illness in these patients since they could increase the presence of suicidal ideation.

The problem of suicide in India: Preventive measures

Rahul Yadav RNGL, PATIALA, India

Suicide is the act of intentionally causing one’s own death and is often committed out of despair and/or due to an underlying mental disorder. Pressures or misfortunes, financial difficulties, and/or troubles with interpersonal relationships play a significant role. Considering the seriousness of the problem, the author would like to highlight the main causes of suicide, particularly in the context of India’s youth. More than 100 000 lives are lost every year due to suicide in India. Some of the factors that play a crucial role in suicide, particularly in terms of women, are: poverty, unemployment, debts, educational problems, divorce, dowry, mental disorders, love affairs, cancellation or inability to get married (due to the system of arranged marriages), illegitimate pregnancy, extra-marital affairs and conflicts relating to issue of marriage, and domestic violence. In India, attempted suicide is a punishable offence under section 309 of the Indian Penal Code. Emergency care to attempted suicide cases is denied as hospitals/doctors hesitate to provide treatment due to legal formalities. Obtaining exact data for attempted suicides is a difficult task as many attempts are described merely accidental. The following should be emphasized as preventive measures of suicides: the role of mass-media and NGOs, guidance and counseling of children, regular games/recreational activities, effective Parent-Teacher-Associations in schools, women’s education/adult education, poverty alleviation programs, effective employment policy, checking on drug abuse, etc. The law aims to prevent suicide by legal means but suicide is a multifaceted problem and suicide prevention programs should therefore be multidimensional. Collaboration, coordination, and cooperation are needed to develop and implement a national plan.

The effectiveness of Schema Therapy on patients with body dysmorphic disorder

Sagol Yadollahi University of Isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran; Mohammad Reza Abedi; Hamid Taher Neshat Dust; Ahmad Abedi

This study investigated the effectiveness of Schema Therapy on body image and self esteem and body esteem patients with body dysmorphic disorder. The present study has a single-subject method with multiple baselines across participants. In this study, four participants that were selected by purposeful sampling were studied through sixteen individual sessions of schema therapy. Afterwards, they were given follow up tests after 2 successive weeks of treatment. Research instruments were early maladaptive Schemata scale and body dysmorphic, body image, self esteem and body esteem inventories. The results of the data chart analysis were based on descriptive statistics’ and visual analysis. Results revealed that...
the intervention has been effective on the four individuals. Findings of this study showed that the scheme therapy approach can effectively increase self esteem and body esteem and results in the make correction body image in these kind of participants.

**Risk factors for adolescent nonsuicidal self-injury: Variable- and pattern-centred approaches to change**

**Jianing You** Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong; **Freedom Leung; Kei Fu**

This longitudinal study examined adolescent personality, behavioral, emotional, cognitive, and inter-personal predictors of variations in nonsuicidal self-injury (NSSI) over a one and a half year period. Variable- and pattern-centered approaches were used, with the latter focusing on different trajectories of NSSI. Data were collected at 6-month intervals from three waves of assessment. Participants came from eight secondary schools in Hong Kong and completed the same battery of questionnaires in all three waves. At Wave 1, 5412 Chinese adolescents participated in this study. At Wave 2, 3999 (73.9%) students successfully followed. The final sample used in this study consisted of 3600 (56.6%) female students who had complete data in all three waves. The variable-centered approach showed that depression, dissociation, emotion reactivity and behavioral impulsivity were significantly associated with the current engagement in NSSI. In contrast, unstable interpersonal relationship and behavioral impulsivity predicted the increase in NSSI over time. The pattern-centered approach, on the other hand, suggested the predictive values of behavioral impulsivity and self-criticism in the increase in NSSI, as well as the protective values of lack of behavioral impulsivity and premeditation in the decrease in NSSI. These findings highlight the impulsive nature of NSSI and partly explain why NSSI is specifically chosen for emotional/cognitive regulation. Future directions and clinical implications are discussed.

**Internet-related behaviour characteristics of adolescents with internet addiction**

**Shjie Zhou** Central South University, China; **Zhihong Tang**

The aim of this paper is to explore the internet-related behaviour characteristics of adolescents with internet addiction. A total of 490 and 606 college students were collected in Yongzhou city and Changsha city, Hunan province, and were assessed by Internet Addiction Diagnostic Questionnaire (DQ), Internet Addiction Test, and Internet behaviour questionnaire. The addicted group begin to use the internet significantly earlier than the non-addicted group. The addicted group spent significantly more time online than the non-addicted group. Whereas the addicted group spent an average of 23.73 hours per week online, the non-addicted group spent 7.57 hours online. The addicted group used predominately two-way communication functions such as chat rooms, role-playing games or email. The addicted group spent more time searching cybersexual pages. The addicted group experienced higher level of internet anxiety, and internet gratification, and made more negative evaluations about the internet than the non-addicted group. The number of hours spent online and the internet content preference are predictors for determining Internet addiction.

**The experience of persons diagnosed with schizophrenia of their first admission to a South African psychiatric hospital ward for acute psychosis**

**Yumna Zubi** University of Witwatersrand, South Africa

Schizophrenia is said to be one of the most critical and severe mental illnesses affecting one percent of the population globally (Torrey, 2001). First time admission to a psychiatric hospital has been reported to be extremely traumatic and has not been adequately researched, more so in the South African context. Thus, this study explored the experience of persons diagnosed with schizophrenia of their first admission to a South African psychiatric hospital ward for acute psychosis. Semi-structured individual interviews with seven participants diagnosed with schizophrenia were conducted. These were analyzed using thematic content analysis. From the analysis it was evident that each participant had a different experience of their first hospitalization. While some had more positive experiences, the majority of the participants had frightening, distressing, emotionally painful or traumatic experiences during their first hospitalization. The first hospital admission was also described as having huge implications for the person with the diagnosis of schizophrenia as it makes them feel isolated and stigmatized which further hinders them from recovering
from symptoms and reintegrating into society. This study therefore draws attention to further research projects that may illuminate areas of intervention in the first admission process to psychiatric wards in South Africa.

Session Type: Posters

Psychopathology masking abnormal personality traits, dilemmas to success: A psychotherapy case study
Japneet Ahluwalia; Kasturba Hospital, Manipal, India; Shweta Rai; Eun Yeon
A 20 year old single female with predominant personality traits of emotional instability, low frustration tolerance, impulsivity, dramatic emotionality and anxious traits, with a history of multiple episodes of sexual abuse, presented in September 2010 with complaints of feeling increasingly anxious in the presence of strangers, excessive vigilance and scanning of the environment, autonomic arousal and panic attacks, a vague sense of apprehension and restlessness, occasional use of alcohol and tobacco, with one attempt of intentional self-harm in the past year. She also reported feeling sad with occasional crying spells for about a year. The symptoms left her experiencing a fluctuating self image, anxious cognitions, mood swings, decrease in self-worth, thereby affecting her ability to cope with educational, occupational and interpersonal demands of life. She was diagnosed with Anxiety NOS and Mixed Personality Disorder (Cluster ‘B’: Emotionally Unstable and Histrionic). Psychotherapy targeted the anxiety symptoms, but eventually these were found to be over dramatised, attention-seeking and a self-pity attempt. Considering this, the childhood dynamics of the patient, and the nature of the complaints, Cognitive Analytical Therapy was conducted. A total of 20 sessions were carried out followed by a follow-up after 4 months. The patient has benefited in all her presenting complaints as she reported a significant decrease in her anxiety and depressive features. She is able to plan her life ahead and is amenable for the further intervention plan for her maladaptive personality traits.

Effects of a school-based depression prevention programme for Japanese adolescents
Ogata Akiko Hiroshima University, Japan; Hiroshi Sato; Shin-ichi Ishikawa; Yasuko Togasaki; Shoji Sato; Yoko Sato
Adolescence is probably the optimal period in which universal prevention programmes to treat depression can be implemented. The present study evaluates the short- and long-term effects of a school-based depression prevention programme for Japanese adolescents. Participants were 176 students from the seventh to ninth grade. The eight-session cognitive-behavioural programme comprised social-skill training, cognitive restructuring, and problem-solving skills training. Students completed Children’s Depression Inventory (CDI; Kovacs, 1983), Social Skills Scale (Fujieda & Aikawa, 2001), and Children’s Cognitive Error Scale (Ishikawa & Sakano, 1993) before and after intervention. The CDI scores of 578 students from the seventh to ninth grades were used to compare depression symptoms with those of the intervention group. The result showed that depression in the intervention group decreased significantly from the pre- to post-intervention stage. Moreover, compared to the normative group, those in the intervention group showed fewer depression symptoms at post-intervention, although this finding was not statistically significant. Cognitive error and social skills improved significantly from the pre- to post-intervention stage. Improvement of social skills and cognitive error had an effect of reducing [A1] depression. Furthermore, as maintenance procedure, 24 students of the seventh grade, from the intervention group, participated in four booster sessions in each of the two years following intervention [A2] . Compared with the normative group, those in the intervention group showed significantly fewer depression symptoms one year after intervention. Our study partially validates the prevention effectiveness of universal prevention programmes for depression.

Prevalence and extent of internalising and externalising disorders among elementary school boys
Mahnaz Aliakbari Dehkhordi Payame Noor University, Islamic Republic of Iran; Asad Sadeghkhani; Aliasghar Jooybari
This study explored the prevalence and extent of internalising and externalising disorders among elementary school boys in Ilam city. This study used a descriptive and cross-sectional design. The statistical population consisted of male students educated in elementary schools within Ilam city, during the educational year 2010-2011. The sample consisted of 342 students who were selected by random categorical sampling methods among four schools. The Child Behaviour Checklist (parents reporting form) was used as a selector tool. Among the total of 342 students, 5/6% had internalising disorders and 5/6% externalising disorders. The prevalence of internalising and externalising disorders at boundary level were 12/3% and 9/6% respectively. The most epidemic internalising disorders were stress (6/7%) and physical disorders (6/7%). The most epidemic externalising disorders were Conduct Disorder (5/6%). In sum, the findings show that internalising and externalising disorders in Ilam city as compared with available research have a middle prevalence. However, the extent of internalising and externalising disorders at boundary level have a high prevalence. These conclusions show that the prevention or treatment of internalising and externalising disorders in elementary schools requires medical services and consultation.

Parenting practices of mothers of children with oppositional defiant disorder and mothers with normal children
Mahnaz Aliakbari Dehkhordi Payame Noor University, Islamic Republic of Iran; Asad Sadeghkhani; Aliasghar Jooybari
This current research intends to compare the parenting practices of mothers with children with oppositional defiant disorders and mothers with normal children. The current study is comparative post – incidence research in which about 60 mothers of children with oppositional defiant disorders and mothers with normal children were chosen using random categorising and sampling in Ilam city. The child behaviour list (reporting form for the parents and the teacher) was used as the selector tool. A questionnaire of parenting practices (Diana Bam Rend) for the survey of mothers’ parenting methods was used. The results of this research showed that there is a significant difference (p<.05) between the methods of parenting of mothers with children with oppositional defiant disorders and mothers of normal children in terms of powerful, autocratic and satisfying educational patterns. The methods that parents use to parent their children play an important role in providing for the mental health of their children and it is under an accurate relationship that we can recognise the needs of our children and try to supply and meet their needs. So, we should inform parents about methods of parenting and their effects on children.

Investigating the effect of behavioural - motor therapy on decreasing ADHD symptoms in children
Ali Akbar Arjmandnia University of Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran; Gholam Ali Afroz; Keivan Kaka Baraei
This research is a 2-group experimental study with pre- and post-test, to investigate the influence of Behavioural - Motor Therapy on decreasing the symptoms of Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder. The sample group consists of 18 male children (8 in experimental group & 10 in control group) between the ages of 6 to 11, who had been diagnosed with ADHD. They were chosen by available sampling and placed randomly in the research groups. The Long form of Conners’ Parent Rating Scale-Revised was administered before and after the treatment. The experimental group participated in 16 sessions (16 hours) of the therapy, twice a week, supervised by a trainer. To answer the research questions, data were analysed by Mann-Whitney U-test, paired and independent sample t-test and ANCOVA statistical methods. Results show that core symptoms of attention-deficit and hyperactivity-impulsivity were decreased significantly as a result of motor-behaviour therapy. Also, there was a significant decrease in comorbid symptoms. Symptoms of attention-deficit and hyperactivity-impulsivity were affected in the same way as motor-behaviour with no significant difference. According to the results, the use of Behavioural - Motor Therapy would be beneficial for decreasing symptoms of ADHD. Further research is required to assess academic performance and to compare other treatments with Behavioural - Motor Therapy to aid in the expansion of these results.

Prevalence of domestic violence and differential profile in addicted patients
Alfonso Arteaga Universidad Publica de Navarra, Spain; Javier Fernandez-Montalvo; Jose J. Lopez-Goni Universidad Publica de Navarra, Spain
The main objectives of this study were to determine the prevalence rate of intimate partner aggressors among users of a drug addiction treatment programme, and to establish the differential profile between addicted patients with and without associated gender violence. A sample of 125 addicted patients (95 male and 30 female) in the Proyecto Hombre addiction treatment programme in Pamplona, Spain, was assessed. Information about socio-demographic variables, presence of intimate partner violence (assessed by the Conflict Tactics
Scale and Inventory of Distorted Thoughts about Woman and Violence), socio-demographic and addiction related variables (EuroAsi), psychopathological symptoms (SCL-90-R) and personality variables (STAXI-2, BIS-10 and Inadaptation Scale) was collected at participants’ entry to the therapeutic programme. The prevalence rate of gender violence was 33.6% (94.9% of them with psychological violence, 84.6% physical violence, 43.6% sexual aggression, and 71.8% had caused injuries to their partner). Violent addicted patients showed higher severity than nonviolent patients in psychopathological (depression, anxiety, hostility) and personality (sate-anger, motor impulsivity) variables. The results of this study showed a high prevalence rate of intimate partner violence among addicted patients, as well as a significantly higher score on psychopathological and personality variables in patients with domestic violence. These findings indicate the need to assess the presence of gender violence problems in addicted patients, and to study the effectiveness of treatment programmes for drug addicted patients who present this kind of violent behaviours.

Does stress management intervention affect depression, anxiety, stress, obsessive and compulsive symptoms in patients with psychosomatic dizziness?
Neda Asemi University of Isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran; Kourosh Namdari; Ahmad Chitsaz

We hypothesise that stress management intervention would be an effective treatment for symptoms of depression, anxiety, stress and obsessive-compulsive symptoms in patients with psychosomatic dizziness. 30 patients with psychosomatic dizziness were randomly selected from those who were referred to neurology clinics in Isfahan city. They were randomly assigned into two groups: an experimental and a control group. Each group consisted of 15 patients. Ten sessions of stress management intervention were performed for the experimental group; the control group received no treatment. Instruments DASS-42 scale and obsessive-compulsive subscale of SCL-90-R were performed on both groups before and after treatment. The data were analysed by ANCOVA. Statistical analysis revealed a significant difference in the scores of depression, stress, anxiety, and obsessive-compulsive symptoms between two groups after intervention. Findings of this study suggest that stress management intervention can significantly, and effectively, decrease psychological symptoms in patients with psychosomatic dizziness.

Correlation between attitude to mortality and psychological symptoms in students of Isfahan University
Neda Asemi University of Isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran; Kourosh Namdari

This study was aimed to study the correlation between attitude to mortality with psychological symptoms in students of Isfahan university of 1388 students. 100 students were selected by a simple sampling method. Short form of SCL-90-R questioner (25 items) and Jean Louise mortality questionnaire were completed by students. The data were analysed by SPSS-16 in descriptive and inferential parts. The results, using Pearson correlation coefficient revealed that attitude to mortality has a significant correlation with all of the sub-scale of SCL-90-R except paranoia and somatisation. Also, the result of stepwise regression analysis showed that Interpersonal sensitivity and depression are the best predictor for attitude to mortality. Findings of this study revealed that mental health and the absence of psychological symptoms are related with attitude to mortality in people. Also psychological symptoms are less in people who have a logical attitude to mortality than in others.

The effectiveness of spiritual group therapy on the treatment of depression and anxiety in people with love trauma syndrome
Sara Bagheri Research and Science University, Islamic Republic of Iran; Ghasem Naziri Research and Science University, Islamic Republic of Iran; Jafar Bolhari

Love trauma syndrome is a collection of symptoms that appear after a broken relationship. The sample consisted of 20 university students referred to the investigator, because of a love relationship failure. The subjects were randomly assigned to two groups: experimental (n=10) and a control (n=10). All subjects were asked to complete the LTI , BDI, BAI as pre- and post test. The subjects in the experimental group underwent 10 spiritual group therapy sessions. Data analysis showed that there were significant reductions in depression (p<002) for the members of experimental group, while there was no significant difference between two groups’ anxiety scores (p>07). The results suggest that spiritual group interventions such as prayer, resigning to the will of God, and forgiveness have significant positive therapeutic effects on the treatment of depression in people with love trauma syndrome.

Psychosocial factors in the lives of mothers of children with an autistic spectrum disorder
Claudia Baxter Midrand Graduate Institute, South Africa; Lynn Hendricks

Mothers of children with a diagnosis on the autistic spectrum, are under a large amount of strain and the pressures of daily life sometimes prove unbearable. Social support systems have been shown to relieve some of the burden of stress that mothers perceive, which in turn may influence the coping mechanisms enlisted by these mothers. The purpose of this study was to explore the stressors, systems of social support, coping mechanisms and needs of mothers of children diagnosed with an autistic spectrum disorder. In depth qualitative investigations into the needs of mothers of children with autistic spectrum disorders are limited within the South African context. This study reports the findings of individual interviews with eight mothers. Findings show that the main causes of stress for mothers were financial, familial, leisure-time, social-life, medical, educational, grieving of parents, behavioural, and world-view stressors. In terms of social support systems, most mothers viewed their significant others and friends as unsupportive, with the parents of the mothers playing a more supportive role. Additionally, the results of this study showed the unique ways this sample adopted emotion-focused and problem-focused coping strategies. Mothers reported challenges in the provision of financial assistance from the government and educational facilities for them to receive parental guidance.

Evidence of improved quality of life and communication ability with Autism in a long-term intervention programme
Silvia Blatter Uni Innsbruck, Psychology, Austria; Barbara Juen; Harold Bliem

The purpose of this study is to analyse the efficiency of an intervention programme for autistic people which is characterised by a structured and increasingly complex communicative behaviours to better understanding between caregiver and client. Assessment of improvement was done by a detailed observation tool. Four years ago the institution for people with intellectual impairment started up special interventions for autistic people. One of the main-interventions was to enable autistic people to use and understand a simple way of visual communication, with the aim of a steady increase in communication complexity. The intervention was based on the hypothesis that a gain in specific communicative features of the interaction between autistic persons and caregivers, results in an increase in the quality of life of the autistic people. Quality of life was defined by an increase in positive, and a decrease in negative aspects of behaviour. The daily caregivers assessed different aspects of behaviour for each client and scored them several times a day over the whole period of four years. The results show an increase in the scores on aspects of the quality of life of autistic people, derived from studies of Schalock (2002) and Saldana et al. (2009). The autistic persons, as well as the caregivers, could improve their specific communication skills. In most cases there was also a significant decline in negative factors of behaviour, e.g. compulsive behaviour.

Internet sex addiction: The role of sexual arousal, subjective craving and internetsex preferences
Matthias Brand University Duisburg-Essen, Germany; Christian Laier; Frank Schulte

It is still under debate whether the anticipation of sexual arousal and gratification motivates individuals to excessively consume pornography on the Internet or whether they aim at compensating limited sexual activities in social reality (Young, 2008). Here, we investigated potential predictors of excessive consumption of Internet pornography in 176 heterosexual males (mean age 24.37, SD = 5.15 years). A 12 - item version of the Internet Addiction Test (IAT; Young, 1998) modified for Internetsex (IATsex; Brand et al., 2011), as well as questionnaire assessing craving, Internetsex preferences, sociosexual activities, and personality were administered. Additionally, 100 pornographic pictures were rated by all participants with respect to how much these pictures trigger sexual arousal, emotionality and overall attractiveness (all scales’ reliability Alpha > .8). While rating the sexual arousal, the viewing times were recorded. The mean IATsex score was 18.73 (SD = 6.21). In a hierarchical regression analysis, the sexual arousal while watching pornographic pictures in combination with the viewing times (R2= .096, p=.001), the current need to masturbate after watching the pictures (changes in R2=.05, p=.002), and the range of preferred sexual practices when consuming Internet pornography

Clinical
An experience of clinical supervision in the person-centered approach
Fernanda Bruck Faculdade Nobre, Brazil; Rosenei Moura; Jamie Dias; Angelide Costa; Gabrielle Batista; Nadilasara Marques; Olivia Correa

The supervised training in clinical psychology at the Faculty Noble - Feira de Santana - Brazil, during the second half of 2011, consisted of five students of the eighth semester of psychology and one student of the 10th semester of psychology. The stage consisted of various activities such as role-play, videos developed by Carl Rogers’ calls, reading and text production, awareness and supervision of clinical cases. Based on Person-Centered Approach of Carl R. Rogers, concepts such as empathic understanding, unconditional positive acceptance and consistency needed in a helping relationship, were worked out in theoretical terms but also in the experiential group supervision. As these concepts were better understood, so experiential, for each trainee in the group and the relationships between them, there was a significant learning effect, giving support to the theory of Person-Centered Approach. The theory was presented and meaningful to the trainees when they could experience it and not only understand it rationally. While trainees, therapists deepening their reflections to their customers in the therapeutic setting occurred concomitantly with changes in their self-concepts, a greater understanding of the human being and development of a more sensitive listening capacity, were generated and nourished in group supervision. The Person-Centered Approach of Carl Rogers makes sense, as to the applicability in clinical psychology intern, when it is experienced in the subjectivity of the trainee.

Psychological effects on male victims of domestic violence by female partners
Paul Campbell Paul Campbell Psychology, Australia; John MacDonald; Andrew Day; Jeanna Sutton

While there is little dispute that male victims of domestic violence exist, there is disagreement about the number of victims, the severity of the abuse, and extent to which specialist services are required, or how those services screen for male victims of domestic violence. This review examines the evidence relating to the prevalence of male victimisation, the attitudes of clinicians, and service providers, towards domestic violence, and discusses the effects of domestic violence on male victims, before raising some possibilities for service provision in this area. The conclusion of the review is that additional services may be required to meet the needs of the small, but largely unrecognised, group of men who most appropriately can be regarded as victims of violence.

A national survey on the professional backgrounds of the practitioners of psycho-counselling and psychotherapy in China
Yu Ping Cao Mental Health Institute, China; Ya Lin Zhang

To explore the professional backgrounds of the practitioners of psycho-counselling and psychotherapy in China, multi-stage sampling by regions and cities combined with cross-control quota by disciplines were used, and face-to-face interviews were conducted. According to the administrative divisions by Chinese government, the whole of China was divided into 6 regions. In each region, the sampling cities were divided into 3 city-levels such as A for the developed, B for the medium developed and C for the underdeveloped, based on the developmental level of psycho-counselling and psychotherapy. A quota sample of 200 practitioners was selected from each region. Because of uneven development by the region, sampling number of the practitioners was based on city-level. Each discipline covered one third of sampling both in each region and each city-level. A total of 1232 practitioners were face-to-face interviewed. Of them, only 49.6% of the practitioners had a professional background in psychology. In non-psychologists, 61.7% of them learned psychological knowledge from a training class, 22.2% learned from a conference, 39.6% from a refresher course, 27.7% from a supervisor, 19.6% from web-based training, and 51.4% learned by themselves. It can be seen less than half of the practitioners of psycho-counselling and psychotherapy in China have a background in psychology, and more than half of them learned by themselves. It is suggested that the practitioners of psycho-counselling and psychotherapy in China need more normalised guidelines and training.

Assessment of an adolescent living with intellectual disability and Prader-Willi syndrome
Charlotte Capri Lentegeur Psychiatric Hospital, South Africa

This study underscores the importance of in-depth assessment when attempting to better understand those who live with intellectual disability (ID). The study reports on the assessment of a 15 year old girl from a low-income community in the greater Cape Town area living with ID, Prader-Willi Syndrome (PWS), and past sexual abuse. Severe behaviour problems and life threatening obesity prompted a crisis admission to a psychiatric facility.

Language capabilities, little performance anxiety on neuropsychological tasks, acute personal sensitivity during projective testing, and a need for external structuring. These are in keeping with the described PWS behavioural phenotype, and encouraged further diagnostic considerations. By collecting quantitative and qualitative assessment data, the study illustrates how a systemic approach to assessment can facilitate diagnostic and treatment recommendations. In doing so, it contributes to knowledge of assessment and therapeutic work with children and families living with ID and PWS in lower-income communities.

Professionals’ perceptions on the role of support among individuals diagnosed with anorexia nervosa
Yihan Chen University of Witwatersrand, South Africa; Leonie Human

Anorexia Nervosa has shown to be the most dangerous disorder amongst the eating disorders because of its highest mortality and suicide rates (Arcelus, Mitchell, Wales, & Nielsen, 2011). Professionals websites have begun to emerge over the Internet in recent years. Such websites may motivate or enable the continuation of disordered eating behaviour. Individuals diagnosed with Anorexia Nervosa are often attracted to these websites because they tend to isolate themselves and they lack support systems in the real world. Given that medical professionals are the primary support persons in the treatment process, this research explored medical professionals’ perceptions on the role of support among individuals diagnosed with Anorexia Nervosa. A convenience sample consisting of four psychologists and one professional nurse were interviewed using semi-structured interviews. Thematic content analysis was used to analyse the results. From the results it was evident that Pro-anorexia websites have a dual role to play. This is discussed with reference to dealing with individuals diagnosed with Anorexia Nervosa in professional practice.

College athletes’ competitive stress coping processes
Lizhong Chi Beijing Sport University, China; Wenwen He

The Scenario Test of College Athletes’ Competitive Stress Coping Processes was used to explore the cognitive appraisals, coping strategies, coping effect and their relations on college athletes, when they faced the three specific stressors. The results revealed a notable difference between male and female in individual-item athletes, while the collective-item athletes showed differences in sex and skill level. Additionally, there were notable interactions among sex and skill level for collective-item athletes. The stepwise discriminant analysis method was also used in the study, to predict the coping strategies by using stressor’s and cognitive appraisal’s observational variables, and to anticipate the coping effect by using the variables of stressor, cognitive appraisal and coping strategies. Finally, the whole coping process of college athletes was examined with SEM method.

Parental stress in families with children with cognitive disabilities: Links with sibling relationships
Blanka Colneric Faculty of Arts, Slovenia; Maja Zupančič; Mojca Petric Faculty of Arts, Slovenia

Research suggests that families with children who have cognitive disabilities (CD) experience extended child care problems, related to higher levels of parental stress, compared to families with normative
children, or those with a chronically ill child. However, the quality of sibling relationships in families with a child with CD was not found to be significantly lower. The present study investigated the links between sibling relationships in families with a child with CD and parental stress. Parents of 95 children with CD (Mage=7 years; CD of different etiology and level) having an older normative sibling (Mage gap=3.4 years) reported on their parental stress separately, employing the measures of general (Abidin, 1995) and specific parental stress related to child disability (Friedrich et al., 1983). Both parents also provided views on the quality of their children’s sibling relationships, using the PEPC-SRQ (Kramer, 2001). Parent-perceived warmth, agonism and rivalry/competition in sibling relationships were considered. The child’s level of CD was predictive of general and specific parental stress in both parents. Parental defensive scores (a component of general parental stress) were also linked to specific parental stress. Controlling for the same rater-bias, ratings of sibling relationship dimensions were associated with parental stress; the perceived warmth between siblings was associated with lower levels of parental stress. Except for place of residence, demographic characteristics of the family were not significantly related to parental stress. The parents living in cities reported on higher levels of specific stress than those residing in towns or rural areas.

What makes a preventive stress management work?
Ana Carolina Conceicao BRB, Brazil; Samia Abreu BRB, Brazil

Stress associated with genetic factors and health risk behaviours may trigger physical and mental illness. In a Brazilian private health care facility, called “Saúde BRB”, more than half of its workers are vulnerable to diseases due to stress, according to a survey of their health profiles. As a preventive and health promotion, the institution implemented a preventive stress management programme for its employees. The programme’s goal was to reduce the symptoms of stress and to identify the mediators of behavioural change involved in the expansion of both physical and mental health. It offered psycho-educational intervention, with eight sessions, lasting 1 hour and 30 minutes weekly. At the end of each session, the facilitators completed a Process Evaluation Form (PAF), assessing organisational context variables, participants’ progress and limitations. 18 employees completed the intervention and, from a PAF content analysis, the following mediators were found: (a) the importance of integration of the group, (b) shared experiences, (c) cognitive restructuring of maladaptive beliefs and (d) social skills development. The results indicated changes in physical symptoms, self-care practices, beginning physical activity and leisure, emotional control, decreasing impulsiveness and increasing tolerance, and positive feelings about the company. The programme presented satisfactory results, however ergonomic and occupational changes would greatly assist in the prevention of stress.

The use of evidence based practice amongst therapists with patients who have post-traumatic stress disorder

Michelle Cordero-Soto Carlos Albizu University, Puerto Rico

This exploratory study consisted of a qualitative design, known as Grounded Theory. The purpose of this study was to investigate if a group (n=10) of psychologists, (both Psy.D. and Ph.D.) with current clinical practice, use evidence based practice when treating patients with Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). Since 2006, APA’s Task Force on Evidence Based Practice (EBP), has made an effort to disseminate and implement the use of clinical practice, that has been demonstrated to fully benefit the patient’s psychotherapy process (with a size effect of over.80). Research shows that there are a number of therapists, in the USA, who reject EBP. Until now, there are few studies in Puerto Rico that demonstrate if these patterns of rejection are the same amongst Puerto Rican psychologists. This study explored the attitudes, knowledge and use of EBP among these psychologists. The sample, which was obtained by availability, showed few psychologists had a clear definition of EBP and a majority of psychologists who were resistant and reluctant to use EBP when treating PTSD.

Comparing coping strategies among Puerto Rican adults
Melody Coste Carlos Albizu University, Puerto Rico; Tamara Martínez Carlos Albizu University, Puerto Rico; Angela Crespo; Michelle Cordero; Melany Ruiz; Sean Sayers

Over the years it has been documented that the concerns and priorities of each individual change throughout the years. Scientific literature indicates that people who are in middle and late adulthood have more coping strategies than those in young adulthood (Márquez et al., 2006). On the other hand, older people tend to adapt major strategies of appreciation at the time of dealing with any situation (Clemens, Florence, & Stefan, 2009). The objective of this research is to evaluate how each developmental stage of our lives influences the appropriate use of coping strategies in different life-event situations as well as a person’s self-esteem. A secondary data analysis will be performed using a pre-experimental design of group comparisons. Eighty-five Puerto Rican adults between the ages of 21 and 78 years were administered a 10 item Coping Strategy Scale (CSS) validated for the Puerto Rican population. Analysis of variance will be performed using the IBM SPSS Statistical Package, version 19.0. Participant’s scores on the CSS will be compared by gender, age groups, civil status, highest level of education, and religious denomination. Results from this study will permit us to have a better view on how Puerto Rican adults manage particular situations in their daily lives and what factors influence particular coping skills.

A study of the integrated cognitive model of depressive symptoms among Chinese adolescents
Lixia Cui Capital Normal University, China; None

The objective of the present study was to test the validity of the integrated cognitive model (ICM) of depression proposed by Kwon and Oei (1994) with a Chinese-adolescent sample. The model was developed for Western Europeans such as Americans and Australians and the validity of this model has not been tested on Chinese adolescents. With the two-wave panel data we hypothesized that the interaction between dysfunctional attitudes and adolescents’ negative life events experienced measured at Time 1 would predicts the frequency of automatic thoughts between Time 2, which in turn would predict the severity of depressive symptoms at Time 1. Participants were 329 Chinese junior high school students from three middle schools in Beijing. As a contrast we also tested three competing models also including the linear mediation model, the alternative etiologies model, and the symptom model. All participants completed the Adolescent Life Events Questionnaire, Dysfunctional Attitudes Scale, Automatic Thoughts Questionnaire and Center for Epidemiological Studies Depression Scale twice - 5 months apart. Path analysis was used to test all the models. The results of the path analysis indicated that the ICM model only fits the Chinese adolescent data. At the developing or increasing phase of adolescents’ depressive symptoms dysfunctional attitudes can be a common cognitive moderator of depression, whereas automatic thoughts can be specific cognitive mediators of depression.

Psychotherapists’ creativity and openness to experience: quantitative and qualitative analysis
Ervins Cikurs University of Latvia, Latvia; Sandra Sebe

The aim of this study is to quantitatively examine the relationship between measures of the psychotherapist’s personality and expressions of creativity, as well as to qualitatively explore the meanings which psychotherapists attribute to creativity and personality aspects within the psychotherapeutic process. This quantitative and qualitative analysis will be provided in regard to information from 30 professionally practicing psychotherapists in Latvia. They have completed a measure of creative expression, the Test for Creative Thinking – Draw- ing Production (TCT-DP, Urban & Jellen, 1995) the personality measure Big Five Inventory (BFI, John & Srivastava, 1999), and have responded to open-ended interview questions regarding the meaning and use of creativity and personality aspects within their professional work as psychotherapists. Quantitative analysis shows that the psychotherapists’ mean scores on creativity and Openness to Experience are higher than for a control group matched for gender, age and level of education. Psychotherapists with higher creativity scores indicated greater Openness to Experience. This presentation also will include results from the thematic content analysis of the predominant meanings and practical usefulness which psychotherapists attribute to both creativity and openness to experience within the psychotherapeutic process.

The relationship between fear of positive evaluation and social anxiety: Beyond fear of negative evaluation
Iran Davoudi Shahid Chamran University, Islamic Republic of Iran; Fateme Veisy

Cognitive theories propose that fear of negative evaluation (FNE) is the core feature of social anxiety disorder. Recently, it is discussed that fear of positive evaluation (FPE) is also a cognitive component of social anxiety. The aim of the present
study was to investigate the relationship between fear of positive evaluation and social anxiety, with control of FNE. The participants included 176 Chamran University Students (88 males, 88 females) who were selected through random multi-stage sampling. The instruments used in this study were: The Social Anxiety Scale and the Fear of Positive Evaluation Scale. The findings showed that FPE was positively associated with Social Anxiety, and its component- Social Self Concept, but not with Anxiety Symptoms (AS) and FNE. Three hierarchical regressions indicated that FPE accounted for significant variance in Social Anxiety and Social Self Concept beyond that already accounted for by FNE. The FPN couldn’t explain significant variance of anxiety symptoms after control of FNE. An explorative factor analysis provided additional support for the distinction between FPE and FNE. All of two scale items loaded on separate factors. It appears that FPE and FNE have distinct roles in social anxiety, and are probably associated with different types of anxiety symptoms. The theoretical and therapeutic implications of the findings for social anxiety are discussed.

Narrative drawing in exploring children’s attachment bonds in emotional connectedness Channelle De Beer UNISA, South Africa; Khmoetsile Modutla In this study children were provided with a unique opportunity to make their voices heard through narrative drawing. The research paradigm that formed the foundation of this study, narrative drawing, was found to be a valuable tool in inquiring into children’s thoughts, based on Cacioppo and Petty’s (1981) Thought, based on the Boston University Program. The instrument was Psychological SCL_90_R scale. Data was analysed by Multivariate Covariance analysis. Mean scores of somatization, in the post test (P<003) and follow up, was significantly lower in the experimental group than in the control group (P<003). The results showed the emotional regulation effects on the reduction of somatization of epileptic girls.

The efficacy of emotional regulation on the somatisation of epileptic girls (14-18) in Isfahan Leila Esmaeili; Dhorasoon(Isfahan)Branch,I.A.U, Iran, Islamic Republic of; Morteza Mirzaei; Aghaei Afsar; Fereshteh Afsar; Mozhde Loeipour The aim of this research was to assess the efficacy of emotional regulation on the somatization of epileptic girls (14-18) in Isfahan. In order to administer this study, 30 epileptic adolescence girls were selected from the population of epileptic adolescence girls, via the random cluster sampling method. The design of the study was comparative experimental and control group in pre-test, post-test and after 3 month follow-up. The intervention was emotional regulation training, based on the Boston University Program. The instrument was Psychological SCL_90_R questionnaire. The design of the study was a comparative experimental and control group in pre-test, post-test and 3 month follow-up. The intervention was emotional regulation training, based on the Boston University Program. The instrument was Psychological SCL_90_R scale. Data was analysed by Multivariate Covariance analysis. Mean scores of somatization, in the post test (P<003) and follow up, was significantly lower in the experimental group than in the control group (P<003). The results showed the emotional regulation effects on the reduction of somatization of epileptic girls.

The efficacy of mood induction on the psychological well-being in daughters of veterans with PTSD Maryam Esmaeili University of Isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran; Mehrdad Kalantar; Leila Esmaeili University of Isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran; Saeideh Mahdavi; Zahra Esmaeili Children of war veterans with PTSD have higher rate of emotional disorders. The aim of this research was to determine the efficacy of mood induction methods on the psychological well-being of the daughters of veterans with PTSD. The subjects were high school female students in Isfahan City who were assigned to two groups randomly (each group consisted of 15 adolescents). The experimental group was subjected to 8 sessions of mood inductions. We performed pre-test, post-test and follow-ups for both the experimental and the control groups, using the psychological well-being questionnaire of Borumand, Molavi and Ryft’s demographic information questionnaires. Manova analysis showed that there were significant differences between experimental and control groups: mood induction effects were found in the psychological well-being in daughters of veterans with PTSD (P=0.004).

The efficacy of emotional regulation on the somatisation of epileptic girls (14-18) in Isfahan Leila Esmaeili Dhorasoon(Isfahan)Branch,I.A.U, Iran, Islamic Republic of; Morteza Mirzaei; Mozhde Loeipour; Aghaei Afsar; Fereshteh Afsar The aim of this research was to assess the efficacy of emotional regulation on the somatization of epileptic girls (14-18) in Isfahan. In order to administer this study, 30 epileptic adolescence girls were selected from the ages of 14-18 years from the population of epileptic girls in Isfahan city via random cluster sampling method, and assigned randomly to experimental and control groups (each group had 15 people). The design of the study was comparative experimental and control group in pre-test, post-test and after 3 month follow-up. The intervention was emotional regulation training. Training was based on Boston University Program. The instrument was SCL-90-R questionnaire. Data was analyzed by Multivariate Covariance analysis of variance. Mean scores of somatization (P
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A comparison of interpersonal sensitivity and anxiety of dermatitis out-patients and normal group
Maryam Esmaeili University of Isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran

Psychological factors have an important effect on the skin. Skin is a system with primary tasks in tactile response and direct reaction to emotional stimulants. Statistical population of this research was all dermatitis out-patients in 2011. Experimental group was 111 dermatitis out-patients which were from 18 to 50 years old, selected randomly. The control group was 93 healthy people in the same age group, also randomly selected. SCL-90-R was used in interpersonal sensitivity and anxiety item, and demographic questionnaire was administered to all subjects. The results of this study showed that the mean scores of interpersonal sensitivity and economical status of patients (13/69) was significantly more than the mean scores of the control group (11) (p<.003). The results of this study, didn’t show a significant difference between anxiety and educational level of experimental and control groups. The results of this study were similar to previous research on the relationship between stress and dermatitis. Findings of this study can show dermatologists that they should mention psychological factors to make a complete diagnosis.

Psychologists’ perceptions of the ICD-10 and DSM-IV: World region and country income level as predictors of clinical utility
Spencer Evans University of Kansas, United States of America; Joao Correia; Geoffrey M. Reed; Michael Roberts University of Kansas, United States of America; Jared Keelley

Previous research suggests that individuals maintain ‘folk taxonomies’, in which common concepts (e.g., plants, animals) are mentally arranged into groups within a hierarchical classification scheme based on similarity. Recently, a novel card-sorting methodology has been used to investigate how psychologists, psychiatrists, and students conceptualise relationships among mental disorders. Using this approach, this study aims to elucidate how clinicians around the world organize mental disorders into folk taxonomies. Five hundred eighteen psychologists and psychiatrists were asked to sort 60 cards, each containing only a diagnostic category label (e.g., ‘schizophrenia’), into groups based on their clinical similarity. Next, participants were asked to complete two more sorts, in which they would either combine or divide the original groups, resulting in a hierarchical taxonomy with three levels. The data were aggregated in a frequency matrix showing (a) how many times two cards were paired together relative to the total possible, and (b) the resultant disorder cluster groups, with varying degrees of agreement. Substance-use, mood, and personality disorder clusters had the highest rates of agreement, whereas bodily, impulse control, and childhood disorders had the lowest. Lower rates of agreement were found for disorders characterised by mixed symptom profiles, prominent developmental considerations, or concurrent psychological and physiological symptoms. Internationally, psychologists and psychiatrists share a relatively consistent folk taxonomy of mental disorders, but with disagreement regarding the nosological placement of particular disorders. Revisions to classification systems should improve clinical utility through incorporating research on how clinicians conceptualise relationships among mental disorders.

Intolerance of uncertainty and excessive reassurance seeking in depression
Lyndsay Evraire University of Western Ontario, Canada; David Doozoo; Erin Lowe

To develop a comprehensive understanding of depression, it is important to examine the dynamic interaction between an individual with depression and his or her social environment. Excessive reassurance seeking (ERS), the stable tendency to excessively and persistently seek assurances from others, regardless of whether such assurance has already been provided, is an important interpersonal behaviour to examine within the context of depression. Given the unique role that ERS plays in the development of depressive symptoms and in the deterioration of interpersonal relationships, it is critical to gain a more comprehensive understanding of this behaviour. A dearth of research has examined the cognitive origins of ERS. Although excessive reassurance seeking (ERS) and intolerance of uncertainty (IU) are conceptually linked and have both been found to occur in depression and anxiety disorders, previous research has failed to examine the association between these two variables. In the current study, two hundred undergraduates completed self-report measures of depression, ERS, and IU. Subsequently, participants read an imagery prime specifying a negative ambiguous or non-ambiguous event and completed a self-report measure specifying how they would engage in ERS following the event described. Results indicated that IU and ERS were significantly and moderately positively correlated. Furthermore, IU predicted ERS above and beyond depression and partially mediated the relationship between ERS and depression. The results of this study suggest that IU is an important variable in the prediction of ERS and that further research is needed in order to clarify the relationship between these two constructs.

Violence in drug addiction: Differential profiles of addicted patients with and without violence problems
Javier Fernandez-Montalvo Universidad Publica de Navarra, Spain; Alfonso Arteaga; Jose J. Lopez Goni Universidad Publica de Navarra, Spain

This study explored the prevalence of violent behaviours in patients who are addicted to drugs. A sample of 252 addicted patients (203 male and 49 female) who sought outpatient treatment was assessed. Information on violent behaviours, socio-demographic factors, consumption factors (assessed by the EuropAsi), psychopathological factors (assessed by SCL-90-R) and personality variables (assessed by MCMI-II) was collected. Drug-addicted patients who were associated with violent behaviours were compared on all variables to patients who were not associated with violent behaviours. The rate of drug-addicted patients with violent behaviours in this sample was 39.68% (n=100). There were significant differences between the numbers of patients who did and did not demonstrate violence on some variables. Patients with violence problems were younger than those without violence problems and were more likely to report having been a victim of abuse. Moreover, they were significantly more likely to have experienced an overdose and showed a significantly higher score on several EuropAsi, SCL-90-R and MCMI-II variables. According to these results, patients with violence control problems present with both a more severe addiction and several comorbid problems. The implications of these results for further research and clinical practice are discussed.

Polycrime among Catalan adolescents: Relationship with affective and anxiety problems
Maria Forns University of Barcelona, Spain; Laia Soler; Claudia Paretillà; Teresa Kirchner
The experience of multiple victimisations has an impact on anxiety and affective problems and on the perception of positive qualities. The objectives of this study are twofold: (1) to provide descriptive data about affective and anxiety problems and self-perception of positive qualities among Spanish adolescents; and (2) to establish the relationship between these variables and the degree of victimisations experienced. By means of a consecutive case method, 835 Catalan adolescents (36.65% boys and 63.35% girls) aged between 13 and 18 years were recruited from several secondary compulsory schools of Barcelona (Spain). The number of victimisations was assessed with the Juvenile Victimisation Questionnaire (JVQ). Anxiety Problems and Affective Problems were assessed with the Youth Self Report (YSR) DSM-Oriented Scales, and the perception of positive qualities with the scale of Positive Qualities (YSR). The results showed a high level of affective and anxiety problems among Catalan adolescents in comparison with data from multitudinal studies. In boys and girls, positive and moderate correlations were observed between the occurrence of victimisation and both anxiety and affective problems. Only in boys, a negative low correlation between victimisation and Positive Qualities was also found. The main conclusion of the present study is that the higher the number of traumatic experiences the higher is the intensity of affective and anxiety problems and the lower is the perception of positive qualities in boys. These results may contribute to a better understanding of the impact of traumatic experiences in adolescents’ psychological well-being and may have clinical value.

An approach to the study of punishment in therapy: A case study
Maria Xesus Frojan-Parga Autónoma de Madrid, Spain; Elena Ruiz-Sancho; Rebeca Pardo-Cebrian; Nerea Galvan-Dominguez; Isabel Izquierdo-Alfaro
The aim of this study is to analyze how the therapist’s punitive utterances have an influence on those emissions of the client that are in opposition to the therapeutic goals. In order to do this, ten sessions of a clinical case have been coded. The client was an adult with couple issues and low mood. The psychologist is a behavioral therapist with more than 20 years of experience in the field. Clinical sessions were coded using the Observer XT software and categorized using two tools specifically designed for categorizing verbal behavior. The first one is focused on the client, and it is built to classify his/her verbal content according to the therapeutic goals. The second one is focused on the therapist’s utterances, in order to register punishing utterances in therapy. The result was that punishment is presented in a contingent way to the anti-therapeutic conditions model than a necessary conditions model. In turn, change through the therapeutic process. This work allows us to advance further the research on processes in therapy, therefore helping us to clarify the process of clinical change during therapy.

A study of the relation between the client’s utterances and the emission of motivational utterances by the therapist in clinical settings
Maria Xesus Frojan-Parga Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Spain; Ricardo DePascual-Verdu; Ana Calero-Elívira; Carlos Marchena-Giraldez
This study is undertaken in the broader context of a research program focusing on therapeutic change as a process. The program’s previous and current research spearheads the analysis of the learning processes that happen in clinical settings. In this particular study, we tried to find and clarify situations in which the therapist emits motivational utterances, in order to promote a relation between these and the client’s utterances. In order to do this, 92 sessions belonging to 19 cases treated by 9 different therapists with varying degrees of experience were coded using The Observer XT. The categorizing system was the SISC-INTER-CVT, developed and refined in previous studies conducted by the group. The results show a relation between the emission of anti-therapeutic utterances by the client and the emission of motivational utterances by the therapist.

Replication of an observational study of verbal behavior of the psychologist for the analysis of the therapeutic process
Maria Xesus Frojan-Parga Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Spain; Isabel Izquierdo-Alfaro; Nerea Galvan-Dominguez; Elena Ruiz-Sancho; Ivette Vargas-De la Cruz
Previous studies of the current research group allowed analysis of verbal behavior in therapeutic interventions. Given the interest in the results found in this study, we performed a replication of the study with a new sample and an improved categorization tool. For this purpose, we recorded 92 clinical sessions from 19 patients treated by 9 behavior therapists with varying degrees of experience. The clinical work was conducted with adults and psychological treatment was individual. The instruments used were the Observer XT software for encoding sessions and Therapists’ Verbal Behavior Categorization. When performing a cluster and discriminant analysis, the new data was found to replicate the results from previous studies by the research group. These results allow us to demonstrate that the therapist’s verbal behavior changes throughout the therapeutic process, and that these variations are not explained by the therapist, the client or the case; in fact, the data show the therapist’s verbal behavior to be related to the kind of activity being undertaken. Specifically, we have found four clinically relevant activities of the psychologist: Evaluating, explaining, treating and consolidating changes. We consider this kind of analysis of the therapist’s performance in sessions to be the key to a better understanding of therapy as a process.

Improving treatment adherence: A study of therapists’ instructions in clinical settings
Maria Xesus Frojan-Parga Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Spain; Ricardo DePascual-Verdu; Fran Linares-Carmona; Carlos Marchena-Giraldez; Ana Calero-Elívira
One of the definitions of treatment adherence has been related to the non-compliance of therapeutic prescriptions and this is related with a lower effectiveness of psychological treatments. The aim of the present study attempts to describe the therapist’s instructions during clinical intervention and to establish hypotheses about how the typologies of instructions influence treatment adherence. 20 fragments of video-taped sessions of clients attending counselling in a private psychological clinic in Madrid (Spain) were analysed. Using an observational methodology and a coding system, the clinical sessions were registered according to the instrumental categories previously defined. The Observer XT software was used for coding. We found some differences in the typologies of instructions used by the therapists depending on their clinical expertise and the activities they were carrying out in sessions. Results will be useful to establish hypotheses about the importance of the way the therapists emit instructions in order to improve therapeutic adherence and the treatment results. We need to confirm these preliminary results in future studies with a larger sample.

Coding system for the study of rules emitted by the therapist during the clinical process
Maria Xesus Frojan-Parga Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Spain; Fran Linares-Carmona; Rebeca Pardo-Cebrian; Ivette Vargas De la Cruz
We consider that the rules emitted during the therapeutic process have a fundamental role in the correspondence between what is said inside the session and what is done outside the session. However, there are few studies about the rules emitted by the therapist and a few processes research in this field. The aim of this study was to present a coding system for the rules emitted by the therapist along the therapeutic process. The sample consisted of 57 sessions proceeded of 18 therapeutic cases conducted by a behavioural therapist. The Observer XT software instrument was used to code, register and analyse these recordings. The definitive coding system for the study of rules emitted by the therapist is presented, with 7 categories and 3 sub-categories. Adequate levels of inter- and intra-rater reliability were obtained in both cases. The potential applications of this coding system to clinical and research areas are discussed as well as the future research that could be implemented.

Psychopathology and selfconcept in schizotypy modulated by schizophrenic symptoms
Ascension Fumero Universidad de La Laguna, Spain; Adelia De Miguel
The current schizophrenia research has led to the detection of vulnerability markers in people at risk for developing the disorder. This vulnerability called schizotypy can be identified in people who are clinically unaffected. This study seeks to establish whether schizotypy predicts the presence of psychopathological symptoms and affects self-concept. From a population of 495 students, a sample was selected, including the 20% higher and lower scores for the factors corresponding to positive symptoms (cognitive-perceptual), negative symptoms (interpersonal) and thought disorder (disorganized) characteristics of schizophrenia that were combined into 8 different groups. Moreover, the existence of psychopathological symptoms and the effect on self-concept in each group was evaluated. It was noted that schizotypy dimensions differentially affect both psychological characteristics. This effect appears to conform more to a sufficient conditions model than a necessary conditions model. We conclude that the choice of mixed groups sup-
ports the prediction of specific effects on self-concept or symptomatology.

**Assessing the cognitive basis of everyday risk-aversion in OCD: The multi-dimensional risk assessment scale**

*David Garratt-Reed, Curtin University, Australia; Robert Kane; Clare Rees; Lyndall Steed*

Obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) is characterized by poor treatment response and high rates of symptom relapse following therapy. These problems appear to be linked to the avoidance of everyday risks. This research aimed to create and validate a measure, the Multi-Dimensional Risk Assessment Scale (MDRAS), which can be used to enhance understanding of everyday risk-aversion in OCD and inform potential cognitive-behavioural strategies to target it. Threat perception largely determines risk-averse or risk-approach responses. The MDRAS assesses the related, although separate appraisals that form overall situational threat perceptions—the probability and cost of potential negative events, and the ability to cope with those events. MDRAS items were derived from the Everyday Risk Inventory – Australian Revision and from the Life Events Stress Scale. Items were unrelated to typical OCD concerns and elicit quantitative perceptions of probability, cost, and coping ability in hypothetical daily situations and potential future negative events. Principal components analyses and confirmatory factor analyses among 222 non-clinical individuals indicated that the MDRAS Probability, Cost, and Coping scales could be separated into Everyday and Future subscales, but could also be interpreted as unitary constructs. The internal consistency of the MDRAS scales was high and the convergent and discriminant validity of the MDRAS scales were demonstrated through the pattern of correlations with a measure of negative affect, a measure of obsessive beliefs, and a measure of perceived control. The MDRAS appears to be a psychometrically sound instrument with the potential to inform treatments in OCD.

**An experimental study of gratitude and optimism in Iranian adolescents**

*Amir Ghamarani, University of Isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran*

Gratitude can be conceptualised as a virtue or as an emotional state (Froh et al., 2008). This study investigated the effectiveness of gratitude intervention on adolescents’ optimism. Participants consist of 160 adolescents who were randomly assigned to either a gratitude, or control condition. Results indicated that gratitude intervention was associated with enhanced self-reported gratitude and optimism. Positive intervention, such as gratitude intervention, is suitable to use for adolescents in Iran.

**The relationship between perfectionism and anxiety: The mediating role of maladaptive cognitive schema**

*Fatima Ghanbari Jahromi, Science & Research Branch Azad University, Islamic Republic of Iran; Majid Barzegar; Ghasem Naziry*

The purpose of the present study is to determine the mediating role of maladaptive cognitive schema in the relation between socially prescribed perfectionism and anxiety, besides presenting a model of these relationships by path analysis. In order to collect data a nonclinical sample of 200 students was chosen by stratified random sampling (160 males and 40 females). Instruments used to achieve the objectives of the study were Hewitt and Flett Multidimensional Perfectionism Scale, depression anxiety stress scales, and Young schema Questionnaire - short form. In order to analyse data, given models of path analysis were examined. Results have shown that the initially hypothesised model had not enough fitness to be confirmed, even though revised models had a better fitness. The findings show that anxiety model did not definitely approve, after adding the path from abandonment schema to vulnerability to harm and illness schema, the revised model of anxiety showed improvement. Therefore vulnerability to harm and illness may play the role of mediator in relationship between socially prescribed perfectionism and anxiety. Perfectionism has been a difficult problem to treat and change, so exploring the mediating mechanisms that influenced the relationship between perfectionism and anxiety can be very important to provide information relevant to understanding effective components of treatments. (Department of Psychology, science and research branch, Islamic Azad University, Fars, Iran)

**Depressive symptoms in adolescents: A cross-sectional study among four major ethnic groups in Sarawak, Malaysia**

*Siti Raudzah Ghazali, University of Malaysia Sarawak, Malaysia*

The increasing prevalence of depressive symptoms among adolescents worldwide has been reported in many studies. The major objective of this study is to survey symptoms of depression in adolescents from different ethnic backgrounds in Sarawak, Malaysia. A sample of 162 adolescents aged 12 to 18 years old were randomly selected from different villages of which 43.8% were males. Of the sample, 23.5% were Malay, 28.4% were Chinese, 16.7% were Iban, and 31.5% were Bidayuh. In this study, the Center for Epidemiological Studies Depression Scale for Children (CES-DC-M) was translated and used to measure depressive symptoms. As recommended by Weissman, Orvaschell, and Padian (1980) to have a stronger discriminating score for clinical depression, the cutoff score of 21 was used to categorise the group who exhibited depressive symptoms. Results showed that the prevalence of depression was high. Eighty four adolescents (59.1%) exhibited depressive symptoms. Chi-square analysis has shown that both gender and ethnicity are not significantly associated with depressive symptoms among these adolescents. Implications of the findings and future research recommendations are discussed.

**A taxonomy of adjustment difficulties in Slovenian 3-year-olds: Dimensions, classes and associated risk-factors**

*David Gosar, UKC Ljubljana, Slovenia; Rok Holtnaner*

Based on extensive research, different empirical taxonomies of childhood psychopathology have been proposed. Using data from a Slovenian psychological screening instrument developed for detecting pre-schoolers at risk in their social, cognitive and emotional development, we aimed to confirm previously established dimensions and/or categories of childhood psychopathology such as externalising and internalising difficulties. Furthermore, we wanted to investigate the associated genetic and environmental risk-factors to establish the degree of overlap with data on previously established taxonomies. Using exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis on data from a group 22946 3-year-olds we identified nine dimensions of adjustment difficulties including internalising difficulties, externalising difficulties, ties and stereotypical behaviour, sleeping difficulties, eating difficulties and hypoactive behaviour. Additional analysis using latent class models indicated that some sets of adaptation difficulties were best described as dimensions, while others, such as externalising disorders were better described as distinct categories. Using data from 46 monozygotic and 164 dizygotic twin-pairs we also established genetic effects for internalising disorders relatively consistent with previous reports (h²=.49). In addition, we found that the genetic effects for externalising difficulties were mainly associated with inattention and hyperactivity (h²=.55), rather than with symptoms of oppositional behavior or a conduct disorder (h²=.08). Together with previous findings, our data seems to indicate that the underlying structure of childhood psychopathology is relatively robust and may be recovered using different parent-completed measures administered in different languages.

**The mediating role of thought-action fusion between the relationship metacognition and psychological distress symptoms**

*Ismail Gulum, Hacettepe University, Turkey; Nil Adali*

Thought action fusion (TAF) is a cognitive bias which researchers mostly linked with Obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD) (i.e. Piri & Kabaci, 2007). Theoretically TAF has two basic components. Metacognition is simply defined as ‘thinking about thinking’. Theoretically metacognition has five different domains (Cartwright-Hatton & Wells, 1997). There are some research about metacognitive beliefs’ role in OCD (Gwiliam, Wells, & Cartwright-Hatton, 2004; Solen, Haland, Vogel, Hansen, & Wells, 2009; Moritz, Peters, Laroi, & Lincoln, 2010). Although these two variables were previously studied separately, we think that these two variables are linked to each other. And also that these variables were previously studied mostly in OCD. In this study we examine these variables with OCD, depression and social anxiety symptoms. For this purpose, we reached 214 (125 women and 89 men, mean age is 24.46 SD=5.48) people via the Internet. We used the Metacognition Questionnaire, TAF Scale, Maudsley Obsessive Compulsive Inventory, BD1 and Liebowitz Social Anxiety Scale. There is a significant relationship between metacognition and psychological distress symptoms and TAF mediates this relationship. We have tested the mediating role of TAF (and subdomains) between the relationship metacognition (and subdomains) and psychological distress symptoms according to Baron & Kenny’s (1986) method via a series of regression analysis and Sobel’s Test. We have found that only the TAF-Likelihood has a mediating role and this role has changes between metacognition subdomains and psychological distress symptoms.
The suicide ideation and adjustment in risky high school students

Habib Hasani Shahid Beheshti Teacher Training, Islamic Republic of Iran; Behrouz Cheraghi; Akbar Mahdloo Shahid Beheshti Teacher Training, Islamic Republic of Iran; Sedigheh Nazari

One of the serious bio-psycho-social health-threatening factors in youth is suicidal ideation and behavior, which imposes irreversible losses on persons, family, and society. In this regard, identifying risk factors for suicide in this age is important. The present study with aims to prevent suicide, investigated suicidal ideation and adjustment conditions in risky high school students and its associated factors in high-risk high school students in Zanjan (Iran). To collect data from 141 male students with high-risk behaviors, the method of screening interviews, and High School Students Adaptation Questionnaire, Suicide Ideation (SSI) and Demographic Questionnaire were used. The sample selection criterion was having two or more risk factors such as: depression; bipolar disorder; conduct disorder; self-harming behavior; drug and alcohol use; violence; escape and absence from school; dead/separated/addicted parents. The results suggest that: There is a significant relationship between the divorce/death of parents suicide ideation in high risk students; negative significant relationship appears to exist respectively between emotional, social and academic compatibility and suicide ideation in high risk student; suicide ideation was not related to other variables significantly. Dead or divorced parents had positive correlation with suicide ideation however, the output regression analysis showed that, variables of emotional, social, educational adjustment were the most important predictors for suicidal thoughts, that was explained 54% of variance of suicide ideation. It can be inferred that, increased adaptation skills (emotional, social, and educational) may be inclined to reduce suicidal ideation and behavior in high-risk students.

Predictive factors of suicide trends in opioid-dependent individuals under methadone treatment

Habib Hasani Shahid Beheshti Teacher Training, Islamic Republic of Iran; Ali Reza Aghajanlou; Mohammad Reza Eskandari; Soghra Karami

This study investigated factors affecting suicide trends in opioid-dependent patients covered under methadone treatment. The study sample included 157 opioid-dependent subjects, referred to Zanjan Addiction Treatment centres, selected by random sampling, responding to the Maudsley Addiction Profile (MAP), and the researcher-designed questionnaire. To extract the results, correlation tests, independent samples T test, analysis of variance, and stepwise regression analysis were used. Findings showed that: 1) factors of age, occupation, age at onset of substance abuse, type of drug used, methods of drug abuse and psychiatric disorders in drug abusers have a significant positive relationship with tendency to suicide; 2) rates of suicide trends in opioid-dependent individuals are found in younger, unemployed or part-time employed people; beginning at ages under 20 years, type of drug consumption, including by injection, and in people with psychiatric disorders, more than other groups; 3) regression analysis showed that respectively, age, occupation, age at onset of drug abuse, risk of psychiatric disorders, the type of drug consumed, explained most of the variance of tendency to suicide. The study highlights the importance of variables as age, occupation, age of onset of use, risk of psychiatric disorders and substance use in opioid-dependent people who have suicidal tendencies, and emphasises the complementary therapies that reduce suicide risk factors.

Comparative study of anxiety in the three stages of pregnancy and its association with demographic determinants

Habib Hasani Shahid Beheshti Teacher Training, Islamic Republic of Iran; Alireza Aghajanlou; Sedigheh Nazari

The study aimed to evaluate the comparative study of anxiety in pregnant women during the first, second and third trimesters of pregnancy, and its relationship with demographic variables in Zanjan province. The research subjects included 226 pregnant women for the three stages of pregnancy. For this purpose, subjects responded to the Spielberger State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI-Y) and Demographic questionnaire. To extract the results, statistical methods of correlation, independent sample T test and ANOVA were used. Results showed that: 1) anxiety levels in the first trimester of pregnancy are higher than the second and third trimesters; 2) there is an inverse relationship between the age of pregnant women and their pregnancy anxiety level; 3) there is an inverse relationship between the educational level of pregnant women and their pregnancy anxiety level; 4) with increasing frequency of pregnancy, maternal anxiety decreases; and, 5) anxiety level in pregnant women doesn’t significant relate to their family income. Overall, these results indicate that the level of anxiety in the first trimester of pregnancy is more than the second and third trimester and demographic factors such as age, educational level and frequency of pregnancy affect this relationship.

The relationship between ways of coping and anxiety in pregnant women in Zanjan

Habib Hasani Shahid Beheshti Teacher Training, Islamic Republic of Iran; Behrouz Cheraghi; Alireza Aghajanlou; Seydeh Mozghan Dehghan; Fariba Taheri; Sedigheh Nazari

This study investigated the relationship between ways of coping and anxiety, in pregnant women in Zanjan. Data were collected from 164 pregnant women. All subjects responded to demographic, anxiety Spielberger State-Trait Anxiety (20 Measures) and Lazarus-Folkman ways of coping (66 Measures) questionnaires, including 9 subscales of confrontive coping, distancing, self-control, seeking social support, accepting responsibility, escape-avoidance, planful problem-solving and positive re-appraisal. To extract the results, statistical methods of correlation and multiple regression analysis were used. Results showed that: 1) There is negative relationship between coping strategies and the anxiety rate of pregnant women. 2) Pregnant women anxiety showed a positive significant relationship with distancing, self-control, seeking social support, planful problem-solving, positive reappraisal, subscales of ways of coping. 3) Pregnant women anxiety has a positive relationship with escape-avoidance and confrontive coping subscales of coping. 4) There was no significant relationship between anxiety and accepting responsibility as well as escape-avoidance subscales ways of coping. Considering the high prevalence of anxiety among pregnant women and the negative effects on mother and foetus, we suggest that, at this critical period, training and change of dysfunctional coping strategies can play an important role in reducing anxiety, and reducing the risks in pregnancy on the foetus and the mother.

Examining the constructs of meta-emotion philosophy in mothers of children with Oppositional Defiant Disorder

Michelle Hendrickson University of Kansas, United States of America; Julie Dunsmore; Thomas Ollendick

Many aspects of parental emotion socialisation have demonstrated importance in the development and maintenance of children’s externalising behaviours. The purpose of this study was to examine whether indices of emotion socialisation cohered, forming distinct groups of parents of children with Oppositional Defiant Disorder (ODD). Identification of such groups may have important implications for intervention and prevention. Parents’ meta-emotion philosophy is comprised of attitudes about, and reactions to, emotional experience and expression (Gottman, Katz, & Hooven, 1997). It has been theorised to be a core belief structure that organises the parenting system. Therefore, these indices of emotion socialisation were hypothesised to cohere in a way that is consistent with the meta-emotion construct. The sample included 63 children diagnosed with ODD and their mothers. Mothers completed questionnaires, and mother/child dyads participated, in an emotion-talk task to measure aspects of emotion socialisation. A K-means cluster analysis revealed two significantly different groups. One parenting group was characterised by high levels of both positive and negative monitoring, and low levels of attention to negative emotions. Parents in the second group were relatively uninvolved in monitoring and discipline, but displayed high levels of attention to negative emotions. Contrary to hypotheses, these
groups were not consistent with the meta-emotion typologies. However, with further study, these cohesive groups may have implications for treatment. Results indicate that variation in parent emotion socialization profiles exist within a population of mothers of children with ODD. Treatment approaches may benefit from considering parent characteristics, such as involvement and emotion socialisation.

A therapeutic intervention with a neglected child utilising attachment theory and theraphlay

Lorryn Herbst; Nelson Mandela Metropolitan Uni, South Africa; Greg Howcroft; Louise Stroud

The extensive amount of research conducted internationally in the field of John Bowlby’s attachment theory indicates an insecure attachment between a child and the primary caregiver has a detrimental effect on both social and emotional development in childhood, as well as having a profound effect on psychological development and functioning in adulthood. The present study aimed to explore and describe the therapeutic process of an eight year old child with an insecure-ambivalent attachment style and how nurturance and feelings of safety impact the attachment style. The therapeutic process was embedded within Ann Jernberg’s Theraphlay framework and the case was further contextualized within Bowlby’s attachment theory. The case study method was utilised and specific inclusion criteria were used to identify the participant. Irving Alexander’s content-analytic framework was employed for data analysis. It was found that Theraphlay provides an appropriate therapeutic process to intervene when the child has a prominent need for nurturance.

Relationships between parental mental distress and functional somatic symptoms in children: An investigation of the moderating effects of parenting style

Ye Huang, Nankai University, China; Xinjian Wang; Bin Zhang

The aim of the study was to examine whether parenting style mediates the relationship between parental mental distress and children’s functional somatic symptoms. 306 junior school students, aged from 13-15 years, and their parents participated. Children completed the Children’s Somatization Inventory-24 (CSI-24), Depression Self-rating Scale for Children (DSRSC), The Screen for Child Anxiety Related Emotional Disorders (SCARED) and Short-Form Minnen av Bamdums Uppfostran (s-EMBU). Parents completed the SCL-90. Parental anxiety and depression subscales were significantly associated with their children’s functional somatic symptoms. Parenting style partially mediated the relation between children’s functional somatic symptoms and parent’s mental distress for depression and somatization. However, protective parenting fully mediated the relationship between children’s functional somatic symptoms and parent’s anxiety, indicating that parent anxiety did not uniquely contribute to children’s functional somatic symptoms. The results suggest that parenting style needs to be addressed when treating children with functional somatic symptoms.

Social, behavioural, familial and parenting variables in ADHD and ODD pre-school children

Aylin Ilden Kockar; Istanbul Kemerburgaz University, Turkey

The aim of this project is to understand the early symptoms of Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) and Oppositional Defiant Disorder (ODD) and define the problems that may arise in terms of the child-parent relationship. In this study three groups of children, namely, children at risk for preschool ADHD and ODD, preschool children who have been diagnosed as having ADHD and ODD, and a control group and their parents will be compared in terms of the children’s social and behavioural features as well as parenting styles and family functioning. It is expected that family dysfunction will be related to the child’s ADHD and ODD symptoms. In parents of preschool children with symptoms of ADHD and ODD, more depression, anxiety, and burnout should be observed, their coping skills will be less effective, and they will perceive less social support than parents of normal controls. It is also expected that in parents of preschool children with symptoms of ADHD and ODD, a more controlling and negative child rearing style will be observed compared to parents of normal controls. Parents of ADHD and ODD children will have lower acceptance towards their children, as well as having less perception of competence about their parenting. Through this study, it is expected that some of the problems that the risk group of ADHD and ODD children and their parents will be understood and measures of intervention and prevention can be taken.

Theory of mind deficit in patients with schizophrenia

Osamu Imura; Osaka University, Japan

It is well known that patients with schizophrenia have difficulties in social relationships. One of the reasons why they have such disorders is supposed that the ability to infer other’s intention and emotion is deteriorated. In other words, patients with schizophrenia have a deficit of “theory of mind (ToM)”. Several researchers have revealed that they showed lower scores in the ToM tasks compared with normal controls. However, the relation between ToM deficit and social adaptation in patients with schizophrenia is not clear. Patients with schizophrenia (n=31, mean age=45.8) and normal controls (n=11, mean age=47.3) participated in the study. Smart type ToM task (first order ToM) was performed to assess their ToM ability. BPRS (Brief Psychiatric Rating Scale) and Life Assessment Scale for the Mentally Ill (LASMI) were used to measure their symptoms (BPRS) and social adaptation levels (LASMI). Patients with schizophrenia showed lower correct score (35.5%) on the ToM task compared with that of normal controls (90.9%). Patients who failed the ToM task showed higher scores in BPRS (general psychopathology, anxiety and tension) than those who did not. Positive symptoms did not differ between the two patients groups. The correlation between ToM and LASMI was not clear in this study, because the values of point biserial correlation coefficient were low. The results of this study confirmed the former researches. Patients with schizophrenia have difficulties to infer other’s mental state. However, the correlation between ToM ability and social adaptation was not clear. Further studies will be needed.

A comparative study of psychological well-being dimensions of parents with oppositional defiant disorder (ODD) children and parents with normal children

Ye Jamal; Islamic Republic of Iran; Somaye Jamal; Ahmad Abedi

The aim of the current research was to compare the psychological well-being dimension of mothers with Oppositional Defiant Disorder (ODD) children and mothers of normal children, using the ex-post facto method. The statistical population was the third grade class of a school in Isfahan city, during 2010-2011. The sample consisted of 30 students with Oppositional Defiant Disorder and 30 normal students. They were selected by multi-stage cluster sampling method. Tools were Oppositional Defiant Disorder Rating Scale, Ryft’s Psychological Well-being Survey, and Competitive Interview. The results showed that there is a significant difference between the psychological well-being of mothers with Oppositional Defiant Disorder children and mothers with normal children. Mothers with Oppositional Defiant Disorder children have lower levels of well-being than mothers with normal children.

Dysfunctional beliefs, rumination and severity of depressive symptoms in primary care patients

Konrad Janowski; Uni. of Finance and Management, Poland; Tomasz Jedynak; Joanna Zakrzewska; Konrad Skrzetek

Cognitive theories of depression postulate that thought processes are a primary cause of depression leading to secondary affect changes. Among different thought processes, dysfunctional beliefs about oneself, the surrounding world and the future, as well as ruminative thoughts were most strongly implied as of key importance in the etiology of depression. The objective of this study was to assess the contribution of both dysfunctional beliefs and rumination to severity of depressive symptoms. Seventy-nine primary care patients were recruited to the study. They completed measures of depressive symptoms (Beck Depression Inventory), rumination (Ruminati Questionnaire) and dysfunctional beliefs (Dysfunctional Attitudes Scale-A). The severity of depressive symptoms (as measured by BDI) was varied in the sample and ranged from 0 to 33 (M=9.19, SD=6.91). Stepwise regression analysis was carried out with the severity of depressive symptoms as the dependent variable, and basic sociodemographic variables, rumination and dysfunctional beliefs scores – as independent variables. The resulting regression model contained the dysfunctional beliefs total score, and rumination about oneself as the only variables significantly contributing to explanation of the scales and in Clinical symptoms severity. These two variables explained about 31% of the variance in depressive symptoms. Significantly higher variance in depressive symptoms was explained by rumination than by dysfunctional beliefs. These findings provide only partial support for the claim about the importance of dysfunctional
believes and emphasise the role of ruminating in the etiology of depression.

Using virtual reality exposure therapy treatment with social anxiety disorder

Rong Kai, Beijing Forestry University, China; Wang Guang

The main goal of this study was to offer data about the efficacy of virtual reality exposure therapy (VRET) in the treatment of social anxiety disorder (SAD). VRET is a new treatment modality that places the individual in a "virtual" world by using real-time computer animation, audio input, and so on. Social anxiety disorder has become a highly frequent problem in our society. The study aimed to explore the effectiveness of a set of virtual reality environments for emotionally significant responses in Chinese people with high levels of social anxiety. A sample of 120 people with high social anxiety participated in this study and were randomly assigned to an imagination exposure group, a virtual reality exposure group and a waiting list group. Also, repeated measures (pre-treatment, post-treatment and 3 month follow up) were taken. The improvement achieved using virtual reality exposure therapy was better than for the waiting list group (F=21.231, p<0.01), which supports the efficiency of VRET for the treatment of social anxiety disorder.

The effectiveness of cognitive-behavioural stress management therapy on relapse prevention

Negar Karimian, University of Allame Tabatabii, Islamic Republic of Iran; Mahmoud Golzari; Ahmad Borjali

The role of stress at the beginning of addiction, its persistence and relapse after treatment, has been shown in several studies, and also that stress doesn’t spontaneously trigger substance dependence, or relapse after treatment, but that it is related to a lack of appropriate coping skills in dealing with stress. The purpose of this study was to investigate the effectiveness of cognitive-behavioural stress management therapy on relapse prevention in men who are substance dependent. In an experimental study, 30 individuals who settled in Esfahan therapeutic community center were randomly divided into experimental (15 subjects) and control (15 subjects) groups. The experimental group underwent ten 90-minute sessions of cognitive-behavioural stress management, and the control group didn’t receive any particular treatment. All participants underwent urine tests at the beginning of the study, completion of treatment, and three months after the completion of treatment. Data were analysed using descriptive statistics and tests. Test results showed a significant difference in relapse rates of two groups in the follow-up stage (P<0.05). Cognitive-behavioural stress management therapy is effective in relapse prevention in men who are substance dependent.

Does stress management affect the promotion of quality of life in substance dependents

Negar Karimian, University of Allame Tabatabii, Islamic Republic of Iran; Guo-Xiu Tian; Alexandra Restrepo; Sergio Christiano

This study investigated the effectiveness of cognitive-behavioural stress management therapy on promotion of quality of life in men who are substance dependent. 30 individuals who settled in Esfahan therapeutic community center were randomly selected. They were randomly assigned into an experimental and a control group. Each group consisted of 15 persons. 10 sessions of cognitive-behavioural stress management were performed on the experimental group, but no intervention was done on the control group during this period. All participants completed the quality of life inventory (sf-36) at the beginning of the study, on completion of treatment, and three months following the completion of treatment. Data were analysed using descriptive statistics, analysis of covariance. Analysis of covariance test results showed a significant difference between the two groups in promotion of quality of life in the post test stage and following stage (P<0.05). Findings of this study revealed that cognitive-behavioural stress management significantly and effectively increase quality of life in men who are substance dependent.

Comparing the effectiveness of buprenorphine and methadone in preventing relapse in Iranian substance abuse patients

Hamid Kazemi Zahrani, University of Esfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran; Hamid Nane, University of Esfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran; Seyyed Hossein Abdollahi; Mahnaz

Substance abuse is one of the most common psychiatric problems. It interacts with environmental and genetic factors such as abnormality and sociocultural conditions. These disorders can occur in the form of poisoning, dependence and abuse (Abosaleh, 2006). Finding a way to treat and prevent relapse on patients is one of the clinician’s fundamental concerns. Current treatments are divided in two basic groups: Medical treatments and psychological treatments. The aim of this study was to compare the effectiveness of maintenance treatment with Buprenorphine and Methadone on changing substance related beliefs, substance tempting ideas, self efficiency, emotional regularity and prevention of relapse in patients. For this aim, 60 samples of patients with diagnosed as addicts have been selected and randomly assigned to one of two groups. Either to maintenance treatment with Methadone or with Buprenorphine. Participants of each group completed questionnaires that relate to substance related beliefs, substance tempting ideas, self efficiency and emotional intelligence before and after the treatment. The data analysis showed that maintenance treatment with Buprenorphine differs significantly from treatment with Methadone. (F=39.4, P<0.01). In particular, there was a significant difference in relapse rate variables. This can be explained in terms of the fact that treatment with Buprenorphine, because it has a different impact on neurophysiological mechanisms of addiction, reduces substance tempting ideas, increases the client’s sense of self control, and the capacity for emotion regulation associated with the temptation.

The simple and multiple relationships between health and emotional maturity of gifted and non gifted students

Abolghasem Khoshkonesh, University of Shahid Beheshti, Islamic Republic of Iran; Roghayeh Rahimi

The aim of the present study was to assess the simple and multiple relationship(s) between mental health and emotional maturity among the gifted and non gifted students. The method of the research was descriptive. 280 gifted intelligent high school students (138 males, 142 females) and 280 non gifted ordinary high school students (138 males, 142 females) were selected from a community of students in the second grade of high schools through cluster random multi-step sampling. Participants in this study responded to mental health (SCL25) and emotional maturity scale (EMS) questionnaires. Results showed there were meaningful and positive relationships between mental health and emotional maturity in gifted and non gifted male and female high school students. The mean of the scores of mental health in gifted and non gifted males were more than the mean of scores in gifted and non gifted females. So non gifted females had less mental health than gifted females. Gifted males had less mental health than non gifted male high school students. Gifted and non gifted males and females were different in emotional maturity and mental health. Thus, gifted males and females were better than ordinary male and female students in general. So, it may be due to family care of them.

Study and compare irrational beliefs and relationship beliefs of women requesting divorce in Boukan

Abolghasem Khoshkonesh, University of Shahid Beheshti, Islamic Republic of Iran

This paper aims to study and compare irrational beliefs and relationship beliefs of women requesting divorce from a family court with that of women willing to keep their marriage in Boukan. Samples included 100 individuals; 50 women requesting divorce and 50 women willing to keep their marriage, that have been selected by sampling from an available population. Both groups answered the questionnaires of personal traits (compiled by the researcher), relationship beliefs (RBI), and irrational beliefs (IB). The data were analyzed by descriptive statistics (mean, standard deviation, and so on) and inferential statistics (multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA) and LSD test. Analysis of the inferential statistics indicates that there is a difference between the two groups regarding the total number of irrational beliefs and subscales of demand of approval, blaming, emotion irresponsibility, anxious over-concern, dependency, despair about changing, perfectionism and that they are meaningfully higher in women requesting divorce. The total number of relationship beliefs is lower than that of its subscales; disagreement is destructive, mind regarding is expected, partner can’t change, sexual perfection, and the sexes are different, is different and they are meaningfully higher in women requesting divorce. Generally speaking, some of the reasons for divorce among the women of Boukan are ineffective relationship beliefs, cognitive distortions, and irrational expectations of partners in marital relationships. Partners’ irrational thinking and beliefs affect their marital satisfaction and may lead to a breakdown of their relationship.

The effect of teaching communicative patterns of pluralistic family on couples’ happiness

Clinical
Sadrollah Khosravi (IAU, Firoozabad, Islamic Republic of Iran; Sara Ahmadi)

One of the basic elements of positive psychology is happiness. People who are happy feel more secure. They find it easier to make decisions and they feel more satisfied. The purpose of the present research is to measure the efficacy of teaching pluralistic family communication patterns on couples’ happiness. Some experiments, including pre test and post test were designed with a control group. The research comprised clients from consultation centers in Shiraz. Forty couples were selected randomly according to the revised version of Koernner and Fitzpatrick’s family communication patterns. Two factors, namely laissez-fair and protective family patterns, were taken into account through the process of selection. The Oxford Happiness Inventory was administered to the couples. Ten 90 minute training sessions were held to expose the experimental group to pluralistic communication patterns. Three couples declined and 34 couples participated. The test was run for again for both groups and the data was analyzed with covariance. The results of the present study show that there is a meaningful difference between both groups (p<0.005). The communication patterns and its interaction with the group did not reach a meaningful level. Based on the findings, it can be concluded that listening to and speaking with each other play a key role in happiness. Therefore pluralistic communication methods based on high levels of listening, speaking and interaction can be an effective way to increase couples’ happiness.

Gender differences in reasons for alcohol and drug use in Kenya

Faith Kimunya American University in Cairo, Egypt

The use of alcohol and other drugs has been largely associated with and even condoned in men, while being met with social disapproval when it comes to women. In addition, women have been found to attach more stigma than men to alcohol and drug use. Despite this stigma, the rate of substance use in women has generally been low in comparison with men. However, reports from Australia, United States, Canada and countries in the European Union show merging in the rate of use of some illicit substances among young men and women and increasing rates of use among women in general in some European countries (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime [UNODC], 2004). Research designed to understand why women are increasingly using alcohol and drugs has revealed that men and women cite different reasons for initiating and continuing use. Most of this research however, has been conducted on Western populations and may not be applicable to Kenyan men and women. This paper will highlight the ways that both gender and culture can affect alcohol and drug use, and discuss the implication of these differences for prevention and treatment.

Preschool-age children’s executive functions, and parent-child interaction relationships

Iliona Krone University of Latvia, Latvia; Leva Bite

At the pre-school age, children develop the basic elements of executive functioning, which influences their interaction with the environment, self-regulation and academic success later in life. The research indicates that variations of executive dysfunction may manifest as attention deficit and hyperactivity disorders, autism, Asperger’s syndrome, learning disorders etc. Although a large part of these studies emphasise the role of neural maturing in the development of executive function, it is also found that social interaction could be one of the factors influencing development. Research should thus also be concentrated on the role of parenting in the development of children’s executive functioning. The goal of the research was to establish the interconnection of children’s executive functioning and parent-child interaction. The sample included 40 4-year-olds and their mothers (from Latvia). The preliminary results (n=30) show that there is a positive correlation between the Marte Meo elements (waiting, naming and conformation) and EF functioning, and the child’s verbal abilities. Also, the MM elements in mother-child interaction predict (by regression analysis) the child’s executive functioning.

Does religion work here? A comparison of RCBT and CBT in substance abuse therapy

Charlotte Kwakye-Nuako Methodist University College Ghana, Ghana

Religion has always been a part of the healing process for most Africans, but its effects in psychotherapy for substance abuse have not been fully explored and the role that the individual’s own level of religiosity plays in the healing process has not been studied at all. This study was a clinical 3-group study with a pre-/post-treatment design involving a sample of 75 patients admitted for the abuse of marijuana, cigarettes and alcohol. Measures used included a modified version of the Religious Position Scale by King and Hunt (1972a) and Jennings (1972) to measure their level of religiosity, a Stress Inventory to measure their level of stress, and the Beck’s Anxiety and Depression scales to measure their levels of anxiety and depression respectively. The results for the treatments showed that Cognitive-Behavioural Therapy (CBT) alone was effective in reducing alcohol use, but where religion was used with Behavioural therapy (RBCBT), the treatment had no effect on any of the substances. Neither CBT nor RBCBT had any significant effect on stress, anxiety and depression after treatment. Church attendance had no significant effect on the rate of substance abuse and stress. Denominational differences were found only for marijuana abuse but not for the other substances. Results were discussed and recommendations made for future research.

Improving sexual response and quality of life for climacteric women: Preliminary results

Cristina Larroy Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Spain; Marta Perandones

The climacteric is a stage when different changes in the female gonitourinary system (as a lack of lubrication or vaginal dryness, or genital atrophy) appear. These changes may cause inconvenience and difficulties in the sexual relationships of women, and as a result, impair their sexual life and the quality of life for couples. The present work shows the results of a group cognitive behavioural intervention program for the improvement of sexual response and quality of life for couples in a sample of climacteric women. 18 women (the experimental group) received a cognitive-behavioural intervention in a group program of eight weekly sessions of two hours each, including: Psycho-education on sexuality, exercises of Kegel, sexual re-education and training, and training to improve quality of life for couples. 18 women were assigned to a control group. Women in the experimental group improved their sexual response after the intervention (increased arousal, lubrication and overall sexual response) as in a one month follow-up (increase of desire, arousal, lubrication, satisfaction and overall sexual response, and decrease pain), related to baseline period. They also improved their quality of life in couples and their quality of life in general. No changes occurred to the control group.

Adaptation and proposal of an improved program of cognitive-behavioural therapy in bulimic adolescents

Cristina Larroy Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Spain; Natalia Macias; Guadalupe Moreno

The objective of the study was to improve a well known program of cognitive-behavioural therapy in bulimic adolescents. Five patients were selected from the Eating Disorder Center in Hospital Niño Jesús. A five month study was done, with patients and their families in two hour weekly sessions.
Body Shape Questionnaire (BSQ), State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI), Beck Depression Inventory (BDI) and Eating Disorder Inventory (EDI) were used pre and post intervention. SPSS19.0 was used for Statistical analysis. Bulimia nervosa is an important eating disorder, more prevalent in young patients. There are some validated therapies that improve symptoms. We combined well validated therapies, to verify if it could improve the treatment. It was divided in 3 modules. The first one becomes from a Castro’s adaptation (2007) of the technique developed by Fairburn. The second one focuses on the body image, based on the Raich’s program (1997), adapted from Rosen and Cash. It includes strategies to work on body image perception, to face the fear and discomfort created by that fact, to modify desadaptive thoughts and behaviour; and to prevent relapses. The last one, focuses on diaphragmatic respiration, so the patient could be relaxed. Results were encouraging, as all patients showed improving symptoms, supported by statistical analysis. It is hoped this program can be applied for this pathology in young patients with acceptable success.

The mediating role of emotional awareness between trauma, psychological distress and negative life events

Olivier Laverdière Universite de Sherbrooke, Canada; Louis

Psychological traumas are well-known to have deep and lasting effects on psychological health and on life conditions. Developmental and clinical literature has recently seen an upsurge of interest in the role of emotional awareness in the resolution of traumatic experiences. Some of these formulations emphasise the role of emotional awareness in mediating the impact on psychological distress of various risk factors, such as temperament dimensions, attachment insecurity, and early traumas. Few multivariate studies looked at the complex interplay of these variables and their impact on psychological distress and exposure to negative life events. The current investigation examines these relations in a structural model, with 385 nonclinical participants who completed a questionnaire package. Results revealed the contributions of risk factors in the prediction of psychological distress, and exposure to negative life events, and also the mediating effect of emotional awareness. Finally, results gave insights about the psychological variables associated with emotional awareness, as well as their mediation by attachment dimensions. The discussion pertains to the role of emotional awareness in psychological distress and proneness to negative events.

Delay aversion and impaired time perception in attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD)

Patrick Leung Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong; Liao Ho

Children with ADHD (Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder) were known to suffer from delay aversion and impaired time perception. This study aimed at investigating whether these two deficits were related. Twenty-seven boys with ADHD and 26 gender-, age- and IQ-matched controls (age range=6-10 years) participated in a Choice Delay and Time Estimation Experiment. The children were provided with their favourite snacks: shrimp crisps, at the beginning of the experiment. They were then told if they could wait, they would be given one additional piece for every minute that they waited. When the children finally gave up waiting and consumed the crisps, they were asked to estimate how long they had actually waited. The boys with ADHD were found to stop waiting significantly earlier. However, they also significantly overestimated the duration of their waiting. There was a significant negative correlation between accuracy of duration estimation, and the duration of actual waiting, i.e., the severer the participants overestimated their waiting duration, the earlier they stopped waiting. The hypothesis that the deficits of delay aversion and impaired time estimation were related was supported. Children with ADHD, while choosing to stop waiting earlier, overestimated their waiting duration. Perhaps, they might have perceived themselves to have waited long enough for a reasonably large reward (a good number of shrimp crisps) and thus stopped waiting.

Criminological profiles of patients in addiction treatment

Jose Lopez Gori Universidad Publica de Navarra, Spain; Alfonso Arteaga; Javier Fernandez-Montalvo

This study explored the prevalence of criminal behaviours in patients who are addicted to drugs. A sample of 252 addicted patients (203 male and 49 female) who sought outpatient treatment was assessed. Information on criminal behaviours, socio-demographic factors, consumption factors (assessed by the EuropAsi), psychopathological factors (assessed by SCL-90-R) and personality variables (assessed by MCMI-II) was collected. Drug-addicted patients who were associated with criminal behaviours were compared on all variables to patients who were not associated with violent behaviours. The rate of drug-addicted patients with criminal behaviours in this sample was 60.3% (n=150), and it was mainly related to traffic vehicles, followed by drug dealing crimes. There were significant differences between the numbers of patients who did and did not demonstrate criminal behaviours on some variables. Patients with criminal problems were mainly men and single. Moreover, they were more likely to report poly-consumption and they showed statistically significant differences in some scores on several EuropAsi, SCL-90-R and MCMI-II variables. According to these results, patients with criminal problems present with a more severe addiction problem. The implications of these results for further research and clinical practice are discussed.

Cognitive appraisal, belief in just world and coping self-efficacy in predicting depressive symptoms in unemployed

Maruta Ludane University of Latvia, Latvia; Leva Bite

The aim of this study is to explore the applicability of the transactional stresses model (Lazarus & Folkman, 1984) of job loss situations. It is tested how such personal beliefs as Coping Self-efficacy (CSE) (Chesney, Neilands, Chambers, Taylor, & Folkman, 2006) and Personal Belief in Just world (PBWJ) (Dalbert, 1999) influence the cognitive appraisal of job loss and the role that those more general beliefs and cognitive appraisal play in the development of depressive symptoms after job loss. The impact of these cognitive factors is compared with situational factors: length of unemployment, age, income, previously discussed as important depression related factors in unemployment literature. Preliminary results from a sample of 120 unemployed people aged over 45 years show that such dimensions of cognitive appraisal as Loss and Challenge combined explain about 13% of variance in depression. When controlled for dimensions of cognitive appraisal, PBWJ explain additional 4% and CSE additional 16% of depression variance of unemployed. The influence of PBWJ, CSE and such variables as age, income, length of unemployment on Loss and Challenge appraisal are explored. Results deepen the understanding of mechanism through which job loss influence the development of depression and give implications for specific preventive interventions.

Trajectories of resilience: Distinguishing whether childhood-onset conduct disorder desists

Tamara Maccon University of Michigan, United States of America

Although some developmental pathways of antisocial behavior are established theoretically and empirically, less scholarship considers what distinguishes those with disorders limited in childhood from those with life-course persistent psychopathology. Research examining differentiating mechanisms most often is limited to individual factors, such as callous-unemotional traits and family history of externalising behaviors. In this paper, an alternate theoretical approach for distinguishing developmental trajectories of psychopathology is proposed. The approach draws on transactional frameworks emphasizing the relationship between child and context, and on resilience frameworks, which inform the interactions between individual characteristics and environmental stressors and supports. While individual risk factors may help us identify children in need of the most targeted intervention, going beyond the predictive validity of children’s traits to understand the mechanisms of action, or transactions, that explain why that trait presents the child with an elevated risk is useful in targeting more effective interventions. Furthermore, this paper asserts methodologies that should be undertaken to better capture child-context transactions, including microgenetic designs and modified latent class analyses that determine similar groups based on dynamic cross-legged associations. In sum, this line of research exemplifies Pasteur’s quadrant of “use-inspired basic research” by seeking to understand the underlying transactional processes that link traits that differentiate between childhood-limited and persistent conduct problems, which will aid our understanding of etiology and pathogenesis of antisocial behavior as well as inspire more informative diagnoses and appropriate prevention and intervention opportunities.

Burnout in police officers: Results of mixed methods

Barba Magdalena University of Lausanne, Switzerland
Several studies have shown that burnout is caused by multiple factors. The purpose of this study was to explore the predominant causes of stress leading to potential burnout in four Swiss cantonal police institutions. A one-hour semi-structured interview was conducted with thirteen Swiss cantonal police officers who volunteered to talk about the professional difficulties they experienced. Participants were asked open-ended questions regarding their career. Preliminary results show the following difficulties: Insufficient staffing, lack of recognition for the job they do and lack of meaning in their job. Participants’ experiences are compared to major themes in the literature. Quantitatively, a panel of questionnaires was used to measure participants’ well-being, engagement, job strain and risk for burnout. Analyses are still in progress. By applying the findings of this research, prevention programs will be developed in order to suggest changes that reduce the risk of burnout for current and future police officers and their subsequent resignation from the field.

The genogram in family therapy
Daniel Martinez Carlos Albizu University, Puerto Rico; Daniel Martinez-Ortiz

The genogram in family therapy workshops will promote the development of an intergenerational perspective of therapy and facilitate conceptualization that use means of a dynamic, visual and systemic analysis. The participants will learn how to implement the genogram while being culturally sensitive to non-traditional families. The therapeutic implementation of the genogram will be analyzed alongside with multigenerational maps, family life cycles, reconstructed families and multicultural families. The genogram structure, symbols, and intergenerational relationships will be described. Participants will be involved in exercises and role-playing using real clinical cases. Specific themes to be presented will be: The history of the genogram, systemic, structural and strategic theory, scientific investigations, advantages of the genogram, and genogram structure and interpretation.

Relationship between the reality-shock and mental health among first-year teachers
Miki Matsunaga Hiyama University, Japan
Although it has been established that Japanese teachers’ mental health worsens over time, few studies have investigated the mental health of teachers in their first few years of teaching. We examine the relationship between the first-year teachers’ mental health and the reality shock they experience. One hundred and forty-eight first-year teachers (51 men, 97 women, mean age: 26.1 years) were assessed with the Reality shock scale, the Stress Response Scale (SRS-18), and the Job Satisfaction scale. One hundred and forty-eight women, mean age: 26.1 years) were assessed with the Reality shock scale, the Stress Response Scale (SRS-18), and the Job Satisfaction scale. Preliminary findings show that the high reality-shock group was significantly more stressed than the low one (p < .001). Moreover, the members of high group were significantly more dissatisfied with their jobs than those of the low group (p < .001). These findings suggest that those who change their perception of their jobs after being employed, experience mental stress response and their job satisfaction is low. Further research should examine the factors that promote changes in perception and those that reduce reality shock.

The comparison of impulsivity between responsive and non-responsive obsessive-compulsive patients to selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors
Mahnaz Mehrizadeh Honarmand Shahid Chamran University, Islamic Republic of Iran; Majid Ghafari; Rahim Koochaki

In recent years, there has been a growing interest in the interrelationships among obsessive-compulsive disorder, impulsivity and serotonin, although previous studies produced mixed results. This study aimed at investigating the comparison of impulsivity between responsive and non-responsive obsessive-compulsive patients to selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs). In an ex post facto design, using Sadowski and Sadowski’s (2007) definition, and through convenience sampling, 27 obsessive-compulsive patients were divided into two groups (responsive and non-responsive to SSRIs) and were examined through 11th Bartlett Impulsivity Scale, Yale-Brown obsessive-compulsive Scale (symptom checklist), and Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-IV. The mean scores of impulsivity and its components in responsive patients were higher in comparison with non-responsive ones. Centroids of responsive and non-responsive groups were significantly different regarding impulsivity, attentional, motor, and non-planning impulsiveness (p < .009). Among the four variables, there were significant differences only in impulsivity (p < .01), attention (p < .01) and impulsiveness between responsive and non-responsive groups (p < .05). The findings of this research show that there is a significant difference in impulsivity level between responsive and non-responsive obsessive-compulsive Patients to SSRIS, and the mean score of impulsivity in non-responsive patients is higher. However, attending to some provides a comprehensive theoretical explanation for the interrelationships among impulsivity, OCD, and responsiveness to SSRIS.

Attachment and early maladaptive schemas in autobiographical memory recall
Babola Michele Institute of Applied Psychology, Portugal; Liseta Vieira; Michele Babola; Victor Claudio; Lina Raimundo

In this investigation we studied the influence of attachment and early maladaptive schemas in recall of autobiographical memories. Autobiographical memories are central to the human function, contributing to self-representation, the ability to guide, and also to search for targets in view of past experiences (Williams, et al., 2007). Early maladaptive schemas, in turn, may be regarded as stable cognitive structures, influenced by information processing. These act as organizers of external experiences of the individual and arise directly in relation to the encoding, evaluation, storage and retrieval of information, determining the responses of the individual to an external event (Stopa & Waters, 2005). Early experiments, established with parenting figures, determine the formation of early schemas, which develop in the course of life. These schemas would consist of early memories (implicit or explicit) of emotional experiences. The methodological design points to a correlational study with a sample of 52 participants aged between 18 and 52 years. A battery of clinical and experimental instruments was used: Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI), Beck Depression Inventory (BDI), State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI), Autobiographical Memory Task, Schema Questionnaire and Adult Attachment Scale (EVA). We applied the Portuguese version of all instruments. The results indicate a greater recall of autobiographical memories for positive valence when compared with negative valence. We correlated these results with early maladaptive schemas scores and attachment styles. The results are discussed emphasizing the importance of attachment styles and early maladaptive schemas in information processing in the individual.

The effectiveness of schema therapy on depression and anxiety patients with OCBD
Mohammad Sadegh Montazeri Isfahan University, Islamic Republic of Iran; Mohammad Abedi; Hamid Neshat Doost; Ahmad Abedi

The schema therapy model of psychotherapy was developed by Young and Associates for treating more complex cases, such as anxiety disorders and other long term characterological conditions within a cognitive behavioural framework (Young, 1999, 2003). This study investigated the effectiveness of schema therapy on depression, perfectionism and anxiety in patients with Obsessive Compulsive Personality Disorder. The present study has a single-subject method with multiple baselines across participants. In this study, four participants, selected by purposeful sampling, were studied through sixteen individual sessions of schema therapy. Afterwards, they were given follow up tests after 2 successive weeks of treatment. Research instruments were early maladaptive schema scale and depression, anxiety and perfectionism inventories. The results of the data chart analysis were based on descriptive statistics and visual analysis. The obtained results revealed that the intervention had been effective on all four individuals. Findings of this study showed that this intervention (schema therapy approach) can effectively decrease of anxiety, depression and perfectionism in these kinds of participants.

A meta-analysis about researches on relationship between mental health and social support
Azam Moradi Payame Noor University, Islamic Republic of Iran; Soghra Taheri; Fatehbeh Javanbakht

The purpose of this study was to meta-analyse research on the relationship between mental health and social support in Iran. Among research on the relationship between mental health and social support which have been done in Iran, 8 studies were acceptable in terms of methodology and inclusive criteria, and were selected for meta-analysis. Based on results of this meta-analysis the effect size of the relationship between mental health and social support was 0.369 in Iran. Results of this Meta – analysis showed that the effect size of the relationship between mental health and social support is above of moderate in Iran (based on Cohen’s criteria for interpreting effect size). This topic makes the importance of preparing the ground for strengthening social support.
The relationship between depression and social support: A meta-analysis study in Iran
Azam Moradi Payame Noor University, Islamic Republic of Iran; Azam Moradi; Fatemeh Javanbakht; Soghra Taheri

The purpose of this research was to determine the relationship between depression and social support through meta-analysis of research done on this topic in Iran. Research was conducted on the relationship between depression and social support. 6 studies with inclusive criteria were selected for meta-analysis. These studies contained 9 effect size reports about the relationship between depression and social support. Results showed that the effect size of a relationship between depression and social support is 0.456. The effect size of a correlation between depression and social support is above moderate (based on Cohen’s criteria for interpreting effect size). This makes clear the importance of providing room for strengthening social support.

Relationship between quality of marital relationship and depression: A meta-analysis study
Azam Moradi Payame Noor University, Islamic Republic of Iran; Maryam Molavi; Razieh Fatahi

The purpose of this research was to meta-analyse research on the relationship between quality of marital relationship and depression in Iran. From previous research on this relationship that has been undertaken throughout Iran, 4 studies were found to be acceptable in terms of methodology and had inclusive criteria. These were selected for the meta—analysis. Based on results of this meta—analysis, the effect size of the relationship between quality of marital relationship and depression was 0.894 in Iran. Results of this meta—analysis showed that the effect size of the relationship between quality of marital relationship and depression is above average in Iran (based on Cohen’s criteria for interpreting effect size).

Precision of visual working memory capacity in trait and state anxiety
Jun Moriya Ghent University, Belgium; Yoshinori Sugiuara

Visual working memory capacity is one of the most important cognitive functions to maintain task-relevant information in a highly active state, and it varies across individuals. In the present study, we investigated the effects of trait and state anxiety on visual working memory capacity. To assess visual working memory capacity of quantity, we used an orienting change-detection task. A brief array of red oriented rectangles randomly selected from a total of 36 orientations, was presented for 100 ms, and participants were asked to remember the orientations of items. Memory for these red items was tested 1000 ms later with a test array that was either identical to the original memory array or differed by one orientation, which varied by 15° or 30°. After the experiments, the participants completed questionnaires about trait and state anxiety. Under 30° rotation condition, individuals with high trait anxiety and low state anxiety showed high visual working memory capacity, whereas individuals with high trait anxiety and high state anxiety showed low visual working memory capacity. Low trait anxiety did not affect working memory capacity, regardless of the degree of state anxiety. These results suggest that individuals with high trait anxiety have potentially high visual working memory capacity. However, under high state anxious condition, their working memory resources are diminished.

Effectiveness of group child parent relationship therapy (CPRT) on 8-11 years olds with ADHD
Ragayeht Mousavi Shaded University, Islamic Republic of Iran; Amin Nejati; Rasoul Roshan

The aim of this study was to investigate the effectiveness of group Child-Parent Relationship Therapy (CPRT); based on filial therapy on decreasing of Symptoms of ADHD among. In this experimental design, 30 Children with ADHD aged 8-11 years who medicating with drug and their mothers; aged 20-45, were selected randomly in two phases and assigned to two experiment and control groups. The instrument for data gathering in this study was “Comers Parents Rating Scale” (CPRS-48), which was completed by the subjects (mothers) both before and after child-center play therapy skills training. Data were analysed with nonparametric tests algorithms (Mann-Whitney U Test). Group CPRT training significantly decreased the symptoms of ADHD (except of hyperactivity-impulsive) in the patients of the experimental group (p<0.01). This change was not observed in the control group. Group CPRT training is effective in decreasing the symptoms of ADHID in the Iranian populations. This study supports the use of filial therapy as an effective training model for improving parenting of mothers’ empathic behaviour with children. Filial therapy training offers significant possibilities for future use in the Iranian populations to facilitate the development of healthy parenting attitudes and interactions between future parents and children.

Effect of a prevention programme in help-seeking in dating violence
Marina Munoz-Rivas Autonoma University of Spain, Spain; Carmen Almendros; Jose Granda-Gomez; Liria Fernandez Gonzalez; Maria Zamarron Cassinello

Youths involved in violent dating relationships usually react passively and those seeking help commonly choose informal resources instead of formal services. Consequently, prevention efforts should address this issue. In this study we examined the adolescents’ responses to physical aggression by a current or ex-dating partner and we evaluated the effect of an eight-session dating violence prevention program on adolescents’ help-seeking behaviour. The sample was composed of 7,196 Spanish youths (ages 14-26). A 1,058 participants subsample that reported having been involved in at least one episode of physical violence were used for analyses. The results show that the most prevalent response was “doing nothing” (41.3%), followed by informal help-seeking (four categories being the highest 31.1%), break up (9.2%), aggressive behaviour (2.9%) and formal help-seeking (less than 1%). After participating in the prevention program the use of formal helping sources and breaking-up increased, while the use of informal resources tended to remain the same. The dating violence prevention programme shows promise to improve adolescents help-seeking skills, although future research with a bigger sample is needed.

Group scribble and squiggle for psychiatric inpatients
Akane Nagashima Gakushuin University, Japan

This study covers an example of “Group Scribble and Squiggle” which is one of the art programs of hospitalised group psychotherapy. The main purpose of this therapy is to allow schizophrenic patients to interact with others by non-verbal communication with providing sense of security. Primarily doctor had given permission to have participation from patients with the desire to take part (during the 6 sessions conducted, grand total of 27 patients and staffs participated). There was “Group Scribble” session and “Squiggle” session which staff and patients working in pairs. Mr. A did not identify the line drawn by the staff but with the staff changing the line into a powerful picture and with caring the uneasiness of Mr. A, Mr. A was able to finish the session feeling safe. Eventually, Mr. A was able to connect the pictures shared in the sessions to the line he had drawn himself. Ms. B and Ms. C was passive and showed denial in intertwining with others due to fear or lack of confidence. To those two patients, staff had changed their expression into a positive one through non-verbal approach, “Squiggle”. Through the “Squiggle” approach there is a possibility that the patients had felt that their expression or their presence was “taken-in” by others. Thus it is assumed that these approaches play a supplementary role in curing the disorder.

Post traumatic growth in people living with HIV in Singapore: Recommendations for best practice in psychological care
Nenna Nduwe James Cook University, Singapore; Poaja Kumar; Jaiying Soon

Receiving a diagnosis of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) is regarded as a traumatic experience and is often associated with psychological distress. Hence supporting individuals to manage the overwhelming demands of a diagnosis, including the change to their lives, is of optimal importance. A key question for clinicians concerned how to facilitate positive adjustment (also known as post traumatic growth [PTG] in individuals living with HIV. Existing studies have described the general role of clinical psychologists in HIV services. However, the specific role with regards to facilitating PTG is yet to be defined. Although PTG continues to be a topic of interest for researchers, the picture is relatively unknown in South East Asia where rates of HIV diagnosis continue to increase. Understanding PTG in people living with HIV cross-culturally would help to inform the development of recommendations for psychological intervention and service policies. Further research is required in order to develop a better understanding of best practice for psychological care in enhancing PTG. This poster presentation summarises a literature review and puts forward a proposal for cross-cultural HIV related research using a Singapore sample. The research aims to investigate the phenomenon of PTG in people living with HIV in Singapore, and to understand whether there is a role for psychology in facilitating growth.

Development and standardisation of a military stress inventory
Damian Osa-Affana Nigerian Defence Academy Kaduna, Nigeria
Over the years, the Nigerian military has participated in many peacekeeping operations throughout the world. In each of these cases, the men of the armed forces were never evaluated or screened both before and after the operations to determine their psychological state. In the development and standardisation of the Military Stress Inventory (MSI), an item pool created from a list of situations related to military operation and profession was used. A 36 item inventory was obtained and administered to 600 participants made up of 150 Army, 150 Navy, 150 Airforce personnel and 150 civilians. A total mean score for MSI of 89.30 and a standard deviation of 24.13 was obtained. The mean score and standard deviation for military personnel was 88.71 and 22.08 respectively. Analysing data with Cronbach alpha, Gutman’s split-half and Pearson Product Moment statistics, the reliability coefficients, both coefficient alpha and split-half range in the 80s. The concurrent validity of MSI is satisfactory with .64. The results were discussed in terms of how the development of the MSI met the objective of the study.

Prevention and early Intervention in post-partum depression risk
Gabriella Palumbo AEO and ISS, Italy; Fiorino Mirabella; Isabella Cascavilla ; Antoanna Gigantesco; Emanuele Tarolla
Routine screening of post-partum depression has been shown to be effective. The efficacy of specific psychological interventions for the prevention and treatment of post-partum depression has been addressed recently by several studies. In October 2011, the Mental Health Department of the Italian National Institute of Health (ISS) received a grant from the Ministry of Health to assess, in Italy, the feasibility and efficacy in actual practice of the demonstrably effective approach based on clinical work and research evaluated by Milgrom J. at the Infant Clinic of the Parent-Infant Research Institute, Austin & Repatriation Medical Centre, in Melbourne, Australia (Milgrom J, Negri LM, Gemmill AW, McNeil M, Martin PR., 2005). Post-partum depression prevention, through an intervention based on the promotion and development of positive potential (Meneghetti A, 2007), has several strengths: it is empowering, in that it is mostly an effort to facilitate learning among women after childbirth and on the improvement of their strengths; it is likely to be more cost-effective than other interventions that are not conducted in group sessions, such as individual and home-based sessions; it is innovative because it is an actual psychological intervention not limited to education/ information and/or psychological support.

Characteristics of children with mental retardation presenting at Polokwane/Mankweng Hospital complex in Limpopo Province: An archival study,
Molepo Poodedi University Of Limpopo, South Africa; Tsholene Sodi
The aim of the study was to profile the characteristics of children with mental retardation presenting at a clinical psychology unit in a hospital complex in Limpopo Province (South Africa) over a five year period (i.e. January 2005 up to and including December 2009). Using the archival data method, the clinical files of all children presenting with mental retardation at this facility were retrieved and studied. A total of 326 (male = 169; female = 157) files covering the period under review were retrieved. The Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) was used to analyse the data. Categorical data were analyzed by using frequency tables, descriptive statistics and crosstabulations. The study revealed that a significant number of cases (99.4 %) were diagnosed with mental retardation. It was also found that 45.4% of the cases were diagnosed with comorbid clinical conditions such as epilepsy, Down’s syndrome, visual problems etc. The majority of the children were referred to the clinical psychology unit to be assessed for school placement (50 %) and disability grant (38.7%).

Therapeutic efficacy in families with violent adolescents and parents with personality disorders
Susana Queiroga Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina; Griselda Grubisch; Glenda Cryan; Tais Carmo
The objective of the study was to show how weekly psychodynamic group therapy of a Violent Unit, attended by early adolescents with antisocial and self-destructive behaviours and their parents, works. This unit is included in the Programme of Buenos Aires University. Due to difficulties such as lack of bonds and high drop-outs in the treatment of these pathologies, new techniques had to be planned in both psychodynamic group’s therapy to improve the therapeutic efficacy. The first step is a Setting Group, which consists of about 10 sessions to establish the framework and to foster verbal communication. The second step is a ten-session Short-term Focused Psychotherapy Group with a parallel psychotherapy group for parents, each with a different therapist. It includes two multi-family sessions at the beginning and at the end. The third step is a six-month Definitive Therapy Group to stabilise bonds and identification. The sample consisted of 27 adolescents with antisocial and self-destructive behaviours of both sexes, aged 13-15, and their parents, referred by schools or courts. The outcomes of pre-post tests for anxiety and depression of both adolescents and their parents and the relationship between these symptoms in both groups; the parents’ personality organisation; and the family structure will be shown. For patients with lack of mentalisation and verbalisation and risky behaviour, a planned psychodynamic therapy group with pre-established objectives and a parallel parents’ group psychotherapy shows a higher efficacy.

An investigation into the public’s attitude towards seeking professional psychological help (psychotherapy) in Trinidad
Karen Ramcharitar ITAP, Trinidad and Tobago
The public’s attitude toward seeking professional psychological help, in Trinidad, were investigated, using the short form of the Attitudes Toward Seeking Professional Psychological Help (ATSPPH) Scale, developed by Fischer and Farina in 1995. A total of 225 male and female adults over age 20 were randomly recruited from various locations throughout Trinidad and surveyed via telephone.

Adult psychopathology: Is there any agreement between self-reports and other informants?
Virginia Samaniego Universidad Catolica Argentiniana, Argentina; Natalia Vazquez
In adult psychopathology, assessment self-reports have been an essential source of information. To determine how well self-reports agree with reports by informants who know the person being assessed, Achenbach, Krukowski, Dumenci & Ivanova, (2005) examined 51 000 articles finding that qualifying correlations were found in 108 (0.2%) of the

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Virginia Samaniego Universidad Catolica Argentiniana, Argentina; Natalia Vazquez
In adult psychopathology, assessment self-reports have been an essential source of information. To determine how well self-reports agree with reports by informants who know the person being assessed, Achenbach, Krukowski, Dumenci & Ivanova, (2005) examined 51 000 articles finding that qualifying correlations were found in 108 (0.2%) of the
articles. So the question arises if self-reports can still be applied as the only source of psychopathological assessment. Achenbach & Rescorla (2003) developed the Adult Self Report (ASR) and the Adult Behavior Checklist (ABCL) that allow not only obtaining self-reports but others’ perception of the adults’ functioning. This study aims to establish some psychometrical properties of the ASR and the ABCL, to examine correlations between self reports and collaterals and to establish levels of psychopathology in an urban adult sample in Argentina performing a cross-sectional descriptive study. The ASR 18-59 and the ABCL 18-59 were applied to a sample of 825 adults. Both instruments showed adequate levels of reliability and content validity. Total problem scores means for both instruments were in a similar range in the Argentine sample than in the U.S.A population (Argentina 29.01-43.06 vs. U.S.A. 27.9-43.4). Correlations between self reports and collaterals were of high magnitude and statistically significant. Higher correlations were found in this study than in the USA sample which might mean that in Argentine people have better understandings of others.

Depression in adolescents living in Puerto Rico: Differences by perceived social status

Idamari Santiago Universidad de Puerto Rico, Puerto Rico; Patricia García-Diaz

The scientific literature documents that adolescents with low socio-economic status (Low-SES) usually report higher depressive symptoms than those from high socio-economic status (High-SES). Low-SES is related to a higher psychiatric morbidity, disability, and poorer access to health care. The Hispanic Health and Nutrition Examination Survey found that among Puerto Ricans, the possibility of being diagnosed with major Depression was higher for those who reported Low-SES. The purpose of this study is to evaluate possible differences in depressive symptoms in adolescents of different socio-economic status living in Puerto Rico. Participants were 443 students between the ages of 12 and 18 years attending private and public schools in the San Juan area, from medium-high/low socio-economic status (G1) to low/medium-low socio-economic status (G2). We compared the mean scores on depressive symptoms for both groups using independent-samples t tests (p ≤ .05). In the INENESD Total Scale, adolescents in G2 scored significantly higher than adolescents in G1, both for the last two weeks and for the last six months. We also observed significant differences in all subscales of the instrument. The adolescents in G2 reported more depressive episodes in their lives (p ≤ .001) as well as less confidence in asking for help to manage Depression in the past six months (p ≤ .05). These results support findings regarding the relationship between youth depression and socio-economic status. It is important to examine whether variables such as family cohesion and conflict moderate this relationship.

Suicide experiences, attitudes, training and intervention skills of university health professionals

Jose Serra-Taylor University of Puerto Rico, Puerto Rico; Maria Jimenez-Chafey

There has been a lot of concern in the field of mental health over suicide risk in the college student population over the last decade, as well a community and research efforts directed towards prevention. One of the main prevention strategies is to have university personnel well trained in identifying and managing suicide risk. The specific goals of this study are to describe the experiences, attitudes and training of mental health professionals in university settings in relation to suicide behaviour. An online questionnaire was developed to explore variables of interest. Once approval of the IRB of the University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras Campus was received, the questionnaire was sent via email to 100 professionals (counselors, psychologists and social workers) who work with college students at the universities in Puerto Rico. 52 responses were received. The results showed that almost all (91.0%) believed suicide is preventable, most (66%) felt comfortable with their level of training and capable of intervening with suicide risk; however, 41% rarely or never assess for suicide risk in initial interviews. Also, over half (70%) reported seeing students with suicide risk only once or twice a year, yet studies show that a significant number of college students present suicide ideation and attempts, which could suggest inadequate screening practices. Results suggest that university mental health professionals need further training in suicide assessment to reinforce knowledge of comprehensive risk assessment of suicidality as an early intervention strategy for prevention.

A comparison of efficacy of monotheistic integrated therapy and cognitive therapy on reduction of criminal behaviour of prisoners

Mohammad Hussein Sharifinia Research Institute of Hawzah, Islamic Republic of Iran

One of the major problems in prisons is the high rate of criminal behaviours, including aggression and pugnacity, violation of prison regulations, carrying and using illegal drugs, suicide and self-tor- ture, disturbance seeking, upsetting the order of prison and destruction of public property. For a comparison between efficacy of 2 methods include monotheistic integrated therapy and cognitive therapy on the reduction of the aforementioned criminal behaviours, 90 prisoners of Qom ,Iran, were randomly chosen and organised into 3 groups: Monotheistic integrated therapy group, cognitive therapy group, as experimental groups, and a control group. Groups 1 and 2 underwent monotheistic integrated therapy and cognitive therapy for 6 months while group 3 was left without any interference except for critical cases. For 15 days, all groups were unnoticeably put under clinical observations by trained observers both before and 2 weeks after the therapeutic interventions, while their illegal behaviours were recorded. The analysis of data showed that in...
both treatments, the rate of criminal behaviour was reduced, but in monothestic integrated therapy the reduction was more considerable.

Depression investigation in a low-income population under hemodialysis in Brazil
Geraldo Silva Junior University of Fortaleza, Brazil; Joao Santana; Ana Paula Buosi; Francisco Emmanuel Monteiro; Eveline Silva; Elizabeth Dach; Minaugela Lima
Depression is the most common psychiatric illness in patients with end-stage renal disease (ESRD). The aim of this study is to investigate the presence of depression in ESRD. This is a prospective study conducted in two hemodialysis clinics in Fortaleza, Brazil, to investigate the occurrence of depression in patients with ESRD under hemodialysis. Depression was investigated using the Beck Depression Inventory (BDI-II). A total of 148 patients were included, with an average age of 46 ± 13 years, and 54% were male. The mean time in dialysis was 5.3 ± 5.2 years. Depression was found in 101 patients (68.2%), and it was mild in 50 (49.5%), moderate in 42 (41.5%) and severe in 9 (9%). Only 23 patients (15.5%) had previous diagnosis of depression. Follow-ups with a psychologist or psychiatrist were made by only 48 patients (32.4%). The comparison between patients with and without depression was found to be similar in age, gender and time on dialysis. Patients with depression were taking medications more frequently, such as anti-depressants (20.7% vs. 4.2%, p=0.01) and benzodiazepines (33.6% vs. 8.5%, p=0.001). Improvement of symptoms were reported by 40 patients among 46 who were taking medications in the depressive group (86.9%). Depression is frequent and underdiagnosed among ESRD hemodialysis patients. The investigation of depression must be part of the routine evaluation of these patients.

The experience of consultants as containers to the Robben Island Diversity Experience
Madeleine Smit IOPsychotherapy UNISA, South Africa; Frans Cilliers; Michelle May
Consulting from a systems psychodynamic stance to the Robben Island Diversity Experience (RIE) is different to other training events. Consultants found it difficult to take up their roles as consultants and containers. The aim of the research was to explore the experience of consultants as containers in a group relations training event with specific reference to the Robben Island Diversity Experience (RIE). Qualitative research, using the hermeneutic paradigm, was done. A form of non-probability sampling, purposive sampling was used, focusing on consultants who worked as staff to RIDE. A focus group was conducted. The data obtained were analysed through thematic analysis. The findings indicated that consultants found it difficult to take up their role as consultants and containers. They were not prepared for the impact of the island on the event and especially on them as consultants. Consultants had to work harder in containing their own feelings and anxieties in order for them to take up their role. They experienced that the tumultuous/symbol-laden setting of RIDE predetermined that the diversities of race and gender were worked with, while other diversities were greatly shut out. However, consultants found that they had never experienced such an enriching experience as they had during RIDE. Robben Island as venue, with its symbolic value, had a direct influence on the event and the performance of the consultants as containers, and made it different from other training events.

The impact from rearing styles on anxiety symptoms in a medical high risk sample
Mikaela Soehmann University of Copenhagen, Denmark
This paper delineates the effects of parenting behaviour of the potential impact from being very prematurely born (VPB) with very low birth weight (VLBW) in a national cohort of VPB/VLBW survivors. Several studies indicate that individuals born VPB/VLBW have higher prevalence of psychiatric disorders and psychiatric symptoms, including anxiety. Also, parents of VPB/VLBW born are reported to have PTSD like symptoms to a greater extent than normal population. In this prospective longitudinal data (baseline + 5 year + 17 year) from the national Danish birth cohort of VPB/VLBW survivors born in 1994 and 1995 is analysed. Preliminary results suggest that taking into account rearing behaviour, which is moderated by self-reported PTSD symptoms, around time of birth eliminates the seemingly over representation of anxiety symptoms in this medical high-risk cohort. Other factors taken into account are intelligence measures collected at age 5.

Poly-victimisation and risk for self-injurious behaviour and suicidal ideation
Laia Soler Universitat de Barcelona, Spain; Anna Segura; Claudia Paretell; Teresa Kirchner
This study aims to provide evidence concerning the effects of experiencing multiple forms of victimisation (poly-victimisation) on mental health in adolescence, the specific focus being self-injurious behaviour and suicidal ideation. A total of 877 adolescents were recruited from eight secondary schools in Catalonia, Spain. The Youth Self Report (YSR) and the Juvenile Victimation Questionnaire (JVQ) were employed to assess psychological distress and victimisation, respectively. Participants were divided into three groups (non-victim, victim and poly-victim groups) according to the total number of different kinds of victimisation experienced lifelong. Results showed girls report significantly more self-injurious behaviour and suicidal ideation than boys (OR = 2.93). On the other hand, as much as 37.7% of adolescents in the poly-victim group report self-injurious behaviours or suicidal attempts, compared with 10.9% in the victim group and 5.4% in the non-victim group. Only the poly-victim group displayed significantly more self-injurious behaviour or suicidal ideation than the other two. In conclusion, while experiencing moderate levels of victimisation does not seem to significantly increase the risk of suicidal behaviour (suicidal ideation or self-injurious behaviour) over and above the absence of victimisation, the experience of high levels of victimisation (poly-victimisation) significantly does. These results add evidence supporting the need for research to take account of the full burden of victimisations to which individuals are subjected, since focusing on the impact of just one kind of victimisation may overestimate its relationship with other variables disallowing the effects of suffering multiple kinds of victimisation.

How we integrated different approaches in treating Borderline Personality Disorder
Manuela Spigno; Simona DeFazi
A case study describing the treatment of a Borderline Personality Disorder case, moderate in severity, and complicated by occasional drug use. Assessment was made by using the following instruments: Cognitive Behavioural Assessment 2.0 (CBA 2.0), Millon III, Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-IV Axis II Disorders (SCID-II). The main approach was Cognitive-Behavioural Therapy (CBT), with specific regard to the therapeutic relationship and acceptance promotion, with the aim of promoting emotional regulation skills. We also took into account different considerations, in and out of CBT, that we describe in the paper. In addition, APA’s guidelines (2001) highlight the importance of the case’s flexible management of Borderline Personality disorder, with a complex treatment, including the integrated use of different skills and resources in the personal life environment. Therapeutic strategies included definition of the main problems and specific interventions for each problem. At the end of treatment, lasting about one year, we repeated the evaluation using the same instruments used in the assessment phase. The results showed an improvement in emotional regulation, greater planning capacity regarding her life and objectives, and a reduction in the critical scores. Occasional drug use had completely stopped. Positive results were maintained in the two follow-ups.

Specificity of rumination as a vulnerability to depression in the context of adolescent life stress
Jonathan Stange Temple University, United States of America; Lyn Abramson; Lauren Alloy; Jessica Hamilton
Response styles theory contends that individuals who ruminate, or repeatedly think through, the causes of their low mood, are at risk for experiencing depression. Recent research has indicated that rumination may be especially harmful when individuals encounter life stressors. For example, a recent longitudinal study of adolescents indicated that rumination moderated the relationship between life stress and the onset of major depressive episodes (Abela & Hankin, 2011). Although previous research has indicated that rumination is associated with depressive and anxiety disorders, the extent to which rumination confers specific risk for depression versus anxiety is unknown, particularly when evaluated in the context of life stressors. The present study prospectively evaluated the relationship between rumination, negative life events, and symptoms of depression and anxiety in a racially-diverse community sample of 195 early adolescents (mean age = 12.4 years). Results indicated that rumination interacted significantly with negative life events, peer victimisation, and emotional neglect, to predict increases in depressive symptoms eight months later. The form of these interactions was such that negative events predicted increases in depressive symptoms more strongly among adolescents with higher levels of rumination. Rumination did not interact with any of these stressors to predict increases in anxiety symptoms at follow-up. These results are consistent with a vulnerability-stress model and provide evidence that rumination may confer risk specifically to depression when adolescents encounter life stress.
Dependency, self-criticism traits and depressive symptoms
Qiuping Tang Department of Clinical Psychology, China; Xiongzhao Zhu; Sha Liao; Zhenhui Zhou
The object of this study was to explore the relationship between dependent, self-critical depression-linked personality traits, and depressive symptoms. A total of 290 depressive outpatients were recruited in the current study. Structured Clinical Interview, Center for Epidemiological Survey Depression Scale (CES-D) and Depressive Experiences Questionnaire (DEQ) were administered to all participants. The total score showed somatic and depressed affect scores of CES-D in those who had high self-critical and dependent traits were significantly higher than that in those who had low self-critical and low dependent traits \((t = 3.796, p < 0.01; t = 2.524, p < 0.05; t = 3.723, p < 0.01)\). Both the dependent \((r = 0.203–0.249, p < 0.01)\) and self-critical traits \((r = 0.211–0.297, p < 0.01)\) were positively correlated with the total, somatic and depressed affect scores of CES. These findings indicate an increase of hypervigilance in a clinical sample of patients suffering from Narcissistic Personality Disorder (NPD). The goal of the present two studies was to examine the usefulness of self-report inventories in a clinical sample of patients with NPD. We used an extreme-group approach by comparing patients suffering from NPD with non-clinical controls. In Study 1, we compared three self-report instruments, one developed for clinical settings (the narcissism subscale of the Dimensional Assessment of Personality Pathology, DAPP-BQ) and two used in social and personality psychology (Narcissistic Personality Inventory, NPI and Hypervigilant Narcissism Scale, HSNS). Patients with NPD scored higher than non-clinical controls on the DAPP-BQ, the HSNS, but not on the NPI. Study 2 aimed at replicating these findings and at analysing the role of self-esteem as potential suppressor. Specifically, we examined whether patients with NPD show higher NPI scores than non-clinical controls, after controlling for self-esteem. The results showed that patients with NPD scored higher on the DAPP-BQ, but not on the NPI, in comparison to non-clinical controls, unless one controls for the suppressing effect of self-esteem. Implications for research on normal and pathological narcissism are discussed.

Alexithymia in alcohol dependent patients: Gender differences, associations with craving and dependence severity
Fred Arne Thorberg Centre for Addiction Issues, Norway
Up to 50% of alcoholics have alexithymia, a multifaceted personality trait associated with emotion regulation difficulties. Although research has examined alexithymia and alcohol dependence, gender differences are yet to be explored. The objective of the present study was to determine gender differences in relation to alexithymia as well as the relationship with craving and dependence severity in a sample of alcohol dependent outpatients. Three hundred and seventy eight patients (66% male) aged between 18-71 years \((M = 38.92)\) undertaking Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy for alcohol dependence were recruited. Participants with a diagnosis of a co-morbid major psychiatric disorder, organic brain syndrome or alcohol-related medical complications were excluded. Participants were detoxified prior to assessment and completed the Toronto Alexithymia Scale (TAS-20), the Obssive Compulsive Drinking Scale (OCDS) and the Alcohol Use Disorder Identification Test (AUDIT), as part of a larger study. T-tests indicated that males scored significantly higher on Difficulties Describing Feelings and Externally Oriented Thinking compared to females. Chi-square test indicated that 34.5% of males were classified as alexithymic, 25.4% borderline alexithymic, 40.1% non-alexithymic compared to 26.4%, 26.4% and 47.1% for females. TAS-20 scales were significantly correlated with all OCDS scales for males, but not for females. In conclusion, the present study found a stronger relationship between alexithymia, craving and alcohol dependence severity for men. These findings highlight the importance of conducting gender specific research on alexithymia in alcoholic populations.

On the measurement of narcissism: Utility of self-report instruments for clinical research
Aline Vater Free University Berlin, Germany; Michele Schroeder-Abe; Kathrin Ritter; Stefan Roeske; Lars Schulze; Babette Renneberg
Research in social and personality psychology has used various self-report instruments for assessing narcissism. Until now, no study has assessed the utility of self-report instruments for measuring narcissism, in a clinical sample of patients suffering from Narcissistic Personality Disorder (NPD). The aim of the present two studies was to examine the usefulness of self-report inventories in a clinical sample of patients with NPD. We used an extreme-group approach by comparing patients suffering from NPD with non-clinical controls. In Study 1, we compared three self-report instruments, one developed for clinical settings (the narcissism subscale of the Dimensional Assessment of Personality Pathology, DAPP-BQ) and two used in social and personality psychology (Narcissistic Personality Inventory, NPI and Hypervigilant Narcissism Scale, HSNS). Patients with NPD scored higher than non-clinical controls on the DAPP-BQ, the HSNS, but not on the NPI. Study 2 aimed at replicating these findings and at analysing the role of self-esteem as potential suppressor. Specifically, we examined whether patients with NPD show higher NPI scores than non-clinical controls, after controlling for self-esteem. The results showed that patients with NPD scored higher on the DAPP-BQ, but not on the NPI, in comparison to non-clinical controls, unless one controls for the suppressing effect of self-esteem. Implications for research on normal and pathological narcissism are discussed.

Assessment of functional somatic symptoms in Chinese junior high school adolescents
Xinjian Wang Nankai University, China; Yi Huang; Bin Zhang
The aim of this study is to examine the psychometric properties of the Chinese version of the Children’s Somatisation Inventory (CSI-24) in 10-14 year old children in China. Furthermore, the study aims to present normative data on functional somatic symptoms among a multicultural sample of Spanish-speaking university students, and to assess the associations with school absenteeism records and emotional distress. A total of 2,623 students (11- to 15-years old) and 2,615 parents completed the CSI-24 and a number of personality and psychopathology questionnaires. The reliability (internal consistency) and validity of the CSI-24 was satisfactory. A factor analysis of the children’s data yielded one dominant general factor, which is not strictly unidimensional. Headaches, abdominal pain and feeling low in energy were the most frequently reported symptoms. The median CSI total score was 8. Girls scored higher than boys, and no gender effect was found. FSS were significantly correlated with school absenteeism records and emotional symptoms. Finally, highly similar psychometric properties were obtained for the Parent version of the CSI (i.e., PCSI). The Chinese version of the CSI-24 is an appropriate reliable and valid self-report measure for assessing functional somatic symptoms in adolescents.

A new indigenous approach for psychological disorders in China
Weidong Wang Guang'anmen Hospital, CACMS, China; Xueyu Lu; Fang Wang; Lan Hong; Hui Du
Thought Implant Psychotherapy under lower resistant state (TIP) was established by Professor Wang Weidong, who created the psychotherapy from his deep understanding of psychology, qigong, behavioral medicine as well as hypnosis. He integrates qigong into a psychological treatment system which makes full use of Chinese culture. The essence of TIP is thought imprint and lower resistant state which makes it avoid the resistance to psychological treat-
ment from Chinese patients. TIP has four main characterstics: lower resistance, reasonable authority and non-counseling style, doctor-dominance. TIP derived from clinical practice and has a long history over 20 years before its existence. And now, it is used to treat depression, insomnia, obsessive compulsive disorder, anxiety, etc. Regarding psychopathology, TIP’s view is based on abnormal development psychology. It considers that two core risk factors are trauma and protection which have strong implications in China. Also, they cause abnormal development manifested by elements missing or stages missing. The two types of abnormal development will lead to personality flaws and makes individuals prone to get mental disorders. TIP now has developed into an integrative system which is composed of basic, core and symptom-based techniques. The basic techniques include lower resistant state acquiring technique, reasonable authority acquiring technique, anti-disruption technique. Core techniques include emotion cusing, process analytic comprehension, impronted cognitive treatment, suggestive inductive imagination, personality remodeling, etc. Symptom-based techniques include imaginative desensitization, sleep regulation, interpersonal relationship adjustment, etc.

Attention bias training with word stimuli: An effective treatment for depressive symptoms

Wenhui Yang, Huinan Normal University, China; Zhirui Ding; Ting Dai

Attention bias training is a newly emerging, promising intervention for depression. A recent study (Wells & Beavers, 2009) suggested that modifying selective attention using picture stimuli reduced depressive symptoms, while another study (Baert, Raedt, Schacht & Koster, 2010) showed that attention bias training using word stimuli had little effect on depression. We investigated whether words could serve as effective stimuli in attention bias training to reduce depressive symptoms. With a double-blind, placebo-controlled, among-groups design, we examined the effect of the modified dot probe task, using word stimuli on attention bias and depressive symptoms. Mild to severely depressed college students (n=77) were randomly assigned to attention training, placebo training, or an assessment-only control condition. In training conditions, participants completed 8 sessions of training during a two-week period. All participants completed self-reported assessments of depressive symptoms at baseline, post-training, and follow-up. Participants in the attention training showed a significant improvement of depressive symptoms from baseline to post-training, as well as to follow-up. Meanwhile, they presented a significantly reduced attention for sad stimuli after the training. But these were not found in participants in placebo training and control conditions. The change of attention bias was negatively related to depressive symptoms assessed at post-training and follow-up. Attention bias training using word stimuli is an effective treatment for depressive symptoms. The biased attention may have a causal role in the maintenance of depressive symptoms.

Juan Yang, Hainan Medical College, China; Chenchun Zhang; Shuqiao Yao

There have only been a few studies that tested the interaction between rumination and stress in predicting levels of depressive symptoms and results are mixed. Treynor, Gonzalez, and Nolen-Hoeksema (2003) have identified two distinct subtypes of rumination - brooding and reflection - which explain the relationship between rumination and depression. More specifically, studies indicate that brooding, but not reflection, predicts the development of depressive symptoms over time. Accordingly, the aim of the current study was to examine whether rumination and its sub-types moderate the relationship between stress and depressive symptoms. During the initial assessment, 618 high school students (302 boys, 316 girls) completed measures assessing negative life events, rumination (including brooding and reflection) and depressive symptoms. Every three months for the next twelve months participants completed measures assessing negative life events and depressive symptoms. Data were analyzed using hierarchical linear modeling analyses. Hierarchical linear modeling analyses indicated adolescents who tend to ruminate in response to depressive symptoms did not report greater elevations in depressive symptoms following elevations in negative life events than other adolescents did. Additionally, brooding only showed the main effect on depressive symptoms and did not moderate the relationship between the occurrence of negative life events and depressive symptoms, while reflection did not predict the development of depressive symptoms. Stressful life events and brooding could predict the development of depressive symptoms, however rumination and its sub-types did not moderate the relationship between stress and depressive symptoms.

Mental health comparison of general university undergraduates and local university undergraduates

Jinhui Ye, Jiangxi Normal University, China

Exploring the state of mental health of undergraduates of universities run by local people was lower than that of the undergraduates of general university. A total of 315 undergraduates of university run by local people (170 males, 145 females) and 200 undergraduates of general university (100 males, 100 females) were selected and tested with the Symptom Checklist 90 (SCL-90). The total level of depressive symptoms of non-clinical addicts who have, or have not been successful in quitting their addiction. The sample was chosen randomly in the Tavâlod-e-Dobareh charity center comprising 90 individuals (30 successful addicts, 30 unsuccessful addicts, and 30 non-clinical individuals). The participating groups were controlled according to demographic factors such as gender, age and education. The sample groups took the general health questionnaire (GHQ) and Young Schema Questionnaire (YSQ). MANOVA statistical test and related post hoc were applied to analyse the data. The results indicated that there is a significant difference between primary maladaptive schemas such as Mis- trust/ Abuse, Deflectiveness/ Shame, Entitlement/ Grandiosity, Dependence/ Incompetence, Enmeshment/ Undeveloped Self, and Insufficient Self-Control/ Self-Discipline among addicts who were able to quit, with those addicts who were not able to quit, and the non-clinical population (p < 0.05). The difference effect was 0.278. Also, there was no significant difference among the Dependence/Incompetence and Enmeshment/Undeveloped Self between the successful and unsuccessful groups and non-clinical population. The overall statistical analyses indicated that the mean scores of the maladaptive schemas are significantly different among the successful, unsuccessful withdrawals and non-clinical population.

Secondary traumatic stress among mental health workers

Aytten Zara; Istanbul Bilgi University, Turkey

Due to its very nature, trauma constitutes one of the most challenging areas of work within the realm of psychology. Secondary traumatic syndrome is an integral part of engaging with traumatized clients professionally, which causes a shift in mental health workers’ cognitive schemas, values, and beliefs about self and the world. This shift does not happen due to only one therapeutic relationship, but due to repeated exposure to vivid traumatic material brought by clients. This study investigates the prevalence of secondary traumatic syndrome among mental health workers in Turkey, and professional, personal and demographic factors playing a role in its development. 205 participants from both Eastern and Western, urban and rural parts of Turkey took part in the study. Both mental health workers, who work with trauma cases, and those who do not, took part in the study. A survey consisting of 17 demographic questions, the Turkish version of Maslach Burnout Inventory, and the Trauma Attachment Belief Scale were administered to the participants. Data were collected through mailed and online survey methods. This research has found a high level of secondary traumatic stress syndrome in mental health workers. Mental health workers with personal trauma history, and who work in the East and South-East Region of Turkey reported more secondary traumatic stress. Specializing in working within the traumatic stress field and receiving supervision were found to have a preventative effect against secondary traumatic stress.

Do maladaptive schemas change as for withdrawal in addicts?

Mostafa Zarean; Shahid Beheshti University, Islamic Republic of Iran; Faezeh Pourshahla-Nobari; Anisi Khoshlahjeh

The purpose of this research was to compare the maladaptive schemas of non-clinical addicts who have, or have not been successful in quitting their addiction. The sample was chosen randomly in the Tavâlod-e-Dobareh charity center comprising 90 individuals (30 successful addicts, 30 unsuccessful addicts, and 30 non-clinical individuals). The participating groups were controlled according to demographic factors such as gender, age and education. The sample groups took the general health questionnaire (GHQ) and Young Schema Questionnaire (YSQ). MANOVA statistical test and related post hoc were applied to analyse the data. The results indicated that there is a significant difference between primary maladaptive schemas such as Mis-trust/ Abuse, Deflectiveness/ Shame, Entitlement/ Grandiosity, Dependence/ Incompetence, Enmeshment/ Undeveloped Self, and Insufficient Self-Control/ Self-Discipline among addicts who were able to quit, with those addicts who were not able to quit, and the non-clinical population (p < 0.05). The difference effect was 0.278. Also, there was no significant difference among the Dependence/Incompetence and Enmeshment/Undeveloped Self between the successful and unsuccessful groups and non-clinical population. The overall statistical analyses indicated that the mean scores of the maladaptive schemas are significantly different among the successful, unsuccessful withdrawals and non-clinical population.

Differential association of basic temperaments with cognitive emotion regulation strategies
sdPsychopathological symptoms stem from fundamental temperaments as declared in recent theories (e.g., Gray, 1999; & Clark, 2005), while others continuously endeavour to clarify its common features such as emotional dysregulation (Brown & Barlow, 2009; Warner & Gross, 2010). In the present study we aimed to investigate the complex associations between basic temperaments and broad strategies of cognitive emotion regulation. In a descriptive cross-sectional study, 232 undergraduate students from Tehran universities enrolled in the project and completed the Behavioural Inhibition/Activation System (BIS/BAS) and Cognitive Emotion Regulation Questionnaires. Primary results indicated that positive strategies correlated with the dimensions of the activation system: reward responsiveness, drive, and fun-seeking. However there was significant correlation among dysfunctional strategies and an inhibitory system (r=0.01). Also, these temperaments could predict the valuable amount of cognitive emotion regulation strategies’ variance. As the core entity of temperament is inherited and has predictive value in psychological interventions, evidence from the present study supports the idea that the development of psychopathology can be controlled due to the detection of temperamental aspects as well as prevention through functional emotion, regulation strategies training within the community.

**Effect of parenting style on the development of functional somatic symptoms in adolescents**  
**Bin Zhang Nankai University, China; Yi Huang; Xinjian Wang**

The aim of this study is to determine whether parenting style affects the development of functional somatic symptoms (FSS) in young adolescents. In addition, the mediation effect of parents’ psychological factors, namely, anxiety, depression and dysfunctional strategies were assessed. FSS were assessed in 600 11-to-14-year-old adolescents using Children Somatization Inventory-24. Anxiety, depression and self-esteem were examined in 401 young adolescents using SCARED, DSRSC and Rosenberg Self-Esteem Questionnaire. Parenting style was measured by e-EMBU in 299 adolescents. 299 young adolescents’ parents’ anxiety, depressive and somatic symptoms and disorders were assessed by SCL-90. The results showed that maternal overprotection was a predictor of the development of FSS in both male and female young adolescents (β=0.862, p<.001), while parental emotional warmth and rejection has no significant effect on the development of FSS in adolescents. Stratified analysis revealed that beside maternal overprotection, paternal rejection was also a predictor of the development of FSS in boys (r=0.938, p<.05), but not in girls. Significant mediating effect of parental psychological factors in the relationship between maternal overprotection and FSS were found. Maternal over-protection contributes to the development of FSS in young adolescents. Paternal rejection predicts the development of FSS in boys.

**Amelioration of self-schema vulnerability in cognitive therapy for depression**  
**David Dozois University of Western Ontario, Canada**

Three primary levels of cognition are emphasised in Beck’s theory of depression: Cognitive products (e.g., negative automatic thoughts, dysfunctional attitudes), processes (e.g., attention and memory biases) and structures (i.e., well-organised and interconnected internal representations of self). In this presentation, a programme of research is described showing that negative cognitive structures show sensitivity and specificity to depression. The interaction of cognitive structure and negative life events also appears to predict future depression. Although the products and processes associated with depression appear to fluctuate with concurrent mood (i.e., this negative thinking improves when an individual remits from an episode), the organisation of negative interpersonal content related to self appears to be temporarily stable. Given that cognitive therapy (CT) is highly effective for treating the acute phase of a depressive episode, and that this treatment also reduces the risk of relapse and recurrence, it is possible that CT may alter this stable vulnerability factor. Some data will be presented that supports this idea. The implications of these results for understanding mechanisms of change in therapy and the prophylactic nature of cognitive therapy will be discussed.

**Self-harm in the context of trauma, violence and disconnection**  
**Gillian Straker University of Sydney, South Africa; Gill Straker**

This presentation explores associations between trauma and violence, including harm against the self, via the concepts of dissociation and disconnection. The pathways by which trauma promotes disconnection at the neuropsychological, interpersonal and social level are discussed. There is a particular focus on the disconnection between words and meaning. Within this psychoanalytically inflected paper, this disconnection between words and meaning is explored within attachment theory, and the notion of the alien self. It is argued that when words do not function as containers for affect, enactments frequently ensue. Enactments can involve attacks on the body of the self, or the other, with a gender bias affecting which body will be chosen for attack. Women are more likely to attack themselves, and men more likely to attack someone else, but there is an overlap in the dynamics that inform these behaviours. This presentation focuses on women and self-harm, and how some women use their own bodies to express their distress. Self-harm is refracted through the lens of two new concepts, auto-mirroring and provoked affect broadcasts. The inner experiences of those who self-harm are conveyed in their own words to illustrate their experiences of disconnection, and their attendant need for auto-mirroring and provoked affect broadcasts, as these serve to compensate for deficits in reflective function and feelings of disconnection on multiple levels.

**The portrayal of psychopathology in films**  
**Danny Wedding Alliant International Univ., United States of America**

This presentation will review the ways in which psychopathology has been portrayed in the cinema, illustrating five common myths: traumatic etiology; schizophrenogenic parents; harmless eccentricity; the healing power of love; and the belief that people with schizophrenia have split personalities. Film clips will be used to illustrate these myths. The role of media in establishing and maintaining the stigma of mental illness will be covered. In addition, this presentation will examine the portrayal of psychologists and other mental health professionals in movies, illustrating five recurring motifs: the psychologist as learned and authoritative; arrogant and ineffectual; seductive and unethical; omniscient and dangerous; or kindly and well intentioned. Films illustrating the core principles of positive psychology will be briefly discussed, and the use of films in the classroom and in therapy will be examined. Finally, the use of films for personal growth will be explored. The presentation will be based on the books Movies and Mental Illness (Wedding, Boyd, & Niemiec, 2010) and Positive Psychology at the Movies: Using Films to Build Virtues and Character Strengths (Niemiec & Wedding, 2008).

**Session Type: Invited Symposia**

**Symposium title: Behavioral genetics: Looking back and looking forward**

*Convenor: Sergey Malykh*

Genetic and environmental influences on behavioural and emotional problems in 7-17 years old Russian-speaking twins: age and gender differences  
**Elena Gindina Tomsk State University, Russian Federation; Marina Lobakova; Sergey Malykh; Elena Sabirova**

Behavioural and emotional problems in childhood and adolescence are a strong prognostic indicator for poor adult mental health. Thus, information about its etiology is needed. To date, most behavioural genetic research of behavioural and emotional problems has been conducted on European and American samples. We investigated the relative contributions of genetic and environmental factors to behavioural and emotional problems in Russian-speaking school-aged twins (7-17 years). Sample was recruited in the cities of Moscow, St Petersburg, Izhevsk, Tver (Russia) and Bishkek (Kyrgyzstan). Measures of behavioural and emotional problems were obtained from maternal CBCL (Achenbach T., 1991, Manual for the Child Behavior Checklist/4-18 & 1991 Profile, Burlington: University of Vermont, Department of Psychiatry) data and included data from 737 twin pairs. Structural equation modelling was employed to obtain genetic and environmental estimates in three age groups of 7-10 (216 pairs), 11-13 (201 pair) and 14-17 (270 pairs) years old twins. Results showed there are important environmental, as well as genetic factors which contribute to phenotype variance of maternal reports of behavioural and emotional problems in school-aged Russian speaking children. Differences in heritability across age and gender were found.

**Symposium title: Engaging young people and their families in evidence-based services: Challenges and Innovations**

*Convenor: Catherine Lee*

Amelioration of self-schema vulnerability in cognitive therapy for depression  
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**Danny Wedding Alliant International Univ., United States of America**

This presentation will review the ways in which psychopathology has been portrayed in the cinema, illustrating five common myths: traumatic etiology; schizophrenogenic parents; harmless eccentricity; the healing power of love; and the belief that people with schizophrenia have split personalities. Film clips will be used to illustrate these myths. The role of media in establishing and maintaining the stigma of mental illness will be covered. In addition, this presentation will examine the portrayal of psychologists and other mental health professionals in movies, illustrating five recurring motifs: the psychologist as learned and authoritative; arrogant and ineffectual; seductive and unethical; omniscient and dangerous; or kindly and well intentioned. Films illustrating the core principles of positive psychology will be briefly discussed, and the use of films in the classroom and in therapy will be examined. Finally, the use of films for personal growth will be explored. The presentation will be based on the books Movies and Mental Illness (Wedding, Boyd, & Niemiec, 2010) and Positive Psychology at the Movies: Using Films to Build Virtues and Character Strengths (Niemiec & Wedding, 2008).
Evidence-based services for young people and their families: How can psychologists help?

Catherine Lee, University of Ottawa, Canada

Worldwide, one in five children and youth suffer from emotional and behavioral disorders. These problems are neither trivial nor transitory. Epidemiological data demonstrate that the majority of disorders of adulthood first appear during childhood or adolescence. Untreated, these disorders are associated with diverse negative consequences that accumulate and persist into adulthood. Only a small fraction of those in need receive any type of services. Many who begin services do not complete them, and there is limited evidence that ‘service as usual’ is effective. Although there are now efficacious treatments for a wide range of disorders, current models of service delivery are unable to reach the vast majority of those who require services. Marginalised people, who are in the greatest need, may be least likely to engage in, complete, and benefit from traditional services offered in a psychologist’s office. Some psychologists are therefore considering the best way to maximise the impact of their knowledge and skills in order to help the greatest number of young people. The Triple P suite of programs is designed to offer services to help the greatest number of young people. The Triple P suite of programs is designed to offer services to promote positive parenting. Asgary-Eden and Lee surveyed service providers, supervisors, and administrators about implementation of this program in their agency in the Canadian province of Ontario. Despite overall positive results and openness to offering this evidence-based program, the majority of agencies faced some resistance in implementing the program. Psychologists are in an ideal position to facilitate the adoption and maintenance of evidence-based services by training, supervising, and evaluating these services.

Rabeja: A clinical case of Bipolar Disorder
Claudia Burroni, HSA, Jamaica; Aimee Ferreira

This work is a detailed and systematic extract of a whole cognitive behavioural psychotherapy (CBT), lasting eleven months, of a patient with diagnosis of Bipolar Disorder. The script describes the rationale that led the therapist to choose the most appropriate intervention in relation to the disease presented and the therapeutic phase. In the work, are included extracts from the clinical interview, result of psychodiagnostic test used during Assessment process (CBA 2.0, MMPI II), and the tools used to achieve a better psychological compensation. Rabeja is a 35 year old woman, married for 16 years with three children aged 17, 10 and 5. She accessed my private practice after heavy pressure and insistence from her psychiatrist. Rabeja is of Kurdish nationality. After her arrival in Italy, which occurred 3 years ago, after a lot of problems related to her husband’s as a political refugee, she has had to deal with economic, social and cultural problems. Although previous studies have shown that depression is more prevalent in Vaular Dementia (VaD) than in Alzheimer’s Disease (AD), the severity and profile of depressive symptomatology appear to be independent of etiology. Because of overlapping manifestations, depression may be misdiagnosed as apathy or behavioural disturbances and a correct diagnosis is sometimes quite arduous. Besides it is well known that depression itself may cause cognitive dysfunctions, as exemplified by Depressive Pseudo-dementia (DPP). The aim of this study was to assess whether the use of self-reporting depression scales, such as Beck Depression Inventory (BDI) and Beck Depression Inventory II (BDI II), would allow identification of symptoms clusters to better differentiate among dementias. The secondary aim of the study was to define whether the comparison between these two diagnostic instruments would highlight different results. The BDI was administered to AD, VaD and DPP patients matched for age, education and severity of dementia. For all subjects cognitive impairment was sufficiently mild to allow self-compilation of the scale. As suggested by literature, the BDI score is subdivided in three subscores corresponding to symptoms of dysphoria, apathy and somatic symptoms. The BDI II score and subscores were based on current Italian standardization of the inventory. Non-parametric analysis of data was performed. The use of different subscores in depression reporting seems to be a useful tool in discriminating among dementias, even if it is not too sensitive to apathetic disturbances. Results obtained by the two different instruments seem to overlap.

Session Type: Invited Workshops

Building capacity for mental health treatment in the developing world: developing and assessing the success of cognitive behavioral group treatment of anxiety disorders in a group of Tanzanian men
Rehman Abdulrehman, University of Manitoba, Canada

Psychology plays a very limited role in most of the developing world; many countries’ health systems are run without any mental health policy. According to the World Health Organization, developing countries have significantly fewer resources to treat mental health problems. Pharmacological treatment is the primary mode of treatment, but is difficult to access and costly. Since CBT is proven to be very effective treatment for the most common mental health problems (i.e., anxiety and depression), and is more cost effective than pharmacological treatment, a model to develop CBT in developing countries may prove useful. An alliance of psychologists from the University of Manitoba and the Muhimbili National Hospital (in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania) conducted a group CBT program for anxiety disorders. The program consisted of seven male outpatients from the university hospital who were diagnosed with an anxiety disorder and were open to exploring non-pharmacological treatment as the primary means of treatment. The group was run by a local psychologist, clinical psychology student, and remotely supervised by a psychologist who specializes in CBT of anxiety disorders, at the University of Manitoba, in Canada. This workshop presents the development of this project, the course of treatment, evaluation by the researchers and by participants, and challenges along the way. This method of training and treatment may serve as a possible model for future training of health care workers in developing countries for the treatment of common mental health problems, and therefore build capacity for overall availability of mental health treatment.

Brain-based therapy
John Arden, Kaiser Permanente Medical Center, United States of America

Proposed Preconference Workshop 4 hours This seminar will examine the role of attachment in development of affect regulation and hemisphere asymmetry. Apply a brain-based approach to treating depression, anxiety, OCD, PTSD, mood and attention deficit disorders. Understand which elements of traditional psychotherapy are relevant and which are counter-therapeutic. Discover how the synthesis of neuroscience, evidence-based treatment and attachment theory fosters optimum therapeutic outcomes. Understand the role of memory and attention in the therapeutic process. Understand how diet effects and can improve your brain. Applying the latest Developments in Neuropsychology to Everyday Practice Recent advances in the neurosciences have increased our knowledge of how and why people change. Brain-based therapy synthesizes neuroscience, evidence-based treatment, and attachment theory into a hybrid therapeutic model. This model helps identify which elements of theoretical psychology are relevant and which may be counter-therapeutic. Brain-based therapy envisions the therapeutic process as a method to change the brain in order to change mood and behavior, using evidence of brain function and activity and moving beyond the theoretical school paradigm. This seminar will examine the use of brain-based psychotherapy to enhance outcomes with a variety of client populations. Participants will identify the role that brain function plays in mood, memory and behavior. You will evaluate the latest research indicating certain aspects of traditional theoretical psychology that may be counter-therapeutic. Using a synthesized model of neuroscience, attachment theory and evidence-based treatment, you will learn how to more effectively treat clients with depression and anxiety disorders as well as PTSD and OCD. Participants will develop a new way of looking at the therapeutic process to move beyond the traditional theoretical school approach. You will learn how to use this information in the therapy session to educate your clients and make the goals of treatment understandable. Course Content Brain-Based Therapy: Brain-based therapy approaches to treating anxiety, depression, trauma and attention deficit disorders. Translate knowledge of the brain into client education and motivation strategies.

Narrative exposure therapy
Thomas Elbert, University of Konstanz, Germany

In narrative exposure therapy (NET), the patient, with the assistance of the therapist, constructs a chronological narrative of his life story with a focus on the traumatic experiences. Empathic understanding, active listening, congruency and unconditional positive regard are key components of the therapist’s behavior. The autobiography is structured according
to their chronological order with the help of the therapist. The aim of this procedure is to transform the generally fragmented reports of the traumatic experiences into a coherent narrative. For traumatic stress experiences the therapist asks in detail for emotions, cognitions, sensory information (visual, auditory, tactile, olfactory and gustatory) and physiological reactions, probes for relative observations and records this information. The patient is encouraged to relive these emotions while narrating without losing the connection to the ‘here and now’, using permanent reminders that the feelings and physiological responses result from memories, the therapist links the experiences to episodic facts, i.e., time and place. The exposure to the traumatic experience is not terminated until the related fear reaction presented and reported by the patient does show a significant diminution. In this way, the narrative is driven forward in a supportive but rather directly guiding style by the therapist, in order to counter avoidance and to recover the full implicit information of the traumatic experience. If requested by the client, a written report may be used for rights and human rights advocacy.

Psychological assessment and evidence-based practice in psychology
John Hunsley University of Ottawa, Fiji
The focus of the workshop will be on evidence-based assessment (EBA) as a key component of evidence-based psychological practice (EBPP). The workshop will begin with an overview of EBPP, including both treatment and assessment services. Following a general discussion of the purposes of EBA, the focus will be on three assessment purposes directly pertinent to treatment: diagnosis, case conceptualization and treatment planning, and treatment monitoring and treatment evaluation. After reviewing some of the key scientific and clinical issues involved in each assessment purpose, the final part of the workshop will involve an examination of the ways that decision-making aids can serve to reduce the negative effects of biases and heuristics in the provision of psychological services. Throughout the workshop the emphasis will be on building on knowledge and skills that professional psychologists already possess by virtue of their training. Practical strategies for maintaining and enhancing professional knowledge and practices will be presented in detail, and information on specific clinician-oriented EBPP resources will be provided.

Session Type: Symposia

Symposium title: Symposia

A comparison of stressors and resources reported by suicidal South African and British adolescents
Henriette Van Den Berg University of Free State, South Africa
A significant increase has been noted in adolescent suicidal behaviour in developed and developing countries. This presentation aims to compare the influence of contextual stressors and resources on the suicidal tendencies of a group of South African and British adolescents. A stratified sample of 678 adolescents from Surrey, England (N = 297) and Northern Cape, South Africa (381) were recruited from private and public schools. The age range of participants were 14 - 16 years. The Suicidal Ideation Questionnaire for adolescents, Life stressors and resources inventory and Cope scale were used to gather data. Descriptive statistics and stepwise regression analysis were performed for the two groups respectively. The British girls reported significantly higher levels of suicidal ideation and behaviour than their South African counterparts. Personal variables such as self-esteem played a very important predictive role for both groups, while alcohol and drug disengagement was a very important contributing factor for the British group (0.1% level of significance, moderate effect size). Support from family and friends played a significant role in the regression analyses. Problems related to financial resources and infrastructure played an important role in the South African group’s suicidal behaviour. Disengagement as coping style was another significant predictor. Recommendations are made regarding the role of interventions aimed at enhancing self esteem and effective interpersonal and coping skills.

The need for increased access to suicide prevention and intervention programs in South Africa
Henriette Van Den Berg University of Free State, South Africa
The Second South African Youth Risk Behaviour Survey showed a marked increase in suicidal behaviour amongst South African adolescents between 2002 and 2008. The South African Health System is characterized by a serious lack of mental health services. This is evident in the ratio of 1: 10000 psychologist to member of the public. Currently no national suicide prevention plan exists. Limited services are available to schools to deal with the increased incidents of suicidal behaviour of pupils. The aim of this presentation is to provide an overview of the services available to South African adolescents battling with suicidal behaviour. The presenter completed a survey in one province in South Africa, making use of key informants in a number of government departments, schools and private mental health facilities to gather information on the availability of mental health services, specifically suicide prevention and treatment services. Results highlighted the serious shortage of suicide prevention and treatment services. Schools in higher socio-economic groups make use of services of private psychologists and counsellors to debrief learners after suicide related incidents of pupils and teachers. The vast majority of schools unfortunately do not have access to any mental health services. Recommendations are made regarding the training of community psychologists and registered counsellors to establish a network of mental health support in schools and at community centres.

Symposium title: Applications of psychology to human service development in Africa
Convener: Robert Serpell

Resilience and adaptation in traumatised child survivors of terrorism: A Nigerian study
Robert Serpell University of Zambia, Zambia; Esther Akinsola
The resilience of children faced with extreme adversity calls for examination of specific ways in which they manage traumatic experience. This study investigated Nigerian children’s representations of their coping strategies following a terrorist attack in Lagos, Nigeria, where in January 2002, bomb explosions erupted in a military cantonment and its surroundings, leaving many people dead and countless displaced, and hundreds of severely traumatised women and children. Among the people displaced and traumatised were children who either lost a parent or other relative or whose houses were burnt. In June 2002, a group of professionals was assembled to assess the impact of the explosions on these children and provide short term intervention with medical treatment, counselling, psychotherapy, and art and drama therapy. Psychologists conducted various assessments, including a family relations drawing test designed to enable children to express their emotions and feelings through their drawings. The first part of this report analyses the children’s experience and coping strategies reflected in their drawings. The second part presents findings from a follow-up study ten years after the explosions, designed to re-assess the children, now adolescents, and determine their recovery level. The sample comprises teenagers that could be located within the cantonment and the surrounding secondary schools. Assessment tools include those used ten years earlier as well as distress and resilience inventories. Findings are discussed in relation to the literature on resilience and adaptation to adverse and traumatic conditions.

Symposium title: Beyond self-report: Objective indices of reactivity and arousal in the assessment of child psychopathology
Convenor: Candice Alfano

Polysomnographic sleep patterns of non-depressed children with generalized anxiety disorder
Candice Alfano University of Houston, United States of America

Subjective reports of problems initiating and maintaining sleep are a consistent finding among children with generalized anxiety disorder (GAD). Yet objective sleep data are lacking. Specific clinical features associated with sleep problems in this population also are unknown. Thirty non-medicated, pre-pubescent children (ages 7-11 years) were assessed including 15 children with primary GAD (without comorbid depression) and 15 matched healthy controls. All participants underwent structured diagnostic assessment and laboratory-based polysomnography (PSG). State anxiety and salivary cortisol were assessed at bedtime on the PSG night and correlations among clinical symptoms and objective sleep variables were examined. Children with GAD showed significantly increased sleep onset latency (SOL) and reduced latency to rapid eye movement (REM) sleep compared to controls. Sleep efficiency was decreased and percentage of REM sleep was increased at marginal levels in the GAD group. State anxiety and total concentrations of cortisol at bedtime were similar across the groups. While increased SOL was associated with a range of clinical symptoms, increased severity of worry was associated with increases in REM sleep. Results provide initial evidence of objective sleep abnormalities in children with GAD. Follow-up studies are needed to explore whether REM sleep characteristics might represent a neurophysiologic pathway from early GAD to later depression.

Cortical patterns of electrical activity that result from childhood traumas
Fleur Howells Department of Psychiatry, UCT, South Africa

Childhood trauma is associated with psychiatric disorders, yet the underlying physiological mechanisms are not well understood. The study of control adults and their correlates with levels of perceived childhood trauma may be particularly useful, to assist in understanding the long-term effects on physiological mechanisms. We hypothesized that control individuals would present with changed patterns of arousal at rest and during a task of attention that requires behavioral inhibition. Fifty-three control individuals completed the Childhood Trauma Questionnaire to assess a range of childhood traumas and perception of trauma. These individuals underwent cortical and peripheral physiological recordings at rest and during performance of a visual go/no-go task. They also completed several personality questionnaires. The results of the present study suggest that: Childhood neglect increases cortical arousal and enhances approach behavior circuitry. Childhood emotional abuse increased arousal when behavioral inhibition is required. Childhood physical and sexual abuse leads to more deliberate information processing. Underreporting of childhood trauma increases mental effort during activation and deactivation of inhibitory circuitry, which may be related to process of denial. Future studies should include multimodal physiological measures that will allow us to elucidate the physiological vulnerabilities that lead to the development of psychiatric disorders that have been strongly related to childhood trauma.

Peering into the living brain through fMRI to probe reward processing in the development of adolescent depression
Carla Sharp University of Houston, United States of America

At any given time, between 4-6% of adolescents are experiencing Major Depressive Disorder (MDD). Lifetime prevalence rates of MDD between the ages of 15-18 are estimated to be 14% with an additional 11% reporting minor depression. Reward processing shows promise as an important endophenotype, heritable mechanism and etiological factor in the development of depression. While several studies in adults and adolescents have demonstrated reduced reward activation in depressed individuals relative to controls, it is unclear whether these abnormalities precede (that is, cause a vulnerability to) MDD, or whether they are a consequence of recurrent illness. We used fMRI to examine brain activation in response to reward anticipation and outcome in three groups of mother-daughter dyads (N = 42): (1) Mothers-with-history-of-depression with never-depressed-daughters (depressed; n = 14), (2) mothers-with-history-of-depression with never-depressed-daughters (high risk; n = 14), and mothers and daughters with no history of depression (low risk; n = 14). Results showed similar reduced activation in the caudate for high risk and depressed teens, while the daughters of never-depressed mothers showed elevated reward processing in response to positive rewards. These findings support the notion that altered reward processing may be evident even before the onset of MDD in high-risk adolescent girls. Results will be discussed in the context of the value of fMRI that goes beyond self-report measures in the identification of endophenotypes in developmental psychopathology.

Clinical study on thought imprint psychotherapy in lower resistant state for depression
Lan Hong Guang’anmen Hospital, CACMS, China; Weidong Wang; Yingna Lin; Xueyu Lu

Thought Imprint Psychotherapy in lower resistant state (TIP) is an indigenous psychotherapy which is suitable for Chinese culture. It was established and applied to Chinese patients with psychological disorders. It was used in our clinic for more than 20 years, and its efficacy for different types of mental disorder is satisfying. To assess the clinical efficacy and safety of TIP for depression, a randomised controlled study was adapted. 60 patients with depression were randomly divided into two groups according to different means of intervention: TIP group and paroxetine group. The trial was done in 12 weeks. 24 items Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAMD), Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI) and treatment emergent symptoms scales (TESS) were used to evaluate the efficacy and adverse effects. Evaluation was done before treatment, 2 weeks after treatment, 12 weeks after treatment. The results so no differences at the baseline between the two groups before treatment. After 2 weeks, the response rate was different: 23 cases in TIP group responded positively to treatment (76.7%), while 20 cases in the paroxetine group responded positively to treatment (66.7%). After 12 weeks, the total effective rate was 78.6% and 74.1% in the TIP group and paroxetine group respectively. In terms of safety, the TIP group complained of much less discomfort after treatment. TIP is an effective and safe intervention for depression which brings new insights, however, further studies are needed to prove its efficacy and to explore its mechanism.

Efficacy of tip treatment for primary insomnia: A randomised controlled trial
Weidong Wang Guang’anmen Hospital, CACMS, China; Xueyu Lu; Qian Diao

The objective was to evaluate the short-term efficacy of sleep regulation technique of Thought imprint psychotherapy in lower resistant state (TIP) for the treatment of primary insomnia. We adapted a randomised, single-blind study. 30 hospitalised outpatients with primary insomnia were included according to DSM-IV criteria. Outpatients from sleep medical clinic of Guang’anmen Hospital were randomised in a 2:1 ratio to TIP or Zopiclone (ZPL) group. In TIP Group, patients received sleep regulation technique of TIP twice per week. ZPL group
Dehumanised perception as a mechanism to facilitate human atrocities

Lasana Harris  Duke University, United States of America

Dehumanisation, a failure to spontaneously consider the mind of another person, may be a psychological mechanism facilitating inhume acts by people against other people — human atrocities. Spontaneous social cognition — considering someone’s mind — recognises the other as a human being subject to moral treatment. Social neuroscience has reliably shown that participants normally activate a social-cognition neural network to pictures and thoughts of other people. Our previous work shows that parts of this network uniquely fail to engage for traditionally dehumanised targets (homeless persons or drug addicts). This suggests participants may not consider these dehumanised groups’ minds. I describe evidence that participants do fail to spontaneously think about the contents of these targets’ minds when imagining a day in their life, and rate them differently on a number of human-perception dimensions. Furthermore, these human-perception dimension ratings correlate with activation in brain regions beyond the social-cognition network, including areas implicated in disgust, attention, and cognitive control. I discuss the role of disgust, attention, and cognitive control in moral decision that ultimately may be linked to perceived humanity. These results suggest that disengaging social cognition affects a number of other brain processes and hints at some of the psychological sequelae of torture, but still gives an indication of the complexity and gravity of reactions. The presentation will show the major findings in this preliminary, uncontrolled study and provide clinical examples from treatment sessions.

From victim to survivor: Net in treatment of the psychological sequelae of torture

Hakan Stenmark  United States of America

Studies on the treatment of the psychological sequelae of torture are sparse and with conflicting findings. Some studies have indicated limited effect of treatment whereas others have reported more positive findings. In this study we treated 16 torture survivors, diagnosed with PTSD, with 10 sessions of Narrative Exposure Therapy. Pre-testing was applied before and post-tests one and six months following treatment. Clinician Administered PTSD Scale and Hamilton Depression Inventories were used as primary outcome measures. The findings indicated improvement from baseline before treatment both with regard to PTSD and depression. Ten of the patients achieved clinically significant improvements in PTSD symptoms according to Jacobsen and Traux, 1991. Only one patient had a total severity score below 20, indicating full remission of PTSD symptoms. With regard to depression, the sample mean decreased from moderate to mild depression from pre-treatment to the six months follow up. The study thus supports the use of Narrative Exposure Therapy in treatment of the psychological sequelae of torture, but still gives an indication of the complexity and gravity of reactions. The presentation will show the major findings in this preliminary, uncontrolled study and provide clinical examples from treatment sessions.

Finding benefit in the experience of breast cancer: Issues and questions

Charles Carver  University of Miami, United States of America

A number of theorists have suggested that adversities, even traumatic experiences, do not lead exclusively to distress. Rather, at least some people react to such experiences with feelings of growth and benefit. These experiences do not necessarily take the place of distress, but they sometimes accompany the distress. There is no question that some people do report positive changes after traumatic encounters. Numerous studies verify the existence, even the widespread prevalence, of such effects. Some positive changes pertain to the way people think about the world and their own lives. Some of them pertain to the acquisition of new skills to use in dealing with future adversities in life. Other positive changes appear to pertain to the way people organize and prioritize their actions, or even their choices of what kinds of actions to engage in. This presentation will consider the phenomenon of benefit finding as it arises during the experience of being diagnosed with, and treated for, breast cancer. Several studies will be described which explore the processes that may underlie reports of benefit finding in this circumstance. This exploration consists partly of examining who has those experiences to greater and lesser degrees.

A social-contextual model of dyadic coping among couples facing adversity

Anita Delongis  University of British Columbia, Canada

Research presented will examine dyadic coping and support among married couples in which one or both members of the couple is facing adversity. Using a combination of longitudinal and daily process methodologies, couples were followed over time to examine coping and social support as a dyadic process in which spouses are mutually influential. Findings support a dyadic model in which...
Task prioritization among university students with different subtypes of future-oriented coping strategies

Yiqun Gan Peking University, China

This study aimed to explore subtypes of future-oriented coping profiles. It adopted the time discounting experimental paradigm to examine the influence of coping subtypes on task prioritization. A sample of 188 university students were clustered into four subtypes, namely, high future-oriented coping (HFOC), high preventive coping (HPVC), low preventive coping (LPVC), and low future-oriented coping (LFOC). Next, using a computer, 77 of the participants were asked to prioritize pairs of tasks that had been selected from 2 (long-/short-term) * 2 (challenging/threatening) tasks in six scenarios. The results indicated that, compared with students in other subtypes, those in the HFOC subtype demonstrated a stronger preference for important but not urgent tasks (p<0.01), whereas the HPVC subtype attended more to threatening tasks (p<0.01). Results of the study have theoretical and practical implications for the study of time management and future-oriented coping.

Health threat beliefs and coping in the context of genetic risk for cancer

Yiqun Gan Peking University, China

This study linked beliefs about the consequences of being assessed for genetic risk of cancer to specific coping responses and their impact on emotions and frequency of worry. Participants were 301 women undergoing genetic risk assessment based on family history. Patients were sent postal family cancer history questionnaires (time 1), which they returned approximately one month later (time 2). Based on these data, they were subsequently informed of their risk level (time 3). At each time point, participants completed questionnaires measuring their beliefs about the threat associated with risk assessment and the coping strategies they used in response to each belief, their emotional responses to the risk assessment process, and frequency of worries about their genetic status. Analysis involved exploration of the relationship between specific beliefs and use of coping strategies, changes in coping strategies over time, cluster analysis to identify groups using differing coping strategies, and the relationship between coping and changes in emotional and frequency of worry. Overall, the data show that participants used one dominant strategy for coping with each concern (limited to positive appraisal, acceptance, and seeking family/social support) and, while they also used other coping strategies, they used these much less often. Cluster analysis revealed four clusters of coping responses, including the use of positive appraisal as an almost unique coping response to 10 or the 11 beliefs explored to a much wider use of differing coping responses. The associations between coping and changes in emotions and worry were modest although significant.

The relations of career barriers to emotional and personality-related career-decision-making difficulties

Yiqun Gan Peking University, China

Emotional and personality-related career-decision-making difficulties represent emotional and personality-related aspects of difficulties in making career decisions, which could be organised into three dimensions: Pessimistic view, anxiety and self and identity (Saka, Gati, & Kelly, 2008). Problem-solving appraisal, which is assessed by Problem-Solving Inventory (Heppner, 1988), is suggested to be related to coping effectiveness, vocational adjustment and many other factors that reflect people’s well-being and adjustment (e.g. Heppner, Lee, Heppner, McKinnon, Multon, & Gyens, 2004). Based on these reviews, this study aimed at inquiring into the moderating effects of problem-solving appraisal on the relationship between career barriers and career decision making difficulties. Data were collected from undergraduates across 19 universities, 17 provinces in Mainland China. All students were administered with Chinese Career Barriers Inventory, Emotional and Personality Career Difficulties Scale and Chinese Problem Solving Scale. Hierarchical multiple regressions were done to see the moderating effects of problem-solving appraisal between career barriers and EPCD scores. Results showed a significant moderating effect. The regressions revealed that in the high problem-solving group, career barriers had a greater regression coefficient than in the low problem-solving group. This might be due to the fact that the high level of problem solving had shielded the influence of some possible existing variables which might predict emotional and personality-related career-decision-making difficulties, thus raising the contribution of career barriers.

Designing couple therapy based on general mechanisms of change

Mariann Grawe-Gerber United States of America

Empirical psychotherapy process research has found increasing evidence that change achieved by therapeutic procedures and interventions seems to be more influenced by general principles of change and common factors in psychotherapy approaches rather than by specific methods and techniques. Within cognitive-behavioral couple therapy researchers have also suggested examining general mechanisms of change across different evidence-based treatments for couples (e.g. Christensen, 2009). This presentation will introduce four empirically established therapeutic mechanisms of change and common factors in psychotherapy extracted by Grawe and his research team after years of studying findings from psychotherapy process research for their meta-analysis (Grawe 1997, 2004, 2007). These four general change mechanisms include: problem actuation, resource activation, master, and clarification of meanings. It will then be demonstrated how conceptualizing couple treatment optimizing these general principles enables the therapist to integrate therapeutic procedures and interventions from different approaches within an empirically sound framework.

Greater emotional arousal predicts poorer long-term memory of communication skills in couples

Kurt Hahlweg Germany

Many studies have examined the importance of learning skills in behaviourally-based couple interventions but none have examined predictors of long-term memory for skills. Associations between emotional arousal and long-term recall of communication skills delivered to couples during a behaviourally-based relationship distress prevention program were examined in a subsample of 49 German couples drawn from a larger sample of 58 couples. (The nine couples not included in analyses had dropped out of the study during the follow-up period.) Fundamental frequency (f0), a vocal measure of encoded emotional arousal, was measured during pre-treatment couple conflict. Poisson Hierarchical Generalized Linear Models were used to test associations between each partner’s f0 and skills remembered as well as sex differences in such associations. Higher levels of f0 were linked to fewer skills remembered 11 years after completing the program, and women remembered more skills than men. Implications of results for behaviourally-based couple interventions are discussed.

Symposium title: Empirical advances in couple-based interventions

Convenor: Douglas Snyder

Couple-based interventions for adult psycho-pathology

Donald Baocom University of North Carolina, United States of America; Cynthia Bulkin; Jonathan Abrahamowitz; Jennifer Kirby

Because adult psychopathology has traditionally been viewed as individual disorders, interventions typically have emphasized individual psychotherapy. However, these problems exist in an interpersonal context, and intimate relationships either can exacerbate or help to alleviate individual distress. Likewise individual psychopathology can impact the quality of relationship functioning. This presentation will present an overview of models for treating individual psychopathology from a couple-based perspective. Based on these models of couple-based interventions, the presenter will describe treatment results from two of his recently completed treatment studies, providing couple-based interventions for anorexia nervosa and obsessive-compulsive disorder. He will highlight the primary patterns of couple interactions observed in each of these disorders, that is, how couples have learned to interact around the disorder in both adaptive and maladaptive ways. In both of these investigations, the effect sizes for the couple-based treatment are notably larger than any previous individual treatment for the respective disorders. Implications for using couple-based treatments for other types of disorders will be discussed.
International dissemination of the prevention and relationship enhancement program (PREP): Challenges and future directions
Howard Markman, United States of America

Marriage Education is a novel response to the rising rates of divorce and relationship distress occurring in many countries around the world. This presentation begins by comparing relationship and marriage education to marital therapy and shows how education is a different approach to helping couples. In brief, research-based marriage education programs are designed to help couples by teaching the skills and principles associated with a healthy and happy marriage (e.g., effective conflict management, protecting and preserving positive connections). The presenters will focus specifically on PREP (Prevention and Relationship Education Program) as an approach to relationship and marriage education and briefly describe the research on the effectiveness of PREP. They will then discuss processes of disseminating PREP in other countries (e.g., Norway, Denmark, Israel, Chile, Sweden, and Estonia) and highlight the challenges associated with such dissemination efforts including forging and maintaining relationships with partners in other countries, adapting (including translating) content and delivery of the program, training trainers (and deciding who those trainers will be), guiding partners in best strategies to use the program in their own country and culture, basic research and evaluation issues and follow-up. Recommendations will be presented for future cross-national disseminations of research-based relationship education programs for couples.

Advances in couple-based interventions: An overview
Douglas Snyder, Texas A and M University, United States of America

Numerous controlled clinical trials over the past 30 years have confirmed the effectiveness of couple-based interventions for the prevention and treatment of general relationship distress. However, until relatively recently, receiving less empirical study have been questions regarding therapeutic mechanisms, couple interventions for individual psychopathology, or international dissemination of evidence-based approaches. This research symposium including an international panel of clinical scientists will discuss findings and implications of recent exemplary studies addressing these issues. In the first paper, Dr. Donald Baucom (USA) will present the results of multiple randomized controlled trials of couple therapy for individual emotional disorders. The second paper presented by Dr. Mariann Grawe (Switzerland) will discuss the design and conduct of couple interventions drawing upon an integrative model of general mechanisms of therapeutic change. The third paper, by Dr. Kurt Hahlweg (Germany), will describe the role of emotional arousal as a moderator of acquisition and retention of communication-skills in couple skills-training protocols. The fourth paper, by Dr. Howard Markman and Marcie Pregulman (USA), will discuss findings regarding the dissemination of a relationship enhancement and distress-prevention program across diverse countries and cultures. Collectively, these clinical trials and findings from similar lines of research offer far-reaching implications for clinical practice and for service delivery on an international scale. Dr. Kim Halford (Australia) will serve as discussant for this symposium.

Symposium title: Engaging young people and their families in evidence-based services: Challenges and Innovations
Convenor: Catherine Lee

Engaging parents with media-based, internet and minimally sufficient interventions: Maximising reach worldwide
Rachel Calam, University of Manchester, United Kingdom

Employing non-traditional means of engagement, delivery and retention offers important opportunities for increasing accessibility and uptake of parenting interventions worldwide. Effective media, internet-based, self-directed and large group approaches offer new possibilities for engaging parents who might not otherwise be attracted to or able to participate in evidence based programmes. The paper will describe a series of studies by our research group designed to reach families in different contexts and settings. Firstly, two UK based, online studies will be outlined. (1) The success of an online randomised controlled trial which ran alongside a networked television series on parenting will be described. (2) A web-based trial testing the impact of different advertisement content on uptake of an online parenting programme will be outlined. This illustrated the natural history of uptake and attrition in an online parenting programme in the absence of reminders or support, and indicates the issues that must be managed to reap the benefits of this potentially highly cost-effective strategy. A second area of study addresses the issues involved in reaching families in middle-low income countries in cost-effective ways. A study of 136 parents (94% mothers) of primary school children in Panama indicated parents found Triple P Positive Parenting Program materials highly acceptable and showed high levels of intention to take up parenting resources if offered, including self-directed materials. Examples of successful large group delivery approaches will also be given. Models for engagement and delivery to assist in dissemination of preventative strategies in cost-effective ways internationally will be discussed.

Engaging fathers in behavioural family interventions
Louise Keown, University of Auckland, New Zealand

An increasing body of evidence highlights the importance of fathers’ parenting and involvement for children’s development. However, fathers are typically underrepresented in behavioural family interventions (BFIs). Research has identified a range of obstacles that should be addressed in order to increase father involvement in BFIs. These include identifying and removing barriers to participation, and tailoring content and delivery methods to meet the parenting support needs of different father groups. This paper discusses the use of father preference data to identify how to engage and involve fathers in parenting programmes. Illustrations are provided from the author’s work to highlight fathers’ parenting challenges, parenting support preferences, and fathers’ opinions about methods of parenting programme engagement and delivery. The range of delivery options (group, individual, self help, web-based), that is needed to attract fathers will be discussed. A range of programme content issues that could be incorporated into behavioural family interventions to better suit the needs and interests of fathers will be highlighted, along with implications for practitioners for tailoring programme content. Work in progress, using consumer preference data to assess the cultural relevance and acceptability of the Triple P Parenting Program to indigenous Maori and Pacific Island fathers in New Zealand will also be described.

Symposium title: Enhancing clinical psychology training: Curriculum changes worth considering
Convenor: Nancy Pachana

Best practice guidelines and research in clinical supervision
Anise O'Donovan, Griffith University, Australia; Kim Halford, Griffith University, Australia

Supervision of clinical practice is generally agreed to be central in such training. Clinical psychology supervision is intended to serve three related, but somewhat conflicting, functions: (1) normative functions of monitoring and ensuring client well-being, and monitoring and evaluating supervisee competence; (2) restorative functions of supporting supervisee personal and professional well-being;
and (3) formative functions of educating and guiding the supervisees professional practice. Research suggests that while supervision may achieve restorative and formative functions, as currently practised, that ensuring competence for trainee psychologists is a more elusive goal. This paper presents data from a large Australian research project on clinical psychology training. Recommendations on how to enhance supervision practice are described, including systematic assessment of supervisee competence and client outcomes.

Enhancing clinical psychology training: Curriculum changes worth considering

Nancy Pachana University of Queensland, Australia
Clinical psychology training programmes are under pressure to increase the number of graduates they produce and to ensure that these graduates meet high standards of professional competencies. This Australian Learning and Teaching Council-funded research project aimed to better align clinical psychology training curriculums to competencies in several key areas including competency assessment, clinical supervision issues and strategies, and fitness to practise protocols. This set of presentations covers the data gathered in a national survey as relevant to these topics, and discusses modifications and adaptations to the curriculum to enhance training experiences for both staff and students. Overarching future considerations are also discussed.

Embedding clinical competency evaluations into clinical postgraduate training in psychology

Nancy Pachana University of Queensland, Australia; Theresa Scott; Kate Sofronoff; Edward Helmes
Debates over models of professional training have occurred in several clinical disciplines, including psychology. Currently, clinical competencies often form the backbone for the accreditation of such training programmes, with sample domains including ethical and legal issues, assessment, intervention, and experience with a diversity of clients across cultures and the lifespan. This paper presents data from a large Australian research project on clinical psychology training. We review key models for clinical competencies in the international literature and report on results of a survey of students undertaking clinical training as to the methods of assessment used in their training programmes. Results showed that direct competency assessment was less commonly used than expected from the stated accreditation standards. One factor behind the results may be that ways to assess such competencies remain elusive. In this paper, models of clinical competency assessment are offered, with practical considerations for embedding this and data on student outcomes when such a programme is firmly in place.

Fitness to practise in clinical psychology training

Kate Sofronoff University of Queensland, Australia; Edward Helmes
Assessment of Fitness to Practise (FTP) guidelines within clinical psychology training programmes requires balancing the individual student’s right to pursue their vocation of interest and the rights of others with whom that person comes in contact, most especially clients. The past decade has seen an international growth in policies related to formal FTP assessment built into clinical training programmes leading to professional qualifications. We draw on data from a large Australian research project on clinical psychology training in Australia. This national survey of 35 clinical psychology programmes explored views from both clinical directors and clinical students. Recommendations on realistic ways to move forward in this area are offered.

Symposium title: Hypnosis
Convener: Cecile Gericke

A hypnotherapeutic model of ericksonian and ego-states for the effective and successful therapy

Cecile Gericke South Africa
Hypnosis has been defined as a complex system of influence communication. It has extensively been used as the treatment approach for a variety of problems ranging from childhood abuse to empowering growth in people. Utilisation as the centre of Ericksonian theory is combined with the inner parts Ego-State therapy to illicit the inner resources of the client. The combination of these two theories epitomise the unique treatment. The therapist makes strategic use of any, or all, facets of the client or the environment when packaging the goal in a unique and acceptable way for the client. The presentation is illustrated with case studies to highlight the efficiency of the approach.

The problem with the unconscious is that it is unconscious: Might the marriage of hypnosis and depth psychology be a remedy?

Susanna Kriegler South Africa
Libido contains two opposite urges or instincts: To live and to die. All energy flows from a difference in potentials. However, the human ego perennially nurtures the childlike illusion that it can partake only of the positive pole, and banishing all that is deemed negative or bad into the unconscious, thus creating an enormously bloated Shadow (Carl Jung). So much of our religious teachings are rooted in the “Socratic fallacy” that earnestly pursuing the good will eliminate all evil. Many psychologies likewise skim the surface, treating behaviours, reinforcing ego strategies, and/or medicating. Yet, how is it that there are so many discrepancies between our professed values, our presumptive virtues, and our myriad destructive, behaviours? It is easy to deny, project elsewhere, or bury the Shadow complexes in us, but in the process we become most dangerous to ourselves, our families and to society. The problem with the unconscious is, of course, that it is unconscious. In serious therapy, we cannot afford to disregard the power of the unconscious, and we are obliged to approach the issue of the Shadow from the standpoint of Depth Psychology – thus named because of its effort to respect and to work with the dynamic powers on the unconscious. Hypnosis and Depth Psychology is a marriage made in heaven – that is, in the sacred space (the mandorla, as explained by Robert Johnson) where conscious and unconscious overlap, thus creating the fulcrum for profound healing.

Hypnotherapy, psychedelic drugs and holotropic breathwork: A critical reflection (25.2)

Rona Newmark Stellenbosch University, South Africa
The use of psychoactive plants is common in the Western Cape, South Africa. Psychedelic plant substances have been used in many cultures to induce non-ordinary states of consciousness. Research has shown ‘universality’ of psychoactive drug experiences across cultures and history. These substances are used to open up experiences of realities which are normally unconscious. There are many psychological and physical affixes linked with the use of these substances. Psychedelic drugs are viewed as powerful catalysts for personal insight, yet, they may cause individual and social disruption (Grace and Zarkove, 1985; De Korne, 2011). Based on his research in the 1970s, Stan Grof (1981) argues that transformation can occur in non-ordinary states of consciousness. He views psychedelic substances as the most powerful technique of inducing these non-ordinary states. Because of the risks involved in the use of psychedelic substances, Grof (1985) developed Holotropic Breathwork to reach non-ordinary states of consciousness in a safe manner. In this paper I present a critical reflection on psychedelic drugs, Holotropic Breathwork and the implications for hypnotherapy in Africa.

Ericksonian principles utilised in combination with the primordial connection of human beings with wild animals

Louise Olivier South Africa
This paper deals with a unique approach using the Ericksonian principles of utilisation, introjection, individualisation, interspersing and metaphors (Erickson & Rossi, 1979). Africa presents a special opportunity to the therapist to combine the principles of Erickson with the primordial connection that human beings have with the wild and the healing power of nature. In this presentation (highlighted with video material) the therapist and client find themselves within the greater arena of nature. The therapist utilises the behaviour of the wild animals to 1) effect an interactive trance 2) to individualise the experience for the client, 3) to imbued within a metaphor the suggestions which is beneficial to the client and to 4) introject new behaviour patterns and internal psychological resilience within the client. The way in which this technique can also be adopted in countries other than Africa is also discussed.

When wifey gets frisky, you don’t want your accountant part handling the matter

Michiel Opperman South Africa
This presentation will focus on sexual problems and the impact thereof in the relationship between couples. Case studies will be presented, including a wife that feels neglected by her husband, as when she wanted to feel loved by him and felt sexy, he would attend to the checklist: brush your teeth, take your vitamins, etc. By unpacking the internal ego states, identifying their respective roles, and determining which ego state would be the appropriate one to deal with the sexual matters in the relationship, we managed to save a relationship. In the presentation issues of sexual addiction in a relationship is explored and discussed according to another case study. The client
gets involved in random sexual encounters with strangers, with huge guilt feelings afterwards. His wife has no knowledge of these encounters, and is under the erroneous belief that they are in a monogamous relationship. In unpacking the ego states, there is a clown face, a mask of self-confidence and power, and horns for sexual conquests. Another part feels the guilt after the sexual encounters. There is a Nobody part, that has no identity if he does not put on the Sexual Predator clown face mask. In unpacking the different ego states and encouraging communication between the parts, the system is integrated and the sexual addiction healed.

**Symposium title: Linking cognition and psychopathology**

**Convenor: Elke Geraerts**

**Degrading anxiety-provoking flashbacks and flashforwards**

*Irís Engelhard United States of America*

Earlier studies have shown that eye movements (EM) during retrieval of disturbing images about past events reduce their vividness and emotionality, which may be due to both tasks competing for working memory resources. Many patients with affective disorders also suffer from upsetting future-oriented mental images: "Flashforwards". This study examined whether EM also reduce vividness/emotionality of flashforwards. A non-clinical sample was asked to select two images of feared future events, and rate image vividness and emotionality. Images were recalled again while making EM or without a dual-task, and after a break, vividness and emotionality were rated again. Relative to 'recall only', EM+recall decreased image vividness and emotional intensity. Apparently, EM reduce vividness and emotionality of visual images about past and future feared events. This is in line with a working memory account of the beneficial effects of EMDR, which predicts that any task that taxes working memory during retrieval of disturbing mental images will be beneficial. The findings were recently replicated in two studies of anxious students suffering from flashforwards. Potential clinical implications will be discussed.

**Memories of childhood sexual abuse: First do no harm**

*Elke Geraerts Erasmus University Rotterdam, Netherlands*

In this paper, I will present our latest findings on recovered memories of childhood sexual abuse. We distinguished two types of recovered memories: Those that were recovered spontaneously and those recovered in suggestive therapy. Results show that people with both types of recovered memories suffer from posttraumatic stress disorder and depressive symptoms. This presentation will highlight the dangers of suggestive therapy and will provide guidelines for memories of childhood sexual abuse.

Is there covariation bias in separation/social anxiety in primary school children?

*Birgit Mayer Erasmus University Rotterdam, Netherlands*

Covariation bias refers to the phenomenon of overestimating the contingency between certain stimuli and negative outcomes, which is considered as a heuristic playing a role in the maintenance of certain types of psychopathology. Most prominently, this type of reasoning bias is observed in adult patients with different sorts of anxiety pathology. As anxiety disorders frequently have their onset during childhood, it is important to investigate whether this maintaining bias is already playing a role in children. In the present research, covariation bias was investigated in normal school children in the context of separation anxiety symptoms (N = 324; 52.3% girls, mean age = 9.32 years) and social anxiety symptoms (N = 120; 58.3% girls, mean age = 9.50 years). In both samples, a priori and a posteriori contingency estimates were measured between positive, neutral and negative pictures relevant for the pertinent anxiety disorder (e.g., a child being united with the mother and a happy face or a child being separated from the mother and a disgusting face), on the one hand, and pictures of negative, positive and neutral outcomes (e.g., electric shock, candy, and nothing), on the other hand. Hypothesised is an overestimation of the contingency between fear-relevant negative pictures and negative outcomes being dependent on levels of anxiety disorder symptoms and age. Results of the research will be presented and discussed.

**Tackling depression: A working memory intervention**

*Sabine Wannmaker Erasmus University Rotterdam, Netherlands*

Increasing evidence shows that a deficit in working memory could be the cause of biases in attention, memory and interpretation in depression (Joormann, 2010). This results in rumination and sustained negative mood, the core symptoms of depression. This lack of working memory ability could be solved with a working memory training. Recent research has shown that a working memory training leads to an improvement in executive processes (Klingberg, Forssberg, & Westerberg, 2002). Moreover, Klingberg et al. (2005) showed that such a training resulted in a significant reduction in the severity of ADHD symptoms in children suffering from this disorder. In the present study a working memory training was performed to reduce depressive symptoms in patients with a major depressive disorder. Sixty patients with a major depressive disorder completed a 4-week working memory training which was adapted to their working memory deficits. The group was compared with a control group (N = 60) who performed the working memory training without an increasing memory load. On the post-test the experimental group showed less depressive symptoms and rumination, they were less affected by the mood induction and their working memory was improved. These results indicate that working memory is a crucial element in the treatment of depression. This easy intervention could be developed in a new therapy when more positive results are found. More research has to be done to the possibilities of this training by dysphoric, bipolar and individuals in remission.

**Sexual risk and substance use: Contributions of family and community contextual processes**

*Velma McBride Murry United States of America*

African Americans residing in resource poor communities have been hit hard by two critical issues—high prevalence of HIV/AIDS and increasing rates of illicit drug use among their sons, in particular, as they transition into emerging adulthood. Reasons why African Americans in general, and those in the South, in particular, are impacted disproportionately by HIV/AIDS (Wyatt, Williams, & Myers, 2008) and illicit substance use remain unknown (Brussick, 1999; French & Pitchall-French, 1999). The research questions focus on the effects of early experiences, the role of parenting as a buffer against stress and the different pathways that lead to HIV/AIDS vulnerability behaviours and substance use among rural African American adolescents. The study examines the effects of Community and Religious Social Support, parental nurturance and youth self-control on risky sexual behaviour and substance abuse.

**Maternal intrusiveness in infancy and early childhood: Effects on behavioural outcomes of African American boys**

*Amanda Clincy United States of America*

Among studies comparing parental intrusiveness and control and child outcomes across cultures, the positive associations between intrusiveness and negative child outcomes tends to be larger among European American families than African American families. This may be due to a de-coupling of intrusiveness and parental warmth and sensitivity within African American families as compared to European American families. The current study examines the prediction of maternal intrusiveness during the first three years of life, as well as the behavioural and psychological outcomes associated with intrusiveness over time. First, we examined the trajectory of maternal intrusiveness during the first 3 years of life (at 6, 15, 24, and 36 months of age), and the association between maternal intrusiveness and child. The findings indicate that, on average, mothers of African American boys increased significantly in their intrusive behaviours across the first three years of life; B = .086 (0.33), p < .01; however, there was significant individual variation in change over time across mothers as well. Next, we examined the contextual, psychological, and child level predictors of initial levels of intrusiveness and change over time. Neither family cumulative demographic risk, maternal psychological, nor difficult temperament predicted initial levels of intrusiveness (measured at 6 months of age). Collectively the current results suggest that there is not a strong de-coupling of intrusive and warm parenting behaviours during the first 3 years of life for mothers of African American boys and the effects of maternal intrusiveness across the first three years are associated with problematic outcomes for African American boys.

**Family functioning and adolescent coping skills that promote youth development in inner-city African American and Latino youth**

*Patrick Tolan United States of America*

The study examines the effects of Community and Religious Social Support, parental nurturance and youth self-control on risky sexual behaviour and substance abuse.

Family functioning and adolescent coping skills that promote youth development in inner-city African American and Latino youth
This study analyses eight waves of data from the Chicago Youth Development Study, a longitudinal study started in 1990 to research the development of young African American and Hispanic men and their children, partners, and parents in high crime, economically depressed neighbourhoods. The young men were recruited in fifth- and seventh-grade classrooms in 17 Chicago public schools located in high poverty communities. To ensure that half the sample was at “high risk” for serious aggression, half of the boys were selected based on teacher ratings on the Teacher Rating Form of students who had already displayed high levels of aggression. The other half of the sample was randomly selected from young men at low or medium risk for serious aggression. We tested the effects over time and identify promising links to successful outcome within this high risk environment. Our analyses examined the roles of coping strategies and family functioning on the relation between stressful events and positive youth development. In particular, we tested how family functioning (parenting and strong family relationships) moderated (protect against) the impact of stress. Stressful events will share a significant direct negative association with coping success, and significant positive direct relations to academic success and engagement in productive activities. Stressful events were inversely related to academic success. Successful Coping strategies and positive family functioning were positively associated with educational attainment and engagement in productive activities.

Symposium title: Marriage and cohabitation separation adjustment
Convenor: Kim Halford

Breaking up is hard to do? The impact of relationship dissolution on mental health and life satisfaction.
Kim Halford University of Queensland, Australia;
Scott Stanley; Howard Markman; Galena Rhoades
This study examined the impact of unmarried relationship break-up on psychological distress and life satisfaction using a within-subjects design. Among unmarried 18- to 35-year olds (N = 1295), 36.5% had one or more break-ups over a 20-month period. Experiencing a break-up was associated with an increase in psychological distress and a decline in life satisfaction (from pre- to post-dissolution). In addition, several characteristics of the relationship or of the break-up were associated with the magnitude of the changes in life satisfaction following a break-up. Specifically, having been cohabiting and having had plans for marriage were associated with larger declines in life satisfaction while having begun to date someone new was associated with smaller declines. An interesting finding, having higher relationship quality at the previous wave was associated with smaller declines in life satisfaction following a break-up. No relationship or break-up characteristics were significantly associated with the magnitude of changes in psychological distress after a break-up. Existing theories are used to explain the results. Implications for clinical work and future research on unmarried relationships are also discussed.

The trajectories of different dimensions of adjustment to couple relationship separation
Kim Halford University of Queensland, Australia;
Susie Sweeper
The current study describes the trajectories of different aspects of separation adjustment in people formerly married or cohabiting, and moderators of those trajectories. We assessed emotional attachment to the former partner, loneliness, psychological distress, and co-parenting conflict at two time points six months apart in 303 participants (169 women; 134 men) who had separated between 2 and 18 months previously. Multilevel modeling was used to estimate the trajectories of the different aspects of adjustment as a function of time since separation, marital status, gender, presence of children from the relationship, who initiated separation, social support and anxious attachment. Attachment to the former partner, loneliness, and psychological distress were initially high but improved markedly across the two years after separation, but co-parenting conflict was high and stable. Adjustment problems were similar in men and women, and in those formerly married or cohabiting. However, reported co-parenting conflict was higher in men than women, and in formerly cohabiting than formerly married individuals. Low social support and high anxious attachment predicted persistent attachment to the former partner, loneliness, and psychological distress. Co-parenting conflict is a common, chronic problem for many separated couples, and individuals with certain psychological vulnerabilities also experience chronic personal distress.

Coping eduction and family mediation outcomes
April O’Mara University of Queensland, Australia;
Kim Halford University of Queensland, Australia;
Megan Morris Australia
For many separating parents and children the separation is a sometimes a difficult transition but they adjust well reasonably quickly. However, for other parents and children they experience chronic poor separation adjustment, characterised by ongoing parental conflict, poor parental communication, low parental cooperation, poor parental adjustment, poor child adjustment, and poor child-parent relationships. Family dispute resolution (FDR) is a process in which a professional mediator seeks to assist the separating parents to negotiate a mutually acceptable co-parenting agreement, which serves the best interests of their child(ren). Under Australian Family Law most couples who cannot reach an agreement together on coparenting must attend FDR. A key assumption in FDR is that the key challenge to enhancing post-separation adjustment of children is for the parents to negotiate an agreement that is mutually acceptable. However, many separating parents lack crucial knowledge and skills to coparent effectively, and adding psycho-education to FDR could improve outcomes for children and parents. This paper reports on a randomised clinical trial of the effect of integrating psycho-education with FDR on child and adult adjustment post-separation.

Symposium title: Primary care psychology: An international perspective
Convenor: Robyn Vines

Primary care psychology in the United States
James Bray Baylor College of Medicine, United States of America
The practice of psychology is in the process of evolution and change to meet the needs for our population in the changing health care environment. Primary care psychology is an exciting new area for the profession. In the US, primary care providers treat over 70 percent of mental health problems, without assistance from psychologists or any other mental health providers. Primary care providers are the de facto mental health system due to policies and over-reliance on medications. Research indicates major health problems, such as diabetes, heart disease and obesity, are due to psychosocial and lifestyle problems - issues that are not effectively addressed by the medical profession. Psychologists are becoming increasingly involved in preventing and treating these problems as integrated health care is implemented. The opportunities in primary care psychology necessitate additional knowledge of primary care and different skills in caring for primary care patients that reflect the evolution of psychology from being a mental health profession to a full partner in the health professions. This presentation will discuss (1) the present status of psychologists working in primary care in the United States and its relationship to the health care reforms that are occurring; (2) practice opportunities in primary care in private and public settings; (3) how to market your practice to primary care providers; (4) the use of technology and electronic health records in primary care practice; and (5) future challenges in developing integrated health care systems and training models for the future of psychology practice.

Primary care psychology in Norway
Tor Høggaard Norwegian Psychological Ass., Norway
In Norway, psychologists started working in primary care many years ago. However, due to changes in health care legislation, most migrated to the secondary care system with few remaining in primary care. Although good for the secondary care system, the lack of psychologists in primary care was of concern. During a 10-year period of major mental health reform, many people still received no psychological help for mild/moderate depression and anxiety. There was also a huge rise in the prescription rates of anti-depressant and anxiety medication by primary care doctors. Since 2007, the Norwegian Psychological Association has put "primary health care psychologists" back on the agenda. User organisations, the Norwegian Medical Association, and government have agreed that this was necessary to address the mental health needs of the population. After four years, a status report can now be provided: all political parties now support early intervention in primary care; €12 mil has been allocated to pilot programmes to establish best ways to recruit and organise psychological services in the municipalities; new primary health care legislation defines mental health as equally important to somatic health; future funding of psychologists in public

Clinical
primary care is now being planned by the Director-ate for Health. This presentation will give an overview of the development of mental health services and reform ideology in Norway. It will focus on the political work of the Psychological Association, and strategies developed to change the understanding of what psychologists can contribute in primary care.

Primary care psychology in Great Britain/ the UK
Peter Kinderman The University of Liverpool, United Kingdom

This presentation will give an overview of the status and future direction of primary care clinical psychology in the UK. It will address four main areas, the growth of the profession of clinical psychology, and of a psychological ethos, over the past 20 years, the impact of the major Government investment and capacity-building programme - IAPT (Improving Access to Psychological Therapies Programme), the likely impact of reforms to the NHS commissioning framework, and finally the ethos of clinical psychology provision in the UK. Over the past 20 years, there has been rapid growth in the number of clinical psychologists employed in the UK, and a substantial increase in the centrality of psychological perspectives in planning. This, coupled with the driver to implement the recommendations of the National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE), has led to a £1bn+ investment in psychological therapies, targeting CBT in primary care for mild-to-moderate depression and anxiety in adults of working age, and increasingly including children, young people, older adults, psychotic problems and comorbid medical conditions. The implications of this major programme will be discussed, together with current changes to the NHS commissioning arrangements which provide a focus on central government level on primary care physici-ans and an emphasis on well-being. The implications for psychology will be explored, including the tenet that the core purpose of clinical psychology, especially in primary care, must be to retain a focus on helping people maintain their functioning and well-being, rather than focus too much on treating mental illnesses.

Primary care psychology in Australia: Developments over the past ten years
Robyn Vines Primary Health Care, Monash Uni, Australia

In recent years, Australia has led the way in the provision of equitable access to primary care psychological services under the Public Health System. Australian primary mental health reforms have represented a substantial national investment in, and focus upon, improving access to early intervention for common mental disorders in the primary care setting. Since the advent of medicare rebates for these services in November, 2006 (after a 20 year campaign), approximately 2 million people have accessed primary psychological care, contingent on GP/family physician referral. The presentation will describe Australian primary mental health care reforms over the past decade, and the outcomes of current evaluations in relation to the Better Access to Mental Health and Better Outcomes in Mental Health Care programmes. Lessons from the Australian experience will be highlighted.

Primary care psychology: An international perspective
Robyn Vines Primary Health Care, Monash Uni, Australia; James Bray; Tor Hoffgard; Jean Grenier; Peter Kinderman

Primary Care Psychology is a growing area of practice and service delivery in a number of western countries. At the core of this new development lies a collaborative model of mental and general health care involving appropriately trained psychologists working with family physicians in general practice. Enabling early intervention for common mental health disorders (previously under-treated), chronic disease and its behavioural and mental health sequelae, the model minimises the stigma of help-seeking, facilitates more equitable access to care, and requires different approaches to those traditionally used in the hospital, community health and private practice sectors. The Symposium will focus on: evidence-based interventions for common mental disorders and chronic disease in primary care, models of best practice, and optimal funding frameworks for this mode of work. An emphasis will be placed on current research findings, changes needed for practitioners to adapt to new shared-care approaches to treatment, and how to enhance post-graduate training models to ensure that specialist psychologists and GP/family physicians are best prepared to work effectively together in the primary care setting. The Forum will provide an international perspective with speakers from Norway, the UK, USA, Canada and Australia – highlighting progress in primary care mental health in each of these countries. A “Report Card” will be provided for each country indicating “progress, threats and opportunities” relevant to primary care psychological service delivery. Problems unique to each country will be outlined from the perspective of the psychologist and the GP/family physician, as well as current dilemmas in health policy development.

Discredited psychological treatments with adults
John Norcross University of Scranton, United States of America

This presentation summarizes the results of two Delphi polls on discredited psychological treatments for adults. In the first poll, 101 experts rated 59 treatments with which they were familiar and rated them on a continuum from not at all discredited to certainly discredited. In the second poll specific to addictions, 75 experts rated another 65 treatments. The presentation highlights those psychological methods identified as strongly discredited and describes their common features. Such results can lead us to avoid the delivery of services that may be unnecessary, unproven, and sometimes harmful.
Discussant

John Norcross University of Scranton, United States of America

Dr. Suzanne Bennett Johnson, the 2012 president of the American Psychological Association, will serve as discussant for this symposium.

Discredited psychotherapies with children

Robert Resnick Randolph-Macon College, United States of America

Over the past several years, there has been a proliferation of psychological treatments for children suffering from a wide variety of mental health disorders. Children, who are not the decision makers for a course of treatment or the practitioner, are particularly vulnerable to exposure to discredited treatments. This is further complicated by parents who are stressed and anxious about their child’s difficulties and, thus more likely to be attracted to treatments that are frequently ineffective, not evidence based, and in some instances, lethal. The presentation will review 10 of these treatment methods and the risks they pose to children.

Symposium title: Social cognition in borderline personality disorder

Convenor: Inga Niedtfeld

Attention to angry faces in borderline personality disorder

Gregor Domes University of Freiburg, Germany

Patients with borderline personality disorder (BPD) often show difficulties regulating their emotions in social interactions. The present study investigated whether BPD patients show an attentional bias towards facial cues of anger. In a modified dot-probe task, happy, angry and neutral facial expressions were shown for 100, 600, or 1200 ms to assess covert and overt allocation of visual attention towards these social cues in three groups of participants: BPD patients, clinical controls, and healthy controls. The results so far suggest increased attention for angry faces might play a role in social interactions. The present study investigated visual attention to angry faces in line with their cognitive schemas, which is referred to as interpretation bias. Because both abandonment and anger are highly salient themes in borderline personality disorder, the current study assessed whether these patients are characterised by anger and abandonment-related interpretation bias. Fifty-one female participants with varying degrees of borderline personality disorder traits were presented with ambiguous emotional interpersonal scenarios, and asked for their interpretation of the situation. Both open and closed answers (rating the likelihood of predetermined anger, abandonment, negative and positive answers) were obtained. Results and conclusions: Analyses show that borderline traits were significantly related to increased likelihood ratings of both anger and abandonment-related interpretations. Possible clinical implications of these findings will be discussed.

Social perception in borderline personality disorder: Judgments regarding the trustworthiness of others

Inga Niedtfeld CIMH Mannheim, Germany; Andreas Gloeckner; Peter Kirsch; Benjamin Hilbig; Christian Schmahl

Borderline Personality Disorder is characterized by problems in social cognition and interpersonal behaviour. For example, patients show disturbed processing of facial expressions, or biased inference of other people’s mental states. It is assumed that these alterations can lead to dysfunctional behaviour in social interactions (e.g., unstable and intense interpersonal relationships, difficulties to control anger), resulting in impaired psychosocial functioning. In the current study, subjects had to make inferences about the intentions of others, and had the possibility to adjust their own behaviour accordingly. Preliminary data suggest differences between patients with Borderline Personality Disorder and healthy control subjects regarding the ability to form correct impressions of others, altruistic behaviour, and reactive cooperation. We will focus on different aspects that bear importance for the development, chronication, and therapy of Borderline Personality Disorder.

Social cognition in adolescent inpatients with borderline traits: Treatment effects

Carla Sharp University of Houston, United States of America

Sharp et al. (2011) demonstrated an association between excessive theory of mind (or hypermentalising) with borderline traits in adolescents. Whether hypermentalising and other forms of social cognition are malleable to treatment remains unknown. The current study aimed to examine whether (1) a reduction in hypermentalising is achieved between admission and discharge for adolescent inpatients, (2) the hypothesised reduction is more apparent in adolescents meeting criteria for borderline personality disorder compared with psychiatric controls, and (3) other forms of social-cognitive reasoning would also be malleable by inpatient treatment in the same way we expected hypermentalising to be. The “Movie for the Assessment of Social Cognition” Task, the Children’s Eyes Task, Mentalising Stories Test for Adolescents and the Basic Empathy Scale were administered to consecutive admissions in an adolescent in-patient unit at admission and discharge, alongside an interview-based measure of BPD and self-report measures of internalising and externalising problems (N = 163; 38% boys; mean age = 15.47; SD = 1.41; 28% meeting criteria for BPD). Results of a repeated measures factorial ANOVA demonstrated a main effect for hypermentalising as well as an interaction effect for hypermentalising with BPD diagnosis. No other social-cognitive task showed significant change between admission and discharge specific to a borderline diagnosis. Hypermentalising shows specificity and malleability in adolescent borderline patients. This study provides additional evidence that social cognition is a promising target for treatment in adolescents with borderline traits.

HIV/AIDS impact on parenting behaviour in South Africa

Jamie Lachman University of Oxford, United Kingdom

HIV-affected families experience significant risks of psychosocial problems. Positive parenting behaviour may buffer against risk factors associated with HIV/AIDS. Currently, there is insufficient evidence for the role of HIV/AIDS in developing countries. This paper aims to contribute to the evidence regarding risk and protective factors for positive and negative parenting in high HIV-prevalent communities of South Africa. Participants were caregiver-child dyads (n=2476) from a cross-sectional survey (39% HIV-affected) in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. Path analysis was used to test a hypothesised mediation model predicting positive parenting and parental supervision. The tested model showed a good fit ($z^2(8) = 12.78$). Familial HIV/AIDS had a direct negative effect on positive parenting (b = -.04) as well as indirectly through household poverty, caregiver depression, and social support (total effect, b = -.08). Familial HIV/AIDS was also indirectly associated with worse parental supervision through household poverty, caregiver depression, and perceived social support (total effect, b = -.02). The
final model accounted for 11% of the variance in positive parenting and 3% of the variance in parental supervision. This paper shows that HIV/AIDS has a significant effect on parenting behaviour that warrants consideration in future epidemiological and intervention research. Interventions focused on improving social support and caregiver mental health may promote positive parenting while buffering against potential risk factors for HIV-affected families.

Mental health outcomes for orphans by AIDS compared to orphans by other means
Carla Sharp University of Houston, United States of America; Lochner Marais; Molefi Lenka; Motsaathebe Serekoane
A major challenge facing South Africa as a result of the HIV/AIDS epidemic is the increase in the number of orphans and other vulnerable children (OVC). The devastating impact of this poses significant challenges for primary care services in addressing the mental health needs of children and adolescents affected by AIDS. Yet, very few studies have examined the mental health outcomes of OVC in South Africa. None of these studies have compared mental health outcomes of children orphaned by AIDS vs. children orphaned by other means. Against this background, we used parent- and self-report Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaires (SDQ; Goodman et al., 2005) which are well-validated screens of psychiatric problems in children and adolescents to examine the mental health outcomes of N = 187 orphans (mean age 9.14; SD = 1.3; 51.2% female) in the Mangawang township in South Africa, of which n = 87 were orphaned by AIDS and n = 100 were orphaned by other means. A series of one-way ANOVAs demonstrated no differences for orphans by AIDS vs. orphans by other means, except for parent-reported hyperactivity (F = 5.75; p = .01). These results are important because it suggests that orphan status by HIV/AIDS does not put children at increased risk compared with other means of becoming orphaned. Future studies need to compare this group with non-orphaned children and importantly, need to take into account whether poverty may be a more important correlate of poor mental health outcomes than orphan status per se.

Chronic illness in the home: Implications for the mental health and protection of children
Tonya Thurman United States of America
HIV and AIDS in South Africa have left many children facing the death and illness of caregivers. Devising effective interventions that promote resilience requires more information on their welfare as well as influential factors amendable to change. Survey information was collected in 2010 from 1782 child-caregiver dyads drawn from beneficiarys newly enrolled in community-based programmes for AIDS-affected children in South Africa. Multivariate logistic regression models explored the relationship between two AIDS-related impacts, orphanhood and chronic illness in the home, with children’s depression and experiences of maltreatment from adults in their home. Almost half the children (44%) were living with at least one chronically ill adult, 57% of children were orphaned (most of whom were double orphans). One-third of children reported depressive symptomology; the prevalence rose significantly when there was chronic illness in the home. Nearly half (43%) reported experiences of maltreatment from adults in their home and this too was significantly higher in households affected by illness. Caregiver reports of poor family functioning were more common in homes with an ill adult and this factor was a mediator of children’s depressive symptomology and experiences of maltreatment. Psychological studies of AIDS-affected children that focus on parental mortality may miss the impact of the preceding illness, when emotional and financial stressors are most acute. It is important to recognise the psychosocial consequences of familial AIDS for children, and ensure that much needed support is available for the whole family.

Symposium title: The relevance of applied psychoanalysis in community settings in South Africa
Convenor: Leonora Engelbrecht
The broken mirror: Difference and shame in South African psychotherapy
Leonora Engelbrecht SAPC, South Africa
This paper offers an outline of the challenges particular to intersubjective approaches to psychoanalytic psychotherapy in South Africa. It focuses on the possibility (and impossibilities) of empathic injury and the dynamics of shame when racial difference, and all its associated baggage, dominates - for a moment or for months - the interaction or the therapy dyad. It focuses on the limits of empathic immersion when difference centres a fluid, shifting but ever-present otherness on every encounter. It draws on the work of Allan Schore, in relation to affect regulation and self-development, of Philip Bromberg on dissociation, and of Andy Morrison and Melvyn Lansky on shame. The paper suggests that struggles with empathic attunement in radicalised contexts are often deeply affected by shame. This is associated with visceral experience of the social body, positioned by race and gender. Understanding the roots of shame experienced in therapies across the racial and cultural divides marks the beginning of shared subjectivity and mutual regulation.

Containing the containers: Container-psychotherapy with child and youth care workers
Lindsay Fredman South Africa
This paper explores the application of psychodynamic psychotherapy within a community setting. The recipients of the psychotherapy are child and youth care workers who provide services to vulnerable children and families in the Isibindi model designed by the National Association of Childcare Workers. Care workers in this programme face challenging contexts in their work and are drawn from the very communities they serve, adding unique stressors to their working situation. It is well documented that many in the helping professions are drawn to the work because of their own childhood pain, and a desire to make life better for the next generation. In order to overcome these emotional stressors and increase the ability of care workers to have the psychological stamina needed in this emotionally exacting work, a Caring for Carers programme has been developed. The programme offers child and youth care workers site based group and individual psychotherapy in order to meet their psychological needs. This presentation explores the provision of individual psychotherapy for the child and youth care workers focusing on some key principles of psychodynamic psychotherapy and how applicable these are in a community based context. The principles which will be examined are: Making the Unconscious Conscious, the use of Defence mechanisms and the use of another mind as a container and catalyst for change. Issues in relation to transference and confidentiality will also be explored. In addition the applicability of this model will be presented as well as its strengths and challenges.

Speaking (or not) about shame: Some small stories about the (im)possibilities of doing psychodynamic psychotherapy with impoverished patients
Lou-Marie Kruger Stellenbosch University, South Africa
Relatively little research has been conducted in South Africa regarding the availability and effectiveness of psychodynamic psychotherapies for low-income people. I will argue that shame is inevitable in all psychotherapies, but is particularly present in psychotherapeutic encounters between middle-class psychotherapists and their low-income patients. By citing several case studies of psychotherapy with low-income people from one semi-rural South African community, I will attempt to show how shame that is obscured and hidden or disavowed may evoke substitute affects such as rage or depression and may lead to anticipatory rejection, abandonment, ostracism, relegation to inferior status - and ultimately failed psychotherapies. Using the work of intersubjective psychoanalytic theorists such as Stolorow, Orange and Atwood I will argue that if shame is recognized in the psychotherapeutic space and the reasons for the shame remembered and made explicit there is potential for connection and healing.

Of poverty, power, psyche and survival – reflections of a community service psychologist
Lisa Padfield South Africa
There is scant literature on the training, experiences or efficacy of clinical psychologists completing their community service year in South Africa, despite the paucity of mental health services nationally. The paper comprises a narrative description of a clinical psychologist’s community service experience. The socio-historical context of the placement, clinical populations encountered, nature of psycho-social services provided, therapeutic opportunities and challenges are explored. Case material is drawn on to illustrate the helpful and limiting aspects of thinking about the clinical work from a self psychology perspective. The question “What makes psychotherapy, in this setting, therapeutic?” is interrogated, given the very real limitations of undertaking brief psychodynamic work at the primary health care level. Elements that emerge as significant include: Space, privacy, consistency, the therapist’s ability to bear witness, pay undivided attention, think in particular ways and take care of her/himself.
Research Area: Cognitive

Session Type: Papers

Mental representations underlying the unconscious thought effect
Marlene Abadie University of Toulouse, France; Laurent Waroquier; Patrice Terrier

The Unconscious Thought Effect (UTE) refers to an improvement in complex decision-making following a distraction period. Such findings have often been interpreted as evidence for beneficial unconscious thinking. Recently, however, it has been proposed that distracted participants may merely recall a judgment that was formed on-line during information acquisition. In the present study, an innovative methodology was used to prevent online judgment and constrain decision-makers to retrieve relevant information from memory. We manipulated the presentation format of the choice alternatives and the decision mode in order to a) investigate whether a detailed or a global presentation format elicited different mental representations and b) to examine its effect on decision quality following a distraction period, a conscious deliberation period or an immediate choice. Results revealed that, compared to a global presentation, a detailed format allowed participants to form more precise verbatim representations of alternatives’ attributes. When the format was detailed, a period of conscious deliberation resulted in better decisions than a period of distraction or an immediate choice. By contrast, a period of distraction improved decisions when the format was global. Us- ing an experimental procedure that promotes memory-based decisions, the UTE was replicated when participants had no precise verbatim memory but could still rely on gist memory of alternatives’ attributes. These findings strongly suggest that the UTE is dependent upon the level of precision of the representation elicited by the task.

Mental imagery and reading comprehension proficiency in ESL learners: An exploratory study
Aleksandra Ashton Wits, South Africa; Yvonne Broom

Reading comprehension proficiency is vital for academic success, but South African students have revealed that reading comprehension skills are often underdeveloped in secondary school learners. Local research has explored the factors such as multilingualism and deficits with the national curriculum standards. Fewer studies have examined the cognitive underpinnings that differentiate between ESL learners who are proficient at reading comprehension and those who are not. Multi-coding theories assert that the integration of mental visual imagery and verbal information is essential for establishing a comprehensive mental model which forms the basis of reading comprehension. This study explored the relationship between visual reasoning ability and reading comprehension in a group of 83 ESL learners from two urban Gauteng schools. The Non-Verbal Reasoning and 3D Spatial Manipulation of the Differential Aptitude Test Battery were used to determine the learners’ ability to reason using visual imagery, and the Verbal Reasoning test established their language skills. Items in the Reading Comprehension test of the Stanford Diagnostic Reading Test were assessed for concreteness effects. The relationships between the DAT tests and the SDRT-RC Total, Abstract and Concrete Items were explored using correlational and multiple regression analyses. The results are discussed and interpreted in terms of Multi-coding models of reading comprehension.

Beyond vision: Integrating sensory substitution devices
Malika Auvray LIMSI, France

Sensory substitution devices provide, through an unusual sensory modality (the substituting modality, for example audition), the kind of information that is normally accessed through another sensory modality (the substituted modality, for example vision). Since their inception in the 60’s various kinds of devices have been developed, tested, and shown to allow their users to behave to some degree as if they possessed the substituted sensory organ. These systems thus question the usual taxonomy of our sensory modalities and the characterisation of a perceptual experience. Through a set of behavioural studies involving localisation, recognition, and categorisation tasks with visual-to-auditory substitution devices, this talk addresses the question of which sensory modality the acquired perception belongs to. Though certain results might be taken to point to the conclusion that perception with sensory substitution devices belongs to the substituted modality, overall evidence leads to an alternative view. According to it, the experience after sensory substitution is a transformation, extension, or augmentation of our perceptual capacities, rather than something equivalent or reducible to an already existing sensory modality. This view will be developed by comparing sensory substitution devices to other ‘mind enhancing tools’ such as sketchpads or calculators. An analysis of sensory substitution in terms of mind enhancing tools unveils it as thoroughly transforming sensory experience and as giving rise to a novel form of interaction with the environment.

Crossmodal change blindness between touch, vision, and audition
Malika Auvray LIMSI, France; Alberto Gallace; Charles Spence

Change detection studies have revealed a striking failure by people to detect changes between two consecutively presented scenes, when they are separated by a distractor that masks the transients typically associated with change. This failure, known as ‘change blindness’, has been reported within vision, audition, and touch. We report a series of experiments investigating this phenomenon crossmodally. In particular, our studies revealed that participants’ performance in detecting changes in position between two tactile scenes is impaired not only when a tactile mask is introduced between the two to-be-compared displays but also when a visual mask is used instead. Interestingly, using a similar procedure, no effect of auditory masks on tactile task performance or of tactile masks on visual task performance has been reported. We have also investigated change detection performance when the two to-be-compared stimuli patterns were presented to different sensory modalities (one stimulus pattern was tactile while the other was presented visually or vice versa). The results showed that in the absence of masking, participants detected changes in position accurately, despite the fact that the two to-be-compared displays were presented in different sensory modalities. Furthermore, when a mask was presented between the two to-be-compared displays, crossmodal change blindness was elicited no matter whether the mask was visual or tactile. These findings suggest that certain of the processes underlying change blindness are modality-specific whereas others are multisensory in nature.

Thought process objective characteristics in time limitation problem-solving
Julia Babaeva Lomonosov MSU, Russian Federation; Pavel Sabadosh; Nataly Rotova

To find time limitation influence on thought efficiency and problem-solving temporal and energetic characteristics, 31 participants, 18–26 years old, performed Raven’s Standard Progressive Matrices with eye-tracking and pupil size fixation in free (odd tasks) and time limitation (even tasks) modes. Data were processed with ANOVA. The correct answers dependency on mode and task complexity, was mediated by subject’s intellectual power. In free mode, moderately and highly intellectual subjects’ efficiency differed only on moderately complex tasks. In time limitation mode this groups’ efficiency decreased only on the most complex tasks. Lower intellectual subjects’ efficiency decreased proportional to task complexity in both modes. In time limitation mode lower intellectual subjects, contrary to the other groups, decreased pupil size. Solving duration increased with task’s complexity and subject’s intellectual power. Time limitation influence on solving duration increased in complex tasks. Proportion “task condition’s eye fixation time/whole solving time” increased with task complexity and subject’s intellectual power for each mode. In time limitation mode this index decreased, especially in intellectual subjects. Time limitation influences various problem-solving process characteristics: efficiency, duration, task condition analysis, and pupil size. Thought efficiency reflects both intellectual power and involvement in task. Pupil size indexes involvement in task (D.Kahneman). Results show that less intellectual subjects abandon mental efforts when facing complex tasks, while more intellectual ones mobilise on complex tasks in free mode, and on moderately complex tasks in time limitation mode. Thus time limitation influence is mediated by subject’s intellectual power and involvement in the task.

The ‘Psy’ element as the core contributor to holistic human development
Felipe Bigesca AEV/FAESA, Brazil

Fenici (2009) states that “according to its etymology, Psychology is the discipline that investigates the psyche. However, the meaning of the term ‘psyche’ is not constant across time”. According to the Dictionary of Psychology of the American Psychological Association there are more than one hundred areas of study in Psychology. This paper discusses, on the basis of a bibliographical study, Psychology in its etymology and relates it to a proposed new
Psychological approach, starting with an examination of the fields of Educational and Mental Health in the State of Espírito Santo, Brazil. By taking into consideration the cognitive aspect of how Psychology is viewed nowadays and how the core aspect of Psychology may offer a collaborative conversation with the boundaries that delimit the study of Psychology, the paper explores how this new approach, that proposes the consideration of "soul", in the process of transformation by educating the person as a whole, can serve humanity, giving the person a new perspective of living and being. The start point is the myth of "Eros and Psyche". The argument that motivates this paper is the question: What if the true power of Psychology to serve humanity lies not only in the areas of actual studies of Psychology but in a brand new understanding of being a human being that generates a harmonic coexistence among all of them?

The integration and comparison of the dual-processing model of anchoring effects: Anchoring and adjustment heuristic and selective accessibility model
Li Bin Central China Normal University, China; Hongyu Ma; Wang Wei; Xu Fuming

Since the anchoring effect was proposed by Tversky and Kahneman in 1974, lots of research has been done on it. Now there are two main models accounting for anchoring effects: the anchoring and adjustment heuristic and the selective accessibility model. But the great mass of research is focused on the anchoring and adjustment heuristic and the selective accessibility model separately. This study is to try to explore the relationship between anchoring and adjustment heuristic and selective accessibility model when the self-generated anchor and experimenter-provided anchor show up at the same time. A total of 64 undergraduate or graduate students were recruited and paid for participation. Participants were invited to the laboratory, where they were placed in separate cubicles, each containing a computer, which was used to present the information and to register the dependent measures. Participants were told that the experiment was about how people make estimates. First, they had to estimate if there was predominance of capital or lower case letters in several letter combinations. After that, they had to make some probability estimates. The results showed that: (1) only without self-generated anchors is there a significant difference in participants’ estimates between those who were exposed to the high anchor and those who were exposed to the low anchor, and (2) only with self-generated anchors is there a significant difference in participants’ estimated response latencies between those who were exposed to the high anchor and those who were exposed to the low anchor. The results of our current study suggest that the anchoring and adjustment heuristic is more dominant than the selective accessibility model when the two show up at the same time. The consistency of anchor information would affect different processing mechanisms’ activation: anchor-consistent information would activate the anchoring and adjustment heuristic, which is making participants’ estimated reaction time longer than the former.

Experimental study of humour recognition in interrupted and uninterrupted texts
Irina Blinnikova Moscow State University, Russian Federation

In the three experimental series, the influence of certain parameters of cognitive organisation on humour recognition in texts was studied. 50 funny stories were divided into 2 parts: an introduction and a punchline. Then a non-funny ending for each story was designed so as to make banal versions of the stories. In the first series 25 texts, randomly chosen from the list, were presented in either a humorous or a non-humorous version, without repeating the stories. The task for the subjects (N = 60) was to establish if the story was funny, or not, as soon as possible. The percentage of correct humour recognition was 85.07. It was also shown that the time required for reading and evaluating a humorous version of a story was significantly more than for a non-humorous one. In the second and the third series, the separate exposure mode was utilised: first, the introduction appeared on the screen, upon reading it a subject pressed - "enter", either a humorous or a non-humorous ending randomly selected from the list appeared on the screen. Subjects performed the same task as in the first series. The percentage of humour recognition significantly decreased in comparison with the first series. In the third series the time gap between an introduction and an ending varied: it could be 100, 500 or 1000 ms. It was shown that an increase of the time gap resulted in the dehumorisation effect.

The rationality of human reasoning
Jean-Francois Bonnefon CNRS and Université de Toulouse, France

During the past decade, the psychology of reasoning has undergone a profound transformation, which has led to the instalment of what some have called a new paradigm. This new paradigm gives central importance to individual differences and uncertainty information, as well as decision-theoretic considerations. In the wake of this transformation, and in line with the overarching theme of ICP 2012, the time is ripe for leading figures of the new paradigm psychology of reasoning to consider how it will translate into the knowledge, skills, and tools that can enrich and improve human life.

Self-efficacy versus perceived behavioural control in the model of goal-directed behaviour
Jean-Paul Broonen Université Libre de Bruxelles, Belgium

In the Model of Goal-Directed Behaviour (MGB), the role of perceived behavioural control (PBC) is controversial. In previous research, PBC affected desires while in others it played a major role in influencing intention, depending on the nature of the behaviour. However, in those studies, PBC and self-efficacy items were aggregated into the same construct. This questionable confusion darkened structural links between the so-called PBC and behavioural desires or intention. To test the predictive power of the two constructs in an MGB, freshmen students (N = 203; women = 163) participating in a program of increasing studying motivation and volition voluntarily provided by questionnaire measures on attitude, anticipated emotions, subjective norms, PBC, self-efficacy, and behavioral intentions, with motivation control planning as the dependent variable. Data were analysed using structural equation modelling (LISREL 8.80). Reliabilities for PBC and self-efficacy scales were high (pc = |Σ2(1/2Σ)2 + Σ2(θ)| = .84 and .82 respectively). Correlation between the two scales was high (γ = .93), but discriminant validity supported (.90 < φ < .97). The structural model showed a good fit: R2(212) = 144.96, p = .059; RMSEA = .028; NNFI = .98. Self-efficacy influenced intention directly (γ = .16, t = 3.41) and indirectly through behavioural desires (γ = .18, t = 2.39). PBC had no significant influence neither on desires (γ = -.06) nor on intention (γ = -.04). These results demonstrated that, compared to PBC, self-efficacy was the most powerful in predicting behavioural desires and volition in an educational context.

Why cognitive deficits like congenital prosopagnosia are often overlooked and what we can do against this neglect
Claus-Christian Carbon Germany

Cognitive deficits in basic human skills are expected to draw attention. However, some dysfunctions in socially important cognitive tasks, such as recognising people’s faces, may not be apparent. The congenital type of prosopagnosia (cPA) or ‘face blindness’ — the impaired ability to recognise faces on an individual level — was considered to be a rare condition until very recently, though it has recently been found to affect about 2.5% of the general population in Germany despite the fact that it is generally not noticed in society. Exemplarily, the paper analyses cognitive dysfunctions which are typically accompanied by cPA (e.g., unseensure of unfamiliarity, strongly impaired visual imagery) and which have escaped attention so far. The paper underlines the need for sophisticated tests which particularly analyse developmental aspects and which integrate everyday life experiences. The inclusion of a variety of information sources will help to advance the development and to increase the validity of such tests. This will also help to develop a research framework of revealing further cognitive dysfunctions.

Working memory and attention interactions with complexity and difficulty levels in task performance
Eduardo Cascallar Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium; Mariel Musso Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium

Basic cognitive processes such as executive attention (ExAtt) and working memory (WM) have been shown to be quite significant in the explanation of performance in various tasks. This study extends the analysis to determine the interaction of those individual cognitive processing characteristics with tasks of high and low levels of complexity and difficulty. These effects were studied in a mathematics test administered upon entry to higher education. A total of 850 students participated in the study and they were divided into four cognitive groups corresponding to high and low levels of each cognitive resource, using results from two online instruments, the Attentional Networks Test, and the AOSSPAN (an automated test measuring
working memory capacity). Tasks were categorised in high and low for levels of complexity and difficulty, as determined by TIMSS descriptors, and difficulty obtained with an item-response theory analysis. Results comparing performance between the four cognitive ability groups with the four task characteristics groupings clearly show significant interactions of cognitive resources with the two task characteristics. They establish the independent effect of working memory and executive attention on complexity and difficulty, the two latter constructs also being differentially affected by the cognitive resources. While WM accounts for an overall stronger effect, high ExAtt levels increase the performance of low WM subjects for complex and difficult tasks, as well as for easy and simple ones. These and other results show a clear pattern of interactions with significant implications for cognitive theory as well as for the study of performance conditions.

The effect of second language proficiency and syntactic structure similarity between languages on Chinese-English bilingualists’ English passive sentence processing: Evidence from behavioural and ERP data

Xin Chang
Shanghai Normal University, China

To investigate the effects of second language proficiency and syntactic structure similarity between languages on processing English passive sentences, the present ERP study asked Chinese late learners of English to read sentences carefully and to judge whether or not they were correct. The results indicated that better performance was observed for literally translated sentences than for freely translated sentences. The former evoked larger P200 and P600, while the latter elicited enhanced N400. Compared to intermediate-proficient participants, highly proficient participants exhibited better behavioral performance and evoked larger than P600. Both behavioral and ERP data provided evidence for the structural similarity effect in sentence processing; this effect was more evident in intermediate participants than highly proficient participants.

A study on two imagery schemas of up-down directional words

Meirong Chen
China

The study examines whether different genders elicit different reactions to two image schemas of “shang xia” as location words. 34 subjects (male and female undergraduates, half in each) were selected and the experiment was conducted in three stages. First, practice stage: the subjects are asked to learn the meaning of Static Position, Dynamic Position and Metal Position of “shang xia” as locatives in Chinese. Among them, the Static and Dynamic Position are a spatial metaphor, namely “Natural Image Schema”(NIS). Mental Position as the Psychological metaphor, is Psychological Image Schema (PIS). According to the above three definitions, subjects identify four sentences containing “shang xia” by pressing one of three corresponding keys.

Second, test phase: with the same procedures, 15 similar sentences are presented for identification without a time limit. Finally, a recognition test: the participants are asked to recognize 20 mental position terms containing “shang xia” and press the button accordingly. The results show that: As to NIS, there is no significant difference between different gender in accuracy rate, but remarkable difference in reaction time t=4.615, p=0.032<0.05. However, different genders show significant differences in accuracy rate and reaction time with PIS - males do better than females F=8.946, p=0.000<0.001. Conclusion: There exist gender differences in Psychological Image Schema of “shang xia” as locatives.

Diabetes mellitus, hypertension and memory functioning

Dinesh Chhabra
University of Delhi, India; Amitra Yadava; Nov Rattan Sharma; Pawan Goyal

The objective of the study was to determine whether Type 2 diabetes mellitus and hypertension are associated with impairment of memory functioning. Memory functioning was examined in a group of 30 normal controls (mean age 53.2 ± 3.18 years), 68 patients with Type 2 diabetes (mean age 52.41 ± 3.96 years), and 58 patients with hypertension (mean age 52.26 ± 3.8 years). To obtain the demographic, self-reported health and subjectively perceived memory loss deficits related information, Personal Data Form (prepared by the investigator) was used. Wechsler Memory Scale – III was administered which provided scores on various memory indexes such as auditory immediate, visual immediate, immediate memory, auditory delayed, visual delayed, auditory recognition delayed, general memory, and working memory. Descriptive statistics and one-way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) followed by Tukey’s HSD test were applied by using Predictive Analytics Software (PASS) 17.0 version. The results suggested significant memory deficits in diabetic and hypertensive patients as compared to normal controls. On all indexes of memory functions, normal controls significantly performed better (scored higher) than the diabetics and hypertensives. Comparisons between the disease groups revealed no significant differences from each other on any index. These results implicate a detrimental effect of both the diseases on global memory functioning. However, the nature of decline in memory functioning appear to be same in both diabetics and hypertensives when compared with each other.

Influence of decision-making style and risk preference on decision-making in badminton

Lizhong Chi Beijing
Sport University, China; Wei Shao

The level of athletes’ decision-making may directly affect their performance. Research on decision-making in sport might greatly improve the quality of training and performance in competition. Based on cognitive research approach and needs from training and competition of sport, this study tried to investigate the effects of decision-making style and risk preference upon the decision-making speed and accuracy of badminton players. 68 players (18 to 23 years old; 52 men, 16 women) from one badminton team of a sport university participated in the research. The whole study consisted of a two experiments. The first experiment explored the effect of decision-making style (4) and decision-making task (2) on the speed and accuracy of decision-making. The second experiment investigated the effect of risk preference (2) and decision-making task (2) on the speed and accuracy of decision-making. The results suggested that: (1) Decision-making style had a strong effect on decision-making. The response speed of intuitive-spontaneous players was slower than that of rational and dependent players, while the response accuracy of the rational players was higher than that of dependent and intuitive-spontaneous players. (2) Risk preference had a significant effect on decision-making. Those who preferred more risk had a lower reaction speed.

Influence of emotion on visual-external movement imagery

Lizhong Chi Beijing
Sport University, China; Wei Shao

Imagery usually plays an important role in motor learning and performing. Emotion is also an important factor affecting movement performance. This research tried to examine the relationship between emotion kinds and visual-external movement imagery. 30 sport college students majored in Tai-chi (a traditional Chinese sporting event) participated in the study. Different types of emotion priming (subliminal priming and subliminal priming) were performed with pictures from IAPS, and imagery performance was tested by recalling movement directions or rotations. The first experiment explored the effect of emotion on the efficiency of visual-external movement imagery activation, and the second experiment examined the effect of emotion on the representation quality of visual external movement imagery activation. The major results are as following: (1) Different kinds of emotions may have different effects on the quality of visual-external movement imagery. The quality of imagery under positive affective priming was better and faster than under negative affective priming. (2) The interaction between emotion kinds and affective priming types was significant on the speed of visual-external movement imagery activation.

Mirror illusions: Understanding individual differences

Giselle Christoffersen Denmark; Lars Arendt-Nielsen; Laura Petrini

Mirror illusions (MI) have been widely and successfully used in therapeutic settings to treat chronic pain. However, the individual differences in treatment outcome could indicate that the subjectivity in how mirror images are perceived is connected to cognition and personality. The aim of this study is to investigate a relationship between the subjective experience of MI, personality factors, and perceptive organisation. MI was induced through an Augmented Reality system designed to act as a mirror: An image of the hands in normal size was projected. 33 healthy right-handed volunteers participated in the study. A questionnaire assessed how the subjects perceived the MI using the following variables: Movement (agency of hand movements), Depersonalisation (level of detachment to the mirrored hands), and Location (perceived location of the mirrored hands). Personality was measured using the NEO Pi-r (long version) and perceptual organisation was measured using the Perceptual Organisation Index (POI) from WAIS-III. The results show positive significant correlations between: Movement vs. fantasy and actions (facets for Openness); Location vs. depression (facet for...
Language processing and motor representation
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For a long time, language perception and comprehension have been considered as processes independent from executive functions and have mainly been thought to be based on amodal abstract symbols manipulation, though few attempts have been made to relate language production to language comprehension (e.g., the motor theory of speech perception). However, there is now growing evidence that suggests the existence of a large overlap between the processes involved in the control of body-environment interactions and the processes involved in semantic processing and language comprehension. Among the arguments, brain structures responsible for the production of intentional motor acts have been found to be also activated during language perception in a somatotopic way. Furthermore, recent data have suggested that the comprehension of words or sentences are affected by a concurrent motor activity and that, conversely, the control of goal directed action can be affected by a concurrent linguistic task with either facilitation or interference effects. Consequently, several authors have proposed that brain motor activations during language perception are necessary for language comprehension, and consequently, that language must be viewed as an embodied system. Within this context, the aim of the symposium is to present recent experimental findings and theoretical accounts of interactions between motor representations and language processing supporting this view. Scientific presentations will be made on several but complementary topics. First, language processing will be considered in the light of the theory of evolution. According to this perspective, language and action are viewed as sharing many common features suggesting that language has evolved through human evolution in relation to growing motor capacities and social interactions. The access to a biped posture, for instance, is thought to have provided more flexibility for upper-limb gesture and to have favoured the emergence of gestural communication. In parallel, the production of sounds accompanying gesture execution is thought to have led to the emergence of a vocal proto-language, which has progressively evolved to become the language we are currently using today. Thus, the production and comprehension of language are viewed as being fundamentally a motor process that appeared on the basis of gestural language, with the consequence that spontaneous gestures remain often associated to oral communication and that the hand/mouth system is supposed to play an important role in the development of speech. Second, recent data will be presented that suggest that not

The rhythm of life is a powerful beat: Sensitivity to auditory biological motion cues
David Cottrell James Cook University, Australia

Upon hearing footsteps in the hall one instantly recognises that a person is approaching. Exactly how we do this is unclear. It is well known that we can recognise a moving person from no more than lights attached to their joints, but comparable auditory biological motion research is lacking. Two sets of experiments explored recognition of auditory stimuli of biological and non-biological origin. First, 22 undergraduates (15 female, mean age 26.8) completed a series of 2AFC signal-detection tasks that compared sensitivity to three stimuli: footsteps, a bouncing ball and drumbeats. The ball traversed the same course as the walker thus controlling for translational cues. The drumbeats were matched to the walker’s cadence. When individual sounds were presented in noise, participants were no more sensitive to footsteps than to the non-biological sounds. In the second series of experiments we presented pairs of stimuli and asked a different set of 40 undergraduates (28 female, mean age 26.5) to discriminate between the stimuli. Under these conditions the biological stimuli were identified more easily that the non-biological stimuli whenever the cadence of the non-biological stimulus differed from that of a walker. Given that the sound a foot-strike makes depends on both the characteristics of the walker and the surface on which they are walking, cadence might be the most reliable cue to an unseen moving human. In this specific case it might approximate what J. J. Gibson termed “a perceptual invariant”.

Speaking and thinking about space: The past and future of research on imagery, language, and spatial cognition
Michel Denis LIMS-CNRS, France

The production and comprehension of spatial language has attracted increased attention on the part of researchers in cognitive science in the recent years. Not only does this field of research inform us on how people construct and handle mental representations of their environments and use them in navigational tasks, but it enriches our knowledge of the mechanisms by which people build integrated spatial knowledge from as different representational systems as the linguistic, visual, and locomotor systems. The talk will review the advances in this domain of research, revisiting the major contributions and assessing the prospects at the crossroads of cognitive psychology, neuropsychology, and neuroscience. The capacity of language to assist navigational performance in way-finding tasks will be emphasised, with a special attention to the devices intended to assist blind pedestrians.

An assessment of relationship between meta-cognitive states, problem solving and psychological wellbeing
Saeidmeysam Dibaji University of Isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran

The current research examined the relationship between meta-cognitive states, problem solving and psychological wellbeing among students. For this purpose, 97 students (14 to 18 years) from Isfahan high schools and secondary schools were selected randomly (50 girls and 47 boys) and were given the students’ state meta-cognitive inventory (Onil and Abedi 1996), the Hepner and Peterson’s problem solving inventory (1982) and Ryff’s psychological well-being scale (1989). The findings of the current study indicated a positive and significant relationship between meta-cognitive components and psychological wellbeing on the one hand and a negative and significant relationship between the dimensions of problem solving and the students’ psychological wellbeing. The stepwise multiple regression analysis revealed that awareness and self-monitoring in meta-cognitive components and trust, personal control and approach-avoidance style in problem solving components could best predict the psychological wellbeing of the students. According to the present findings, students who are aware of their personal thoughts in facing learning problems and assignments, revise their performance, are confident in their own ability in solving problems and use avoidance style less often have better psychological wellbeing and adaptability in facing problems and assignments.

An assessment of relationship between self-efficacy and cognitive/emootive creativity
Saeidmeysam Dibaji University of Isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran

One of the components involved in educational and learning processes is self-efficacy or sense of personal competency and adequacy about a person’s abilities that has influenced on how he/she deals with life problems and tasks. Self-efficacy is caused by 4 sources: individual success, alternative experience, verbal persuasion and emotional states when judging his/her ability. The fourth component is discussed in cognitive/emotional dimensions. In the present study the question follows of whether as it is predicted, self-efficacy on cognitive/emootive creativity in a group of middle schools and high schools girls in Isfahan. To investigate these relationship, 60 girl students from middle schools and high schools in Isfahan (aged 14–17) were selected randomly. Abedi creativity test (1993), Averill emotional creativity questionnaire (1999),
and Sherer et al. self-efficacy inventory (1982) were performed on the sample. Results showed that self-efficacy has a positive and significant relation to the total score of cognitive creativity. Results of stepwise regression indicated that self-efficacy is predicted by fluency and honesty. In this paper, research findings explain that efficacy sources are emotional and cognitive states, especially when a person evaluates himself/herself and every one that has higher level of self-efficacy can approve better cognitive/emotional creativity to counter the problem.

Brain correlates of composing major and minor music
Liudmila Dikaya Southern Federal University, Russian Federation; Igor Dikiy Southern Federal University, Russian Federation

Music composition is a spontaneous creative activity. Cognitive and emotional components are closely interconnected in it. At the same time there is insufficient research devoted to brain correlates of musical creative activity in relation to emotions induced by major or minor music. The purpose of our research was to reveal EEG-patterns of musical creative activity in musicians during the composing of major and minor music. The participants were 47 conservatory students aged 17 to 23 years. EEG signals were recorded during three types of internal musical activity (perceiving, reproducing and composing major and minor music) from 21 scalp electrodes according to the International 10-20 System. We analyzed EEG spectral power and coherence for delta, theta, alpha, beta-1, and beta-2 frequency bands (0.50–35.00 Hz). For statistical analysis we used ANOVA and post hoc analysis to compare features of the frequency-spatial organization of cortical bio-potentials in musicians during creative and other kinds of musical activity and during the composing of major and minor music as well. Conclusions were as follows: (1) Short-distance low-frequency coherence and the high-frequency creative axis (right frontal and left occipital cortex regions) are most relevant for the musical creative process. (2) Composing music is reflected in activity of anterior cortex regions. The major key is associated with right hemispheric correlates, and the minor key with left ones. (3) The most difficult creative musical activity is reflected in high-frequency coherence. The received results are used for creativity development by means of an EEG biofeedback.

Realistic expectations for a 21st century mind
Ramezan Dowlati Northern Virginia Community Coll, United States of America

The rapid change of the modern world has affected many aspects of human life including communication, education, and socialisation. Recent technological developments have widened generational gaps and increased the possibility of misconception and misunderstanding between the generations. Parents, educators, and public policy makers are faced with new questions and concerns about whether they know enough about the young generation’s minds and behaviour. Psychologists can serve humanity by investigating characteristics of the young minds of the 21st century and provide an updated knowledge base that is essential for understanding and helping each other. Research in social and behavioural sciences has revealed that human mind might go through changes and adjustments in response to new conditions. On this ground, this exploratory study has focused on cognitive capacities of the young generations to find some new developing features that were not present in the old generations in 20th century. The study targeted subjects understanding and performance of their attention, reasoning, and learning style. Data were collected using tests and surveys from a group of sixty young students (age 10- to 20-year-old) and twenty old students (age 30-year-old and higher). The analysis of the results pointed at generational differences in how attention is allocated. The differences in quantitative reasoning were not found to be significant. However, qualitative differences were found in learning styles. The follow-up discussion argues that such change, if verified by large-scale research, might lead us to redefine centuries-old concepts of knowledge, learning, and teaching.

Richness of encoding explains the survival processing effect
Edgar Erdfelder University of Mannheim, Germany; Meike Kronesien

Naime, Thompson, and Pandeirada (2007) discovered a strong and stable recall advantage for word material processed in the context of a survival scenario. The memory mechanism underlying this survival processing effect has been a matter of some debate. Kronesien and Erdfelder (in press) recently argued that it is not survival processing per se that facilitates recall but the richness and distinctiveness with which information is encoded. We tested this explanation by comparing different processing tasks for both the standard survival scenario and control conditions. Two experiments replicated the survival processing advantage, under standard conditions. They also showed that the memorial benefit of survival processing vanishes when participants evaluate (1) imagery of interacting with objects or (2) the irrelevance rather than the relevance of objects with respect to the scenario. These results are in line with the richness of encoding explanation of the survival processing effect and are difficult to reconcile with alternative explanations.

False memories: An explanation for alien abduction stories?
Saif Farooqi University of Delhi, India

In the past decade and a half, more and more people have come out in the open to share their traumatic experiences of being abducted by aliens. Skeptics have compared such narrations to a large number of child-sexual abuse cases that have no forensic evidence, and were later termed as resulting from false memories caused by hypnotherapy. A false memory is a fabricated or distorted recollection of an event that did not actually happen. False memories can be extended to such an extent within an individual that it may become a syndrome. This syndrome, known as the false memory syndrome, is the belief that one remembers events, especially traumatic and remote in time, which have not actually occurred. Along with hypnosis, false memories are caused in a number of ways, leading to false memory syndrome. This paper discusses how the traumatic experiences of alien abductions may actually result from false memory syndrome. The paper explores various causes of false memory syndrome such as hypnotherapy, fantasy proneness, memory dissociations, psychoticism, confabulation, temporal lobe abnormality, and movement of tectonic plates (Tectonic Strain Theory) in the light of alien abductions. Strong associations of false memories and false memory syndrome have been found with a number of alien abduction cases, which corroborate the claims of skeptics. However, some aspects of alien abduction are yet unexplained.

The influence of the emotion priming effect on perceptual dominance of binocular rivalry
Lirong Gao School of Psychology, CCNU, China; Chuang Gao; Bing Zhang; Lin Fang

When dissimilar images are presented to the two eyes, perception alternates spontaneously between each monocular view; a phenomenon called binocular rivalry. Previous researchers investigated the influence of several physical factors, such as spatial frequency, brightness, contrast and revolution on binocular rivalry, but they haven’t investigated the emotional factors of the stimulus. Experiment 1 examined the perceptual dominance of different types of emotional facial expressions in the binocular rivalry condition. The result demonstrated that emotional facial expressions predominate over neutral expressions, and positive facial expressions predominate over negative ones. Experiment 2 explored the emotion priming effect on perceptual dominance of binocular rivalry. The subjects’ positive or negative emotions were aroused by two types of video clips. Then those previous facial expression pictures were used to promote binocular rivalry and measure the influence of the emotion priming effect on perceptual dominance of binocular rivalry. The result indicated that the dominance of positive pictures weakened, while that of the negative ones increased in the negative priming condition.

Preferences aggregated for sequences of events
Tommy Garling Sweden

An issue in preference construction is how preferences for sequences of events are aggregated to an overall preference. In contrast to multi-attribute preferences, part preferences are separated by time. Depending on the length of the time separation different memory systems are activated to retrieve information about the events on the basis of which preferences are formed, semantic memory (schemas) for longer time intervals and episodic memory for shorter time intervals. An alternative is that part preferences are formed during the event sequence and remembered. Even if memory for part preferences is accessible, different aggregation rules may be used. One is the peak-end rule implying that the overall preference is the average of the highest preference and the preference for the last event in the sequence. It has been shown that this rule leads to inconsistencies such that a higher average of the part preferences is not preferred to a lower average if the preferences for the peak and end are higher. We tested whether the peak-end rule applies in the context of preferences for work commutes. In a survey of 713 work commuters in three
urban areas of Sweden, self-reports of overall preference for the most recent normal commute to and from work were collected by means of a multi-item measure. Self-reports were also made of preferences for the legs of the commutes. Results showed that the peak-end rule was outperformed by a duration-weighed averaging rule.

Heuristic decision-making
Gerd Gigerenzer Max Planck Institute for Human Development, Germany

Heuristics are efficient decision-making processes, conscious or unconscious, that ignore part of the information. Because using heuristics saves time and effort, the classical view has been that heuristics imply greater errors than do ‘rational’ decisions as defined by logic or statistical models. However, for many decisions, the assumptions of rational models are not met. How well cognitive heuristics function in an uncertain world is thus an empirical rather than an a priori issue. To answer both the descriptive question (‘Which heuristics do people use in which situations?’) and the normative question (‘When should people rely on a given heuristic rather than a complex strategy to make better judgments?’) formal models are indispensible. Research that tests formal models of heuristic inference in areas such as business, health, and law indicates that (a) individuals and organizations often rely on simple heuristics in an adaptive way, and (b) ignoring part of the information can lead to more accurate judgments than weighting and adding all information, for instance, in cases of low predictability and small samples. The challenge ahead is to develop a systematic theory of the building blocks of heuristics as well as the core capacities and environmental structures that these exploit.

Does listening to a preferred music genre affect your mood and task persistence? Michelle Godzinski Penn State Erie, United States of America; Chelsea Perry; Dawn Blasko

In general, people believe that music will enhance their performance on academic tasks. However, listening to music may also distract a person from their goal. Music may only be helpful when it is both familiar and enjoyable. In the current study, we examined whether listening to music would increase persistence at an impossible task (solving mazes). In a between subject design, some participants were allowed to choose a song from four genres, or were assigned a song. Music either had a fast (170 beats per minute) or slow (70 beats per minute) tempo. In a control condition, participants had no music as they worked on the task. Participants were randomly assigned to one of the five conditions. Participants were given a series of mazes to work on, one of which was impossible to complete. The dependent variable was the total number of mazes to work on, one of which was impossible to complete. The dependent variable was the total number of mazes to work on, one of which was impossible to complete.

Less is more: The effect of information brochures on students’ attitudes and perceptions towards e-learning in Zambia
Given Hapunda University of Zambia, Zambia

Many nations are adopting e-learning infrastructures as a strategy of increasing tertiary education enrolment. However, a robust body of literature suggests that many learners have negative attitudes towards and perceptions of e-learning compared to conventional classroom learning. Choi, Kim, & Kim (2006) argued that a person is likely to have a more positive attitude towards performing an action if he or she believes it will have major consequences and that these will be good. In an e-learning environment, the attitudes constructed could be general attitudes about e-learning or towards a specific system. The aim of the study was to examine the effectiveness of simple information brochures on e-learning on students’ attitudes and perceptions towards e-learning. 300 university students were subjected to a pre-test involving a Questionnaire without a brochure (QWOB) and a post-test involving a questionnaire with a brochure (QWOB), which examined the attitudes towards and perceptions of e-learning. The post-test included a summary description of e-learning, its advantages and disadvantages. A t-test analysis showed that attitudes and perceptions of students towards e-learning positively changed in the QWB condition rather than in the QWOB condition. These results suggest that positive attitude and perception to e-learning are closely connected to students’ knowledge and understanding of e-learning environment. Simple interventions such as information brochures on e-learning can be effective – ‘less is more’.

A study on the relationship of wisdom and emotional creativity
Soheila Hashemikoochaksaraei University of Mazandaran, Islamic Republic of Iran

This research was conducted with the goal of investigating the relationship between wisdom - in the process of real life problem solving - and emotional intelligence. By using stratified sampling 101 university students were selected. Wisdom data was collected through standardised interview based on Assessment Scale of Wisdom-related Performance of Berlin paradigm. Interviews data was scored based on five criteria: 1) Rich factual knowledge, 2) Rich procedural knowledge, 3) Life span contextualism, 4) Value relativism, and 5) Uncertainty. Emotional creativity including novelty, preparedness and effectiveness, i.e., authenticity, was assessed through Averill’s EC test. Findings indicated the correlation coefficient between wisdom and emotional intelligence was 0.23. Among EC sub scales only the correlation of novelty with wisdom (0.21) was significant. Regression analysis showed only 5% of variance in wisdom was accounted by EC. It can be concluded that in the process of real life problem solving instead of emotional awareness, expressing emotional experiences and having eagerness to explore emotions which are pivotal in EC, the enjoyment of sophisticated knowledge about ill-structured problem solving and metacognitive awareness seem more important. Investigating the relationship of metacognition and ill-structured problem solving ability with wisdom in an experimental design and also the correlation of creativity and wisdom are suggested in future research.

Relationship between cognitive functions and reading of Japanese kana characters in early childhood
Miyuki Hosokawa Ibaraki Christian University, Japan; Hiroaki Shoji; Yukihito Shinohara; Tamie Matsumura

To test the relationship between cognitive functions and the reading of Japanese kana characters in early childhood, 87 kindergarten children participated (4–6 years old, 45 boys and 42 girls) in this study. The following three phonological tasks and a visual task were applied, i.e., (1) syllable decomposition and extraction, (2) rapid picture naming, (3) syllable reversal, and (4) “position in space” in DTVP (developmental test of visual perception). The reading abilities were evaluated by reading KANA words and letters aloud. These tasks were individually conducted. Partial correlation coefficients were calculated between the reading abilities and the score of phonological and visual tasks, with the removal of the effect of age. The children over 5.5 years old could read almost all KANA characters correctly. Correlation analysis showed that the reading abilities were significantly related to the scores of the syllable decomposition and extraction task, and the syllables reversal task. On the other hand, the scores of KANA words and letters reading were not correlated to the scores of “position in space” in DTVP. Therefore, phonological manipulation skills might be the most crucial for the acquisition of Japanese KANA reading.

Role of recollection in episodic feeling-of-knowing accuracy in young and older adults
Michel Isingrini University of Tours, France; Celine Souchay; Audrey Perrotin; Laurence Toconnot; Badia Bouazzoual

In feeling of knowing (FOK) studies, participants predict subsequent recognition memory performance on items initially encoded, but that cannot be recalled. This study examined the hypothesis that FOK accuracy may be influenced by the recollection of contextual information related to the unrecalled target, by asking participants to indicate whether the information on which they based their prediction of future recognition was related, or not, to the contextual episode of learning. Such procedure enabled to distinguish two types of episodic FOK accuracy, associated to the recollection of the context information (R-FOK) or not (NR-FOK). In addition, we tested whether the episodic FOK accuracy deficit demonstrated by older adults could be reduced. Results confirmed that R-FOK accuracy was significantly higher than NR-FOK accuracy confirming that the recollection of contextual information enhanced episodic FOK. However, this was not the case for older adults indicating that, contrary to the younger adults, they do not benefit from this recollection effect. This suggests a lack in older adults in the quality of contextual details retrieved pertaining to the unrecalled target that are required to make accurate FOK judgments.

Exploring cognitive development with artificial neural networks
Chris Janeke University of South Africa, South Africa

Neural networks’ (a.k.a., ‘connectionist nets’, ‘parallel distributed processing models’) now constitute...
a vibrant research field within both psychology and cognitive science, and these models have also become popular as a theoretical framework for exploring and simulating aspects of cognitive development. In this paper I present a brief exposition of the neural network approach, and discuss how these models have been used in cognitive developmental research. The discussion focuses on a puzzle introduced by Piaget and Inhelder called the ‘balance-beam’ task. Developmental researchers have found that children appear to pass through a series of stages in their answers to the puzzle. During these stages, children are thought to gradually integrate information about the two dimensions of distance and weight in their judgments about the behaviour of the beam, until they eventually achieve an intuitive understanding of the concept of ‘torque’. I first describe two different neural network models that have been used to simulate children’s progress on this task, and then discuss some of the theoretical issues that have arisen regarding the strengths and limitations of such neural network simulations in cognitive developmental research.

Stress priming and syllable frequency interact while reading aloud
Remo Job University of Trento, Italy; Simone Sulpizio

In polysyllabic languages as Italian, both stress assignment and syllable computation play an important role in reading aloud. Previous studies have shown that while stress assignment may affect the advance of phonological encoding, syllable frequency may affect the following stage, that is the phonetic encoding and the articulation. However, it is an open issue what relationship exists between stress assignment and syllable computation and what is the relative timing of these two operations. In the present study, we address this issue in a reading aloud experiment. We adopted a priming paradigm, with three-syllabic words as primes and targets. In the congruent condition prime and target syllable frequency may affect the following stage, that is the phonetic encoding and the articulation. However, it is an open issue what relationship exists between stress assignment and syllable computation and what is the relative timing of these two operations.

The causal impact of control perceptions on emotions
Martina Kaufmann University of Trier, Germany

Appraisal models on emotions hold that cognitive appraisals cause emotions (Ellsworth & Scherer, 2003 for an overview). The present research was to test whether, over and above the value associated with an event, the perceived personal control plays a causal role in emotions. Results show that trying to control the onset of random light evokes more anger and sadness, when the absence of the light is associated with a loss. In contrast, when the light is associated with a gain, then the task reduces anger and sadness and even induces joy. Similarly, more anger and sadness can be observed, when the onset of the light becomes infrequent. This effect was demonstrated to be mediated by the belief of having less control over the light. These findings support appraisal models assuming an influence of the perceived control on emotion.

Everyday stress, locus of control, general self efficacy and prospective memory performance among adolescents
Azizuddin Khan IIT Bombay, India

Everyday stress is a potent modulator of working and long term memory (Lupien & Legaye, 2001; Joels et al., 2006). However, little is known about the role of stress in prospective memory performance. The present study explored the effect of everyday stress and locus of control on prospective and retrospective memory among adolescents. The research also investigated the relationships among general self efficacy, retrospective, and prospective memory. 244 adolescents (134 male and 110 female, Mean= 16.54, SD= 0.76) participated in the study. Everyday hassles were assessed by the Hassles Assessment Scale. The Locus of Control Scale, General Self Efficacy Scale and Prospective and Retrospective Memory Questionnaire were also administered on adolescent subjects. Analyses of variance and regression analyses were used to analyse the data. All the main effects were significant. Some interactions were also found to be significant. Results suggest that everyday hassles affect performance of prospective memory. Significant differential effects were observed among low, medium and high everyday hassles for memory, cue and task and various interaction between these variables. Similarly, there was significant difference between internal and external locus of control. Further, there was significant negative correlation between retrospective memory and general self efficacy. However, there was significant positive correlation between retrospective memory and prospective memory. Moreover, significant positive correlation was observed between prospective memory and general self efficacy. The findings of the study are discussed in light of the existing literature.

Memory distortions: Recalling an episode as analogy-making
Boicho Kokinov New Bulgarian University, Bulgaria; Neda Zoreva; Veselina Feldman

This paper presents a series of experiments on memory distortions, and more specifically, on blending of elements from various episodes. A classical example of this phenomenon is the misinformation effect studied by Elizabeth Loftus and her colleagues. In these studies two episodes (the original and the misinformation story) are highly similar and only a single element is varied (e.g. the hammer becomes a screwdriver). In the present experiment two completely different original stories are presented to adult, healthy participants and after two weeks they are asked to recall them. The original stories are highly dissimilar: they share neither the protagonists and objects, nor the plots, i.e. the two stories are superficially and structurally dissimilar. Still, if meanwhile (on day 7) the participants had to make a double analogy (an analogy between a third story and each of the two original stories), then it turns out that they will make a blending between the two original studies than in the control group. Thus the conclusion can be reached that the double analogy has connected the two original episodes and when trying to reconstruct them, we use building blocks from each of these original stories. The mechanisms of episode reconstruction suggested in the model are the same as for analogy-making: transferring elements from old representations to the new one based on structural mapping and semantic similarity. A second experiment provided further evidence in favor of the analogical reconstruction mechanisms: analogical stories are easier to blend than superficially similar ones.

Levels of processing and memory awareness when recognising own-race versus other-race faces
Ira Konstantinou Richmond American University, United Kingdom

The study employed the remember-know paradigm to investigate levels-of-processing effects in recognition memory for same- versus other-race faces. It was predicted that deeper processing would benefit accuracy in recognition and remembering for both own- and other-race faces. Moreover, the Cross-Race Bias (CRB) would be evident with participants more accurately recognising faces of their own race than faces of another race. No interaction between the 2 variables was expected. The experiment employed a 2 (face roundness vs face reliability judgment) x 2 (same vs different race to the participants’ own) within-Ss design. Recognition measures (hits, false alarms) and remember, know or guess judgements were recorded. Deeper processing benefited accurate remembering only. The CRB was evident with same-race faces being accurately recognised more than other-race faces, and more remember and know false positives being given to other-race faces. No interaction effect was found. The results do not support the depth of processing hypothesis for the CRB and have implications for the assumption that richer encoding could lead to a decrease in CRB by minimising false positives. Thus, in eyewitness memory richer encoding opportunities do not necessarily lead to less false cross-race identifications and care should be taken when dealing with these kinds of identifications.

Need and ability interaction as a predictor of pre-decisional information searching and decision strategy
Małgorzata Kossowska Jagiellonian University, Poland; Katarzyna Jako

The extent to which people seek and process information before making a decision can have important consequences in many everyday situations. It is then of theoretical and practical interest to identify the psychological variables that might influence the range and type of information that is sought before a decision is made. One variable that is widely studied in the context of knowledge formation and decision making is the epistemic motivation. This
approach concentrates on the factors determining a person’s need to complete the decision-making process. It is assumed that the scope of the information taken into account is a function of an individual motivational state, whether it is a dispositional or a situationally induced one. However, we suggest that motivation itself might not be enough to evoke behavior in accordance with one’s epistemic needs. One factor that may bear on this issue is working memory capacity (WMC) that is widely studied in the context of regulating the processes of attention. Thus the aim of the research is to explore the relation between epistemic motivation (i.e. need for cognitive closure, NFC) and cognitive ability (i.e. working memory capacity, WMC) in the context of decision making process. The results of these studies demonstrate the importance of WMC in regulating epistemic behavior that is determined by controlled motivational states. We discuss the possible future directions in research on an interplay between epistemic motivation and cognitive resources.

Emotional cues and the sequence of the stimuli affect accuracy in the 2-back memory task

Gerly Kukk
University of Tartu, Estonia; Kaili Kreigipuu; Jaanus Harro

Working memory is often defined as a complex multimodal executive temporary storage system, essential for a meaningful interaction with the environment. It has been proposed that the effectiveness of this system depends on several factors, such as the affect and the sequence of perceived elements, but the results have been contradictory. In everyday life, one of the most frequent and important stimuli that people encounter and often need to remember is the human face. In this study, the effects of the emotional schematic visual stimuli and objects, and the sequence of the stimuli on the accuracy and speed of working memory were studied on a large-scale population of the stimuli on the accuracy and speed of working memory were studied on a large-scale population. The effects of presentation of the stimuli on the accuracy and speed of working memory were studied on a large-scale population. The effects of presentation of the stimuli on the accuracy and speed of working memory were studied on a large-scale population. The effects of presentation of the stimuli on the accuracy and speed of working memory were studied on a large-scale population. The effects of presentation of the stimuli on the accuracy and speed of working memory were studied on a large-scale population.

The effects of stimulus dimensions on response conflict resolution

Yongna Li
Renmin University of China, China

Many tasks involve conflicts caused either by different stimulus dimensions or by characteristics of tasks. The previous studies suggested that both types of conflicts are resolved in a task-specific manner and processed by distinct networks. The present study was designed to investigate whether or not the conflict that was caused by either stimulus perceptual or semantic properties in the task was resolved by the same mechanism. Thirty seven undergraduate students (24 female) from Beijing Normal University participated in two experiments. The task in the first experiment was to judge whether or not the ink colour of the colour word was the same as the color patch that was presented above the word. Participants performed this task based on the perceptual property of stimuli. However, in the second experiment, they were asked to identify whether or not the ink colour of the colour word was indicated by the word presented above it. The results showed the congruency effect (the Stroop effect) in the task that required matching between perceptual properties of the two targets. However, in the task that required matching the semantic and perceptual properties between the two targets, there was an interaction between response and congruency (the congruency effect for the matching trials and the reversed congruency effect for the mismatching trials). These results suggest that different stimulus dimensions have different effects on conflict resolution.

The effects of bilateral eye movement and presentation modality on memory

Aik Meng Lim
SIM University, Singapore; Eun-Young Yeo

The combined effects of presentation modality (visual and aural) and eye movement (bilateral and central fixation) on true and false memory were investigated using a mixed factorial design. The participants were 140 SIM University undergraduates (Age = 20.52, M = 28.14, SD = 7.05) who were presented with visual and aural word lists from the Deese-Roediger-McDermott (DRM) paradigm. The participants then underwent one of the eye move- ment conditions. Lastly, they were asked to recogni- nise presented words from a printed word list contain- ing a mixture of presented, non-presented and critical lure words. They were also asked to make “remember” judgements on words that they recog- nised as presented. A two-way factorial ANOVA revealed no important effects of presentation modal- ity and eye movement on the proportion of falsely- recognised critical lures. No interaction effect was found as well. Significant effects of presentation modality and eye movement were found on the proportion of “remember” judgements of correctly- recognised words. However, no corresponding inter- action effect was found. The additional contextual information provided by visual presentation and facilitated by bilateral eye movements appeared to help participants in remembering details of pre- sented words but not in rejecting non-presented critical lures. Therefore, the distinctiveness heuristic appeared to be utilised only for remembering pre- sented words in this sample. The non-utilisation of the distinctiveness heuristic in the rejection of non- presented critical lures warrants future investigation.

Causal inference in young children at the gate of scientific enlightenment: Thinking about covariation and confounding

Wen-Ying Lin
Chung Yuan Christian University, Tai- wan, R.O.C.; Meng-Hua Tsai; Jenn-Wu Wang

Existing research has shown that preschoolers can implicitly understand that “there will be covariation between cause and effect” and that “causality can only be confirmed without confounding”. However, only when this implicit knowledge can affect causal judgments on the conscious level, can children begin to think in a scientific way, and in turn possess the ability to accept science education. This study conducted three experiments to test the causal thinking of young children in the elementary school. Experiment 1 asked the first-graders to probe for the reason of the diarrhea. The results showed that approximately half of the participants were already capable of predicting whether an effect would appear or not on the basis of the rela- tionship of covariation between cause and effect. Experiments 2 and 3 enlisted children from grades one and two respectively as participants, to test, by means of an imaginary story about “nourishing soup”, their judgments of causation in confounded and non-confounded situations. The results of the two experiments showed that the causal judgments made at the conscious level by most first grade and slightly older second grade children at the time when they are about to receive scientific enlighten- ment education, are incapable of reflecting their implicit understanding of the relationship between confounding and causal inference.

Memory-reference effect in Chinese adolescents

Hu Ling
Hunan Normal University, China; Lian Xiong

Using the R.K. paradigm, this study aims to investi- gate the self-reference effect in Chinese adolescents
and the effect of intimacy on it through a comparison between the self-reference conditions and other reference conditions (friend reference condition, mother reference condition, and semantic reference condition). In the experiment we employed a mixed design, four (reference conditions: self, friend, mother, semantics) x 2 (style of response: R response, K response), between-subjects variables were reference conditions and within-subject variables were style of response, the dependent variable was the correct response. The results of the experiment revealed that:

(1) There were significant main effects for reference conditions and R/K judgments. The correct R response of friend reference condition, mother reference condition, self-reference condition were significantly higher than that of semantic reference condition, and the correct R response of friend reference condition was significantly higher than that of mother reference condition and semantic reference condition. (2) The correct R response of the high intimacy reference condition was significantly higher than that of the low intimacy reference condition. This study suggests that:

(a) Self-reference effect, friend-reference effect, and mother-reference effect existed in the adolescent’s memory, and the friend-reference effect is bigger than mother-reference effect, and close to self-reference effect. (b) Intimacy has a positive effect on memory-reference effect, that is to say, the higher intimacy is, and the bigger reference effect is.

Influence of attention and expectation on interrupted timing behaviour
Ruiguang Liu
China

Two experiments were conducted to explore the influence of attention, and expectation of a break, on interrupted timing behaviour, and the relationship between duration production, and break position, by using a prospective paradigm and single-task programme. A geometric stimulus was presented on a VGA monitor, moving from the original locus to the final locus on the screen, during which the stimulus was interrupted, and after a few seconds, recovered. Target duration (10s in exp1, 1s-6s in exp2) containing a break was randomly formed. Subjects were asked to produce a duration by pressing the corresponding key, if they felt the time of stimulus moving was proportional to the target duration. The interrupted duration (also called break duration) is the result of subjects’ shifting of their attention from temporal processing to non-temporal processing. Break position equal to the waiting duration, reflects subjects’ expectation of a break in the timing task of pre-cue offered conditions. By conducting a set of two-, or three-way, repeated analyses of variance on the average of duration estimations and analysing the results, we drew three main conclusions: (1) Attention and expectation of a break are important factors which influence subjects’ interrupted timing behaviour; (2) Linear prediction between duration production and break position is not confirmed experimentally; and (3) this study will be important for developing time psychology and understanding of higher cognitive functions in humans.

The effects of aircraft noise on children’s memory and attention
Phillip Louw University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa; Joseph Seabi; Kate Cockcroft; Paul Goldschlag

Children have been shown to be particularly vulnerable to the effects of chronic exposure to noise and also aircraft noise. Children attending schools in the vicinity of airports have shown cognitive impairments in reading comprehension, different aspects of memory and attention. This cross-sectional study forms part of a larger longitudinal study conducted at schools in the vicinity of an airport in Durban, South Africa, that was decommissioned and moved. This study aimed to investigate the effects of chronic exposure to aircraft noise on children’s memory and attention before the moving of the airport. A purposeful sample of 834 grade 5 and 6 learners from five schools in noisy and quiet areas near the airport were assessed on aspects of long-term memory, working memory, prospective memory and attention with standardised tests in a classroom context. The results indicated increases in certain aspects of memory with increased noise which, although unexpected, may prove important in understanding the effects of chronic noise on different memory systems. The results and their implications are discussed in relation to previous studies as well as literature on the effects of noise on memory systems.

Working memory and incidental sequence learning: A fruitful connection
Markus Martini University of Innsbruck, Austria; Christine Unterrainer University of Innsbruck, Austria; Marco Furtner; Pierre Sachse

Working memory (WM) can be conceptualised as a system that temporarily holds and transforms a limited amount of information, within an activated subset of long-term memory units. Incidental sequence learning can be defined as the process through which we, unintentionally, perceive certain regularities in our environment. There has been great progress in the understanding of basic processes, within both domains in the last years, however, interaction between them is poorly understood. The aim is to integrate methodological and theoretical progress within the WM, and the sequence learning research fields. Furthermore, we specify the role of WM within (1) sequence learning, through which connections between content, context and procedures are set into a new structure and integrated into long-term memory and (2) sequence knowledge processes, i.e. retrieval of information from long-term memory.

Short-term retention of information from an emergent-processes perspective
Leh Woon Mok James Cook University, Australia

Postle (2006) proposed that working memory is an emergent property of the mind and the brain. That short-term retention of information is produced when attention is directed to neural areas that represented the particular type(s) of information. These neural areas are the very regions responsible for representing the same information in non-working memory situations, perception included. This view inadvertently includes the idea that information retained in working memory can comprise activated long-term memory. The present paper applied this view of working memory to the interpretation of short-term processing of information in a delay task, in which choices were made conditionally based on the presenting discriminative/cue stimulus-conditional discrimination choice task. Adult humans performed conditional discriminative choices under differing outcome delivery procedures while event-related functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) data were collected. Over the memory delay, retrospective processing of the just-perceived cue stimulus may be more resource demanding. Making the transition from retrospective processing to prospective processing of the anticipated choice and/or expected choice outcome taps into different neural systems and may thus help to reduce cognitive load. Interestingly, the functional neuroimaging data indicated that delay-period prospective processing of an anticipated choice response relies more on the multiple-demand brain network, whereas prospection of an expected cue-unique choice outcome relies more on the default brain network. These results have implications for the interpretation of short-term activation and processing of information, and its relation (or not) to the explicit direction of attention.

The effect of word semantic transparency on Chinese lexical unification: A window into lexical learning and organisation
Leh Woon Mok James Cook University, Australia

Word semantic transparency (ST) refers to the extent that word constituents are semantically transparent (T) or opaque (O) to whole-word meaning. Bimorphic compound words (compounds) may be fully opaque (OO), partially opaque (TO or OT), or fully transparent (TT). The word-superiority effect (WSE) describes the superior recognition of word constituents in a word, as opposed to a non-word, context. Chinese compounds comprise two written characters with a natural space between compound constituents. It has been shown that Chinese compounds with at least an opaque constituent patterned together and displayed a larger WSE (more word-like) than TT compounds. This corroborated with results obtained with English compounds when a space was artificially inserted between compound constituents. The present study further examined the modulatory effect of ST on the Chinese WSE by transposing the order of constituent characters; the familiar form of the canonical compound was disrupted, delaying word recognition until at least the initial constituent (now second character) was processed. Expectedly, OO items appeared more word-like than TT items. However, partially opaque items were not as word-like as OO items, especially when the T constituent was the final constituent (now first character). Taken together with previous results, the effect of ST on Chinese whole-word lexical unification appears graded but with a bias toward unification whenever there is an opaque element. These results provided a window into how lexical learning and representation is sensitive to language-specific, script-related variations.

Working memory: Is it associated with socio-economic status?
Azra Mooiwa Wits, South Africa; Kate Cockcroft

It is well known that crystallised intelligence measures are highly susceptible to educational, resource, language and socio-economic influences, and that the implications of using these kinds of measures are manifold affecting school and univer-
sity entrance as well as employment opportunities. In South Africa, wherein tests are regarded with suspicion as a consequence of test misuse during the Apartheid era, there is an urgent need for the development of measures which are resilient to these influences. In answer to this, working memory measures have been identified as possible measures which minimise these biases. Consequently the following study investigated whether working memory tests were less susceptible to socioeconomic influences than the more traditional measures of vocabulary in a volunteer sample of 60 grade one learners from a high and low socioeconomic school. The results from a MANOVA, several ANOVA’s as well as Fisher’s z tests, depicted that working memory measures were consistently less affected by socio-economic status as compared to the vocabulary measures. However socioeconomic status and language were found to be so intricately intertwined that it is not clear whether test performance in the vocabulary measures, was related to one or both of these variables. In light of the fact that this study was correlation in nature, it is recommended that future studies focus on limiting the impact of extraneous variables to better understand the impact of socioeconomic status on test performance. Furthermore future studies should perhaps make efforts toward testing children in their home language to avoid contamination effects.

Is intelligence different from cognition, and if so to what extent?

Cittoor Girija Navaneedhan Sree Sastha College Of Education, India

Intelligence determines the ability an individual possesses to understand complex ideas and to adapt him/herself to the present environment. On the other hand, cognition is the ability to deal with acts of thinking that are associated with judgment and decision-making. Though intelligence and cognition are closely related terms, they can be differentiated. If an individual possesses cognitive abilities, he/she would possess a higher degree of intelligence, whereas a highly intelligent person need not necessarily be cognitive. In order to find the difference between intelligence and cognition, a sample of 100 men and women in the age group 22 to 40 years were chosen for the study. They were given verbal and analytical IQ tests to measure their IQ levels, which determine the subject’s IQ, and a cognitive questionnaire to measure the level of cognition. Results were found to have an inverse relationship between intelligence and cognition.

Cognitive functions in MS patients in comparison to non-patients subject and the relation between severity of illness and cognitive dysfunctions

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The purpose of this study was to investigate cognitive functions and its relation with the severity of Multiple Sclerosis (MS) in people suffering from multiple sclerosis in comparison with the healthy ones. In this research 100 samples from men and women afflicted with suffering from MS and 100 samples from healthy people were chosen through available sampling. Different tests such as Persian aphasia Test, Persian naming aphasia Test and Expanded Disability Status Scale (EDSS) were carried out as instruments to evaluate cognitive function in MS patients. Results have shown meaningful differences concerning language functions between healthy people and MS patients in their ability to name objects. There was no significant relation between the disease severity and difficulty in naming objects among MS patients. Also, a significant relation between the disease severity and minor scales in language functions was detected.

Early detection of later dementia: Cognitive, demographic, and biological markers

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In most societies, there is an increasing proportion of old and very old in the population. This is a positive development in the sense that it reflects societal and medical accomplishments. However, it also means that a growing number of people will experience age-related problems like cognitive decline and dementia, and thereby a diminished quality of life. Intense research is currently being conducted in many laboratories in the world in order to identify early those persons who later will undergo a cognitive decline or develop dementia. By early detection of these individuals, various treatments might be more efficient than presently, when treatments are given much later at the time of diagnosis of cognitive decline or dementia. The present address will provide a list of early markers that have the potential of discovering those individuals already in middle age, who later will be experiencing these age-related problems. These markers differ in nature; they are cognitive, biological or demographic. A great challenge in contemporary research is to understand how these markers can serve as individual risk factors or as interactive risk factors. Empirical data on early cognitive performance, overweight in middle age, certain genes, beta-amyloid, and metabolites will be presented and discussed as to how they can serve as predictors (each factor separately or in interactions with other factors) for cognitive decline and dementia in late life.

The effect of amplitude on motor programming in aiming movement

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It still remains unclear whether the programming of upcoming movement is related to movement amplitude, and also whether the programming before movement initiation is related to reaction time (RT, i.e. time interval recorded between stimulus appearance and movement initiation). We aimed to investigate the relationship between RT and movement amplitude, and also the relationship between RT and motor programming, under specific situations. Varying current situations by the instructions emphasizing response speed and accuracy separately, and the experiment set with vision, without vision or of Go/NoGo paradigm, we found that the relationship between RT and movement amplitude varied. It could be that RT was not affected by amplitude, RT increase for small amplitude and RT increase for large amplitude separately. It is concluded that RT interval could ‘float’, that is, different motor programming strategies are applied to optimize the response under specific current situation, allowing more or less motor programming occurring within RT interval. Motor programming strategies seem to be chosen in a way of being economical, which involves several factors being optimised such as speed, accuracy and energy expenditure. Therefore, the amplitude effect, or other effect, on motor programming should be observed carefully under current situations.

Inhibiting effect for false memories by manipulating mutually learning and test strategy for stimulus items

Kenta Naoze Gakushuin University, Japan; Nobuo Ohta

False memories point to either remembering events that never happened, or remembering them quite differently from the way they happened. In this study, the investigation for an inhibiting effect for false memories was conducted by manipulating learning strategies (learning duration and learning time). Furthermore, time limit of recognition task was also added as a second factor. In the experiment, three learning conditions were set. The condition that assigned more learning time (400ms×5 times per a item) was named: distributed learning of condition, the condition that assigned more learning duration (2000ms×1 times per a item) was named massed learning condition, and the condition that above both was insufficient, was named controlled condition. As a result of this study, in these three experimental conditions, distributed learning condition showed highest Hit Rate and FM Rate. On the other hand, massed learning condition showed higher Hit rate and the same degree of FM rate compared with controlled condition. Additionally, Hit rate and FM rate showed the same degree of descent in the case of having a time limit. With all these factors, it showed that distributed learning increases not-true memories but false memories, and massed learning condition was more effective than the other two learning strategies, in increasing true memories with decreasing false memories.

Individual differences in working-memory capacity and their relation to fluid intelligence

Klaus Oberauer University of Zurich, Switzerland

Working memory capacity has been shown to be the closest single correlate of fluid intelligence. It would help us to understand intelligence if we knew what working memory capacity is. We will propose the hypothesis that working memory capacity is the ability to build and maintain temporary bindings between elementary representations, in particular bindings between contents and contexts. Binding of content elements to a common context supports integration of their relations into new structural representations, which form the basis for complex reasoning. Evidence for this hypothesis comes from three sources: (1) Tasks measuring relational integration predictors of reasoning at least as good as tasks measuring storage and processing. (2) Short-term recognition tasks correlate with measures of working-memory capacity to the degree that they require context-context bindings. (3)
Tasks directly measuring binding ability are excellent predictors of measures of working-memory capacity and of reasoning.

**Personalities and self-goal discrepancies predict self-directed cognition and subsequent vitality**

*Emily Oliver, Aberystwyth University, United Kingdom*

Research grounded in self-determination theory (SDT: Deci & Ryan, 2000) has established that self-directed cognition can be meaningfully differentiated into informational and controlling components with affective associations (Oliver, Markland, & Hardy, 2010). Antecedents of individuals' motivational interpretation of their self-talk, however, have received limited empirical attention. The present study explored two potential categories of antecedents: personality dimensions and self-discrepancies. 116 participants (49 males, 67 females, mean age = 25.3, SD = 12.04) completed visual analogue discrepancy scales and measures of the functional significance of self-talk, vitality, conscientiousness, and neuroticism. Personality dimensions predicted the functional significance of self-talk in line with hypotheses; conscientiousness (β = .326; p < .001) and neuroticism (β = -.331; p < .001) predicted the use of informational self-talk, and neuroticism positively predicted both controlling (β = .540; p < .001) and amotivating (β = .481; p < .001) self-talk. Furthermore, increasing ideal-actual and ought-actual self-discrepancies positively predicted controlling and amotivating self-talk. Moderation analyses were nonsignificant; results suggest that individuals' interpretation of their self-speech makes an independent contribution to vitality over and above personality variables. These findings present some challenges to discrepancy-based theories of affect and suggest that the different ways in which individuals interpret their self-talk may be a contributor to well-being.

**Orthographic complexity and reading: An eye tracking study**

*Aparna Pandey University of Mysore, India; Prakash Podakannaya University of Mysore, India*

Eye movement patterns of children with dyslexia while reading vary across the languages depending upon the grain size and transparency of the orthography they employ and also the phonological complexity of linguistic units. For example, studies have shown that while reading German, relatively a transparent orthography with high syllabic complexity, dyslexics make a lesser number of regressions as compared to in English, an opaque orthography, but made longer fixations as compared to reading Italian, a transparent orthography with low syllabic complexity. The present study focuses on eye movement patterns in children with dyslexia while reading Kannada, an alphasyllabary used in South India. Kannada is a very transparent orthography in which the complexity of script layout of orthographic syllables (called akshara) correlates with the phonological complexity of words. There are three levels of orthographic complexity in Kannada: akshara with inherent vowels (basic letters), akshara with consonant and vowel ligature combination, and akshara with consonant clusters and vowel. We made three sets of sentences that varied on the orthographic complexity, but keeping syntactic complexity constant across the sets. We recorded eye movement patterns from 17 children with dyslexia while reading these sets and compared data from two comparison groups viz., reading age (RA) matched and chronological age (CA) matched normal readers. The results revealed that dyslexics made a greater number of fixations, more regressions, longer fixation duration, and took greater reading time as compared to both comparison groups, suggesting some inherent deficiency associated with dyslexia.

**The effects of non-conscious encoding and retrieval processes in memory formation**

*Sowon Park Seoul National University, Republic of Korea; Jongho Shin; You-kyung Lee; Myung-Seop Kim*

The purpose of this study was to examine the effects of non-conscious encoding and retrieval processes in memory formation. Based on the scientific research that memory formation and retention often occurs without conscious intent, we hypothesized that memory can be strengthened with non-conscious encoding, subliminal repetition of information, or non-conscious retrieval, subliminal repetition of partial information of associations.

There were three groups in this experiment: the non-conscious encoding, the non-conscious retrieval, and the control. First, all the participants were asked to memorize twenty pairs of faces with written professions. And then, participants were exposed to subliminal stimuli. The non-conscious encoding group was subliminally exposed to the ten faces with professions and the non-conscious retrieval group was subliminally exposed to the ten faces only, selected from initial encoding session. The control group was subliminally exposed to a new face which was not included in the initial encoding session. Finally, Participants took a true or false test after 15 minutes. The result proved that the participants in the non-conscious encoding group showed higher percentages of correct answers in the ten subliminally presented faces than the other ten faces. The non-conscious retrieval and control groups showed no differences. This result means that the subjects experienced non-conscious encoding processes, and these processes had some influence on memory formation. These findings suggest that non-conscious encoding, not retrieval, can affect memory strength like conscious encoding phase. This research contributes to broaden the understanding of memory in non-consciousness research.

Chimpanzees (Pan troglodytes) know what they know

*Bonnie Perdue Georgia State University, United States of America; Michael Beran*

Metacognition refers to the knowledge of one's own cognitive state. Information-seeking tasks are one way to investigate metacognition in animals, and previous studies showed that chimpanzees knew when they had or had not seen where food items were hidden. We tested three language-trained chimpanzees that could name food items using lexigram symbols by using a variation of this information-seeking task in which the identity of the food item, rather than the location, was the critical piece of information needed to obtain the food. An experimenter entered the test area carrying an opaque bucket with one food item inside, and either showed or did not show the chimpanzee the content of the bucket. The bucket was then placed near an adjacent enclosure in such a way that the chimpanzee had to move into that enclosure and then could either name the item immediately or determine the item’s identity by looking at it in the bucket before naming it (this was costly in terms of the time required, and the distance travelled). This is the first use of this task with a potentially costly move through space and the first to require monitoring of object identity rather than location. All three chimpanzees succeeded on the task and were significantly more likely to visit the bucket first on trials in which they did not know its contents than on trials where they had seen the contents. This also occurred on the very earliest trials, indicating spontaneous and efficient information-seeking behaviour.

**Confronting perspectives: Brain imaging and development**

*Josef Perner University of Salzburg, Austria; Isaac Prilleltensky*

Is knowledge structured in parcels of independent domains, or also along conceptual strands? For an answer we looked at the development of two concepts, belief and identity (e.g., whether the key for the green box is the same as the key for the yellow box) and the cerebral processes involved. These seemingly unrelated concepts share a critical feature. Identity statements can only be informative when one distinguishes different perspectives (Fregé’s modes of presentation: ‘key for the green box’, ‘key for the yellow box’) from the actual object (referent). These distinctions are also required for understanding mental concepts such as belief, e.g., the location of an object has to be distinguished from how this location is (mis)represented by a mistaken agent and by oneself. Accordingly we could show that children become able to use identity information between three and five years as their understanding of false beliefs develops. Moreover, this development relates to a host of other tasks that require children to confront the existence of perspectives and not just switch to different perspectives. A meta-analysis of brain imaging studies shows reliable involvement of the left temporoparietal junction (TPJ) and inferior parietal lobe (IPL) in a variety of perspective tasks: false belief (theory of mind), mental rotation, episodic memory, prospection, visual perspective, and as our data show - identity statements. In sum, developmental synchrony as well as sharing of brain resources is organized along conceptual commonalities cutting across different knowledge domains.

**Ownership, attention and object processing: An ERP investigation of items encoded in relation to self**

*Collard Philip University of Aberdeen, United Kingdom; Olav Krigolson; Todd Hardy; Philip Collard; David Turk*

Information encoded in relation to self through temporal ownership, benefits from an elevated memorial status. The predominant understanding of the mechanisms by which this memory advantage operates, is that self-relevant items are processed in a
structure supported by autobiographical knowledge and the representations are therefore rich and elaborate. Here we report on a body of work that has investigated the mechanisms of this encoding advantage in the milliseconds after ownership is established. We recorded event-related potentials (ERPs) as participants viewed common grocery items in an “ownership” paradigm. The presentation of each item was accompanied by a cue indicating whether the object nominally belonged either to the participant (self) or the experimenter (other). In Experiment 1, we found that ownership cues relating to self, elicited increases in the P300 component: indicating heightened attentional processing upon establishment of temporary ownership. Further, at the visual-perceptual level, spatial attention becomes narrowly focused on self-owned objects, as measured via the lateral-occipital P1 component to distractor stimuli presented alongside the objects. In Experiment 2, we investigated whether these attentional effects also impact on perceptual processing of items. We presented the cue first, followed by the object: allowing a comparison of the early visual evoked-responses to self and other items. As with Experiment 1, ownership cues elicited differences in ERPs associated with attentional biases. Little difference was observed in the object-locked ERPs: indicating that the electrophysiological components of elaborate encoding induced by self-relevance is largely driven by attentional mechanisms rather than differences in early object processing.

100 years of IQ gains: A meta-analysis
Jakob Pietschnig University of Vienna, Austria; Martin Voracek

Generational IQ gains of the general population have come to be known as the Flynn effect, named after the first researcher to systematically describe this phenomenon in the 1980s, and due to their importance, have even found entrance in the American Psychological Association’s Ethical Principles of Psychologists and Code of Conduct. Subsequent research showed differential patterns of IQ gains in different countries and on different intelligence domains (crystallised vs fluid intelligence). These inconsistent findings led the influential psychologist Joseph Rodgers as early as 1998 in a narrative review on this topic to call for a formal meta-analysis in order to facilitate an adequate understanding of the Flynn effect. To meet this demand, in the present systematic meta-analysis we provide evidence for IQ gains over a period of more than 100 years (1909–2010) in more than 240 samples (n = 2,300,000+; age range: 0.5 to 74 years) from 27 countries. Our results show an overall IQ gain of about two standard deviations over the examined period, thus amounting to about 3 IQ points per decade and yielding more pronounced gains on measures of fluid than crystallized intelligence. Influences of moderating variables (children vs adults, country, healthy vs patient sample) were assessed by means of multiple weighted meta-regression. In all, our findings demonstrate robust and ongoing worldwide IQ gains over the examined period.

Expert systems in cognitive assessment
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Traditional psychometrics which relies on IQ tests, structured interviews and assessments centres to measure cognitive functioning is critically evaluated and an alternative methodology proposed which involves the use of expert systems. In psychology which is a descriptive science, theory should dictate the accumulation and interpretation of data. For purposes of cognitive assessment, a self-contained theoretical model was developed consisting of six processing functions. The construct validity of these processing categories was investigated by means of a multithread-multivariate design and structural equation modelling. These processes were operationalised at increasingly detailed levels to enable the externalisation and computerised tracking of cognitive capability and preferences by means of the Cognitive Process Profile (CPP) and Learning Orientation Index (LOI) assessment tools. Results are calculated algorithmically by means of an expert system and represented in a personal report indicating the following constructs: a person’s stylistic preferences, cognitive processing capabilities and preferences; a most suitable work environment; developmental guidelines and learning potential. Numerous studies conducted on the concurrent and predictive validity of the tool are reviewed. Concurrent validity was determined using IQ tests, Structured interviews, Personality results, EQ test results and Value measurements. The predictive validity results primarily range between .4 and .6 – depending on contextual factors. The practical application of the CPP and LOI results for purposes of selection, placement, succession, career guidance and personal and/or team development are discussed. The future of assessment practice is also addressed.

The evolution of consciousness
Maretha Prinsloo Magellan Consulting Pty Ltd, South Africa

A theoretical description of Wilber’s All Quadrants All Levels (AQAL) model of consciousness development is linked to various models on the mind-brain relationship. The AQAL model is also integrated with a number of other developmental and consciousness theories as well as spiritual taxonomies. Ken Wilber’s AQAL model of consciousness maps steps in the evolution of consciousness. The AQAL model will also be linked to the physical, psychological and spiritual aspects of consciousness development. The physical aspects need to be addressed from both a scientific as well as a philosophical perspective. The intricacies of neuro-lological functioning go beyond the scope of this paper. However, philosophical positions on the mind-brain dichotomy, including identity, dualism, interactionism, materialism, physicalism, and mentalism theories are briefly discussed. The emphasis is on Pribram’s holonomic theory of the interrelationship between the mind and brain. His model of structural monism transcends the theoretical duality of most of the existing perspectives and provides a basis for the integration of physical and metaphysical aspects in consciousness development. The model will also be applied to concepts such as information, entropy and energy. Psychological, sociological and spiritual perspectives on consciousness development that reflect the structure of Wilber’s AQAL model are addressed in terms of the theoretical contributions of Gebser, Graves, May, Kolhberg, Loevinger, Kegan, Myss and Perry.

Is the male advantage in mental-rotation performance task independent?
Claudia Quaiser-Pohl University of Koblenz-Landau, Germany; Petra Jansen

Mental-rotation gender difference is one of the largest cognitive differences between the genders (Halpern, 1989). In adults, it is reliably found in psychometric paper-pencil tests, but the results of chronometric studies (Voyer, Voyer & Bryden, 1995), and the findings on the influence of stimulus type with regard to gender differences, are inconsistent (Jansen-Osmann & Heil, 2007). Studies have shown that the features which influence mental-rotation performance especially in children (Courbois, 2000; Rüsseler, Scholz, Jordan, Quaiser-Pohl, 2005). However, the influence of method and stimulus type on gender difference has not yet been systematically investigated with this age group. In this paper the data of 862 second, and fourth graders, collected in two previous studies were reanalysed to examine the influence of method and stimulus type on gender difference in mental-rotation accuracy. The children had to solve mental-rotation tasks with animal pictures, letters, or cube figures either in a chronometric condition (computer test) or in a psychometric condition (paper-and-pencil test). Results show a significant male advantage in mental-rotation accuracy in fourth graders, but not in second graders. Neither method (chronometric/psychometric) nor stimulus type (animals/letters/cube figures) influenced this gender effect. The emergence of a stimulus and method-independent gender difference in mental rotation, in pre-adolescence, is discussed with regard to the interaction between hormonal changes, experiential differences and the role of gender stereotypes at this age.

Human episodic memory is modulated by trial-specific non-contingent reinforcements at the encoding stage
Adam Rickart Durham University, United Kingdom; Alexandre Schefer

While memory has been shown to be modulated by reward, with enhanced recall for rewarded stimuli, research looking at how negative reinforcement might affect memory has been more limited. In addition, most available research on the effects of reward on memory has used reinforcement signals contingent to performance outcomes, which can cause confounds between the effects of reinforcement delivery per se and other factors such as learning effects and the implementation of controlled strategies. The current study aimed to investigate the effects of both positive and negative non-contingent reinforcement on episodic memory encoding. 23 participants took part in an incidental word encoding task in which each word was preceded by a rapid chance decision task linked to random financial gains and losses unrelated to performance. Memory was tested using a surprise free recall test following a distractor task. Contrary to previous research using contingent reinforcement, we found that recall performance was better for stimuli preceded by negative rather than positive reinforcements. In addition, a memory enhancement was seen for words preceded by high magnitude compared to low magnitude reinforcements, but only when there was a long latency between reinforcement delivery and word stimulus onset. These results are compatible with theoretical
views suggesting that aversive stimuli can enhance attentional systems, thereby enhancing the efficiency of encoding processes.

The role of learning styles in the relationship between cognitive ability and academic performance
Claire Robertson University of Pretoria, South Africa; Dawn Blasko
Cognitive ability has a strong and important relationship with academic performance. Numerous factors, however, affect a student’s performance, including among others, learning style, or the way in which students typically receive and process information, and learning strategies, or the level at which students approach learning and studying. Current studies are divided in their findings about the mediatory role of learning styles and strategies. The study sought to investigate the role of students’ learning styles and strategies in the relationship between cognitive ability and academic performance, in order to advance an understanding of the role that they play in this relationship. The study was conducted using a correlational research design within a cognitive psychology framework. Using convenience sampling, a total of 172 university students completed cognitive tests (Raven’s Progressive Matrices and the Letter-N-Back) and a learning style and strategy survey. Structural equation modelling, specifically path analysis, in combination with confirmatory factor analysis (CFA), was then used to test the relationship between constructs. Results from the first model suggest that higher cognitive abilities and the use of rehearsal each play a unique role in predicting academic performance ($c^2 (67) = 145.31, p < .001$). It, in addition, seems as if various components of learning style and strategy do not predict academic performance at all. A refined model of the relationships between constructs will be discussed.

Can priming the brain influence facial recognition?  
Kristan Russell Penn State, United States of America; Erin McCready; Dawn Blasko
The study examined if it is possible to improve or impair facial recognition accuracy by priming the brain’s left or right hemisphere. Priming the right hemisphere with a global task should improve accuracy and priming the left hemisphere with a local task should decrease accuracy in comparison to a control. Participants first viewed a photo array, and then were randomly assigned to complete a task that would either prime the left or right hemisphere (Navon Letters task, Hierarchical Figures). Participants were then asked to view a set of randomly presented photos and decide if they were present in the original set. They also rated their confidence in their decision. The results showed that local processing significantly impaired the ability to recognize a face compared to both control and global conditions. However, priming the brain to global lateralization was not found to significantly enhance recognition.

Dynamic control of representations in visual working memory
Jun Saiki Kyoto University, Japan
We see the world as stable and coherent even through radical changes of our retinal image caused by eye and head movements, blinks, and locomotion. In addition to limited compensation provided by sensory mechanisms, visual working memory (VWM) also contributes to our stable representation of the world. Suppose you are working at your desk, and pick up a phone behind you. After a few seconds you hang up the phone, and VWM helps you return quickly to work. As the capacity of VWM is limited to only a few objects, it is not obvious how and to what extent it facilitates efficient engagement with the world. We investigated three relevant properties of VWM: (1) selective maintenance of important features, (2) updating of VWM representations after a stimulus change, and (3) attentional selection of VWM representations.

Biases, reasoning and personality in finance  
Richard Sartori Verona University, Italy; Andrea Ceschi
The aim of this study is to detect the presence of relations between bias phenomena and general individual differences of performance in financial asset management. Given the recent developments in behavioral finance, owed to some authors like Benartzi and Thaler (1995), Shefrin (2000), Gene- sove and Mayer (2001), it is possible to assume that heuristics and biases have an influence on the management of financial assets. At first the research needs to compare such individual differences as personality traits and reasoning abilities with cognitive biases. In addition, the research aspires to analyse these phenomena in individual and in group levels. The research will therefore be composed of three studies: One dedicated to the influence of individual differences in the resolution of problems designed to detect the inclination to incur in biases, another dedicated to a study focused on group dynamics and the relationship with financial performance, and finally one dedicated to the study of the relationship between problem solving skills of individuals and teams in order to detect the influence of group dynamics on the disposition of the members to incur cognitive errors. To test the influence of these mechanisms we are proceeding by detecting (in a sample of about 1000 individuals) the frequency of incurring such biases through the resolution of some problems structured in a survey. The instrument consists of multiple problems or items taken from previous studies, in particular the experiments carried out by Kahneman and Tversky (1974), She- frin (2000), Gadarowski (2002), Barber and Odean (2008), in order to find the specific biases being researched.

Does attention mediate the emotional enhancement of memory for aversive stimuli?  
Alexandre Schaefer University of Durham, United Kingdom
The emotional enhancement of memory (EEM) is defined by an improved memory performance for emotional, compared to neutral items (Pottage & Schaefer, 2012). A common explanation for this effect is based on attention: emotional information would mobilise greater attentional resources, which would result in more efficient encoding. This model was recently contradicted by evidence showing that a significant EEM for negative stimuli can be observed under divided attention conditions. However, divided attention techniques often do not fully block the utilisation of attentional resources, therefore the observation of an EEM under divided attention could still rely on residual attentional resources. A possible way to tackle this problem is to combine a divided attention paradigm with formal mediation analyses testing the involvement of attention in the EEM. This poster will detail a series of studies examining the involvement of attention in the EEM effect for neg-
Ambivalent effects of goal-setting for strategic decision making under risk
Johannes Schiebener University of Duisburg-Essen, Germany; Elisa Wegmann; Mirko Pawlikowski; Matthias Brand

In the face of achieving goals it is important to decide advantageously among different alternatives. In risky decision situations, when the rules for gains and losses are explicit, decision-makers who deliberate strategically can make more advantageous choices. It is assumed that goals can motivate cognitive effort and monitoring strategies, however, influences of goals on decisions have rarely been investigated. In two experiments (N=98, 2 groups in each experiment) we examined effects of self-set goals for performance in two versions of a risky decision task, the Game of Dice Task (GDT), which varied with regard to the amount of strategic controllability (number of trials: 18 in experiment 1; freely selectable by subjects in experiment 2). Results show ambivalent effects: Self-set goals did not affect decision-making performance in the original GDT (experiment 1) but improved performance in the more strategic task version (experiment 2, t(46)=2.07, p<.05). Here choice behaviour patterns over the tasks’ duration show that goals improved decision-making right from the beginning. In contrast to this positive effect, higher self-set goals were related to more disadvantageous choices. These results indicate that in strategic decision situations the deliberate process of goal-setting (rather than goal monitoring) seems to improve decision-making performance. Nevertheless, the accuracy of goals’ heights is closely related to deciding advantageously. These results are in line with theories on goals and decision making and extend the knowledge of how cognitive processes influence strategic decision making.

The impact of aircraft noise exposure on learners’ reading comprehension: The mediating effect of language acquisition
Joseph Seabi University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa; Kate Cockcroft; Paul Goldschein

Although a body of research exists regarding the association between exposure to aircraft noise and mental health in adults, there is limited research conducted on children especially within the African context. Given that the cognitive capacity to cope with environmental stressors is not yet well-developed in childhood, it is beneficial to investigate the effects of chronic noise exposure on learners’ reading comprehension. The sample comprised 313 primary learners exposed to high levels of aircraft noise (experimental) and 380 learners residing in a quieter area (control). Of these, 151 learners in the experimental group spoke English as a first language (EFL) and 162 spoke English as an additional language (EAL). In the control groups, the numbers were similarly divided (EFL=191; EAL=156). A univariate GLM was used to investigate the effects of noise exposure and language on reading comprehension while observing for the possible impact of intellectual ability, gender and socio-economic status on the results. Intellectual ability was controlled for as a covariate and no significant differences were observed for either gender (F=1.814; df1=, p=.179) or level of socio-economic status (F=2.096; df=3, p=.100) on reading comprehension (n=0.05). Significant differences emerged between the experimental and control groups on reading comprehension, in favour of the control group (F=8.416; df=1, p=.004). A significant difference was also observed between EAL and EFL learners in favour of the latter (F=21.212; df=1, p=.000).

Body laterality affects the advantage of external attention of focus in reaction time task
Mohen Shafizadeh Islamic Republic of Iran; Baharak Mohammad; Azadeh Boujmeherani; Geoff Platt; Andrea Romanelli

The aim of the present investigation was to examine the effect of attention of focus on the speed of decision-making in a choice reaction time (CRT) task. The study consisted of two experiments. In the first experiment 22 undergraduate students were recruited voluntarily and performed 50 key-pressing (J and F computer keys) tasks in response to internal and external cues in a within-subject design. They were instructed to pay attention to their right and left fingers (internal focus) or to the “J” and “F” keys (external focus) in a random order series. The results of repeated measure analysis of variance (ANOVA) showed that participants had a faster reaction time in the internal condition compared to the external condition (F=6.17, p<.05). In the second experiment 21 university students were selected voluntarily and took part in the same experiment. The second experiment was similar to the first experiment but in the external condition the layout of the keys was changed from right-left into up-down to eliminate the association between body laterality and keys. The results of a repeated measure ANOVA showed that participants had faster reaction time in the external condition relative to the internal condition (F=6.33, p<.05). In conclusion, these experiments showed that the benefits of external focus cues for speed of decision making is apparent if it is not related to the laterality of the body.

Does enhancing sense of control improve cognitive performance and motivational structure?
Zohreh Shamloo Islamic Republic of Iran; Miles Cox

Motivational structure (MS; Cox & Küng, 2011) affects the way people approach various situations they encounter in their lives. We hypothesized that improving people’s sense of control will improve their cognitive performance, which, in turn, improves goal planning and achievement. The current study (N = 146; 48% males) tested the effects of experimental manipulations of sense of control on cognitive performance and MS. The experimental manipulation used anagrams and a modified, computerized version of Hiroto and Seligman’s (1975) Concept-Training Cards. The manipulation techniques included enhancement information (i.e., choice, knowledge, feedback) and goal setting. Measures were task-specific versions of the Shapiro Control and Personal Concerns Inventory, and computerized verbal puzzles and memory quizzes to test the participants’ accuracy and speed of cognitive performance. Participants were randomly assigned to three groups: No-Interference (NI); Low-Sense-of-Control; or High-Sense-of-Control. The post-experimental results showed that low and high levels of sense of control were successfully induced in the target experimental groups. The LSC Group showed the poorest performance on the cognitive tasks. The HSC groups showed the highest improvement on cognitive tests and on their task-specific motivation. We conclude that the relationship between sense of control and cognitive performance is reciprocal. Negative experiences that cause a low sense of control adversely affect individuals’ cognitive performance, which, in turn, further reduces their sense of control.

Exploring everyday musical imagery: An experience-sampling study
Branwyn Sherriff University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa; Michael Pitman

Musical imagery (MI) is most simply defined as hearing music in the mind’s ear. Relative to other mental imagery modalities, MI is an understudied phenomenon, particularly via non-experimental methods. Examining the intrinsic dimensions of MI is expected to illuminate novel aspects of everyday consciousness and auditory imagery processes. Consequently, this study investigated four dimensions of everyday MI: namely its content, nature, constancy, and corporeal manifestations (for example, foot-tapping). Initially, data collection involved a cross-sectional survey (n = 87), and participants provided retrospective self-reports concerning MI, demographic information, and details concerning their musical history. Subsequently, iterative experience-sampling was utilised to capture the dimensions of MI during participants’ daily activities. These participants (n = 16; 8 musicians; 8 non-musicians) were selected based on specific inclusion criteria, and were invited to complete 21 experience-sampling questionnaires over seven days, receiving three SMS prompts per day. Overall, MI was consistently experienced by participants, regardless of their musical background. There was a statistically significant association between MI and musical training/experience (χ² = 6.33; d.f. = 1, p = .012) which indicates that musical knowledge could have predisposed participants to MI. Daily exposure to music was also a noteworthy factor underpinning participants’ everyday MI occurrences; especially since the majority of experienced-sampled MI episodes were described as involuntary, familiar, and recently heard. Accordingly, experience-sampling proved to be a robust and invaluable methodology for exploring the multifaceted phenomenon of MI.

Attractor neural networks as models of categorisation task and word reading
Asakawa Shin-Ichi Tokyo Woman’s Christian University, Japan

The attractor neural networks, originally developed by Hinton & Shallice (1991), can be applicable to a cognitive task and word reading.
variety of neuropsychological data. It can account for delays in reaction times of brain damaged patients. When the network suffers damages, the iteration numbers between the output and the cleanup layers would increase. In addition, it can also account for performances of the categorisation tasks of category specific disorders, as well as reading performance of dyslectic patients. We applied the attractor network to the data of Tyler et. al (2000) for categorisation task, and the data of Plaut & Schatell (1993) for a word reading task. In spite of variations in data, the attractor network showed good performances. When the network was partially damaged, increases of the iteration numbers could be interpreted as the delays of reaction times. The triangle model for the word reading task was attempted to mimic human data by this attractor neural network model.

The effect of visual imagery training on creative problem solving
Tushar Singh; Banaras Hindu University, India; Namita Pandey
The paper reports two studies aimed at exploring the effect of imagery training on creative problem solving and to understand the basis on which people consider visual imagery to be useful in creative problem solving. In study one, 50 undergraduate students (age range 18 to 22) were randomly divided into two groups, experimental (instructed to use imagery while solving problems) and control. They were required to solve a creative problem solving test consisting of eight problems of increasing difficulty levels and to respond to 20 statements about the relationship between imagery and creative problem solving. In the second experiment 40 students were randomly divided into two groups. An imagery training module was developed and the experimental group was trained using that module. Both experimental and control groups were administered a problem-solving test at time one and another similar test at time two with a time gap of 20 days. Results of this study show that compared to the control group, participants in the experimental group performed better on creative problem solving while no effect of time was seen in their performance. The results also showed that participants trained in using imagery not only performed better but also considered its usefulness at all three levels of creative problem solving while the control group participants considered imagery to be useful only in generating solutions for problem-solution.

Episodic autobiographical and public events memory is selectively impaired by electroconvulsive therapy
Hedvig Soderlund; Department of Psychology, Uppsala Uni, Sweden; Wayne Khu; Brian Levine; Morris Moscovitch; Namita Kumar; Alastair Flint; Nathan Herrmann
Electroconvulsive therapy (ECT) is sometimes used to treat otherwise treatment-resistant depression. Despite beneficial effects on mood, reports of memory impairment are common. However, when patients sometimes report large and persistent retrograde impairment, physicians and researchers report some impairment only of recent memories that recovers with time. This divergence may be due to insensitivity of tests to different resilience of episodic and semantic memory to treatment. As episodic memory is more vulnerable to damage, impairment may have been underestimated. Here we used the Autobiographical Interview (Levine et al., 2002), which separates episodic and semantic components of autobiographical memories. Memories from the last 2 weeks, 1 month, 1 year, and 10 years were assessed in 20 healthy controls and 24 depressed patients prescribed ECT. We also assessed memory for public events in a similar fashion, as they, too, have both episodic and semantic components. ECT severely impaired episodic components of autobiographical memory from all time periods, and bilateral treatment more so than unilateral. Semantic components of memory were slightly impaired by bilateral but not unilateral treatment. Three months after treatment the episodic impairment persisted. Memory for public events was impaired by ECT in a similar fashion as autobiographical memory, although impairment was smaller. In summary we observed impaired memory for autobiographical and public events, with a particular and persistent impairment of episodic, as compared to semantic, components of memory. This demonstrates the importance of disentangling episodic and contributions to memory, and is informative of long-term memory processes and potential side-effects of ECT.

The impacts of absolute pitch and transposed patterns on melodic pitch memory
Lijun Sun; Nanjing Normal University, China; Bin Ling
Prior research has suggested that absolute pitch (AP) listeners could clearly tell a note of particular pitch in the absence of a reference note. The present study was designed to test whether AP could enhance melody recognition under various types of transposed melody (close-relationship transposed melody, dis-relationship transposed melody and non-transposed melody). In the experiment, participants were assigned to different pitch groups (absolute, partial absolute, and non-absolute pitch group) respectively. With a presentation of a standard melody and a comparison melody order, the participants were all asked to determine whether the comparison melody was exactly the same as the standard melody in terms of pitch. In fact, the results found that the main effect of absolute pitch possession on melody recognition was not significant, but the interaction between absolute pitch and melody was significant. Specifically, 1) absolute pitch did not affect the accuracy of melody recognition, suggesting that AP processors were able to use the relative pitch coding strategy, which was used by non-absolute pitch subjects in cases of recognizing transposed melodies; 2) Participants in the partial absolute pitch group recognized significantly better than others did when remembering the distant-relationship transposed melodies, suggesting that they can use both absolute pitch strategy and relative pitch strategy because of their partial absolute pitch and their not so excellent relative pitch.

The relationship between background music and cognitive performance: Promoting or inhibiting
Lijun Sun; Nanjing Normal University, China; Bin Ling
Over the past two decades, the relationship between background music and cognitive performance (reading, memory, attention and so on) has been extensively investigated. The focus of these studies considered the impact of the background music on cognitive performance, positive or negative, which remains controversial. Some studies suggest that background music could promote the completion of cognitive tasks; however, other studies showed that background music could inhibit individual cognitive performance. Based on existing research, the author reviewed the trends in the field of background music and its relationship with cognitive performance. It is hypothesised that the relationship between background music and cognitive performance might depend on the specific conditions, for example, the characteristics of the background music itself; types, forms, rhythm, emotional content; personality, music preference and task characteristics etc. Under different conditions, the relationship between background music and cognitive performance became different. In addition, the paper also analyses the theoretical framework with a conclusion that the two paths by which background music affected cognitive performance contained the mood-arousal and distraction role, which led to different levels of cognitive performance. Finally, the paper also discussed the limits of the existing research and the future research prospects.

The cause of description-experience gap: Sampling error or judgment error
Liu Tenfei; China Central Normal University, China; Hongyu Ma; Fuming Xu
Recently, a striking finding called the ‘description-experience gap’ has emerged in behavioural decision making research. It describes the fact that rare events are overweighted in decisions based on description, but are underweighted in decisions based on experience. This study examines whether this gap exists even when sampling error disappears, and whether this gap disappears when the judgment probability is precise. We conducted four experiments. In the first experiment, we found the description-experience gap. In the descriptive group, people made choices as if they overweighted the probability of rare events when the pay distribution was in the form of a description. While in the experiential group, people made choices as if they underweighted the probability of rare events and tended to rely on relatively small samples from payoff distributions when the pay distribution was obtained from repetition and feedback. The second experiment found that the gap was not eliminated but weakened when sampling error disappeared. The third experiment indicated that the judgment probability was precise. The last experiment showed that the need for cognitive closure was an influential factor on the gap. In contrast to the individuals with lower need for cognitive closure, those with higher need for cognitive closure tended to rely on relatively small samples of information. We end by identifying some important unresolved questions that necessitate future research.

A solution of aperture problem and collision prediction by binocular apparent optical flows
Mori Terunori; Tamagawa University, Japan; Makoto Mizuno; Terunori Mori; Fumihiko Mori; Naotoshi Sugano
Regan & Cynader (1982) and Cynader & Regan (1987) found neurons in cat parasitarc eye sensi-
Contrasting the theories of perceptual load and perceptual dilution

Yehoshua Tsal
Tel Aviv University, Israel

The load theory of attention stipulates that distinct attentional mechanisms underlie the effects of perceptual load, cognitive load, and sensory degradation on search performance. Such distinctions mainly rely on the finding that increasing perceptual load reduces distractor interference whereas increasing sensory degradation or cognitive load magnifies distractor interference. We propose instead that all three manipulations simply highlight different aspects of task difficulty. We claim that the different patterns of results are due to the fact that increasing perceptual load has typically entailed the addition of neutral items capable of diluting distractor interference (Tsal & Benoni, 2010; Benoni & Tsal, 2010), whereas increasing sensory load and cognitive load has not. In the present series of experiments we jointly manipulated dilution with each type of load. Similar results were obtained for the three types of load: When dilution was controlled, increasing task difficulty increased interference, but the addition of potential diluters eliminated all types of distractor interference. The theoretical implications of load and dilution will be discussed.

Retinal origins of contrast induced perceptual discomfort

Gert Van Tonder
Kyoto Institute of Technology, Japan

The 1980s Pokémon incident is a well known case where televised display of high contrast black and white line patterns and flash stimuli caused widespread epileptic seizures among young and susceptible viewers. While critical stimulus triggers in this case have been intensively researched, the origin of perceived dynamic contrast patterns in line stimuli - already observed as early as Purkinje (1827) - are not yet fully understood. Here, I will present simulations of retinal cone dynamics that provides unprecedented insight into the possible origin of one of the candidate triggers for display-induced nausea and seizures. The computational model reveals how, where and why the retina encodes line displays as if the stimuli were fraud with scintillating high contrast patterns. This insight reveals that the perceived dynamic contrast patterns constitute ribbons of flowing high contrast that are not congruent with the spatial structure of lines in the actual stimulus line pattern, hence disrupting normal perceptual grouping and moreover, eliciting travelling wavefronts of neural activity in retinotopically organised regions in the visual system that can trigger potential disruptions to processing stages further along the visual pathway, notably, along the temporal cortex.

Role of thought control strategies and meta-cognitive beliefs in mental health of Islamic Azad Ardabil University students

Mehdi Vazifeh Zinabad
Islamic Republic of Iran

In the present study, we used recognition paradigm to compare action memory across ages and cultures. The effects of action complexity and familiarity on recognition of action means-change and end-change were investigated. Thirty-two tool-use action video clips of different complexity and familiarity were selected from German and Chinese cultures. For each action, we prepared both means-changed version and end-changed version. All 32 action videos were presented in the learning phase. In the test phase, the original action or the means-changed version or the end-change version was presented for each action for subjects to recognise. Sixty-four preschoolers and 64 young adults (half Chinese and half German) participated in this study. Preschoolers’ recognition performance was mainly influenced by action complexity, while young adults’ performance was influenced more by action familiarity. Both children and adults recognised action end change better than action means change. The recognition patterns of the two cultures were the same, which indicates that action ends are more salient in action recognition memory and this mode is uninfluenced by cultures.

A survey of and reflections on the creativity of ethnic minority university students in China

Hongli Wang
Guizhou Normal University, China

The University Students’ Creativity scale (Wang&Wei, 2000) was found to have good validity and reliability, and it was used to investigate the creativity of university students in South-west China. The ultimate objective of the study is to propose effective measures to enhance students’ creative capacities, particularly at ethnic-minority universities. Using random sampling, the survey on creativity of university students was carried out in the Guizhou, Yunnan and Sichuan provinces of China where ethnic minority college students constitute a significant proportion of the student population. A total of 124 subjects participated in this study, including 84 male students, accounting for 41.94%, and 116 female subjects, accounting for 58.06%. The results of the study indicate that: (1) As a whole, the levels of creativity among ethnic minority college students was normal. (2) Com- pared with students in other colleges, the creativity of students in ethnic minority universities was strong. (3) By comparison with students majoring in liberal arts, the creativity of students in science and engineering was much better. Furthermore, based on these results, some reflections on promoting the cultivation of creativity of university students are as follows: (1) The training of reflective thought should be paid greater attention. (2) The support of teachers should be increased. (3) The distinctive culture of ethnic minorities should be enhanced so as to enhance ethnic-monitory students’ creativity and creative practice.

Action recognition specificity across ages and cultures: A study of tool-use actions for German and Chinese children and adults

Lamei Wang
Chinese Academy of Sciences, China

In the present study, we used recognition paradigm to compare action memory across ages and cultures. The effects of action complexity and familiarity on recognition of action means-change and end-change were investigated. Thirty-two tool-use action video clips of different complexity and familiarity were selected from German and Chinese cultures. For each action, we prepared both means-changed version and end-changed version. All 32 action videos were presented in the learning phase. In the test phase, the original action or the means-changed version or the end-change version was presented for each action for subjects to recognise. Sixty-four preschoolers and 64 young adults (half Chinese and half German) participated in this study. Preschoolers’ recognition performance was mainly influenced by action complexity, while young adults’ performance was influenced more by action familiarity. Both children and adults recognised action end change better than action means change. The recognition patterns of the two cultures were the same, which indicates that action ends are more salient in action recognition memory and this mode is uninfluenced by cultures.

Research on the attributions to prospective memory failure in daily life situations

Liu Wei
Shanghai Normal University, China

Based on the 6 attributions (poor memory, careless- ness, reluctant, temporary emergency, no attention and force major) to prospective memory failure in daily life which were concluded from an open question, we developed a 12-scenario questionnaire to confirm the influence of the events’ importance (importance, unimportance), relationship (parent-child relationship, friendship, stranger relationship) and failure (self, others), so the influence of the events’ importance, relationship and prospective memory failure were investigated in a $2 \times 3 \times 2$ design to explore how attributions to prospective memory failure were affected by these three factors. 124 college students were asked to attribute prospective memory failures in the 12 scenarios. It was found that (1) the most prospective memory failures were attributed to carelessness, and the fewest were attributed to reluctance, (2) the former 6 attributions can be summarised in terms of three factors (unintentional, deliberate and objective) according to the results of EFA, (3) the three
The cognitive distinction of having information by typing and handwriting

He Wenchui Central China Normal University, China; Yang Wu Central China Normal University, China; Guo Ai Central China Normal University, China; Hong Chang; Bin Zuo Central China Normal University, China

The advent of the internet has made accessing information as easy as lifting a finger. There are more and more people recording information by typing instead of handwriting. In this study, we focus on how people who type and who stick to handwriting differ in information accessing and its cognitive impacts. Ninety undergraduate students (42 male, 48 female) learned one hundred words from The Postgraduate Entrance Exam. We grouped the subjects based on their English levels. And then, we used 2 + 2 design to examine the speed and accuracy of the subjects’ memory performance: different methods for accessing information (type, handwritten) × the type of long-term memory(LLM) retrieval (recognition, recall). The result revealed that methods of accessing information and the way of LLM retrieval all have significant main effects. Meanwhile, there is a significant interaction effect. Subjects who handwrote recall and recognize memory items faster and more accurate, compared to those who memorized items by typing. In other words, although we could access information faster by typing, the impression left on our memory is deeper in handwriting.

Automatic micro-expression analysis

Qi Wu Institute of Psychology CAS, China; Xiaolan Fu; Xunbing Shen

In situations in which individuals are motivated to conceal or repress their true emotions, their facial expressions may leak despite their efforts to conceal them. These leakages can be very useful for expressions may leak despite their efforts to conceal or repress their true emotions, their facial expressions. In situations in which individuals are motivated to recognize memory(LLM) retrieval (recognition, recall), the system could be more accurate than the trained human subjects in controlled conditions. A more thorough understanding of the human face perception process is necessary for developing a practical system which is robust across all situations.

Exploring a new dimension of the hedonic fluency model: Impacts of different cognitive activities on evaluative judgment

Di Yang Southwest University, China, China; Tang Yalong

The hedonic fluency model puts forward process fluency for the explanation of the mere-exposure effect. According to this theory, the size of mere-exposure effects is expected to be larger when the duration of the stimulus is longer. However, contradictory findings showed the size of mere-exposure effects obtained under subliminal conditions was larger than that obtained under supraliminal conditions. To explain the contradic- tion, we propose that cognitive activity type should be another important dimension of the hedonic fluency model. In 2 studies, participants watched a series of neutral pictures and novelty of the stimuli for evaluation, while processing fluency was manipulated by clarity (Study 1) and color (Study 2) of the presented stimuli, respectively. In both studies, learning based on constructing new representations resulted in more favorable evaluations than recognition based on retrieval, when the fluency levels are similarly high. This findings suggest a close link between cognitive activity type and preference judgments and may highlight a possible interaction among cognitive difficulty, one’s ability, and emotion.

Dissociation of the distance effect and size effect in one-digit Arabic and Chinese numbers

Guiyong Yang Guizhou Normal University, China; Yun Pan; Huiling Song; Weixing Lin

In the present study, Verguts’s experimental paradigm was used to investigate the dissociation between the number distance effect and size effect in one-digit numbers. The stimuli were Arabic numbers (1, 2, 8, 9) and numbers typed in traditional Chinese (one, two, seven, eight, nine). The subjects’ task was to identify whether the presented numbers were the same. The results showed that both kinds of stimulus material (Arabic numbers and numbers typed in traditional Chinese) caused a distance effect in one-digit stimuli (e.g. 1-2, 2-8), as well as a size effect in the same trials (e.g. 1-one, 2-two). On the other hand, when Arabic numbers (1, 2, 7, 8) and numbers typed in traditional Chinese (one, two, seven, eight) became the stimulus material, there was a distance effect in different trials, and no size effect in the same trials. The results indicate that a mental number line does not completely result in both distance and size effects.

Relationship of cognitive reappraisal and attentional deployment: A combination study of ERP and eye-tracking

Lin Yuan Beijing Normal University, China; Shun Wang; Renlai Zhou Beijing Normal University, China; Chang Liu

Cognitive reappraisal involves reinterpreting emotion-eliciting event to have downstream impacts on the upcoming emotion responses. Attentional deployment includes directing attention away from emotionally evocative stimuli to fulfill regulation goals. Inconsistent results were found on their relationship. Van Reekum et al. (2007) found participants spent less time fixating unpleasant pictures when reappraised. Therefore they concluded reappraisal modulated emotion relying on attentional deployment. Contrarily, Urry (2010) and Bekbo et al (2011) figured reappraisal and attentional deployment were distinct strategies. In the present study, regulation effect of reappraisal and its relationship with attentional deployment are investigated in a combination study of event-related potential and eye-tracking, with subjective ratings of feelings observed to access emotional responding. Participants included 32 undergraduate students. They were instructed to view 80 pictures depicting unpleasant scenes and 40 pictures depicting neutral scenes from International Affective Picture System for 4 seconds. Pictures were preceded with a brief auditory description of the upcoming picture played through sound box and aimed to influence appraisals of the images. Two versions of description for negative stimulus were presented. One version interpreted negative pictures with negative descriptions (control condition). The other interpreted negative pictures with neutral descriptions (reappraisal condition). For the neutral pictures, there were only neutral descriptions for them. Results indicated that self-report of emotion and amplitude of late positive potential were significantly decreased in reappraisal condition. Besides, images were fixated on more and for longer when reappraised. Consequently, cognitive reappraisal modulates emotion relying on reframing the content of unhappy stimuli, but not distracting attention away.

Segmentation in event perception and memory

Jeffrey Zacks Washington University, United States of America

The inputs to our senses are dynamic, complex, and continuous, yet the subjective stream of experience often seems to consist of discrete events that follow one upon another. In this talk I will describe a theory of why and how this happens. I will argue that the segmentation of ongoing activity into discrete events is a fundamental mechanism of cognitive control and memory updating, and that segmentation results from monitoring errors in prediction during perception and comprehension. This updating mechanism has consequences for episodic memory as well as on-line perception and comprehension. I will describe evidence testing this account by looking at how people understand and remember digital video and narrative texts. These studies combine behavioral assays with functional neuroimaging to measure correlates of event segmentation online. The evidence suggests that event segmentation is a basic component of ongoing comprehension: It is reliable across...
observers, it is associated with transient changes in brain activity, and disruptions of event segmentation are related to disruptions of subsequent episodic memory. Event segmentation changes during healthy aging and changes further in early Alzheimer’s disease, as well as in other neurological and psychiatric disorders. These alterations in event segmentation may be related to experiences of disorientation in everyday comprehension and memory. Therefore, methods for assessing and altering event segmentation may prove useful in diagnosing and treating disturbances of everyday cognition.

Spatial attention affects face-voice integration: An event-related potentials study

Liang Zhang Chinese Academy of Sciences, China; Kan Zhang; Brigitte Roeder

Regardless of the fact that non-verbal communication is usually multimodal, the nature of the multimodal integration has scarcely been investigated. The present study aimed to investigate whether the integration of faces and voices is modulated by attention. Event-related potentials (ERPs) were recorded from seventeen participants while dynamic faces and voices stimuli were presented at left or right side of the body midline. Participants were required to attend either left or right side and to detect target stimuli as soon as possible. Results showed that spatial attention modulated both early (160–180ms) and late (>400 ms) stages of the integrated ERPs (difference waves). The results provide evidence for the spatial attention modulation at early processing stages of the face-voice integration.

The crowded words can be processed semantically: Evidence from an ERP study

Ming Zhang Northeast Normal University, China; Chunhua Peng

Crowding is impairment of peripheral object identification by nearby objects. In this study the event-related potentials (ERPs) were used to investigate the semantic processing of crowded multi-feature targets with the combination of a crowding task and semantic-priming paradigm. The results found that the N400 component, as an index of semantic processing, was elicited both by crowded and uncrowded targets, and the N400 amplitudes was smaller for crowded trials than for uncrowded trials. These results indicate that the multi-feature targets can be processed semantically and can be perceived as a correct object regardless of whether they are crowded or not.

Influence of separation experience on adolescents’ self-representation

Jiyuan Zhang Southwest University, China; Chongzeng Bu

Socialization experiences in children’s interaction with caregivers will influence the content and valence of adolescents’ self-representation. In recent years, millions of Chinese farmers migrated to cities in search of better economic opportunity; they often left their children behind in the rural areas. Those children, who are cared by grandparents or other relatives, are called “left behind children” (LBC). The separation experience made LBC also with their parents and more connection with their caregivers. The aim of this study is to explore the influences of separation experience on LBC’s self-representation by using self-reference effect paradigm. 32 LBC and 34 nonLBC took part in the experiment. The results show that LBC can recall as many as words with reference to themselves, mothers and their caregivers, however, nonLBC only show mother-reference effect. Analyses also find that LBC have different self-representation in valence from nonLBC, the LBC recalled less positive words and more negative words with reference to caregiver while the nonLBC show self-reference and mother-reference effect in positive words. Those results give a light on explaining the dependent self-representation of the LBC and their relationship between their parents and caregivers.

Effect of masking on perceptual learning

Fengjuan Zhang Central China Normal University, China; Chuang GAO

Perceptual learning (PL) refers to improvements in perception as a result of training or experience. Texture discrimination task (TDT) which has been widely used in perceptual learning research is typical of patterned masking. The visibility of the target is reduced to different extents with the shortening of stimulus-to-mask onset asynchrony (SOA), but it remains unclear what role masking plays in perceptual learning. In the present study, an 8×5 within-group design was employed, including eight conditions (210ms, 170ms, 130ms, 90ms, 70ms, 50ms, 40ms, 30ms) and days of training (one to five days). 8 undergraduates participated in this experiment. The results show that masking affected the manifestation of perceptual learning; the effect of masking decreased with training. These findings should be considered in future research of perceptual learning with masking tasks.

The mechanism of depth perception of Wheatstone-Panum’s limiting case

Qi Zhang China

Panum’s limiting case generally refers to the phenomenon that two features presented to one eye and a single feature presented to the other are combined and then perceived as two features at different depths. It is still not clear why experimental results derived from the Panum-type stimulus configurations support double fusion viewpoint, but for the Wheatstone-type stimulus configurations, some experimental results support double fusion viewpoint while others are against this view under small disparity. Under a small disparity, it was found that, when the vertical gradients of the disparity of dichoptic feature pairs in previous Wheatstone-type configurations were increased or decreased, the evidence which were considered to be very convincing in previous studies, either supporting or against the double fusion viewpoint, would be shaken, and even turn to support their opposite. Moreover, it was discovered that the change in the combination mode of features in configurations would alter the experiment results. Together these results indicate that double fusion is the common basis for all kinds of Panum effects. But for the Wheatstone-type configurations, double fusion is also constrained by the vertical gradient of disparity of the configurations apart from disparity and influenced by the degree of similarity/conflict between binocular cues and monocular cues resulting from different combination modes of features.

The configuration of fold line plane: A new approach to explore the correspondence problem in the case of asymmetric feature-number

Qizhong China; Huayan Li; Chuang Gao

Images projected onto the retinas from the three-dimensional (3D) world would be asymmetrical in location, number and horizontal size of features. How to recover a single stable 3D image from two slightly different 2D retinal images is a basic task for the human vision system, which is often referred to as the correspondence problem. In the case where there are different numbers of features in the images on the retinas, how the corresponding features fuse is an important aspect of the correspondence problem. Because of the dilemma of method, it still remains unsolved, even for the simplest Wheatstone-Panum limiting case. By replacing the straight lines in traditional stimulus configurations with fold lines that have characteristics of both line and plane, a kind of fold-line Wheatstone-Panum configuration of large horizontal scale is created and slant effect can therefore be used as the index of dichoptic fusion. The results brought about by the change show that double fusion always occurs simultaneously with depth perception, which provides new and solid evidence for solving the correspondence problem under the condition of asymmetrical feature number of the eyes of the human vision system by means of double fusion, and serves as reference to the research on relevant stereoscopic vision phenomena such as Vinci stereo vision. The method is also useful for informing research on addressing the correspondence problem in other asymmetrical cases.

The perceived depth of Da Vinci stereopsis and Wheatstone-Panum’s limiting case both originating from double fusion

Qi Zhong China; Huayun Li

Da Vinci stereopsis and Wheatstone-Panum limiting case are phenomena in which dichoptic features are asymmetric and where there is a depth between perceived features. For the Wheatstone-Panum limiting case, it has been convincingly proved to be the result of double fusion. For Da Vinci stereopsis, the perceived depth of the monocular element is not from matching. By changing the texture and shape of monocular elements, the background and texture of dichoptic elements, we build a new stereogram to compare the depth of monocular elements in all conditions. As the result shows, whether the background is with features or not, in the Panum’s fusion area, if the physical characteristics of local features in different positions of monocular and binocular elements are symmetrical, the accuracy of its perceived depth will be equal to that of the conventional stereopsis but not definitely be the same as the depth of the background. Only by the process of double fusion can this be explained, which is similar to the Wheatstone-Panum limiting case. By changing the symmetry of the physical characteristics of monocular and binocular elements, the result shows that the perceived depth of monocular element is the result of double fusion.
All these results demonstrate that Da Vinci stereopsis may be one kind of Wheatstone-Panum limiting case, which is based upon double fusion, but the accuracy of its matching is constrained by the symmetry of features' physical characteristics.

Session Type: Posters

The role of verbatim memory in conscious deliberation  
Marlene Abodie University of Toulouse, France; Patrice Terrier; Laurent Waroquier

According to Unconscious Thought Theory (UTT), complex decisions are best made outside conscious awareness. It has recently been demonstrated that conscious deliberation can actually deteriorate judgement that has been formed on-line during information acquisition. In the present study, we replicated, and extended, this finding. The standard UTT decision task was modified in order to either promote or preclude on-line judgement. Participants were instructed that they would endorse the role of a real estate agent in choosing the best apartment for a client. In a first condition, to favour on-line judgements, the client request was displayed before the apartments’ attributes. In a second condition, to avoid on-line judgements, the client request was presented after the apartments’ attributes. Participants were then either allowed to deliberate about the apartments, either distracted, or asked to make an immediate choice. Results revealed that precluding on-line judgement led participants who had deliberated about their decision, to make a better choice, whereas there was no difference between decision modes when on-line judgements were favoured. Furthermore, in a subsequent memory test, participants showed more verbatim memory, i.e. precise mental representation of the choice alternatives, when on-line judgement had not been formed. These findings suggest that conscious deliberation can also enhance decision quality but only when participants have precise verbatim memory.

Left Hemisphere lateralisation of categorical colour perception among Roman and Arabic script readers  
Abdulrahman Al-Rasheed ISU, Saudi Arabia; Anna Franklin; Ian Davies

The Left Hemisphere (LH) bias in colour Categorical Perception (CP) has until now been related to the linguistic nature of the LH and converging evidence to support this hypothesis has been presented in several studies. To date, no evidence of lateralised CP has been shown on right-to-left readers in support of this theory. The influence of reading habits to perception has however been shown in various studies. This study aimed to investigate the possible effect of habitual scanning on lateralisation of colour CP, by comparing participants from two language groups who vary in their reading direction: right-to-left in Arabic and left-to-right in English. Lateralisation of CP was then tested in the two groups, namely Arabic and English. The Arabic group consisted of 35 undergraduate students at King Saud University. The English group consisted of 29 native English-speakers who were undergraduate students of Surrey University. Their ages ranged from 18 to 30 years. Two tasks were used to test this hypothesis: a visual search task with a reaction time measure and a target detection task with eye-movement measure. Both samples performed similarly and the pattern of lateralisation has been replicated, but with the finding that this time it has also been shown that the effect is independent of habitual reading direction. It appears that reading direction has no effect on how colour CP is lateralised.

Acoustic parameters to characterise speech rhythm of non-native Japanese learners  
Shigeaki Amano Aichi Shukutoku University, Japan; Mariko Kondo; Kimiko Yamakawa

Spoken Japanese by non-native Japanese learners often gives an unnatural rhythmic impression to Japanese natives, but it is not clear which acoustic parameters contribute such an impression. Ramus et al. (1999) reported that two acoustic parameters could effectively differentiate the prosodic features of native speakers of different languages. The two acoustic parameters were the ratio of the vowel segments to the total duration of an utterance and also the standard deviation of the non-vowel segments. In our current study we tested whether these two acoustic parameters can effectively discriminate the speech rhythm of native and non-native Japanese speakers. We conducted a speech production experiment in which four Japanese natives and four non-natives (Taiwanese) pronounced 343 Japanese words in a carrier sentence. Their utterances were digitally recorded, and the durations of vowel and non-vowel-segments in the utterances were analysed. Discriminant analysis of the segment durations revealed that the speeches by the Japanese natives and those by the non-natives could not be discriminated by the parameters proposed by Ramus et al. (1999). However, the speeches were successfully discriminated, with only a very small error, by a combination of the standard deviation and coefficient of variation of a phoneme segment’s duration. The result strongly suggests that these two acoustic parameters contribute to the unnatural rhythmic impression of a non-native’s Japanese speech.

The relation between contingencies and the effect of ego-involvement in causal reasoning  
Yoshiko Arai Osaka City University, Japan

In the study of human causal thinking, the method of inferring causality from covariation had been developed on the basis of the power PC theory (Cheng, 1997): we judge whether one thing causes another using the contingencies of cause and effect. The causal model theory (Sloman, 2005) suggests intervention as a method to distinguish causation from covariation: we can judge the causal relation of two events by manipulating the cause of one and noting the change in effect. This study investigates the effect of contingencies and ego-involvement as a mechanism of intervention. In an experiment, two different tasks are employed: with and without ego-involvement. Subjects were randomly assigned to four conditions: medium contingency without ego-involvement, medium contingency with ego-involvement, high contingency without ego-involvement, and high contingency with ego-involvement. They were all asked to rate the strength of the causality of two events. The result showed that the effect of ego-involvement was obvious only when the contingency was high: when ego-involvement was present, the causal relationship was judged stronger than when it was absent. This result is unlike that of an experiment in which contingency was considered as a within-subject variable. Such an effect of ego-involvement was clear when the contingency was medium. It is possible that the effect of ego-involvement varies with the level of contingency.

Nonverbal fluency performance, sleep quality and sleepiness in younger and older adults  
Deniz Atalay Ata Istanbul University, Turkey

Poor sleep quality may be related to performances in some cognitive domains in older adults (Nebes et al., 2009; Tworoger et al., 2006). The object of this study is to examine the relationship between nonverbal fluency performance and sleep quality and sleepiness. Besides this, it aimed at comparing nonverbal fluency performance in younger and older adults. Participants were 100 younger adults aged 18–25 and 60 older adults aged 55–75. Ruff Figural Fluency Test (Ruff, 1996), Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (Buysse et al., 1989; Agargun et al., 1996) and Epworth Sleepiness Scale (Johns, 1991; Agargun et al., 1999) were administered to the participants. As data collection is in progress, results will be discussed in the presentation.

Computational modelling of intelligent agents considering cognitive and behaviour al theories  
Felipe Bigesca AEV/FAESA, Brazil

Intelligent Systems that attempt to reproduce aspects inherent to the human race such as cognition, in certain way; are real. This paper considers the subject of Intelligent Agents, used by the author in his first college course a bachelor’s degree in Computer Science, and the prototype created for this. It deals with the cybernetic view of cognition that, according to (KONAR, 2000), “consists of a set of five mental states (...) sensation, (...) acquisition, (...) perception, (...) planning, (...) action (...).”. It also considers Cognitive Psychology, which for (Gazzaniga, 2005) “is based on the position that the mind holds mental representations of information.” In developing the study through a literature review, we discuss not only the computational modelling of intelligent agents using some assumptions of Cognitive Psychology, Psychoanalysis and Behaviourism, but it goes beyond considering Bryson (2001), when he says the agent technology “[...] is itself a major innovation of the project that leverages the innate human capacity to reason about the society of actors.” Speaking about Intelligent Agent, Wooldridge (2002) says that it “is situated in some environment, and it is capable of taking autonomous action in this environment, [...].” So, there is a question: “Can the Intelligent Agents resemble people in some psychological aspect, considering the related theories? What kind of benefits could there be? ” We conclude, without claiming to exhaust the subject, on a possible new vision of man himself that can arise through the collaboration of these two areas.
Auditory background rhythms have both positive and negative effects on visual recognition

Renaud Brochard
Université de Dijon, IUF, France; Maxime Tassin; Daniel Zagar
Université de Dijon, IUF, France

It has recently been reported that background auditory rhythms could enhance visual performance. For example, observers were faster at discriminating pictures when they occurred in synchrony with a strong metric position (on-beat) compared to when they were displayed out-of-synchrony with the implied pulse (off-beat). In the research presented here, we wanted to investigate if similar cross-modal effects of musical rhythm could be observed with written verbal stimuli. Participants were asked to perform a lexical decision task in which bisyllabic words (and pseudo-words) were shortly displayed on screen in two successive parts separated by a blank screen. Simultaneously, we played a binary sound sequence designed to induce a 4-beat metric structure (800 msec between two beats). Our results showed that performance was facilitated if the first syllable of a word (e.g. "pan" in "panda") was displayed on beat. Moreover, if the segmentation did not respect the syllable boundary (e.g. "pa" in "panda"), recognition was expected to be impaired. However, we observed that such processing cost was significantly aggravated when the misleading information appeared on-beat (since it would have received more covert attention than if it had been presented off-beat). To conclude, we confirmed, with verbal material, that auditory rhythmic attention can influence processing within the visual modality. Here we go further since the presentation, yet on-beat, of a piece of information can be either advantageous or detrimental whether it is appropriate for further processing or not.

Different effects of cost in a task switching variant

Noguera Carmen University of Almeria, Spain; Vanessa Plaza-Ayllón; Laura Parra; Dolores Alvarez; Encarna Carmona; Carmen Noguera

The task-switching paradigm is often used to study cognitive flexibility (executive system). We employed a task-switching similar to that used by Reimers and Maylor (2005), but with different stimuli. In our experiment participants had to categorise a face depending on emotion (“happy” or “sad”) or gender (“male” or “female”). Two different patterns of results were observed: a group of participants showed the classic pattern, that is, responses were higher on the ‘switch-trials’ than on ‘repetition-trials’. On the contrary, another group was slower on the repetition trials than on switch trials. We explain these data according to the predictability of events sequence (predictable vs. unpredictable).

Automatic and controlled semantic activation though a forced choice task variant

Noguera Carmen University of Almeria, Spain; Sara Fenoy; Encarna Carmona; Dolores Alvarez; Laura Parra

The aim of this study was to explore the automatic and controlled processes that occur within semantic networks though a forced-choice task variant in a sample of four groups spanning 4 to 12 years of age. Children had to choose between two pictures, which were related to the prime picture. The main factors manipulated were prime-target delay with two levels (250 ms-SoA; 700 ms-SoA) and prime-target semantic relation: direct (black-white), indirect (black [white]-chalk) or unrelated. Automatic semantic activation is more likely to occur at shorter SOAs while controlled expectancy-based processes typically occur at longer SOAs. So, we expect to find a differential pattern of direct and indirect priming according to the SOA level and group of age. We suggest that the time course of activation of distant associations may spread more rapidly with shorter SOAs in younger children than in older children and younger adults. Data are discussed within the spread of activation in the semantic network models.

Evaluating the sources of interference in the stroop colour-word task

James Cheesman University of Saskatchewan, Canada; Eric Lorenz

The Stroop colour-word task is used to assess the extent to which automatic reading can influence other ongoing cognitive tasks. In its simplest form, the task requires participants to respond to the ink colour of a word and at the same time ignore the meaning of the word (e.g., the word BLUE printed in the colour red, correct response = red). Traditional accounts of the substantial interference observed in this task rely mainly on response output mechanisms whereby the code for the irrelevant word slows down the selection of the correct code for the colour. We report a series of studies involving colour naming, manual responding and colour matching that evaluate interference as a function of differing relationships between the distractor word and target colour. Word types included colour words (e.g., RED), colour associates (e.g., FIRE), first-letter controls (e.g., RIM), unrelated controls (e.g., FAR), and cognate controls (e.g., ROD). The pattern of results across all studies supports three major conclusions. First, previous claims that naming and manual responding reflect the operation of different mechanisms are rejected. Second, the results require a model of the task that stimulates two distinct sources of interference, a response output mechanism and a semantic interaction mechanism. Third, direct lexical activation of the distractor word is responsible for a significant portion of the interference.

Does retrieval induced forgetting impair visual short-term memory of two sudden onsets?

Haung Chi-Hsiung Chung Shan Medical University, Taiwan, R.O.C.; Ming-Chou Ho

Previous studies have shown that one sudden onset can capture attention and store in visual short-term memory (vSTM). But our previous study using the two-alternative-forced choice (2AFC) task reported that two sudden onsets did not improve vSTM. In two experiments, we examined the hypothesis that disappearance of vSTM improvement is because of retrieval induced forgetting (RIF). In Experiment 1, we examined whether this null result was because of the sensitivity of the task we used. Therefore, we adopted a more sensitive same-different task to test whether two sudden onsets can be stored in vSTM. We predicted that the same-different task is more sensitive to the content in vSTM than the 2AFC task. Further, in Experiment 2, we examined whether this sensitivity difference was because of more serious RIF in 2AFC task because it required multiple retrievals, but not the same-different task. In this experiment, we directly manipulated the number of retrieval to test whether RIF influenced the same-different task performance. We predicted that when two sudden onsets were retrieved in a row, the retrieval of the second onset would be interfered by the retrieval of the first onset. In sum, we suggested that two sudden onsets may be stored in vSTM, but retrieval of one item could deteriorate retrieval of the other, thereby leading to null result in 2AFC task.

Visual illusion using augmented reality: Perceptual distortions and subjective experiences

Giselle Christoffersen Health Science and Technology, Denmark; Laura Petrini; Lars Arendt-Nielsen

Seeing oneself through mirrors that distort body size can create strong illusions which can modulate perceptual modalities such as tactile acuity and pain and body representations. However, these illusions do not occur with everyone. The aims of this study are: (a) to investigate how people subjectively relate to their bodies through a visual illusion of an in-
creased/decreased hand size; (b) to understand whether tactile acuity and inner representations of the hands can be modulated by mirror illusions, which were induced using an Augmented Reality (AR) setting designed to act as a mirror image of the right hand. 33 healthy right-handed volunteers participated in the study all of which were subjected to four sessions: a) Illusion of a decreased size of the left hand; b) increased size of the left hand; c) right and left hands were normal sized; d) in the control session without no AR settings. Results indicate, that the degree of ownership, and the sense of control of movements to the hands, in the increased hand size session can modulate inner representation of the hands and tactile acuity. These findings indicate that the way people subjectively relate to the limbs they observe through distorted mirror images will have an impact on whether perceptual modalities can be modulated. This could have an important impact on how to utilise augmented reality and mirror illusion in therapy.

Motor action reduces temporal asynchrony between perceived visual changes

Yann Coello University Lille Nord de France, France; Xavier Cavellyon; Ioan Lopez-Moliner

When perceiving a single visual object, the binding of its different physical properties (e.g. colour, motion), must take into account the differential processing delays within the visual system. Consequently, temporal order judgments of changes of object dimensions often give rise to the perception of asynchrony, even when the changes occur synchronously. We analysed the effect of performing a motor action on the perceived relative timing between changes of position and colour of a visual target by using a TOJ. Results showed that in the perceptual condition (no action), change of colour must precede (-3.7ms) change of position, in order to perceive a synchronous change of both target's visual attributes. This physical asynchrony almost vanished when the same changes took place near the end of a manual reaching action executed towards the visual target (-3.3ms). This reduction of asynchrony was, however, not observed when participants performed TOJ of visual attributes change in the presence of concomitant tactile information (-36 ms), but with no action. The perceptual relative timing between visual changes was also unaffected when the timing was obtained by comparing each visual change to tactile information resulting from motor action (-33.5ms) or external stimulation (-27.8ms). Altogether, these results suggest that signals associated with the organisation of a motor action, but not sensory information itself, contribute to reduce the differential delays when processing visual attributes of a single object. Furthermore, the effect of action was not observed when judging relative timing of object-related (visual) versus object-unrelated (tactile) sensory information.

Newborns’ preference for goal-directed actions

Laila Craighero University of Ferrara, Italy; Francesca Simion; Carlo Umlita; Irene Leo

The central role of sensory-motor representations in cognitive functions is almost universally accepted. However, determining the link between motor execution and its sensory counterpart and when, during ontogenesis, this link originates is still under investigation. The aim of the present study is to investigate whether at birth this link is already present and 2-day-old newborns are able to discriminate between visual cues indicating goal-directed or non-goal-directed actions. Here, with a preferential looking technique, a hand grasping a ball was the observed movement and we orthogonally manipulated the three factors necessary to successfully reach the goal: (a) presence of the ball, (b) direction of the arm movement, and (c) hand shaping. Results indicated that newborns orient more frequently and look longer at a hand shape for whole hand prehension, but only when the movement is directed away from the body and toward the external world. In addition, newborns prefer the away from the body movement only when the object is present. We argue that newborns prefer a movement directed toward the external world only when it may develop into a purposeful movement because of the presence of the to-be-grasped object. Overall, our results support the existence of primitive sensory-motor associations since the first days after birth.

Healthcare decisions are context-dependent: Violation of regularity principle

Florence Dumas Aix-Marseille University, France; Michel Gonzalez; Christophe Pascual; Vittorio Gior- to; Vincenzo Crupi; Jean-Francois Botton

Facing a decision problem, the ideal decision-maker would assess the costs and benefits of each feasible option, then select the option that, on average, best fulfills her goals. The choice would be independent from the alternatives that happen to occur in the decision context. However, individuals, and also experts, sometimes violate this regularity principle (Redelmeier & Shafir, 1995). When a given option is presented along with two alternatives, similar to each other, they choose it more often than when it is presented with just one of the alternatives. Despite the theoretical and practical importance of such paradoxical choices in medical decision-making, this effect and its boundary conditions have not been extensively tested. The objective of the three present studies is to generalize the effect with healthcare professionals by using realistic scenarios that involve two alternatives displaying various degrees of similarity. In our studies, 155 psychiatrists, 149 gynecologists and 89 nurse managers had to indicate the treatment they would recommend in clinical scenarios containing one of three options, or just two of them. The results showed that professionals chose the focal option more often when both alternatives were available. The paradoxical effect occurred for all scenarios. In conclusion, the context of available options affects professionals’ choices when the alternatives are similar, but also when they present diverging features. Professionals need to be aware of such a source of practice variability, and encouraged to consider each option per se, before they compare the available options.

Characterisation of change as a cognitive novelty in the solution of a physical-mathematical problem of proportionality

Hugo Escobar Universidad Javeriana, Colombia

The study has the goal of describing and explaining that cognitive development has change as a cognitive novelty at its core. The study captures the process of cognitive novelty through the employment of diverse procedures in solving a problem that involves displacing an object by means of the manipulation of time (event duration) and speed with regards to a specific distance. This problem is presented in an interactive software possessing a complex data repertoire enabling it to follow the subject’s activity. A logical-mathematical model was created to show whether participants assign data to variables in an orderly fashion, the control of variables involved in the procedure, and the presence of a plan translating into the use of multiplicative operations with both variables with regards to the distance needed to be traveled in order for the object to get to the goal successfully. Participants were 90 students. The problem allowed for the capturing of the dynamic process of psychological development, understood as change, transformation, novelty and equilibrium, where participants go from no orderly assignment of data to the variables, to partial control of variables, to a real problem solving plan involving multiplicative operations. The question for change as a cognitive novelty in a conception of development as a dynamic process is answered by this perspective in a significant way, enabling descriptions and explications coherent with the possibility of behavioural variability.

Enhancing spatial working memory in children through differential outcomes

Laura Esteban Garcia Universidad de Almería, Spain; Ginesa Lopez-Crespo; Angeles F. Estévez; Ana B. Vivas

It has been demonstrated that delayed face recognition memory is improved in old adults, and in patients with alcohol induced amnesia and AD, when specific outcomes (e.g. reinforcers) are associated with each face-to-be-remembered (Hochhalter, Sweeney, Babke, Holub, & Overmier, 2000; Lopez-Crespo, Plaza, Fuentes, & Estévez, 2009; Plaza, Lopez-Crespo, Antínez, Fuentes, & Estévez, submitted). In the present study we assessed whether the DOP might also improve spatial working memory in five and seven-year-old children. Three spatial delayed recognition tasks were used. In the differential outcomes condition each position was paired with its own outcome. In the non-differential outcomes condition reinforcers were provided in a random manner. Participants showed a significantly better delayed spatial recognition when differential outcomes were arranged. The analyses also revealed that when the task was very easy participants did not benefit from the differential outcomes training. These findings demonstrate, to our knowledge, for the first time, that spatial working memory in children is improved when differential outcomes are employed, and draw attention to the potential of this training as a therapeutic technique to facilitate working memory performance in humans.

Studying deception in anonymous social interactions: The speed-dating paradigm

Marcel Falkiewicz Nencki Institute, Poland; Justyna Sarzynska; Dagmara Bartczak; Anna Grabowska; Ivona Szatkowska; Tais Carmo

Contemporary models of deception point to several cognitive processes necessary to generate deceptive behaviours. These processes include inhibition of automatic response, attention switching and capacity of working memory. When a person generates a deceptive response, these processes are claimed to
be responsible for longer reaction times compared to telling the truth. We developed a speed-dating paradigm to study deception in a social context. Participants responded to questions belonging to different categories, asked by different dates. After each response, they received feedback informing whether the current date enjoyed the answer or not (happy or sad face). The same questions were asked twice in the context of different dates, which had opposite expectations about the answer. The task subject was to respond in a way that might lead to successful dating. After the experiment subjects completed a questionnaire in which they indicated their true attitude towards specific questions used in the experiment. We found no significant effect of response type (true/deceptive) on reaction times. This result might suggest that the subjects, after the first few questions, were able to build up a cognitive model of date preferences, and that his/her responses to the next questions were adjusted to that model without reference to own preferences. As conditions in the speed-dating paradigm are fairly similar to anonymous social interactions (e.g., chat rooms on the Internet), our results suggest that deception during fully anonymous interactions, might involve different cognitive processes than those involved in deception during non-anonymous, direct conversations.

An ERP research on ambiguity decision under different ambiguity conditions
Zhong Fenghua Jiangxi Normal University, China; Jing Hu
We applied the ERP technique to explore the neural mechanisms of ambiguity decisions under different ambiguity degrees. We adopted the experiment paradigm of a variant of Ellsberg’s paradox. The ambiguity degrees included three: 0–100%, 20–80%, 40–60%, represented by telling subjects the probability intervals to draw the red ball. For example, the probability intervals to draw the red ball between 0 and 100% was completely ambiguous. The probability intervals to draw the red ball was 50% in the risky decision. Subjects made the choice between the ambiguity decision and the risky decision. The results showed: 1) there was no difference in the ERPs when subjects processing the ambiguity decision of different degree; 2) the ERPs between the ambiguity decision and the risky decision existed difference between the 40–60% and 50–80% conditions. We can draw the following conclusions: ambiguity decisions seemed to be specially risky from the perspective of probability processing. When the difference between ambiguity decisions and risky decisions was large, decision-making was easy, when the difference between them was small, it produces a decision-making conflict, so decision-making was difficult.

Aging and self-initiation of encoding strategies: Role of executive functions
Charlotte Froger University of Tours, France
This experiment examined the contribution of executive functioning and processing speed in the explanation of age-related variance of memory performance loss, when the task difficulty, the environmental support and the study time were manipulated. The task difficulty was manipulated by varying the strength of association (weak vs. strong). In the condition without environmental support, 20 younger and 20 older adults were simply instructed to study the word pairs when study time was limited and self-paced. In the condition with environmental support, 21 younger and 20 older adults were provided mnemonic strategies to study word pairs when study time was limited and self-paced. Results showed that age-related differences on memory were greater without environmental support, and that older adults performed less well on neuropsychological tests. Stepwise regression analyses revealed that the processing speed was a better candidate than the executive functioning to account for the age-related variance of the memory performance loss when no environmental support was provided whatever the study time condition and the task difficulty. However, when environmental support was provided, the executive functioning was a better candidate than the processing speed to account for the age-related variance of memory performance loss whatever the study time condition and the task difficulty. These findings suggest that when no strategy was provided, the age-related decrease in memory performance was mediated by speed of processing. However, when strategies were provided the age-related decrease in memory performance was mediated by executive functioning.

Retrieval-induced forgetting of past and future emotional experiences
Elvira Garcia-Bojas University of the Basque Country, Spain; Malen Migueles
Although the impact of selective retrieval practice and inhibitory processes has been studied with past autobiographical experiences, nothing is known today about inhibitory processes for future or prospective life experiences. This study examines retrieval-induced forgetting (RIF) for autobiographical retrospective or prospective life experiences. In the study phase participants were given hints to produce autobiographical experiences of their past or to think on experiences that may occur in their future. In both conditions, to obtain the emotional life experiences, half of the hints were positive and half negative. In the retrieval practice phase participants retrieved half of the positive or negative experiences using cued recall or they retrieved capsules of the world (control groups). In the final phase the participants tried to recall all the experiences. Although there was a tendency to remember more positive than negative experiences, there were no significant differences in the recall of both types of experiences. In addition, there were no differences between remembering past or future events. Retrieval practice produced two main effects: facilitation for practised experiences and inhibition for non-practised experiences when compared to the control groups which performed no retrieval practice. An interesting aspect that may have practical implications is that selective retrieval practice caused greater inhibition of negative than positive experiences.

The effects of attention and working memory on causal judgement
Iiko Hattori Ritsumeikan University, Japan; Masasi Hattori
This study investigated the effects of attention and working memory (WM) on causal judgement. People often tend to neglect instances when the target causal event does not happen. Some participants reported that they regarded them as unrelated (Hattori, 2008). Experiment1 examined the influence of attention. Participants were assigned to either instruction condition, where they were instructed to carefully observe the non-causal instances as well as others, or control condition. Participants were given both small and large samples of either UE stimuli (two candidate dates were different in causal strength but the same in reliability) or UUs (different in both in opposite directions). Instruction had a weak positive influence. Experiment2 examined the effect of WM on causal induction, using stimuli identical to Experiment1. Participants were allocated to either WM condition or control. The WM group was asked to tap on a table at a steady pace while observing the stimuli. They tended to ignore the non-causal instances more than the control group did. These results imply that the capacity of WM and attention affected significantly the processing of the "unrelated" information during causal induction. It may be an evidence for the dual process theory of human thinking that people tend to regard those instances as "unrelated" and postpone taking them into account for the time being.

The sense of verisimilitude in multimodal displays and contents
Jiro Gyoba Tohoku University, Japan; Nobuko Asai; Sota Hidaka; Akio Honda; Hiroshi Shibata; Wataru Teramoto
Realisation of high-quality multimodal displays has been required for advanced communication technologies. As an index for evaluating such display systems, the sense of presence (or immersion) has been well-investigated and found to be significantly based on background information contained in a scene. In contrast, the beneficial effects of foreground components in multimodal contents have not been investigated in detail. Therefore, we focused on the sense of verisimilitude as an index for foreground information quality. Using audio–visual contents, such as a Japanese garden scene and a clip of western orchestral music, we conducted subjective-rating experiments on how the sense of verisimilitude, and the sense of presence were affected by spatio-temporal properties of foreground audio–visual stimulation. Consequently, the sense of verisimilitude was found to be more sensitive to audiovisual synchronicity than display size, while the sense of presence showed greater sensitivity to display size and sound intensity than the temporal property. Hence, the sense of verisimilitude can be another useful index for quality evaluation of multimodal displays and contents, in addition to the sense of presence.

Effects of unrecognised hints and metacognitive control in insight problem solving
Masasi Hattori Ritsumeikan University, Japan
Unconscious cognition plays an important role in solving insight problems. Metacognition is also known to be effective in enhancing creative thinking. Little is known, however, about how unconscious thought and metacognition interact. The current study first examined whether a hint that could not be consciously perceived has an effect on facilitating problem solving, Experiment 1: 102 participants tried to solve the nine-dot problem, half of them after exposure to a subliminal hint. The hint doubled the solution rate. Experiment 2 examined how this effect interacted with metacognitive
instructions. 146 participants solved the same problem under one of four conditions defined by crossing exposure or non-exposure to a subliminal hint with metacognitive control instructions present or absent. The hint raised the solution rate and so did metacognition, but the effect almost disappeared when both were introduced. The results suggest that metacognitive control sometimes operates without monitoring.

Attention: Capacities and limits

Laura Nathalie Hiller University of Innsbruck, Austria; Marco Futter; Pierre Sachse; Markus Martini

Inattention-blindness, regarding the failure to observe visual stimuli, as a perceptual phenomenon is relatively well-explored (Mack & Rock, 2000). There are only a few studies that show a possible analogous phenomenon to ignore auditory stimuli. In one experiment, the effect of salient auditory stimuli on attention was explored. Here, the participants had to read a text, and to remember as much as possible of its content. The auditory stimuli were not to be considered, and were therefore, irrelevant to the task, however, the volume was impossible to ignore. The extent to which these auditory stimuli were perceived by the participants, how they were distracted by them, and how the amount of distraction influenced their attention to the text and their eye movements were explored. Finally, it was explored whether a more difficult and distracted task increases the concentration level. The sample (N = 96) was divided into three groups with varying degrees of distraction. The results show that the distracted participants reproduced significantly less information from the read text, and that the fading out of auditory stimuli decreased recall capacity. The distracted participants rarely watched the visual stimuli and when they did, for shorter periods. Interestingly, the most distracted subjects scored the best results in the subsequent d2-Test of Attention that was performed under the same conditions. It was shown that a high degree of distraction can lead to improved concentration and thus lead to an increase of performance. Practical consequences are discussed.

Trust and confidence in probabilistic forecasting that have the same value but calculated on different grounds

Sunmir Hirota Tokyo City University, Japan

Research has revealed that people make biased decisions under uncertainty. However, in risk communication in the real world, probabilities in risk messages are usually calculated on a number of grounds, for example, frequency probabilities based on vital statistics and epistemic probabilities based on the degree of belief that experts have. Therefore, the purpose of this study was to reveal how these probabilities are perceived and trusted. Seven probabilistic weather forecasts having the same values, but calculated on different grounds, including objective and epistemic probabilities, were presented in questionnaires to 213 university students. The subjects rated them on the following: (1) degree of trust (7 point scale), (2) degree of confidence (percentage values), and (3) degree of desirability of such a forecast (7 point scale). Results showed that ratings of most probabilistic forecasting calculated on different grounds were significantly different.

Objective probabilities were more trusted than epistemic probabilities and the amount of data and number of experts also affected the degree of trust. However, these tendencies were not conclusive. Though they were epistemic probabilities, the values that were based on discussions by multiple experts were more trusted. These results indicated that people judged not only the values generated by probabilistic forecasting but also what grounds these values were generated on. The necessity of showing the grounds along with the probabilistic information in risk communication has also been discussed.

The effects of the increment asymmetry in payoff, and risk cost on the centipede game

Ruye-Yun Horng National Chiao Tung University, Taiwan, R.O.C.; Shih-Pao Chou

The purpose of this study was to examine the effects of the increment asymmetry in payoff and risk cost on decision-making in the centipede game. Seventy-six college students were randomly assigned to three risk cost conditions (20%, 50%, and 90%) to play 51 centipede games. Out of 51 games, 32 games were composed of 2 increment asymmetry in payoff (symmetric vs. asymmetric in payoff increment) × 2 roles (A or B) × 2 amounts of money (large or small) × 4 trials. Result shows that high risk cost (90% decrement) would decrease player’s decision to cooperate, but it only occurred when a large sum of money was involved. Asymmetry in payoff increment would lead to early abortion of the game for both players, but the effect was greater for B. In fact, the role x amount of money interaction showed that B, who was the more disadvantageous player in the games, tended to terminate the game earlier than A regardless of the amount of money involved. In contrast, A only terminated the game earlier when a large sum of money was involved. It seems that A, who was the winner of the game, was afraid of being betrayed by B when the situation was most favorable to A. These findings suggest that people are highly sensitive to the structure of the payoff in the game and would cooperate less when there is a large asymmetry in player’s utility.

Character as the processing unit in Chinese text comprehension

Ruye-Yun Horng National Chiao Tung University, Taiwan, R.O.C.; Sheng-Ping Fang; Yung-Chang Huang

It is believed that the processing unit in Chinese is multi-character words. However, this would create multi-character words. Huang (Taiwan, R.O.C.; Ruey-Yun Horng National Chiao Tung University, Taiwan, R.O.C.; Shih-Pao Chou)

It is believed that the processing unit in Chinese is multi-character words. However, this would create multi-character words. Huang (Taiwan, R.O.C.; Ruey-Yun Horng National Chiao Tung University, Taiwan, R.O.C.; Shih-Pao Chou) character will be activated automatically upon reading the characters of a sentence are processed individually. Typical color-naming and addiction Stroop tasks were used to examine (1) general attentional control ability and (2) attentional bias toward activity-related cues. Previous studies usually emphasised the role of dependence, but largely ignored the importance of activity type. Moreover, very few studies examined internet users’ attentional control abilities and showed inconsistent results. People engaged in Counter Strike (CS) and Facebook (FB) were sampled to represent two different activity types. Typical color-naming and addiction Stroop tasks were used to examine (1) general attentional control ability and (2) attentional bias toward activity-related cues. In addition Stroop task were there three blocks that were counterbalanced: CS block, FB block, and Nature block. Results of color-naming Stroop showed that the high-dependence group had longer color-naming latencies than the low-dependence group, indicating the worse attentional control abilities. In addition Stroop task, we reported a critical role of activity type.

Activity type and dependence level modulate attentional control ability and attentional bias toward activity-related cues

Wan-Ru Huang Chung-Shan Medical University, Taiwan, R.O.C.; Ming-Chou Ho

People with internet addiction disorder (IAD) have impairment in familial, social, and academic function. It remains unclear how activity type and dependence level interact to influence the users’ attentional control ability and attentional bias toward activity-related cues. Previous studies usually emphasised the role of dependence, but largely ignored the importance of activity type. Moreover, very few studies examined internet users’ attentional control abilities and showed inconsistent results. People engaged in Counter Strike (CS) and Facebook (FB) were sampled to represent two different activity types. Typical color-naming and addiction Stroop tasks were used to examine (1) general attentional control ability and (2) attentional bias toward activity-related cues. In addition Stroop task were there three blocks that were counterbalanced: CS block, FB block, and Nature block. Results of color-naming Stroop showed that the high-dependence group had longer color-naming latencies than the low-dependence group, indicating the worse attentional control abilities. In addition Stroop task, we reported a critical role of activity type.
High-dependence CS players showed longer color-naming latencies than low-dependence CS players to CS-related pictures. Alternatively, high-dependence FB users showed longer naming time than low-dependence FB users to both CS- and FB-related pictures. We suggest that both activity type and dependence level are important for development of IAD.

A new look at framing effect

Gang Huangfu Beihang University, Beijing, CN; Liqiu Zhu

Framing-effect plays an important role in behaviour economics and decision-making theory. Due to the inconsistent results of previous studies on framing effect, the paper improved the traditional study paradigm, by adopting a face to face individual lab manipulation, presenting materials and tasks by computers, measuring the time duration of participants’ decision-making, to further investigate whether time constraint influence the occurrence of framing effect. The study also explored to find out the reason of the inconsistency of previous studies, especially the preference shift phenomenon. Results showed that: 1. There was no framing effect under the condition of group test, participants showed risk preference under both positive and negative framing; 2. There was a significant framing effect under the condition of fast decision-making and time constraint; 3. Frames influence the way of information processing. Participants made decision faster under positive condition than under negative condition; 4. Participants’ risk-taking preference influenced the occurrence of framing effect. Frames made no difference to high risk-taking participants, they tended to seek risk under both frames. Frames made a big difference to low risk-taking participants. They chose to avoid risk under the positive framing, but chose to seek risk under negative framing.

Expository text comprehension: Prior knowledge and working memory

Natalia Irrazabal CONICET, Argentina

This paper examines the comprehension of general and disciplinary expository texts as a function of previous domain-specific knowledge, and working memory capacity. Novices or experts in psychology topics read a general expository text and a disciplinary expository text. Two measures of comprehension were collected: the production of a summary, and the response to multiple-choice questions. Working memory capacity was measured with the Reading Span Task. Results indicated better performance from experts on the disciplinary text. No differences were found on the general text, or as a function of working memory, except for expert readers in disciplinary texts. These results support the hypothesis that previous domain-specific knowledge is a key factor in differences in text comprehension, in comparison with the working memory capacity hypothesis.

Is the testing effect dependent on an overt testing procedure?

Fredrik Jonsson Stockholm University, Sweden; Veit Kubik

The testing effect refers to the combination of study and memory testing trials during learning, being more beneficial for final recall performance than repeated study only. Previous research has almost exclusively demonstrated the testing effect with an overt testing procedure. The present two experiments compared the relative efficacy of two different types of testing during learning on retention over time. In Experiment 1, two groups of 20 participants studied 40 paired associates three times, and tested memory either overtly (overt testing group) or covertly (covert testing group) three times. The overt testing group entered their response on the keyboard, whereas the covert testing group was instructed to covertly retrieve each item. Final cued recall tests were given 15 minutes, and one week, later. As measured in terms of the rate of forgetting between the first and the second final recall test, the overt group forgot significantly less information over a week. In Experiment 2, the overt and covert conditions were manipulated within subjects and a main effect of condition was found, where the overtly tested items were remembered slightly, but significantly better than the covertly tested items both 15 minutes and one week. This demonstrates that the overt testing procedure may lead to better learning, although the effect is relatively modest.

Anagram task-solving in the condition of increasing emotional tension

Maria Kapitsa Moscow State Lomonosov Univer, Russian Federation; Irina Blinikova; Anna Leonova

We tested whether the time, errors and strategies of anagram task-solving depend on level of emotional tension. In each of two experiments, the subjects (n=40) tackled two series of 10 randomly produced 4-letter anagrams, with the letters presented one by one. Subjects had to assemble meaningful words retaining, and rearranging, the letters in working memory. Results obtained in conditions of soft test anxiety, showed that high stress-resistant subjects spent a significantly longer time solving the problems (8.9 s) compared to subjects with low stress-resistance (5.4 s). With the increase of emotional tension in the second experiment, the reaction time of subjects with a high stress resistance reduced significantly (5.3 s), while the reaction time of subjects with low stress-resistance increased slightly (6.2 s). The correct implementation rating was significantly higher in subjects with high stress resistance than in the subjects with the low one, in both experiments. These results may be explained by the fact that the subjects of the two groups use different strategies. Subjects with high stress-resistance, used a strategy of deliberately organised sequential sorting of options, and subjects with low stress resistance, relied on the strategy of pop-out solutions with a parallel search. An increase in emotional tension forced subjects to change strategies.

Embodied features in pictography of abstract and concrete concepts

Yanina Ledovaya St.Petersburg State University, Russian Federation

39 teenagers (22 females, 17 males, 14–18 years old, M=15.4) were presented an abstract and a concrete concept (IDEA and later DESSERT, in Russian) with the task of depicting 1) the first image that comes to mind when seeing the word, and then 2) an object that represents the most essential features of this concept, for one minute. We expected differences in the way an abstract and a concrete concept could be “described” within individual mental lexicons. The categorisation of the images showed that among the first sketches there were commonly shared “visual prototypes” like “shining bulbs”, “suns”, and “smiles” for IDEA, and various but stereotyped “cakes” for DESSERT. We received about 30% of “embodied” associations for an abstract concept like “humans” or “smiles”, and about 5% for a concrete one. But among the pictograms that represented core and essential characteristics of the concepts, we received more categories, which show growing individual differences in the way the subjects represent deeper semantic structures. Moreover, comparing the categories for an abstract IDEA and a concrete DESSERT, we discovered that the “embodied” associations prevailed when the subjects pictured the objects conveying the core features of an abstract concept. There were the images of humans or stories happening to humans, actions or energy consuming processes (about 50% of all pictograms for IDEA), whereas there emerged about 25% of “embodied” associations for a concrete concept DESSERT.

The interaction between pitch and duration processing in music notation reading

Hong-Yih Lee Taiwan, R.O.C.

The aim of the present study was to study the relationship between pitch and duration processing in reading musical notation. This paper used a Stroop-like task to demonstrate the effect. A probe display was presented before each target note. The participants were required to process the tonal and metrical information of the probe, and then make a match or mismatch decision between probe and target. The correct implementation rate of participants, which dimension (pitch or duration) need be analysed, the congruity of the irrelevant dimension of the target was manipulated to examine the effect on the relevant dimension. 20 university students, non-musicians, participated in the experiment and demonstrated the obvious interference effect of the irrelevant dimension on the relevant dimension for error-counts results. These results supported that pitch and duration processed interdependently.

The effects of acute post-learning stress on memory, and individual differences in depression

Mingming Lin The University of Tokyo, Japan; Yoshihiko Tanno

This study aimed to examine the individual differences in the effects of acute post-learning stress on the memory of words. Previous researchers have reported that acute post-learning stress can enhance memory performance. In this study, participants were subjected to an acute stress task after a memory task; subsequently, we compared memory responses between low-depression and high-depression groups. Twenty-eight undergraduate students who answered the depression scale were randomly assigned to stress and control conditions. They were instructed to perform a 30-word memory task, which consisted of 10 positive, 10 negative, and 10 neutral words, followed by an im-
Recall of the funnies: A memory experiment

Anum Malik
Foran Christian College, Pakistan

Recall of the funnies, a memory experiment, hypothesised that the participants would have better recall of humorous statements than non-humorous statements. A list of statements was developed in which there were 9 humorous statements and 9 others that were non-humorous. Using convenience sampling, the humorous statements were pilot-tested on a group of ten teenagers in order to ensure that they elicited a reaction of either a smile or a laugh. The results of the pilot study showed that the non-humorous statements were considered to be boring, especially when compared to the humorous statements. Once again using the method of convenience sampling, 20 psychology students from Forman Christian College, Lahore, Pakistan were asked to participate in this within-subjects design experiment. 12 of the participants were women and 8 were men. A paired t-test was run to test the hypothesis and investigate if there was a difference in the means of recall in the two conditions: humorous and non-humorous statements. The results for the one-tailed t-test showed that the mean for humorous statements was indeed higher, 2.55 compared to 1.80 for non-humorous statements. The standard deviation was 1.32 for humorous statements and 1.20 for non-humorous statements: t (19) = 1.86, p = .04. The experimenter, Anum M. Malik, conducted this cognitive experiment and found that the result was statistically significant. The mean recall of humorous statements was higher than that of non-humorous statements.

Autobiographical memory of positive and negative experiences

Malen Migueles
University of the Basque Country, Spain; Elvira Garcia-Bajos

We examined the autobiographical memory of pleasant and unpleasant experiences. One hundred and twenty-four university students were asked to produce positive or negative events occurring during their lifetimes, say when they occurred and assess their emotional content. Then selected one event to relate in detail. The produced and related events were categorized, analysed in terms of time distribution, and the emotional level was evaluated. The factors used to evaluate the accounts were: structure (length, sentences, relevance and coherence), contents (actions, people, sensory details, temporal and spatial details, expressions of emotion and physical condition), and processes (mental, metamemory, mental or verbal rehearsal, planning, justifications and personal assessments). The most common positive categories were: school/academic success, partner relationships, trips/outings/holidays, parties/celebrations, and relationships with mates or friends. The most representative negative categories were: family problems, problems with mates or friends, school/academic failure, death of family members or friends, and problems with partner relationships. There were very few positive and negative memories from early childhood (0–5 years), and percentages increased until the 16–20 years-old age bracket. The distribution in time was similar except for the 11–15 year period, which accounted for more negative experiences. Only the 16–20 year period showed differences in emotion, with greater emotional levels in positive memories. The accounts of positive and negative memories shared the same structure, contents and processes. However, there were more emotional details, references to cognitive processes, mental rehearsal and justifications in negative memories.

Age differences in hypermnesia: When does hypermnesia stop occurring?

Hayashi Mitsuko
Hokkaido University of Education, Japan

Hymenemia is a phenomenon of memory improvement across repeated tests without a re-learning phase. Some researchers (ex, Widner, Otani, & Smith, 2000; Hayashi, 2007) confirmed that it would be difficult for over 65 years old that hypermnesia occurs, but no body conducts an experiment on people from 22 years old to 65 years old systematically to confirm in which ages hypermnesia is interrupted or stop occurring. For example, it may happen that hypermnesia occur in 20’s, 30’s and 50’s but not in 40’s. To ensure it, 60 participants who were from 20 years old to 67 years old were gathered in this study. There is a drawing condition in that participants were instructed to draw a picture what each word in the study book indicates in every 15sec. 60 usual everyday words such as a violin, a shirt, a grasshopper were used in the study book. After the study phase, a distracter task was given in 5min., then the 3min. free recall tests were repeated 3 times. Neither re-learning phase nor rest time was conducted between these tests. Data was analyzed according to the age every 10 years such as 20’s, 30’s, 40’s, 50’s and 60’s. In this study hypermnesia occurs in each age. It is suggested difficulty of hypermnesia is after 60’s.

The analysis of selected cognitive functions and intelligence in children with type 1 diabetes

Ewa Majz
Poznan University of Medical Sciences, Poland; Wlodzimierz Samborski; Elzbieta Skorupskas

Type 1 diabetes in children and adolescents is one of the most common metabolic diseases of complex origin. Manifestations of this disease and its chronic course are the most essential factors affecting the child’s development, including cognition. The objective of this study was to define some characteristics of cognitive functioning in children suffering from type 1 diabetes. The cohort included 59 children, ages 7–16, diagnosed with type 1 diabetes. Neuropsychological methods to test cognitive functions and the Wechsler intelligence test were applied. The level of intellectual functioning of all children studied was at or above standard values for their age group. Yet, our data showed a decrease in cognitive functions that mirrors the disease duration time, blood sugar level-related disorders, and an increase in 3 types of Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children (WISC-R) subtests: similarities, digit span, and coding. The largest decrease was observed in the group of arithmetic tests and picture completion. This suggests improvement in abstracting capabilities, direct memory function, and learning efficiency capabilities. From the findings, we believe that intellectual deficits in diabetic children are specific and affect only selected cognitive functions. The question as to why there is not a decrease in the WISC-R subtests needs yet to be explored.

Cognitive activity as predictor of cognitive functioning among young and oldest old

Maria De Los Angeles Molina
Autonomous University of Madrid, Spain; Rocio Schettini
Autonomous University of Madrid, Spain; Maria Zamarron; Maria Santacreu; Rocio Fernandez-Bollesteros

Longitudinal studies are the best designs to study people functioning over time. Also, longitudinal, cross-sectional, and intervention studies show how lifestyles affect cognitive functioning. The aim of our study is to establish how two types of variables: 1) educational status and 2) level of activity, predict cognitive functioning in two longitudinal studies (ELEAEand 90+). Two samples, first of 211 older adults (OA) between 54–79 years (59.5% women) and second of 67 elderly adults (VOA) older than 90 years (70.1% women), were involved in a longitudinal study between 2006 and 2011 or 2008 respectively. The assessment protocol was the European Survey on Ageing Protocol. Independent variables selected are the following: educational level, years studied, and level of activities measured as the frequency of social, productive and intellectual activities. Cognitive functioning is measured by the average of three tests: Mini Mental State Status, Digit Span and Digit symbol. For both samples, our results are: 1) cognitive functioning over the time is significantly associated with years of education (OA: r = .384; VOA: r = .410) and educational activities (OA: r = .289; VOA: r = .304), 2) educational level and intellectual activities predict cognitive functioning over time (OA: $t = 4.225 p < .000$; $t = 2.877 p = .004$, VOA: $r = 3.372 p = .001$; $t = 2.250 p = .028$ respectively); and 3) the effect of intellectual activity on cognitive functioning over the time is independent of the educational level (OA: $F = 2.40, p = .007$; VOA: $F = 4.02, p = .000$). From the results, it can be emphasised how important intellectual activity is to preserve cognitive functioning.

Differences within semantic associations during speech production

Juliane Muehlhaus
RWTH Aachen University, Germany; Stefan Heim; Katharina Sass; Ute Habel

The impact of associative relations on speech production varies from facilitation to interference depending on the length of utterance. It is unknown whether the effect of conceptual facilitation or lexical interference might be explained by the fact of different associative types of relation, e.g., part-whole or functional. For this reason, the present study had the aim to examine the influence of both types of associations on single word and sentence production. Two groups of healthy subjects were recruited. For single word production, a
classical picture-word task, and for sentence produc-
tion, an adapted version of the picture-word task was
used. In both experiments, the associative relation
between target and distractor was either functional
or part-whole. The naming latencies were faster for
both types of relations during single word production,
i.e. facilitation occurs. Additionally, latencies were
faster for part-whole than for functional associations.
During sentence production, the effect of facilitation
shifted to interference and the difference between both
relations disappeared. The findings of conceptual fa-
cilitation and lexical interference for semantic associa-
tions highlight the flexibility of the spread of activa-
tion that is sensitive to the context. The different
facilitation effects during single word production
might be explained by different classification and
organisation within our mental lexicon, i.e. better
connected links for part-whole. In contrast, during
sentence production the influence of semantic context
at the lexical level seems to be more important than
types of semantic associations at the conceptual level.

Comparative study of cognitive functions of
patients with bipolar disorder, unaffected
relatives and controls
Ritu Nehra PGIMER Chandigarh, India
The aim of this study is to compare the neurocog-
itive functions of patients with Bipolar disorder
(currently in remission) with their first degree rela-
tives and healthy controls. A total of 60 subjects
participated: 20 patients with bipolar disorder
(mean age = 35.15 years, SD = 7.13) and their 20
unaffected first degree relatives, age and education
matched with 20 healthy controls recruited from the
Department of Psychiatry of a tertiary care hospital
in India. Cognitive functions such as verbal learn-
ing (Hopkins Verbal learning test), visuospatial
memory (Brief Visuospatial Memory Test – Re-
vised), visuomotor coordination (Digit Symbol
Substitution Test) and executive functions (Wiscon-
sin Card Sorting Test) were assessed. The patient
group was also assessed on Mini Mental State
Examination, Hamilton Depression Rating Scale
and Young Mania Rating Scale. There were signifi-
cant differences between the 3 groups, (bipolar
disorder, unaffected first degree relatives, and
healthy controls) on tests of verbal learning (F=20.92,
p<.000), visuospatial memory (F=6.66,
p=.003), visuomotor coordination (F=8.44,
p=.001), and executive function (F=10.64,
p=.000). Comparison of unaffected first degree rela-
tives with healthy controls revealed significant dif-
cferences on the test of verbal learning only (Post-
hoc (scheffe’s)’ p=0.03). Reduction of cognitive
morbidity in patients with bipolar disorder and their
first degree relatives needs to be addressed in a
timely and active manner.

The impact of sleep loss on moral cognition
Olav Kjellevold Olsen Royal Norwegian Naval Acad-
emy, Norway; Jarle Eid; Stale Pallesen
The impact of sleep-deprivation on moral judg-
ments - Olav Kjellevold Olsen, PhD; Stale Pallesen,
PhD; Jarle Eid, PhD. Two studies investigated the
impact of sleep-deprivation on moral cognition. In
study 1, 71 naval cadets judged five justice dilem-
mas on the Defining Issues Test - 2 in rested and
sleep-deprived condition in a counter-balanced de-
sign. In study 2, they anticipated moral and tactical
problems at the start of a simulator combat opera-
tion in the two conditions. The results from study 1
showed that ability to conduct mature and princi-
ially oriented moral reasoning was severely im-
paired during partial sleep deprivation.Conversely,
a substantially more rules-oriented moral reasoning
was found, while no change in self-oriented moral
reasoning was found. Interaction effects showed
that the cadets who displayed high levels of mature
moral reasoning (n = 24) in the rested condition
lost much of this capacity during sleep deprivation
in favour of a strong increase in rules-orientation.
Conversely, cadets at low levels of mature moral
reasoning in rested condition (n= 23) were unaf-
fected by sleep deprivation. Study 2 displayed a
medium to strong impairment in the ability to
anticipate both moral and tactical issues during
sleep-loss, with equally strong impairment within
the tactical and the moral domain. The studies
showed that long-term partial sleep deprivation has
a strong impact on the ability to make moral justice
judgments and the ability to prepare cognitively for
moral and tactical challenges in an operational context.

State’s language: Comprehension of pro-
blems in study process
Veronika Pivkina Al-Farabi Kazakh National Univer-
sity, Kazakhstan; Nora Ferhat; Angelina Khan; Alla
Kim; Taisiya Maslova
In 1991, after the Kazakh language had become a
state language in 1989, Kazakhstan was declared
as an independent country. However, at present,
more than half of the population is still using the
Russian language in professional and everyday life,
in spite of the measures taken to introduce the
native language. In our opinion, it was necessary
to study the psychological impact on the factors that
complicate the study of the language. The aim of
our analysis consisted of researching the subjective
causes of comprehending difficulties in the lan-
guage acquisition process for 2 generations: young
students and their parents. We used the self-report
method to estimate the subjective image of under-
standing language learning difficulties experienced
by these two generations. The survey, in the form of
a questionnaire, was completed by 100 participants.
The conclusion was that low motivation is predom-
inant among the youth. Perfectionism is the primary
reason for low motivation in the older generation:
they are afraid of the failure. At the same time, both
generations of Russian-speaking people don’t re-
value a negative attitude towards the Kazakh language
and culture. It is recommended that more attention
be paid to working with young people to form the
intrinsic motivation, and personal responsibility in
learning. Regarding the older generation, the train-
ing should encourage the need for achievement,
which will counter the need for avoidance and
perfectionism. It is also important for them to over-
come the impression of the youth’s bad language
capability.

Is consciousness a continuous or dichoto-
mous phenomenon: A Levels of Conscious-
ness framework?
Henk Pretorius University of Cape Town, South Africa
Whether conscious visual perception is an “all-or-
none” or continuous phenomenon, is an area of
inquiry that has attracted considerable interest re-
cently. Findings from behavioural and neurophysi-
ological studies have been equivocal, and reveal
that the debate is still unresolved. In this investi-
gation it is argued that a reliance on a unitary and
invariable view of consciousness might have con-
strained the forms of consciousness that can be
observed. Instead of formulating consciousness as
consisting of a single level, which may be dichot-
omous or continuous, several recent proposals sug-
gest the existence of multiple dissociable levels of
consciousness. Further, evidence suggests that the
form of conscious access may be dynamic, and that
different visual phenomena and stimuli may elicit
different forms of consciousness. Recasting the
debate into a dynamic levels of consciousness
view, exposes unexamined possibilities that have
not been fully addressed by the extant literature on
the debate.

Application of analogy transduction to con-
ditional reasoning
Qin Qiu Jiangxi Normal University, China; Zhijing
Hu; Xianglin Shi
Wason selection task embodies a conditional rea-
soning process based on hypothesis testing. The
subject’s solution for the Wason selection task can
be improved by using analogical reasoning, which
is a kind of analogical reasoning about inference
process. When the analogical relation structure of
the source problem and the target problem are non-
isomorphic, it is required to adjust the conditional
reasoning process to solve the target problem which
refers to the reasoning process transduction.

An exploration of thinking strategies applied
by students in a higher education learning
environment
Amone Roos North-West University, South Africa
Popular belief about creativity focuses on the end
result in fields like arts, science and everyday activ-
ities. Creativity is also regarded as a process of
innovative problem-solving and the utilisation of
opportunities, by applying convergent (outcome fo-
cus) and/or divergent, thinking strategies (explore,
think independently and original). Cognitive theories
about creativity appreciate these processes, as well as
the person involved in them. The purpose of this
presentation is to describe how the cognitive process-
es underlying creativity were revealed by students
who were involved in qualitative research. Twenty
Can a specific fluency affect only episodic memory: The effect of self-motion fluency in paths recognition?
Stephane Rousseau; LPNC - Grenoble University / CNRS, France; Melanie Cerles; Alice Gomez LPNC - Grenoble University /CNRS, France

Fluency is the relative ease and speed with which stimulus information is processed. It leads to an increase of recognition for items processed more fluently. Previous experiments using the Remember-Know paradigm have shown an impact of perceptual fluency only on familiarity and not on recollection. Recent episodic memory models have postulated a strong link between episodic memory and spatial processes (Burgess, 2008, Nadel & Moscovitch, 2001), especially with navigation and self-motion (Ratcliff, 2009). The present experiment was conducted to determine whether self-motion fluency affects recognition performance, and particularly has an impact on “Remem-ber” responses. Thirty participants learned a four-minute path movie as if they were really doing the track, and then had to recognise among short paths if they were part of the learned path, followed by a Remem-ber-Know procedure for recognised items. Self-motion fluency was manipulated with the presence of nimbble acceleration applied on a small part of the video recognition paths. Results show that the presence of a self-motion fluency significantly increases the proportion of remember responses on learned paths only. This study spotlights, for the first time, a specific fluency effect on recollection and indicates an implication of self-motion in episodic memory retrieval.

The validity of measuring the intelligence of autistic children: What’s new?
Carole Senechal; University of Ottawa, Canada; Larivée Serge; Roge Bernodette

This goal of this study is to better understand the restrictions brought on by the use of intelligence tests in the evaluation of children with autism, and to better understand the reasons for their poor performance. This study tries to show that the content of these intelligence tests affects autistic student performance and that flexible passing conditions facilities their performance. An experimental group of autistic children and a control group of children without any exceptionality were established. All of the participants were evaluated with the 4th version of Wechsler’s Intelligence Scales (WISC IV). Half of the participants from each group underwent this evaluation in adaptive conditions. These conditions included longer completion times, breaks for games and free time, as well as reinforcements in the form of verbal encouragement and tangible rewards during the test. This study also attempts to show that the low results of autistic children on certain intelligence tests are not necessarily due to competency difficulty, but could be linked to the content or form of the test. The results of this study show that the sample group of autistic children did not benefit from the adaptations put in place. The children evaluated in adaptive conditions did not outperform those evaluated in standard conditions on the WISC IV test. However, children without exceptionalities seemed to have benefited from the adaptation because the results of those evaluated in adaptive conditions were better than those who were tested under standard conditions. This goal of this study is to better understand the restrictions brought on by the use of intelligence tests in the evaluation of children with autism and to better understand the reasons for their poor performance. This study tries to show that the content of these intelligence tests affect autistic student performance and that flexible passing conditions facilities their performance. An experimental group of autistic children and a control group of children without any exceptionality were established. All of the participants were evaluated with the 4th version of Wechsler’s intelligence scales (WISC IV). Half of the participants from each group underwent this evaluation in adaptive conditions. These conditions included longer completion times, breaks for games and free time, as well as reinforcements in the form of verbal encouragement and tangible rewards during the test. This study also attempts to show that the low results of autistic children on certain intelligence tests are not necessarily due to competency difficulty, but could be linked to the content or form of the test. The results of this study show that the sample group of autistic children did not benefit from the adaptations put in place. The children evaluated in adaptive conditions did not outperform those evaluated in standard conditions on the WISC IV test. However, children without exceptionalities seemed to have benefited from the adaptation because the results of those evaluated in adaptive conditions were better than those who were tested under standard conditions.

How does mental imagery navigate our thinking and comprehension?
Olga Scherbakova; St. Petersburg University, Russian Federation

This study was aimed at describing how various components of mental imagery provide the process of text comprehension. Our respondents (N = 37, male and female, aged 17 – 32) were presented with 7 verbal jokes (jokes are a special type of intellectual task, “user-friendly”) graded according to their difficulty. During the following introspective in-depth interview about the concrete techniques of understanding each joke, we asked our respondents to visualise all the imagery they had been experiencing during the thinking process. Using the technique of qualitative expert evaluation of the depictions (we considered them as the objectifications of the inner mental representations), we revealed the following types of encoding of the meaning through imagery components of thinking: labelling the text’s key ideas and characters with isolated imagery fragments, relevant to the text’s verbal content; incorporating relevant imagery fragments into non-relevant imagery scenes; composing generalised mental spaces containing imagery labels for the key ideas of the text; purposeful collapsing of inadequate mental spaces and its replacement with others; involuntary blending of two separate mental spaces in case the latter replacement is difficult to perform due to of the subject’s metacognitive skills and recording the intermediate ideas which help to understand the entire text by using artificial imagery components (such components do not refer to the main idea of the text but play the supportive role for its emerging). These imagery operations are of varying degrees of complexity and should be analysed qualitatively.

Does doodling effect performance: Comparison across retrieval strategy?
Tulika Singh; Indian Institute of Technology, India; Naveen Kashyap

Day dreaming and mind wandering is very common phenomenon, and can be distracting, as much of mental energy is used by these processes. A common strategy employed against these is doodling (simple unfocused drawing while a person’s attention is otherwise occupied). Doodling has been previously shown to improve performance on a learning task by managing distractions (Andrade, 2009). In the present study, we tested whether doodling differentially benefits performance across two retrieval strategies. The present study tries to evaluate whether doodling differentially benefits performance across recognition and recall. Two groups (recall and recognition) of participants (N=32) with mean age (19 ± 1) were involved in a doodling task while a boring story was played in the background. On completion of the task the participants were engaged into another intervening task for 15–20 minutes. This was followed by retrieval tests. The hypothesis is that there will be significant differences between the performance of recall and the recognition group on the learning task. One way ANOVA was used to analyse the data (retrieval strategies – independent variable; performance scores – dependent variable). The value of F (1, 32) = 0.07, p < 0.5 obtained suggests no significant difference between the performance of recall and recognition groups. The possible reasons for our result may be nature of task used in the study or interval between doodling/learning and retrieval.

Aging and organisation in episodic memory: Executive functions and working memory
Laurence Taconnat; University of Tours and CNRS, France

Organising the material in manageable units is an efficient way to improve performances in recall. Use of such strategies in experimental settings can
be quantified by indexes of clustering reflecting semantic (categorical: abstract, natural kind, artifact) of the ontological category (subjective organisation) and in particular in older adults. Cognitive processes underlying the subjective organisation have not been examined. Working memory, a cognitive resource impaired in aging and implicated in associative memory, could explain the subjective organisation, based on the capacity to form new associations in episodic memory. This study aimed to confirm that the age-related difference in semantic organisation is due to decline in executive functioning, and to show that the age-related impairment in subjective organisation is based on the alteration of working memory. 63 younger adults and 60 older adults had to learn two 20-word lists (related and unrelated items) in order to recall them. Organisational indexes were computed (ARC; related items list and PF: unrelated items list). They also took cognitive tests measuring processing speed, working memory, executive functions and episodic memory (independent of the main memory tasks). Results showed effects of aging on recall, semantic and subjective organisational indexes, and on cognitive tests. Processing speed and organisational indexes explained the variance in the number of words recalled, executive functions explained the variance in semantic organisation, and working memory explained the variance in subjective organisation index. These data indicate that both semantic organisation and subjective organisation might be impaired in old age, but suggest that they are sustained by different cognitive processes.

Ontological category and originality in conceptual combination
Ching-Wen Wang National Chung Hsing University, Taiwan; Mei-Rong Chen; Ruyun-Hong Hwang

Conceptual combination refers to the creation of a meaning that links two, or more than two concepts together. According to Campbell's random variation and selective retention hypothesis, conceptual combination is the basic cognitive mechanism that leads to new ideas. However, ideas emerged from conceptual combination may not be original. The purpose of this study was to investigate a variable that may be related to the emergence of original ideas from conceptual combination, namely, the ontological category (abstract, natural kind, artifact) of the concepts involved. The experimental materials were 18 noun-noun pairs composed of 3 ontological categories of the first noun, 10 x 3, ontological categories of the second noun, x 2, trials. The originality scores of 302 participants' responses on nine types of noun-noun pairs were analysed by two-way analysis of variance with repeated measures. Results showed that combination of two concrete concepts of the same ontological category (artifact-artifact or natural-natural) produced significantly lower originality in the emerged concepts. Results of stepwise regression analysis further showed that the remaining 7 types of noun-noun pairs accounted for 88% of the total variance in originality scores. Among them, 3 noun-noun pairs with abstract second nouns accounted for 53% of the total variances in the originality of the emerged concepts. Thus, joining of concepts across ontological categories and joining of concrete and abstract ideas appear to be important factors for creativity in conceptual combination.

Sound intonation perception of the autism spectrum disorder: An event related study
Kiyoshi Yaguchi Bunkyo University, Japan; Akane Morohashi; Masao Yukie; Daichihiro Nakahara

It is well-known that children with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) show little interest in speech sounds in early childhood, and almost all of them have delays in speech development, with little intonation or accent. We hypothesise that ASD children have little sensitivity to vowel pitch shift because they find it hard to detect affective messages in speech. We recorded the event-related potential (ERP) to vowel sounds with pitch shift, for school age children with high function autism (HFA), and typically developed children (TDC) who were of the same age and IQ, in order to clarify the pitch shift perception ability of HFA subjects in two situations. One was passive and the other active. In the passive condition, participants were required to detect rare stimuli in an oddball paradigm by pressing buttons in the active condition. In the passive condition, the peak latency of the component resembling P1 in the HFA group was significantly delayed in slight pitch shift, as compared to clear pitch shift. In the active condition, the HFA group showed significantly shorter latency of the N1-like component to clear pitch shift stimuli than to subtle pitch shift. On the other hand, TDC group had no such difference between stimuli. These results suggest that the HFA group might have difficulty detecting subtle pitch shifts of speech sounds. These facts should be discussed in relation to emotion perception ability in HFA children.

Discriminant variables for Japanese single and geminate stops in spoken newspaper articles
Kimiko Yamakawa Aichi Shukutoku University, Japan; Yukari Hirata; Shigeki Amano

To examine a relationship between speech perception and production, Amano & Hirata (2010, 2011) analysed acoustic variables for perception and production of single and geminate stops in Japanese. They found that a combination of two variables, the duration of stop closure and the duration of a disyllable, is a discriminant cue both for perception and production of single and geminate stops. However, this finding was derived from limited speech materials. It was not yet clear to what extent their findings were applicable to various speech materials. With this background, we conducted a discriminant analysis between single and geminate stops on 177 speakers' 563 utterances extracted from the spoken Japanese database of newspaper articles. The materials included 25 words that contained single stops, and 26 words that contained geminate stops. The discriminant analysis revealed that the combination of the two variables as in Amano & Hirata's (2010, 2011) earlier findings generalize to a wide variety of speech materials. Accumulating evidence including the present result suggests that speech perception and production are strongly connected on the principal acoustic variables.

Developing a working memory test
Yutaka Yamamura Teikyo University, Japan; Ikko Takahasi; Takashi Kanda

The purpose of this study is to develop the working memory test simply using a test paper. Participants were 18 to 28 year old undergraduate students (N=85 males, 19, and females 66) The new simple and easy working memory test (following new working memory test: new edition trial making test / high-middle-low task / high-middle-low-left-right task / conceptual N back task / mental rotation / maze task / color choice task) and the conventional working memory test (mild attentional disorders test / operation span test / reading span test / N back task) was carried out. The results of the factor analysis for new working memory test, showed three functions, “Switching attention function,” “division and selective attention function,” and “control function.” Subsequently, the comparison of the score between the new working memory test and the conventional working memory test indicated positive, quite high correlation, as a result of analysis by the structural equation modelling. From these, it was suggested that the new working memory test was simple, easy and usable in substitution for the conventional working memory test.

Retrieval-induced forgetting and the digit span task on self reported adult ADHD participants
Masako Yamashita Tokyo Ariake University, Japan; Katsuya Tandoh; Kazumi Hanyu; Yoji Kodama; Kazue Igarashi

Some studies have shown retrieval-induced forgetting (RIF) is not usually observed in ADHD patients, but other studies have not supported this finding. This study primarily examined middle-aged adults complaining of living difficulties similar to ADHD. Two groups, 27 participants who strongly suspected they had ADHD (average age: 36.2, SD: 9.4) and 22 participants who did not suspect that they had ADHD and assumed they were normal (average age: 39.2, SD: 8.3), were tested in relation to RIF using category-plus-one-letter-stem cues and the WAIS III. As a result, there were no differences in the manifestation of RIF between the ADHD group and the normal group. Rather, there was a tendency of RIF to be observed in the ADHD group. When we examined how RIF manifests itself in the above two groups, we confirmed RIF in the Digit Span (by WAIS III) high group (scaled score of 10 points or more, average FIQ 109) but could not observe RIF in the Digit Span low group (scaled score of 9 points or less, average FIQ 100). This suggests that low short-term memory function rather than an awareness of living difficulties like ADHD could cause difficulties in the manifestation of RIF.

The effects of different attention capacity and structure position of target stimulus on implicit learning
Xiaojing Zeng Jiangxi Normal University, China; Mei-Rong Chen

The study is to examine the effect of different attention capacities and positions of target stimuli...
The influence of emotional context during encoding on memory for neutral words
Qin Zhang Chna; Xuan Liu

The present study was carried out to investigate the influence of five different emotional background pictures on the encoding and retrieving of neutral words. By adopting the classic study-test paradigm, sixteen college students were tested for their memory of 250 neutral words with five kinds of emotional background pictures as the encoding context. Their reaction time to each word was recorded as the behavioural measures. Meanwhile, their ERP correlates of the word-picture pairs for encoding sessions and words for retrieval sessions were recorded. The behavioural data revealed that, compared with neutral and low arousing positive context, high arousing negative context significantly impaired recognition rate of neutral words. And ERP results showed, in encoding phase (lasting from 150 to 200 ms), the ERPs were more positive-going for high arousing context as compared with neutral and low arousing context. This effect presumably reflected that high arousing context captured attention more, and interfered with neutral item encoding. In retrieval phase (lasting from 300 to 400 ms), the encoding context effect was salient. The ERPs were more negative-going for words encoded in high arousing negative context as compared with words encoded in positive context, which might reflect that words encoded in high arousing negative context were less familiar to subjects as compared with words encoded in positive context. In sum, the present study indicated that, compared to neutral and low-arousal-positive context conditions, subjects’ encoding of neutral words was substantially interfered in the high-arousal-negative context condition.

Small samples and linear integration: Cognitive constraints on human judgment
Peter Juslin Department of Psychology, Uppsala, Sweden

In the wake of Herbert Simon’s work, the idea that humans have limited time, limited knowledge, and computational ability has been enormously influential in judgment and decision-making research. Yet, the idea of such cognitive limitations is often discussed in a rather vague and almost metaphorical way, where they serve as a general motivation for the use of various, and allegedly simple, heuristic cognitive processes. In this presentation, I will argue and illustrate that taking the specific nature of these cognitive constraints more carefully into account can inform judgment and decision research in various ways. I will concentrate, first, on the fact that much judgment is constrained by the small samples of observations that can be activated within the capacity constraints of working memory, and, second, on the inclination for linear additive integration of information by our processes of controlled and deliberate thought. I will review re-
search illustrating how the reliance on small samples as the basis of judgments and decisions, and the default use of linear additive information integration, have nontrivial consequences for judgments and decisions, including in regard to overconfidence, reasoning about probability, and risky decision-making. Finally, I discuss how the fact that people often have to rely on small samples can affect our understanding of rationality and our ability to explain the apparent flaws people show in this regard.

Eye movements during reading: Contributions of cross-language comparisons

Reinhold Kliegl University of Potsdam, Germany

Reading bridges, basic and applied, as well as experimental, correlational, and computational streams of psychological research. In this context, eye movements in reading reflect a large number of oculomotor, visual, sublexical, lexical, and sentence-level effects, as well as effects relating to differences between languages (writing scripts) and differences between readers in developmental status, basic skills, and reading strategies. The presentation pushes the argument that theory must guide the necessarily multivariate and multilevel analyses of eye movements during reading. The theoretical core of this presentation is distributed processing in the perceptual span, dynamically modulated by local processing demands. Statistical inferences are based on linear mixed models. The theoretical issues and the data-analytic framework are illustrated with results from reading Chinese, English, German, and Spanish. Results are based on experimental manipulations of target words (e.g., boundary paradigm) and analyses of large corpora of eye movements. Implications for computational models and various applied issues will be discussed.

Manufacturing memories

Elizabeth Loftus University of California, United States of America

In my research programme, we have been manufacturing "memories" in unsuspecting minds. Sometimes this involves changing details of events that were actually experienced. Other times it involves planting entire memories; events that never happened - "rich false memories". Rich false memories can be planted even when the experiences would have been implausible or impossible. Moreover, once planted, they have consequences for people, affecting later thoughts, intentions, and behaviours. Once planted, they look very much like true memories, in terms of behavioural characteristics, emotionality and neural signatures. And they can persist for long periods of time, as long as their true counterparts do.

Sleep and cognition: A field with broad implications for psychology

Manuel Schabus University of Salzburg, Austria

The suggested functions of sleep are manifold, including adaptation, strategic, physical recovery and more recently offline information reprocessing. A growing body of evidence is supporting the beneficial role of sleep for attention and memory consolidation. I will review this literature and present brand-new data specifically addressing the significance of light sleep spindles - oscillatory EEG events in the 12–15Hz range which are prevailing during light human non-REM sleep - for periods of undisturbed offline processing and cognition. In addition, brand-new data focuses on the possible modification of these typical light sleep patterns by instrumental conditioning (or neurofeedback), in order to increase sleep quality and cognitive performance. Last but not least, we will focus on patients suffering from clinical disorders of consciousness (e.g., vegetative state or minimally conscious state patients). It is well known that abnormalities of sleep are extremely common in these patients suffering from severe brain injuries. Preliminary results now indicate that specific sleep patterns and the complexity of sleep architecture in general are allowing a window into the residual neuronal connectivity of the brain and thereby might support the difficult diagnosis (and prognosis) of these two fascinating clinical entities.

Auditory scene analysis: A competition between auditory proto-objects?

Claude Alain Baycrest Centre, Canada; Sue Denham

Many sound sources can only be recognized from the pattern of sounds they emit, and not from the individual sound events that make up their emission sequences. We propose a new model of auditory scene analysis, at the core of which is a process that seeks to discover predictable patterns in the ongoing sound sequence. Representations of predictable fragments are created on the fly, and are maintained, strengthened or weakened on the basis of their predictive success. Auditory perceptual organization emerges from the competition between these representations (auditory proto-objects). Rather than positing a global interaction between all currently active proto-objects, competition is local and occurs between proto-objects that predict the same event at the same time. The model has been evaluated using the auditory streaming paradigm, and provides an intuitive account for many important phenomena including the emergence of, and switching between, alternative organizations, the influence of stimulus parameters on perceptual dominance, switching rate and perceptual phase durations, and the build-up of auditory streaming.

Neural architecture underlying perceptual organisation of speech sounds

Claude Alain Baycrest Centre, Canada

Over the past decade there has been an explosion in research activity related to the psychological and neurophysiological bases of auditory scene analysis. This increase in scientific interest has been motivated in part by changes in current models of auditory perception that recognise that hearing is more than signal detection; hearing also involves organising the sounds that surround us in meaningful ways. In this symposium, we will review prior research on auditory scene analysis and discuss new research avenues. Several research themes will be covered including the role of attention in the development of auditory scene analysis, and the role of context, knowledge and memory in object/stream perception. Different approaches will also be presented including studies on auditory stream segregation, continuity illusion and concurrent sound segmentation. Together these studies show that understanding an auditory scene requires complex interactions between data-driven and higher level schema-driven processes that reflect listeners’ knowledge and experiences with the auditory environment. Such interactions are at the forefront of hearing and determine our perceptual experience.

Cortical networks for perception of real-world action sounds

Claude Alain Baycrest Centre, Canada

In contrast to visual perception, relatively little is known about how the human brain processes the everyday sounds we encounter, transforming complex acoustic signals into representations of meaningful actions and "auditory objects". Embodied cognition models posit that perception of an action event, such as hearing hoofsteps of a Cape buffalo approaching, involves some degree of sensory and motor simulation related to characteristic sound-producing actions the observer has experienced and/or produced (to at least some extent) in the past. We propose that representations of acoustic knowledge in the brain are organised around different categories of sound-sources that relate to how (or if) one physically interacts with those sources. Beyond tonotopically organised cortices, we and others have observed pathways that appear to be specialised for processing vocalisation signals while others are engaged by non-vocal action sounds. This includes our recent fMRI reports revealing different networks that are sensitive to each of four conceptually distinct categories of action sounds, two of which depict "living" things (human, animal) and two of which depict "non-living" sound sources (mechanical, environmental). Additionally, we have identified partially overlapping cortical regions that are parametrically modulated by various signal attributes and/or perceptual dimensions (e.g. concreteness, effectiveness, spatial scale, object-like spectral structure features), which may contribute to the network-level encoding of acoustic knowledge and representations of different conceptual categories of sound.

Stimulus and perceived duration on electrophysiological correlates of auditory attention

Claude Alain Baycrest Centre, Canada; Michael Schutz; Ben Dyson

Models of temporal estimation focus on an accumulator model whereby attention can facilitate or inhibit the collection of time samples, leading to intervals perceived as subjectively longer or shorter than they actually are. Such experiments usually rely on the use of flat tones (like a touch-tone phone), which provide no information regarding stimulus length until after off-set. This contrasts with percussive tones (like two glasses clinking), whose attack and decay envelope provide predictive temporal information during presentation. Participants were played
3 standard sounds of a fixed length (750, 1000, 1250 ms) followed by a target sound either 25 ms longer or shorter than the standards, and asked to respond whether the target was longer or shorter. Within each trial, stimuli were either all percussive or all flat. ERP data were organised according to stimulus type (flat, percussive) and subjective duration (longer, shorter). Targets judged as subjectively longer were generally characterised by larger negativity (larger N1, smaller P2, larger contingent negativity varia-
tion [CNV]) than targets judged as subjectively shorter. The results also showed temporal and topo-
graphical interactions between stimulus type and subjective duration. Percussive sounds produced effects of subjective duration during early and later stages of stimulus presentation and at more frontal electrode sites, while flat sound produced effects later in the epoch and at more parietal electrode sites.

The data highlight the importance of stimulus selec-
tion in assessing temporal estimation and how the results derived from more ecologically valid stimuli might be different from those produced by laborato-
ry stimuli.

Sound predictability facilitates auditory scene analysis

Alexander Bendixen University of Leipzig, Germany

Many sound sources in a natural environment emit signals in a predictable manner over time, such as a train passing by that is characterised by a foresee-
able sound signature on a likewise foreseeable tra-
jectory. The auditory system is particularly suited
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predictable sounds in a predictable manner over
time, such as a train passing by that is characterised
by a foreseeable signature on a likewise foreseeable
trajectory. The auditory system is particularly
suited to processing such predictable sounds.

Genetic and environmental influences on execu-
tive functions: Spatial planning and spa-
tial working memory
Victoria Ismatullina Psychological Institute of RAE,
Russian Federation; Sergey Malych; Yulia Kovas;
Ivan Voronin

Genetic influences on executive functions have been
of increasing interest to psychologists in a wide
range of domains (Friedman et al., 2011; Gau &
Shang, 2010; O’Connor et al., 2009). Spe-
cific cognitive abilities such as processing speed,
working memory, spatial ability and verbal ability
have shown heritabilities that range from 30% to
60% in both young and elderly subjects (Singer et
al., 2005). We aimed our study at assessing the
executive functioning of interest – we used a compu-
ter version of the battery of neuropsychological tests
CANTAB "Eclipse", the “Stockings of Cambridge" (SOC) test. The sample included 61 pairs of monzygotic twins and 57 dizygotic same-sex twin pairs, aged from 11 to
17 years old (mean age 13.2). Model-ﬁ tting was
used to estimate the contributions of genetic and
environmental inﬂ uences; all analyses were con-
ducted in “OpenMX” software. The individual dif-
f erences in “Initial thinking” parameter were
explained by “shared environmental” (19%) and
“nonshared environmental” (81%) effects. “Addi-
tive genetic” (24%), “shared environmental”
(16%) and “nonshared environmental” (60%)
effects contributed to “Mean subsequent thinking
time” parameter. For the “Mean moves” parameter
21% was explained by “additive genetic”, 13% by
“shared environmental”, and 66% by “nonshared
environmental” effects.

Symposium title: Eye-tracking studies on reading different languages

Convenor: Prakash Padakkannaya

Multivariate analyses of fixation durations in reading with linear mixed and additive mixed models

Reinhard Kliegl University of Potsdam, Germany; Hannes Matuschek; Matthias Holschneider

Linear mixed models (LMMs) and generalized ad-
ditive mixed models (GAMMs) allow the simulta-
neous assessment of experimental effects and asso-
ciated individual differences. The presentation
illustrates how LMMs and GAMMs uncover dis-
tributed processing across fixations durations dur-
ing reading, that is spillover effects (i.e., processing
of an earlier word during fixations on subsequent
words) and paravelocal-on-foveal effects (i.e., pro-
cessing of upcoming words during fixations on
earlier words). The analyses focus on word-predict-
ability effects from prior sentence context and
word-frequency effects associated with the fixated
word as well as the words to the left and to the right of
the fixated word (word triplets); word lengths,
launch sites, fixation position in word, saccade
amplitudes and skipping status of the word to the
left and the word to the right are also taken into
account. Benefit and cost associated with LMMs
and GAMMs in comparison to traditional multivar-
iate statistical analyses will be discussed.

Eye-tracking studies on reading different languages

Prakash Padakkannaya University of Mysore, India; Prakash Prakash

While the vast majority of data on eye-tracking comes from English, such studies are increasingly
reported from other language milieus too. The
proposed symposium is an attempt at providing
a comprehensive view of reading research through
eye trackers in different languages such as En-
glish, Chinese, German, Thai, and Indian. There
will be four presentations in the symposium. Prof.
Keith Rayner, University of California at San
Diego, USA and Prof. Reinhold Kliegl, University
of Potsdam, Germany, who are among the most

Symposium title: Behavioral genetics: Looking back and looking forward

Convenor: Sergey Malych

The nature of fluid intelligence in Russian-
speaking adolescent twins
Philipp Barsky Tomsk State University, Russian Fed-
eration; Sabirova Elena; Davydova Yulia; Lobaska-
va Marina

The genetic bases of human intelligence have been
extensively studied in the frameworks of individ-
ual differences (Deary, Penke & Johnson, 2009),
behavioural genetics (Plomin et al., 2008) and
cognitive neuroscience since more than a century
ago. The aim of our study was to investigate
gene-environmental contributions to individual
differences in fluid intelligence in Russian-
speaking adolescents. The measure was Raven’s
Standard Progressive Matrices test. The sample
included 524 pairs of 10–17 year old male and
female monozygotic and dizygotic twins (mean age
= 13) from cities of Izhevsk, Tver, Moscow,
Saint-Petersburg and Bishkek. The statistical
genetic analyses were conducted using model-fitting
in OpenMX software. The results of model-fitting
generate particular environmental risk factors
in adolescence in Russian-speaking male and
female children.

Symposium title: Cultural/linguistic spec-
fications of cognitive functions for com-
munication

Convenor: Kaoru Sekiyama

Speech perception by face and voice in speakers of Japanese and English

Kaoru Sekiyama Kumamoto University, Japan; Aki-
hiro Tanaka

One of well-known aspects of multisensory com-
unication is auditory and visual integration in face-to-face speech perception as demonstrated in
the McGurk effect in which heard speech is altered
by mismatching visual mouth movements. The sus-
ceptibility to the McGurk effect varies depending
on various factors including the intelligibility of
auditory speech. Here I focus on the language
background of perceivers as an influencing factor
on the degree of use of visual speech. When the
auditory speech is highly intelligible, native Japa-
nese speakers tend to depend on auditory speech,
showing less visual influence compared with native
English speakers. Such interlanguage differences
are not apparent at 6 years of age, but are developed
by 8 years due to increasing visual influence
in native English speakers. It seems that native En-
glish speakers developmentally acquire vigorous
lipreading ability such that adult English speakers
can lipread monosyllables faster than they can hear
them, while such visual precedence is not observed
in native Japanese speakers. This kind of interlan-
guage difference is being confirmed by event-relat-
ed potentials and functional magnetic resonance
imaging.
prominent researchers in the field, will be the lead speakers on the theme followed by Dr. Heather Winskel, Southern Cross University, Australia, and Dr. Prakash Padakannaya, University of Mysore, India. The specific titles and abstracts by the four participants are provided to the organisers separately.

**Reading Akshara through eye-tracker: Some beginnings**
Prakash Padakannaya University of Mysore, India
Eye tracking studies in Indian languages are still nascent. There are no eye-tracking studies available that focus on the orthographic features of Indian alphasyllabary. The grain size of akshara, grapheme in Indian writing system, stands for an open syllable, which can be processed either phonemically or syllabically. Aksharas are very shallow and also differ from alphabetic systems by being nonlinear with a complex visual-spatial layout. We present here some of our observations on akshara processing as understood by eye-tracking studies. We have attempted to estimate the perceptual span and basic eye movement measures like mean fixation duration, mean saccadic length, for aksharas and also have tried to probe some of the issues such as the information load in characters, akshara transposition effect, grammatical anomaly and semantic anomaly in text comprehension and unique markers that dyslexics display in reading. We highlight how Indian orthographic features influence reading measures and how such observations could be explained from a cross-linguistic perspective.

**Eye movements during reading Chinese and English**
Keith Rayner United States of America; Simon Liversedge
While the vast majority of data that exists on eye movements during reading comes from studies of English, it is also obvious that many readers throughout the world read languages other than English. There is now also a lot of data from other alphabetic writing systems (German, French, Finnish, Spanish). However, in many ways the most interesting comparison with English is Chinese. In this talk, I will review research on eye movements during Chinese reading and compare the results to those obtained with readers of English. Comments will also be made concerning other writing systems besides Chinese and English.

**Symposium title: Indigenous science and science education: Does culture matter?**
Convener: Douglas Medin

Indigenous science and science education: Does culture matter?
Douglas Medin Northwestern University, United States of America
Does the nature of (psychological) science and science education depend on who is doing it, or is science objective and value-neutral? Do scientists shed their cultures at the door in favour of a "culture of science"? If we concede that one’s culture affects how science gets done, then what makes science distinctive and different from pseudosciences? Is there a "unity of science" and one set of truths waiting to be discovered? This symposium focuses on these questions and their implications for science and science education practices. The symposium speakers come from three different continents and they bring a wide range of perspectives and experiences to these questions. Nonetheless there are some emergent and converging themes across these research programs that have clear implications for both the practices of science and science education. One conclusion, for example, is that common views of science in general and psychological science in particular embody misleading stereotypes. These stereotypes create barriers for both the learning of science and engagement with science as a profession. More specifically, the field of psychology is hampered by the fact that researchers and the researched have come predominantly from Western, industrially-saturated, middle-class, white cultures. The speakers place their work into this historical context and provide suggestions for addressing the consequences of this imbalance.

**The role of egocentric-updating in episodic memory**
Alice Gomez INSERM U562 Université de Neuroimag, France; Stephane Roussé
The relation between episodic memory and spatial function is generally conceptualised through a link between spatial and episodic memory.

**Symposium title: Remembering where you have been helps remembering what you have done: The shared neuro-cognitive basis between spatial and episodic memory**
Convener: Albert Postma

The shared neuro-cognitive basis between spatial and episodic memory
Albert Postma Utrecht University, Netherlands
Episodic memory concerns our ability to remember personal events, such as yesterday’s dinner or last week’s visit to the movies. It involves declarative, conscious memories of past activities and incidents, embedded within a spatiotemporal context. Interestingly, it appears to recruit partly the same brain structures as spatial memory. As such we may speculate that spatial memory has formed the evolutionary stepping stone from which the human episodic memory system originated. However, the link between spatial memory and episodic memory has only sparsely been examined yet, and how spatial learning and information contribute to recollection of one’s personal past is far from clear. The present symposium gives an overview of recent neurocognitive studies on the relation between spatial processing and episodic memory.

**From spatially tuned neurons to human memory systems**
Albert Postma Utrecht University, Netherlands; Christian Doeller

There has been considerable progress in identifying the specific characteristics of neuronal coding of space in rodents. However the exact contribution of spatially localised cellular activity to memory remains unknown. In my talk I will present results of experiments in which we combine functional neuro-imaging with virtual reality techniques in humans. We find evidence for spatial representations in human entorhinal cortex consistent with the firing of grid cells in rodents. Grid-cell like representations further support object-location memory and are found in a circuit of regions which markedly overlaps the network for episodic memory. In sum, our approach might contribute to a more coherent understanding of brain function from neural representations to systems-level involvement in behaviour.

**E cof effects of focal basalolateral amygdala damage on short-term and long-term episodic emotional memory**
Jack Van Honk University of Cape Town, South Africa; David Terburg

Many studies have shown that emotionally charged events are remembered with more clarity and detail
than neutral ones. The brain region most strongly implicated in emotional memory is the amygdala. The release of adrenal stress hormones is thought to facilitate memory consolidation, and the effect in particular depend on central actions of stress hormones in the basolateral complex of the amygdala. Dysfunction of the basolateral amygdala may thus induce selective forgetting of particular emotional information, but in humans there is scarce evidence for this hypothesis. Furthermore, it is still unclear whether these emotional memory effects are estab-
lished instantaneously or in the long-term. Here we present data of a group of five subjects with rare mis-mutation of the ECM gene, which results in selective bilateral calcification of the amygdala. We tested these subjects against a group of matched controls on short-term and long-term memory using standardized stories with emotional content. Our preliminary data show significant selective impairments of short-term emotional but not long-term emotional episodic memory in the basolateral amygdala-damaged subjects. This suggests that hormonal effects in the basolateral amygdala on episodic emotional memory set off to facilitate emo-
tional memory immediately. New data will also be presented on emotional spatial memory in these patients that might give further insights into the role of the basolateral amygdala in episodic emo-
tional memory.

Symposium title: Spatial mental models through the lifespan
Convenor: Valerie Gyselinck

Spatial mental models throughout the life-
span
Valerie Gyselinck Paris Descartes University, France
Spatial representations of physical surroundings may be built by viewing, hearing, touching, or moving around objects in the environment. How-
ever, they need not be built exclusively by a direct exploration of the environment, since humans have the capacity to construct abstract spatial represen-
tations through the use of symbolic supports such as language and maps. Both of these situations correspond to common real-life experiences, such as when we travel with maps or have to under-
stand or produce the verbal description of an itinerary. Spatial models may emerge from various sources and in various modalities (verbal, visual, navigation), and the comparison of these sources is a way to grasp some of basic common and di-
verging characteristics of spatial representations. It has been suggested that spatial models derived from one source (e.g. language) may be flexible enough to allow for the computation of representa-
tions that are equivalent to those elicited from other sources (e.g. a map). Positing the functional equivalence of spatial representations across input/ output and patients with imply that these represen-
tations are formed with the same ease. The cog-
nitive and linguistic capacities of the learner cer-
tainly determine his/her ability to construct an accurate spatial representation and to use it effi-
ciently, but to date little is known about this question. Some experimental studies show that the limitations of our working memory, verbal and visuo-spatial, may be of particular importance in this respect. Although much research has been
devoted to spatial representations in young adults, the nature of these spatial models and the ways in which they evolve throughout life from childhood (developing cognitive systems) to old age (declin-
ing cognitive systems) are far from being under-
stood. In addition, we do not know much about how children construct spatial models of itineraries and how these models change with increasing cognitive and linguistic development. We also do not know much concerning aging adults, who generally show a simultaneous decline in memory and spatial abilities, both of which are involved in the representations of itineraries. Gathering some well-known researchers of the domain, the objec-
tive of this symposium is to shed light on these questions.

Using virtual reality to assess multifaceted episodic memory: Studies in normal and pathological aging
Pascale Piolino Paris Descartes University, France
Within the multiple components of memory that together form a complete episodic memory, the spatial context is thought to be one of the most important. Episodic memory impairment is the hall-
mark of early clinical manifestations of aging. However, most neuropsychological assessments bear little similarity to the events that patients ac-
tually experience as memories in daily life. We used a virtual environment to characterise multifaceted episodic memory profiles in healthy young and older adults, patients with amnestic mild cognitive impairment and patients with early to moderate Alzheimer’s disease. The participants were success-
ively immersed as the driver of a virtual car (active exploration) and as the passenger of that car (pass-

eive exploration). Subjects were instructed to en-
code all elements of the environment as well as the associated spatio-temporal contexts. Following each immersion, we assessed the patient’s recall and recognition of the elements of the environment, temporal and egocentric and allocentric spatial in-
formation. We found that the patients’ performances were inferior to that of the healthy aged groups. Spatial allocentric memory assessments were found to be particularly useful for distinguishing patients with amnestic mild cognitive impairment from healthy older adults. Active exploration yielded enhanced recall of central and allocentric spatial information. Finally, the patients’ daily memory complaints were more highly correlated with their performances on the virtual test than with their performances on the classical memory test. Taken together, these results may provide additional in-
sight into the diagnosis and rehabilitation of patho-
logical aging.

Olfactory-visual interaction in infancy: Do (un)familiar odors influence how 4-month-
old infants look at familiar and novel faces?
Karine Durand University of Bourgogne, France
Benoist Schaal
We conducted two experiments to explore whether and how familiar and novel odors affect 4-month old infants’ responses to their mother’s or a stran-
ger’s faces. In experiment 1, we tested the effects of a familiar odor (the odor carried on a T-shirt worn by the mother) on face preferences. Infants were presented with their mother’s face paired with a stranger female’s faces while either exposed to their mother’s odor or not. Although, overall, infants looked longer at the stranger’s face regardless of the odor condition, they looked less at the stranger’s face in the presence of the mother’s odor than in its absence. In experiment 2, infants were presented the same visual stimuli as in Experiment 1 while exposed to the odor carried on a T-shirt worn by another mother, and a control T-shirt in counter-
balanced order. Results indicate that, in presence of any of the odor stimuli, infants looked less at the stranger’s face. In sum, our study showed that odors influence infant visual attention and modu-
late infant responsiveness to social visual stimula-
tion. These findings raise new questions about the heretofore largely unexplored role of olfaction in the development of multisensory perception and integration.

Visual exploration patterns of 8-month-old infants’ discrimination of facial expressions of emotion
Baudouin Jean-Yves University of Burgundy, France
The purpose of the study was to explore visual scanning behaviour of expressive faces in 8-
month-old infants. Thirty infants were familiarised with the neutral photograph of a female face, and then presented with expressive photographs of happy, angry, disgusted, fearful and sad of the same fe-

male face. Eye-movements were recorded and transformed to match a prototypical face, so as to allow seeing which facial parts were focused according to trials and facial expressions. The results indicated that 8-month-old infants paid at-
tention to different facial parts according to the emotions expressed by the faces, the features asso-

Symposium title: The acquisition of expertise in face processing
Convenor: Baudouin Jean-Yves

Plastic changes during development
Adelaide De Heering McMaster University, Canada
Plastic changes can be tracked during develop-
ment, aging, learning, or in clinical disorders. My work to date, on the development of face processing/recognition abilities and the role of experience in shaping these abilities, has used this

appproach. I have been testing newborns with very
little experience with faces and further investigat-
ed typically developing children’s processing of upright faces they experience everyday. I also conducted experiments with individuals having accumuluted visual experience with other-race faces (adopted children) or children faces (pre-
schooler teachers) and compared their results to those of age-matched controls with no such expe-
rience. I have been pursuing this line of research by contrasting children and preschoolers’ perfor-
mance when recognising upright (experienced cat-
egory) and inverted faces (non experienced categ-
ory). Overall, these results highlights the plasticity of the mechanisms underlying normal individuals’ abilities to process and recognise faces both in childhood and adulthood and empha-
sises the importance of everyday visual experience with upright faces.

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Holistic processing as the key to human face perception expertise: Evidence from eye-gaze contingent stimulus presentation

Goedele Van Belle Université de Louvain, Belgium

Two views traditionally dominated face perception research. Analytical processing on the one hand, suggesting that faces are processed in terms of their individual components, and holistic processing on the other hand, suggesting that facial features are simultaneously perceived and integrated into a single representation, implying that a perceptual field covering the whole face. To test this, we gaze-contingently restricted the observers visual field in a face-matching task. In addition to a full view condition, faces were visible either through a gaze-contingent window, limiting the visual field to only the momentarily fixated feature, therefore forcing an analytical processing strategy (one feature at a time), or with a gaze contingent mask, continuously covering the centre of gaze, containing the most detailed, high-resolution information and therefore interfering with analytical processing. The task was used to study the influence of holistic vs. analytical processing for both the inversion effect and the face-processing deficit in three neurological patients suffering from a selective impairment in face recognition (acquired prosopagnosia). Forcing feature-by-feature analysis (window condition) decreased performance for normal observers, but not for the prosopagnosic patients, nor for inverted faces in normal observers. Forcing observers to rely on the whole of the face (mask condition), however, barely affected normal observers performance, while all three patients were massively impaired, and the inversion effect for normal observers increased. These observations indicate that face recognition expertise does not rely on the ability to process features analytically, supporting the view that the expert mind represents individual faces holistically.

The cognition of language: Comprehension and memory

Murray Singer University of Manitoba, Canada

There is extensive evidence that language comprehension is achieved by the application of fundamental cognitive processes to spoken and written messages. As a result, the understanding constructs multiple levels of representation of language form and meaning. This symposium presents contemporary analyses of the interplay of these processes and representations. The effective and ineffective application of attentional processes to comprehension are examined by Long. People’s ability to assess message coherence and detect anomalies at the syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic levels are addressed both by Singer and by Forstl. The abstract and sensorimotor bases of the representation of time and goal situations derived from messages is considered by Tapiero. Graesser describes a computer facility designed to analyze the multilevel representation of discourse, with emphasis on message cohesion. These studies converge in their fruitful application of behavioral, neural, and computational methodologies to these issues.

Validating explicit and implicit text statements

Murray Singer University of Manitoba, Canada

Monitoring the accuracy and consistency of sentence ideas is an essential aspect of comprehension. In keeping with the memory-based text-processing framework (e.g., O’Brien, Lorch, & Myers, Discourse Processes, 1998), it is proposed that these functions depend on message elements continuously providing memory cues for prior text ideas and relevant world knowledge. Suppose one has read, “It was very hot and Ken gobbled some apples.” Upon later encountering “The coach assumed that it was oranges that Ken ate,” the current sentence constituents are posited to cue the retrieval of the relevant, conflicting concept, “apples.” This enables the detection of a text discrepancy. Experiments confirmed that sentence reading times reflect these hypothesized verification processes in the form of interactions among variables of sentence syntax and discourse truth and pragmatics. The cognitive operations contributing to these tacit verification processes are argued to resemble those underlying intentional verification. Complementary electrophysiological (ERP) data that support this analysis are presented.

Symposium title: Visual perception: From experiments to modelling

Convenor: Galina Paramei

Dynamics of oculomotor direction discrimination

Doris Braun Giessen University, Germany; Karl Geiger-Fürnther

Primates use smooth pursuit and saccadic eye movements to track moving objects. Continuous foveation requires good estimates of target speed and direction. The pursuit system typically reaches an asymptotic direction precision similar to that for perception. We explored the dynamics of directional precision during pursuit initiation and initial saccades. We used a step ramp paradigm to obtain pure pursuit initiation, and a ramp paradigm to elicit an initial saccade. Instantaneous direction of eye motion at different points in time after pursuit onset were compared to the eye direction obtained for a purely horizontal stimulus. Oculometric functions for direction discrimination were constructed at each point in time. For the ramp paradigm we also calculated oculometric performance based on the endpoint of the initial saccades. In the step-ramp paradigm, it took about 400 ms after stimulus motion onset for pursuit to reach its minimum threshold of about 2 deg. In the ramp paradigm, initial saccades occurred at about 190 ms. The saccadic endpoint stimulated stimulus direction with a precision of 3.3 deg. At this time, about 100 ms after pursuit onset, pursuit oculometric thresholds for the step-ramp paradigm were still larger than 20 deg and took at least 100 ms longer to reach this value. We conclude that the saccade system reaches more precise estimates of target direction, presumably through the use of positional information that is not available for the pursuit system. Post-saccadic enhancement of eye movement precision might be caused by saccade-pursuit synergy.

Motor action affects memory, not perception

Bruce Bridgeman University of California, SC, United States of America

Embodied cognition posits that, since the function of perception is to control motor activity, that activity should also modify perception. There is evidence that success in a motor task changes the perception of the elements involved in the task, such as size of a baseball or a golf hole. But since the sizes in these cases are measured after completion of the activity, the effect may be on memory rather than perception. To address this issue, we had participants throw a ball into various sized holes in a panel in the frontal plane. They reported, in a haptic (experiment 1) or verbal manner (experiment 2), how large the hole appeared to be. For the haptic measure, participants indicated the size of the hole with their unseen fingers, recorded with video. The verbal measure was a forced choice from an array of hole sizes. Participants gave this report under one of three conditions: 1) concurrent with their throw of the ball; 2)
immediately after the throw, while the hole is still visible; and 3) immediately after the throw, while the hole is not visible. The results were divided into successful and unsuccessful trials. Size estimates were altered only in Condition 3 for both experiments, indicating that the effect of performance on perception occurs only after the act of throwing, in a style similar to memory.

Where we look determines what we see: Effects of fixation position on lightness perception

Karl Gegenfurtner, Giessen University, Germany; Matteo Valsecchi; Matteo Toscani

Humans are remarkably good at judging the lightness of objects even though variations in illumination, scene geometry, and surface texture can lead to massive variations of the light intensities reaching the eye. Low level factors such as lateral inhibition contribute to this ability, but a big influence of mid- and high-level factors depending on the interpretation of the scene has been shown as well. We show that the way we sample a scene with eye movements can have massive effects on perceived lightness. When observers matched the color of natural objects they based their lightness judgments on the brightest parts of the objects. These were also the most frequently fixated object regions, as observers tended to fixate points with above-average luminance. To investigate a possible causal link between fixations and lightness matches, we forced participants to fixate a specific point on the object using a gaze-contingent display setup. The matched lightness was higher when observers fixated a bright region of the object than when they fixated a dark region. We conclude that the way we perceive objects is driven by the way we look at them. More specifically, objects appear lighter when we look at their brighter side. We show that this is an efficient and simple heuristic for the visual system to arrive at accurate and invariant judgments of lightness.

Perception of 3D visual illusions

Galina Moshnikova, Lomonosov MSU, Russian Federation

We investigated the role of disparity cues in perception of visual illusions. For images transformed from 2D to 3D, illusory effect was reported as decreased or unchanged. According to scene-based theory (e.g., Gillam, 1978), decrease of illusion strength is due to the conflict between the depth cues and plane drawings. We hypothesised that adding disparity cues would resolve the conflict and increase the illusory effect. For visualising 3D scenes, we used virtual reality (VR) technique. Eighty observers (32 males, aged 17–30 y.o.) were tested. Geometrical, lightness and brightness illusions were presented as stereopairs and perceived as 2D (zero disparity) or 3D (three disparity values) configurations. Method of paired comparisons was used to estimate the strength of illusion: on each trial observers chose one of two stimuli, a longer one (geometrical illusions) or lighter/brighter (lightness/brightness illusions). For geometrical illusions, we found no difference for 2D vs. 3D configurations. For lightness illusions, the outcome depended on the test patches - background spatial arrangement. The illusion strength did not change when the test patches were coplanar but decreased when they were located at different angles to the background. The strength of brightness illusions increased for 3D compared to 2D configurations. Interpretation of the results in the framework of the multilevel model of illusion perception (Coren & Gircus, 1978), in combination with scene-based theory and anchoring theory of lightness perception (Gilchrist et al., 1999) suggests sensory and cognitive processing mechanisms, with the cognitive mechanisms playing an essential role in perception of 3D visual illusions.

Chromatic discrimination across the lifespan

Galina Parmal, Liverpool Hope University, United Kingdom

Ageing effects of chromatic discrimination were assessed using the Cambridge Colour Test (CCT) in normal trichromats of six life decades, 20–79 years of age. In each age group (20+, ..., 70+), equal number of subjects of both genders were tested. The CCT Trivector test estimated discrimination thresholds along the Protan (P), Deutan (D) and Tritan (T) confusion lines; the Ellipse test estimated parameters of MacAdam ellipses (major axis, major-to-minor axis ratio, angle of the major axis). For each life decade, we found no gender differences in the CCT outcomes. The Trivector test revealed significant increase of all three vectors after 60 y.o.; notably, Tritan discrimination loss underwent greater acceleration and, after 70 y.o., additional increase. The Ellipse test showed stretching of the major axes that reflect incremental elevation of thresholds. Also in the 60+ decade, significant major axis elongation was revealed and, in the 70+ decade, increase of the major-to-minor axis ratio but not any systematic changes of the Ellipse angle. The findings are consistent with the notion of generalised decline in chromatic sensitivity with advancing age and of greater vulnerability of the Tritan system (Werner et al., 1990; Knoblauch et al., 2001). Our earlier findings for a 20-59 y.o. cohort (Parmal, 2012) indicated that onset of noticeable deterioration of chromatic discrimination falls onto the 40+ decade. Results of the present, extended, study point out to the 60+ decade as manifesting significant loss of discrimination in the Protan, Deutan and Tritan systems, with the prevailing Tritan senescence effect.
mathematics and related cognitive and motivational traits. The cross-cultural comparison provides important new insights into the development of mathematical ability.

**Symposium title: Cultural/linguistic specifications of cognitive functions for communication**  
**Convenor: Kaoru Sekiyama**

Representation of colour concepts in bicultural bilinguals  
Panos Athanasopoulos United States of America  
Previous studies demonstrate that lexical coding of colour influences categorical perception of colour, such that participants are more likely to judge two colours to be more similar if they belong to the same linguistic category (Roberson et al., 2000, 2005). Recent work shows changes in Greek–English bilinguals’ perception of within and cross-category stimulus pairs as a function of the availability of the relevant colour terms in semantic memory (Athanasopoulos, 2009) and the length of cultural immersion in the L2-speaking country (Athanasopoulos et al., 2010). The present paper extends previous investigations by looking at cognitive processing of colour in Japanese–English bicultural bilinguals. Like Greek, Japanese contrast blue and blue-green in that it has an additional monolexemic term for ‘light blue’ (mizuiro). The aim of the paper is to examine to what degree linguistic and extralinguistic variables modulate Japanese–English bicultural bilinguals’ sensitivity to the blue/light blue distinction. Results showed that those bilinguals who used English more frequently distinguished blue and light blue stimulus pairs less well than those who used Japanese more frequently. These results suggest that bilingual cognition may be dynamic and flexible, as the degree to which it resembles that of either monolingual norm is, in this case, fundamentally a matter of frequency of language use.

**Cultural differences in sensitivity to emotional cues**  
Keiko Ishii United States of America  
In the past two decades, research in cultural psychology has suggested that different practices across cultures encourage divergent modes of attention and perception. Whereas North Americans tend to attend more analytically to a focal object while ignoring its contextualisation, East Asians including Japanese tend to attend more holistically to both a focal object and its context (for review, see Nisbett, Peng, Choi, & Norenzayan, 2001). Recent studies focusing cultural variation in cognition have thus shed some light on idea, called New Look, that perception is significantly affected by endogenous factors such as expectations, values, and needs (Bruner & Goodman, 1947). In line with these studies on culture and cognition, we have investigated whether and to what extent culturally specific practices (e.g., high- vs. low-context communication practices) and values (e.g., personal control to influence events vs. adjusting to expectations to influence events) influence individual’s sensitivity to emotional cues and found that compared with North Americans, Japanese are more sensitive to vocal tone and more vigilant to the disappearance of smiles. Implications for future work on culture and the process of emotional cues are discussed.

**Cultural differences in emotion perception by face and voice**  
Akihiro Tanaka Tokyo Woman’s Christian University, Japan  
Nonverbal information from facial and vocal expressions plays an important role in social communication. Previous studies have shown that there are cultural differences in how multiple sources of information are combined within the same modality (e.g., Ishii et al., 2003; Yuki et al., 2007). Recent studies have shown crossmodal interaction between facial and vocal signals in emotion perception. Thus the very process of integrating emotional cues from different modalities may also be culture sensitive. Here I introduce our recent studies on the cultural differences in the multisensory perception of emotion by face and voice. A pair of dynamic face and voice, which expresses either congruent or incongruent emotions, was presented in the experiments. Participants were instructed to judge the emotion expressed in one of the two sources (face and voice) and to ignore the other. The result indicates that Japanese participants are more tuned to vocal processing than Dutch participants in the multisensory perception of emotion. Our findings provided the evidence that culture modulates the manner of the multisensory integration of affective information. The results are in line with the finding that the McGurk effect is weaker in Japanese than English speakers (Sekiyama & Tohkura, 1991).

**Symposium title: Emotion and adaptive social function**  
**Convenor: Melike Fourie**

Guilt in the brain: A multifaceted construct that guides moral behaviour  
Melike Fourie University of Cape Town, South Africa; Kevin Thomas; Ernesta Meintjes; George Ellis  
Guilt has been described as a quintessential moral emotion with an important regulatory function for the individual and society. Moral emotions are, however, difficult to study with neuroimaging methods, because their elicitation is more intricate than that of the basic emotions. To study real-time guilt with fMRI, we devised a social prejudice paradigm using a modified version of the Implicit Association Test. The paradigm employed preprogrammed feedback indicating implicit prejudice against Black and disabled people to elicit guilt in 22 low-prejudice individuals. Real-time guilt was associated with increased BOLD responses in areas implicated in mentalising, as well as in anterior paralimbic structures associated with increased emotional arousal. Prominent conflict-related activity in the supragenual ACC furthermore provided support for the association between acute guilt and behavioural inhibition. A noteworthy finding was the significant negative association between self-reports of guilt and the degree of activation in the pregenual ACC. These findings may reflect either decreased emotional reactivity, given that guilt was associated with increased heart rate, or individual differences in the modulation of affective pain. The latter interpretation is consistent with the hypothesis that medial prefrontal dysfunction contributes to the inability to suppress bad thoughts and memories in patients with affective disorders (Shin et al., 2004). Taken together, our results give credence to the notion that guilt is a multifaceted construct, including self-reflection, mentalising, the interruption of ongoing behaviour, and affect regulation, which together may serve to guide and direct moral behaviour.

**Symposium title: Expression and micro-expression: Studies and applications**  
**Convenor: Xiaolan Fu**

Duration of micro-expression: An event-related potential study  
Xunbing Shen Institute of Psychology, CAS, China; Xiaolan Fu; Qi Wu  
Micro-expression is a fleeting facial expression which is discordant with the expressed emotion and usually suppressed within 1/25 to 1/5 of a second. There is much inconsistency about the duration. To explore the neural evidence of the duration of micro-expression, we employed EEG measures and tried to identify brain regions involved in micro-expression processing using standard low resolution brain electromagnetic tomography (sLORETA). We set up four levels of durations. It can be said that the depth of the processing is an increasing function of the duration and there is a turn point after which it should be leveling off. Thus, we chose N400 as dependent variable, which can indicate the level of processing. Event-related potentials (ERPs) were computed for each combination of level of durations and congruent condition. The data showed that there were significant differences between pairs of 40ms and 300ms, 40ms and 200ms, 120ms and 300ms, which implies that, preliminarily, the proper duration of a so-called micro-expression should be 200ms or so. The sLORETA results indicated that the activation was highest in the occipital lobe at 290ms post-stimulus and also the highest activation in the frontal areas at 570ms after stimulus onset in the pairs of durations with significant differences. In a word, the results suggested that the appropriate duration in the definition of micro-expression should be less than 200ms, and the occipital lobe and the frontal areas were responsible for the significant difference successively.

Automatic micro-expression analysis  
Qi Wu Institute of Psychology CAS, China; Xiaolan Fu; Xunbing Shen  
In situations in which individuals are motivated to conceal or repress their true emotions, their facial expressions may leak despite their efforts to conceal them. These leakages can be very useful for deception detection and many of these leakages are manifested in the form of micro-expressions. However, it is difficult for humans to detect micro-expressions. Due to this incompetence, researchers have to manually inspect large amounts of videos in a frame by frame manner. This has become an impediment for micro-expression studies. The combination of computer science and psychology research fields can provide the technical adjuncts to assist researchers and practitioners in micro-expression analysis. In this paper, a novel approach for micro-expression recognition is presented. The system is based on the existing algorithms developed by the computer vision community. Some improvements were made to improve the performance of existing algorithms for facial expression recognition. Results showed that the efficiency of the training, classification, and feature selection process of
the algorithms were promoted. In order to accommodate the problem of micro-expression recognition, further modifications were included. The final system is fully automatic, and analyses videos frame by frame. As for micro-expression recognition, results showed that the system could be more accurate than trained human subjects in controlled conditions. A more thorough understanding of the human face perception process is necessary for developing a practical system which is robust across all situations.

Computer vision research for expression and micro-expression recognition
Guoying Zhao University of Oulu, Finland; Xiaobai Li; Matti Pietikainen; Xiaohua Huang; Tomas Pfister
Computer vision methods are used to analyse expressions and microexpressions. Video sequences are studied rather than the static images because the dynamic information they carry is proved to be effective for expression recognition. Spatiotemporal local texture features are utilised to describe the appearance and motion. A generic classification cascade was built to divide the facial expression recognition problem into subtasks including the following three key parts: 1) General expression recognition, including seven expressions: happiness, sadness, surprise, anger, disgust, contempt, and fear, are usually in the interests. Facial features are extracted in three facial components: mouth, cheeks and eyes of each face image. The effectiveness of each component is studied for specific expression. Partial occlusion is addressed by a sparse representation and feature fusion. 2) Microexpression recognition. Humans are good at recognising full facial expressions which present a rich source of affective information. However, psychological studies have shown that affect also manifests itself as micro-expressions. They are very rapid involuntary facial expressions which give a brief glimpse to feelings that people undergo but try not to express. A temporal interpolation model together with the spontaneous microexpression corpus enables to accurately recognise the very short expressions. 3) Differentiating spontaneous from posed facial expressions: Facial expressions can be broadly classified as either spontaneous (genuine) or posed (faked). A new spatiotemporal local texture descriptor outperforms other descriptors. Temporal interpolation and visual/near-infrared fusion methods are demonstrated to improve the performance.

Symposium title: Hemispheric asymmetry and cognition
Convenor: Pavel Ermakov
Participation of the hemispheres in detection of 1st- and 2nd-order visual stimuli
Vitaly Babenko Southern Federal University, Russian Federation; Denis Yavna Southern Federal University, Russia
Spatial variations of brightness are described by the first-order visual mechanisms. These are striate simple cells, realising linear filtering. The spatial variations of contrast, orientation or spatial frequency are detected by second-order visual mechanisms. However, the brain localisation of the latter is uncertain. We set a task to study the issue focusing on the role of the hemispheres in perception of the 1st- and 2nd-order visual stimuli. We applied an independent component analysis and that made it possible to localize parallel acting generators of the evoked brain activity. The visual evoked potentials (VEPs) were recorded in response to presentations of the unmodulated textures (the 1st-order stimulus) and the contrast, orientation or spatial frequency modulated textures (the 2nd-order stimuli). The observers determined the modulation dimension (the modulating parameter of texture) and absence of the modulation. 20 subjects took part in the experiment. It was found that the dipole sources are predominantly localised in the dorsal visual pathway of both hemispheres. The results suggest that the distribution of the evoked activity generators is similar in course of the processing of both the 1st- and the 2nd-order stimuli. However, responses to the presentations of the spatial frequency modulation were an exception. In this case the right-side laterization significantly increased as long as VEP is formed. The results show that contribution of the right hemisphere is greater in the case where the spatial frequency modulation is analysed. This fact may be related with that the spatial frequency modulation contains 3D information.

Interhemispheric interaction in participants solving verbal and nonverbal professional creative tasks
Liudmila Dikaya Southern Federal University, Russian Federation; Pavel Ermakov
The objective of our research is to investigate the differences in interhemispheric functional organisation of brain cortex in subjects solving verbal and nonverbal professional creative tasks. The study included 104 right-handed students and graduates of university at the age of 18–29 (42 males and 62 females). They were asked to perform professional verbal (to compose a poem, to formulate a scientific hypothesis) and nonverbal (to draw the original picture, to compose music) creative problems. EEG signals were recorded at three stages of creative problem solving: (1) At a preparation stage, (2) at insight stage, and (3) at the stage of checking from 21 scalp electrodes according to the International 10–20 System. EEG coherence in 6 frequency bands (from 4 to 35 Hz) was statistically analysed by ANOVA and post hoc analysis. The specific for each stage of verbal and nonverbal creative process intra- and interhemispheric links were revealed. Significantly higher coherence is revealed at high frequency bands in central and parietal regions at preparation and checking stages of nonverbal task solving as compared to verbal ones (p<0.05). Higher coherence is revealed at beta-2 band in right temporal area at the insight stage of verbal tasks solving as compared to nonverbal ones (p<0.05). We obtained significant increase of EEG interhemispheric synchronisation during insight at low frequency bands and parallel functioning of brain hemispheres at beta-2 band at the insight stage in participants independent of problem type.

Interhemispheric distribution of components of event-related potentials during false responses
Igor Dikya Southern Federal University, Russian Federation; Pavel Ermakov
The polygraph traditionally has involved measures of peripheral physiological manifestations thought to be involved in deception and lie, or to relate to guilty knowledge. And though people sometimes call a polygraph a lie detector it does not detect lies, but only physiological activity that is assumed to accompany telling a lie. Moreover the state of the checked person, his intellectual and character features, interhemispheric asymmetry and mode of thinking can influence reliability of results at revealing of the hidden information by means of a polygraph. So more recently attempts have been made to investigate alternative or additional measures of deception detection, for example, brain function with the help of such method as Event-related potentials (ERP). "Deception is a successful or unsuccessful deliberate attempt, without forewarning, to create in another a belief which the communicator considers to be untrue" [Vrij A., 2008, p. 15]. The purpose of our research is to study the dynamics of interhemispheric distribution of ERP components in different areas of brain cortex during realisation of false responses in experimental participants with different modes of thinking depending on interhemispheric asymmetry.
72 healthy right-handed student-volunteers (34 males and 38 females, mean 22.1 years old) took part in the experiment. The ERP-based in the oddball paradigm Guilty Knowledge Test was used in the present research. The aim of the Guilty Knowledge Test is to examine whether examinees possess knowledge about a particular crime that they do not want to reveal. We modeled a situation in which students had internal motivation to deceive. They were asked to make truthful or deceptive responses concerning whether they used the crib at passing an examination. Bioelectric brain activity was recorded using 21 argentiums chloride electrodes according to the international 10–20 standard. Mode of thinking (left-hand, right-hand, mixed and combined modes) depending on interhemispheric asymmetry was tested by means of a technique "A Choice of the side" by E.P. Torrens. We used statistical post hoc analysis to compare the ERP amplitude and latency in various areas of brain cortex and hemispheres in participants making false and truthful responses with different modes of thinking. ERP effects were found in different brain areas and in different temporal intervals (p<0.05). It has allowed us to create the neurocognitive model of deception which includes the following components: (1) Regulatory components (fronto-parietal attention network), (2) perception of relevant stimulus (higher level of P300 wave amplitude in left frontal brain cortical region), (3) processing of the perceived information (higher level of N400 wave amplitude in the region of Anterior Cingulate Cortex, a brain area that plays a vital role in cognitive control) and (4) decision-making on realisation of the false answer (occurrence of the expressed late P650 wave in parietal cortical region). Also N400 wave latency during realisation of false responses in the left and central frontal areas in participants with right-hand mode of thinking was significantly less, than in subjects with left-hand mode. P300 wave amplitude in the left frontal area in participants with left-hand and combined modes of thinking was significantly more in comparison with other participants of research (p<0.05). Studies measuring ERPs in the cognitive paradigm help to increase our understanding of the interrelations between brain aspects of deception. The positive-negative-positive complex reflecting distinctions of ERP waves am-
Hemispheric asymmetry of the evoked activity during search of the relevant visual information

Pavel Ermakov Southern Federal University, Russian Federation; Vitaly Babenko

Independent component analysis (ICA) makes it possible to find more objective information on the brain localisation of the ERP dipole sources. We used ICA to determine a contribution of hemispheres into the search of the relevant visual signals. 20 observers took part in the experiments. We recorded EEG during visual search. The subjects were looking for the modulated patch textures among the unmodulated. These second-order stimuli are detected by the mechanisms whose nature isn’t quite clear. We compared the results of two experiments: (1) The subjects knew the target in advance (it was the contrast-modulated texture) and (2) the subjects didn’t know the parameter (contrast, orientation or spatial frequency) was going to be modulated in the next presentation (the targets were alternated randomly). In both of the experiments the aim of observer was to detect a stimulus different from the others. The mean age was 18.6 years. The degree of expressiveness at examinees of asymmetry of touch and motor and mental functions (a profile of lateral organisation) makes an authentic impact on estimations of spectral power biopotentials at performance of arithmetic operations of mainly the right hemisphere (right occipital and parietal electrodes).

Motor influence of definite versus demonstrative determiner use in French language

Yann Coello University Lille Nord de France, France; Isabelle Bonnotte

Determiners preceding object-words play a crucial role in estimating the location of the object the words refer to. Recently, the use of linguistic descriptors, such as "this" and "that" in English, has been found to depend on visuomotor representation of space. However, definite determiners differ from demonstrative determiners in that they have no explicit spatial content. In the present study, we studied in the French language whether the use of a definite versus demonstrative determiner depends on how we categorise personal space in relation to action. The use of the definite "la" ("donne moi la tasse" - give me the cup) suggests that the object is at a known location or somewhere in the proximal space. In contrast, the use of the demonstrative "cette" ("donne moi cette tasse" - give me this/that cup) suggests that the object is at an unknown location in the distal space. We tested this assumption by asking adult participants to perform a lexical decision task about whether a determiner ("la" vs. "cette") followed by an object-word (e.g. "tasse" - cup) was correctly spelled or not. When correctly spelled, the participants had to perform a reachability judgment task of the primed objects presented in a virtual scene at different distances. The results show faster reachable judgments when primed by "la", and faster unreachable judgments when primed by "cette". Furthermore, the boundary of reachable space receded in space when the reachability decision was primed by "la". These results are discussed in relation to the embodied theory of language.

The role of the motor system in decoding speech

Alessandro D’Ausilio Italian Institute of Technology, Italy; Luciano Fadiga

Classical models of language consider an anteroposterior distinction between perceptive and productive functions. This dichotomy has been weakened because of empirical evidence suggesting a more integrated view. Passive listening to phonemes and syllables activates motor and premotor areas. These activations were somatotopically organised according to the effector recruited in the production of these phonemes. However, a feature of action-perception-theories is that motor areas are considered necessary for perception. In fact, it has been argued that in absence of a stringent determination of a causal role played by motor areas in speech perception, no final conclusion can be drawn in support of motor theories of speech perception. The mere activation of motor areas during listening to speech might be caused by a corollary cortico-cortical connection that has nothing to do with the process of comprehension itself. A possible solution might come from the selective alteration of neural activity in speech motor centres and the evaluation of effects on perception. Therefore, we designed a series of TMS experiments to tackle the causal contribution of motor areas to speech perception. We demonstrated that activity in the motor system is causally related to the discrimination of speech sounds and might be more critical under adverse listening conditions or when coping with inter-speaker variability. Interestingly, this functional association is somatotopically organized according to an effector-sound motor map. Listening to reproducible speech sounds might activate the same motor gestures necessary for production and thus help sensory classification and decision.

Impact of linguistic context on action, function information activation during object identification

Solene Kalenine URECA, France; Charlene Lee; Erica Middleton; Daniel Mirman; Laurel Buxbaum

A large body of evidence suggests that manipulable artifact concepts importantly rely on action and function knowledge. However, how and to what extent this information participates in object semantic processing is still an open question. This issue is particularly challenging when considering the many distinct action and function-related features a single object may have. We hypothesise a flexible, context-dependent involvement of those features in conceptual processing, and assume that semantic activation is sensitive to both context and feature type. In several recent experiments at MRRI (Philadelphia), we used eye-tracking in the Visual World Paradigm to assess linguistic context influence on incidental activation of various types of action and function-related information during object identification. In this paradigm, participants hear a target word and point to its referent among four object pictures. Gaze fixation time course on non-target objects signals the temporal dynamics of activation of the features shared between targets and non-targets. This paradigm is well suited to assess linguistic context influence on incidental semantic activation temporal dynamics. Target words can be embedded in contextual sentences that described different action goals. Using this methodology, we tested the effect of linguistic context on activation of distinct object action-related features (structural gestures, functional gestures) and several types of object use knowledge (thematic, specific functions, general functions). Subtle differences in semantic activation time...
course were detected as a function of feature type and linguistic context. These findings highlight the dynamic interaction between language and visuo-motor processes in semantic processing of manipulable artifacts.

The role of motor activation in building situation models from language
Rolf Zwaan Erasmus University Rotterdam, Netherlands
Language comprehension is commonly viewed as the construction of a mental model of the described situation, a situation model (Zwaan & Radvansky, 1998). To what extent does the brain’s motor system play a role in building situation models from discourse about actions? Most studies to date have focused on motor activation associated with individual words. Though useful, this does not tell us much about language comprehension. I will argue that a fuller understanding of the role of the motor system in language comprehension requires consideration of more complex and extended linguistic constructions. I will review recent neuroimaging (fMRI, EEG) and behavioural studies from my lab that have examined the role of the motor system in language comprehension. Specifically, I will focus on the role of motor activation in understanding intended actions, actions in the narrative past, figurative language, and extended discourse.

Cross-linguistic comparison of reading skills among Nyanja-English bilinguals in Zambia
Bestern Kaani Texas A&M University, United States of America
Zambian languages, like most African languages, exhibit high levels of orthographic transparency, and thus educational authorities have adopted seven widely spoken languages for school instruction at the first grade level before switching to English, the country’s official language, from the second grade onwards. This study compared reading performances among learners receiving initial literacy instruction in Nyanja, their mother tongue, and English, an orthographically opaque writing system. We expected performances to be significantly better in Nyanja compared to English. In this study, 109 participants (Grades 5–7) from a Nyanja-speaking region of Zambia received pseudo and real words, reading fluency passages and spelling word measures in both languages. Participants performed significantly better in fluency and single-real-world and decoding tasks in Nyanja than in English. Nyanja reading speeds were quite slow and laboured but more accurate while spelling skills were significantly better in English. Results on all of the assessments except fluency tasks provide support for Ziegler and Goswami’s (2005) findings. However, while Nyanja reading was significantly more accurate, it was less fluent. This could be because manipulations of letter-sounds take up more time than lexical skills. The results are not only for the applicability of the Psycholinguistic Grain Size theory in more transparent orthographies, but also for the importance of reading instruction in familiar language. Their failure to excel in Nyanja spelling could be attributed to greater exposure to English reading materials.

Cortical reading pathways in children learning to read two scripts
Nandini Singh National Brain Research Centre, India
The human brain though not inherently “wired” for reading, is known to develop a distributed network to master reading during the learning period. Earlier studies on how the developing brain learns to read have focused on reading networks in monolingual children; little is known about how a developing brain simultaneously accommodates networks for reading multiple scripts. The current study uses functional neuroimaging (fMRI) to uncover cortical pathways for reading in children learning to read Hindi, written in Devanagari and English, written in the Roman script. Cortical activations were obtained while 20 right-handed children in the age range 8–10 years performed an fMRI reading task in English and Hindi. There were blocks of word reading where subjects read 80 high frequency words in English and Hindi alternating with rest, during which the subjects fixated on a string of symbols. Behavioural measures consisted of vocal reaction times for word reading in the two languages. The reading networks for English and Hindi in young readers were found to share a basic pattern with bilateral activations in superior temporal gyrus, middle temporal gyrus and fusiform area. Word reading in English showed extensive superior temporal activation and was more left dominant than word reading in Hindi which activations were more bilateral. Extensive bilateral motor and cerebellar activations were also seen while reading both languages.

Cognitive and linguistic impact of early language brokering experience: Spanish-English speakers in Texas
Jytosna Vaid United States of America
Three experiments were conducted to examine the impact of early childhood informal translation experience (so-called “language brokering”) on proficient Spanish-English bilinguals’ subsequent meta-linguistic awareness and conceptual organization in young adulthood. In two of the three tasks examined (accessing literal vs. figurative meanings of phrases and sound segmentation of cross-language homophones) bilinguals with prior brokering experience performed faster and with more sophistication than bilinguals with no brokering experience. No group differences were obtained on a measure of conceptual organization (category exemplar generation). The findings are discussed in the context of their significance in shifting the focus away from bilingual/monolingual comparisons to intra-bilingual differences in mental functioning arising from early language experience in language brokering, a phenomenon that is particularly common in immigrant families.

Symposium title: Multifaceted autobiographical memory and the brain
Convenor: Pascale Piolino

Neural substrates of self memory system: New insights from a meta-analysis
Spedutti Marco France
The self has been the topic of philosophical inquiries for centuries. In line with neuropsychological data the declarative self can be fractionated in three functionally independent systems processing personal information at several levels of abstraction going from episodic memories of one’s own life (EAM), semantic knowledge of facts about one’s own life (SAM), to semantic summary representations of one’s personal identity (CS). Even if the self and memory systems interconnection has been well established, works on the neural correlates of the self have concerned mainly the more abstract level, while the more concrete levels have been quite exclusively considered in the scope of memory research. Our proposal here was to present a comprehensive description of neural networks underpinning self-representation. With this aim we performed three for EAM, SAM and CS. We expected a shift from posterior to anterior structures associated with the gradual abstraction level of self-representation. The key finding was that EAM predominantly activated posterior and limbic regions including hippocampus. SAM was associated with anterior activations, and also posterior and limbic activations in a lesser degree compared with EAM. CS mainly recruited medial prefrontal structures. Interestingly, medial prefrontal cortex was activated irrespective of the level of abstraction but a more caudal part was recruited during CS while SAM and EAM activated more rostral portions. To conclude, in line with previous proposals, our results corroborate the idea that the declarative self is not a monolithic but rather a multidimensional construct.
Comprehension in normal aging? Neuro-functional process underlying autobiographical deterioration

Pascale Piolino Paris Descartes University, France

Two levels of representation can be distinguished within autobiographical memory (AM): episodic AM (EAM) and semantic (SAM). Several studies have shown a selective deterioration of EAM in normal aging, but the underlying neuro-functional process is still controversial. Two hypotheses emerge from the literature: The compensation hypothesis (CH) postulates the over recruitment of different brain circuits in older people while the dedifferentiation hypothesis (DH) states that older people would fail to activate a specific circuit for different kind of memories. We registered, using fMRI, the brain activity of 20 young and 17 older volunteers while they were engaged in the recuperation of episodic or semantic autobiographical memories. An imaginative task was used as a control condition. In both groups, AM conditions recruited several areas previously reported in the literature comprising: The medial prefrontal cortex, the precuneus and medial temporal lobe structures. EAM, compared with SAM, in young subjects recruited to a greater extent the anterior cingulate cortex (ACC) and right hippocampus. These differences were not reported for older subjects. Interestingly ACC was the only region showing an interaction between group and memory condition. This area was in fact specifically activated in young subjects for EAM condition. Our results seem to support more the CH than the DH. In fact, we did not find any regions showing increased activity in older compared with young subjects. Moreover, specific activity for EAM in the ACC reported in young subjects was not found in older people.

Perceptual richness of autobiographical and laboratory episodic memory and the hippocampus

Marie St-Laurent Rotman Research Institute, Canada

Perceptual richness, the reliving of multi-modal sensory details that accompany recollection, is a defining feature of memory for personal life episodes. The medial temporal lobe (MTL) is essential to episodic memory retrieval, although the features that determine its engagement are not well characterised. We assessed whether perceptual richness mediates MTL involvement during episodic memory retrieval. Participants encoded laboratory episodes with rich (film clips) and impoverished (written narratives) perceptual content that were matched for other characteristics such as relevance, emotionality and story content. Participants also recalled autobiographical memories (AMs) in a comparator condition. They had a few seconds to retrieve an AM or a laboratory memory, and they described its content and perceptual features in their own words. We compared performance between controls and patients with medial temporal lobe epilepsy (mTLE), a condition that affects the integrity of the MTL. Controls retrieved a greater number of perceptual details in the film condition than in the narrative condition, but this difference was greatly reduced for patients. Perceptual details were also reduced for AM in patients. In a parallel fMRI study, we identified brain regions whose activation was greater during AM and film clip retrieval than during narrative retrieval, indicating a sensitivity to perceptual richness. Such regions included the anterior portion of the right hippocampus. In patients with right mTLE, activation was reduced across those regions. Together, our findings indicate that the right medial temporal lobe is central to the neural circuitry supporting the integration of perceptual details into complex episodic memories.

The shielding function of task sets

Gesine Dreisbach University of Regensburg, Germany

In a dynamically changing environment, cognitive control refers to the ability to direct attention towards relevant information and shield against irrelevant information. In my talk, I will present results from different studies, showing that task sets (i.e., simple binary categorisation rules) modulate the control of attention and action: Categorisation rules (for example: Round objects - left reaction, angular objects - right reaction) as compared to simple stimulus-response rules (e.g. circle - left reaction, ellipse - left reaction, square - right reaction etc.) help to direct attention towards task-related information, thereby reducing the influence of task-unrelated information. These results are taken as evidence for the shielding function of task sets. Furthermore, I will show that this shielding mechanism is temporarily relaxed in the course of task switching. The results supporting the assumed shielding function of task sets will then be discussed with respect to its underlying processes. I will argue that task shielding follows from the enhanced processing of task set related information thereby reducing the influence of unrelated information. Such a mechanism would be highly adaptive because at least outside the lab - task related information more often than not is also task relevant information. Moreover, a shielding mechanism, based on enhanced processing of task related information might also circumvent the selection problem between relevant and irrelevant information by processing just any information that matches the currently active task set.

Measuring task-sets by using the instruction-based task-rule congruency effect

Baptist Liefooghe United States of America; Jan De Houwer

Multiple-goal management as investigated in task-switching procedures is often assumed to be based on a task-set, which is a representation of the control settings for processes such as stimulus identification, response selection and response execution. Although task-sets play an important role in many theories of task switching, their functional characteristics remain rather vague. In the present talk a novel approach will be introduced in which it is believed that the formation and characteristics of task-sets can be investigated, and this while avoiding the traditional pitfalls of task-switching research. More precisely, we investigated task-sets that were never applied before and that were only formed on the basis of instructions in the context of a prospective-memory task. We tested if such task-sets could elicit a task-rule congruency effect, which consists of the automatic activation of responses in the context of another task. We will first demonstrate that task-sets, which are solely formed on the basis of instructions, can elicit such effects offering a marker for further investigating the nature of task-sets. Second, we will demonstrate that the size of this effect depends on the level of task-set activation. Third, manipulations will be shown indicating how our procedure can be used to obtain a more fine grained view on task-sets. Implications for research on task-set formation and for research on multiple-goal management in general are then considered.

Multiple goal and task management

Julia Vogt Ghent University, Belgium

In everyday life, individuals pursue multiple goals and tasks, such as having to finish and switch between various tasks at work, or combining work and private life. Because time and resources are limited, multiple goal and task management often requires giving priority to one task and consequently “shielding” this task from interference by other goals and tasks. However, functional goal management also needs flexible shifts between different tasks when goal priorities change. Several approaches from different psychological disciplines have examined multiple goal and task management. The aim of this interdisciplinary sym-
positual model in a virtual environment. Young adults were presented routes in a virtual town and had to perform a series of tasks at the end of the learning phase. Concurrently, participants had to perform a spatial tapping task, an articulatory task or no task. Various tasks were used to assess the spatial representation built. The results showing interference effects indicate that spatial working memory is involved in the memorisation of information tackled by all the tasks except the visual recognition of landmarks. Interestingly, the results suggest that verbal working memory is involved in certain types of information (choice of directions and location of landmarks), but not in visual recognition of landmarks, nor in the drawing of the path on a map. Thus, even when both the learning material and the tests used to assess performance are only visual, a verbal recoding of some information seems necessary. Moreover, the results indicate that individual differences modulate the involvement of working memory. Individuals with higher visuo-spatial capacities use more spatial working memory than individuals with lower spatial capacities, confirming previous results obtained with spatial verbal descriptions.

**Symposium title: Online assessment and candidate performance**

**Convenor: Andreas Lohff**

The impact of instant feedback on ability test performance

Andreas Lohff | Cut-e Group, Germany; Maike Wehrmaker; Katharina Locher; Achim Preuss

Performance on ability tests is not only a function of ability, but also of other factors, like test takers’ own perception of their performance (Tonidandel, Qiñones & Adams, 2002). This perception can be influenced by instant feedback given during the test administration. N = 602 participants in our study were divided into two groups that both worked on different adaptive ability tests: One group received instant feedback after each item processed, the other group did not receive feedback during the test administration. We found that the feedback changed participants’ processing style: Poor performers increased in speed with instant feedback. Furthermore, reliability and face validity was higher for the administration with feedback compared to the administration without feedback. Thus, instant feedback during test administration seems to have a significant impact on test performance and on test quality criteria, an important finding because modern technology allows for instant feedback during test administration. The impact of further determinants of performance in intercultural online assessment is discussed based on various international online assessment samples.

**Symposium title: Spatial mental models through the lifespan**

**Convenor: Valerie Gyselink**

Verbal recoding in the construction of a spatial model in a virtual environment

Valerie Gyselink | Paris Descartes University, France; Doriane Gras

In two experiments, the construction of a spatial model from a visual input (a virtual environment) was considered, and the implications for working memory components studied via a dual-task paradigm. Spatial knowledge can be acquired from navigation and from other different sources. In particular, human beings have the capacity to construct abstract spatial representations through the use of symbolic supports such as language. We will examine the role played by spatial ability, visuo-spatial working memory, cognitive styles, and strategies in spatial text processing and navigation. Data will be presented in support of a model of spatial learning where personal characteristics, sources of learning and tasks interact in affecting memory for spatial texts and navigation. The outcomes will be discussed at the light of theories of spatial learning. Moreover, we will provide suggestions for the implementation of navigation devices suited on the cognitive and strategic characteristics of their users.

Spatial abilities in the elderly

Jansen Petra | Institute of Sport Science, Germany

In two studies it has been demonstrated that the spatial mental model of the elderly did not degrade completely with increasing age. The performance of mental rotation in regard to visual-spatial ability (study 1) and spatial learning and the acquisition of spatial knowledge (study 2) were investigated in young (20-30 years), middle-aged (40-50 years), and old adults (60-70 years). For the first study mental rotation performance was tested with a psychometric and a chronometric mental rotation test in a total of 150 adults (Jansen & Heil, 2010). In both tests the performance decreased with age. The second study was conducted with 60 adults in a virtual environment. Participants had four tasks to learn a route through a virtual maze (spatial learning), to find the previously learned route correct route without landmarks (route knowledge), to recall landmarks that were present in the maze (landmark knowledge), and to draw an overview of the maze (configurational learning). The results showed a general decline with age in spatial learning and in configurational knowledge. There was no age dependent difference in landmark knowledge between the middle-aged and older adults, and no age dependent difference in the retrieval of route knowledge between all three age groups (Jansen, Schmelter, & Heil, 2010). The roles of general learning and memory processes need to be discussed as contributing factors to the degradation of spatial mental models in the elderly.

**Symposium title: The cognition of language: Comprehension and memory**

**Convenor: Murray Singer**

Semantic integration in text comprehension: Evidence from fMRI and TMS

Evelyn Forstl | Freiburg University, Germany

Neuropsychological and neuroimaging studies of text comprehension have added to our knowledge of communication in context. In this talk, I will give an overview of neuroscience studies on inference processes, semantic coherence, and linguistic cohesion. The first experiment used fMRI to delineate the role of gender stereotype information and implicit verb causality bias for pronoun resolution. The results showed increased activations in a wide network of brain regions when a pronoun required reassignment of the expected gender to a noun phrase (e.g., car mechanics are stereotypically male).
This network, involved in the processing of semantic inconsistencies, included the precuneus and the right prefrontal cortex, but also posterior temporal and parietal areas. In the second experiment, transcranial magnetic stimulation (TMS) was applied to posterior temporal regions bilaterally to disrupt the semantic integration of words into the sentential context. The results showed increases in reaction times for a plausibility judgment after left- but not after right-sided stimulation. However, this finding obtained only for successful integration, but not when an anomalous word had to be rejected. Taken together, these results confirm the importance of the left posterior temporal lobe for text comprehension and sentence integration.

The relation between comprehension and computerised metrics of text complexity

Arthur Graesser University of Memphis, United States of America

Discourse psychologists have identified multiple levels of language and discourse in theoretical analyses of printed and oral discourse. Multilevel theoretical frameworks have analyzed meaning by differentiating the levels of words, syntax, the explicit textbase, the conceptual situation model, genre and rhetorical structure, and pragmatic communication. We have developed a computer facility called Coh-Metrix that automatically analyzes text on measures associated with all of these levels, except for pragmatic communication. When a principal components analysis was conducted on nearly 40,000 texts, 8 factors were closely aligned with the theoretical levels, accounting for 67.3% of the variance on differences among texts. Three of the components captured narrativity (a dimension of genre), syntactic simplicity, and word concreteness, whereas the other five captured different aspects of text cohesion. This presentation discusses the extent to which these principal components can predict reading times, text memory, engagement, and other measures of text comprehension. The presentation also discusses how Coh-Metrix components predict psychological measures of oral discourse of political leaders, tutorial dialogues, and multiparty interactions in chat rooms.

Comprehension as a dynamic process: How intentions and duration of events are represented

Murray Simpson University of Manitoba, Canada

Embodied cognition addresses the processes of discourse comprehension, and particularly how intentions and duration of events are represented in memory. This view posits that the representation of language and therefore, its comprehension, is related to an internal motor simulator. In line with this view, neuronal structures involved in the execution of actions should be also involved in understanding the same actions displayed in a linguistic form. This framework is supported by the discovery of the mirror neurons with the macaque (Gallese, 96; Rizzolatti, 96). In people, these neurons underlie both the production and comprehension of the same action (Buxbaum, 2005) and that they would not only code the motor act but also what in a specific context should occur, leading to facilitate the prediction of subsequent events (Fogassi, 2005). Consequently, predicting actions and the corresponding intentions could be supported by the same mechanism of internal motor simulation. In my paper, I assume that this simulation mechanism could be extended to several dimensions of readers’ mental representation, such as intentional-ity and temporality. In that vein, understanding others’ intentions and the duration of observed events that are described in short texts or stories should arise from simulating them. To test our assumptions we will present several experiments that will support our hypothesis. We will extend our results by focusing on the deficits of this simulation mechanism for patients who showed numerous difficulties of social cognition, such as schizophrenia or autism.

Symposium title: The role of human basolateral amygdala in cognition, emotion and social behavior
Convenor: Jack Van Honk

Effects of focal basolateral amygdala damage on short-term and long-term episodic emotional memory in humans
Jack Van Honk University of Cape Town, South Africa; David Terburg; Barak Morgan

Many studies have shown that emotionally charged events are remembered with more clarity and detail than neutral ones. The brain region most strongly implicated in emotional memory is the amygdala. The release of adrenal stress hormones is thought to facilitate memory consolidation, and the effect in particular depend on central actions of stress hormones in the basolateral complex of the amygdala. Dysfunction of the basolateral amygdala may thus induce selective forgetting of particular emotional information, but in humans there is scarce evidence for this hypothesis. Furthermore, it is still unclear whether these emotional memory effects are established instantaneously or in the long-term. Here we present data of a group of five subjects with rare mismutation of the ECM gene, which results in selective bilateral calcification of the amygdala. We tested these subjects against a group of matched controls on short-term and long-term memory using standardised stories with emotional content. Our preliminary data show significant selective impairments of short-term emotional but not long-term emotional episodic memory in the basolateral amygdala-damaged subjects. This suggests that hormonal effects in the basolateral amygdala on episodic emotional memory set of to facilitate emotional memory immediately. New data will also be presented on emotional spatial memory in these patients that might give further insights into the role of the basolateral amygdala in episodic emotional memory.

Symposium title: Time perception: Contemporary perspectives on psychological time
Convenor: Simon Grandin

Temporal event-coding of schizophrenic patients
Anne Giersch INSERM, France

Results observed in patients with schizophrenia question the mechanisms underlying temporal event-coding. At a clinical level these patients display a disturbed sense or continuity. Experimentally, they are impaired in duration judgments, but also in discriminating between simultaneous and asynchronous events. However, recent studies showed that ‘simultaneous’ responses are not associated with a fusion of events in time. During the tasks, subjects decided whether two squares were displayed simultaneously or asynchronously, and gave their response by hitting a left or right response key. We repeatedly showed that when stimuli are asynchronous and displayed on opposite sides, manual responses are biased to the side of either the first or second stimulus. Such a bias allows to explore the implicit processing of asynchronies when those are not explicitly detected by subjects. Results have been replicated in four studies and show that patients distinguish events in time at an implicit level even when explicitly judging such events to be synchronous. In addition, their implicit responses differ qualitatively from those observed in controls, for asynchronies as short as 8–17 ms. There is a clear dissociation between results at short and large asynchronies, that question the mechanisms underlying the implicit coding of events in time, not only in patients, but also in controls. We will review arguments for a selective and implicit coding of time-event structure.

Time perception: Summary of the symposium

Simon Grandin Université Laval, Canada

Adaptation to everyday life is made up of all sorts of temporal requirements. In this symposium, some of the numerous research avenues emerging from these requirements are reviewed. We will review how to code events in time - simultaneous vs. asynchronous - and how studying patients with schizophrenia inform about the mechanisms involved in this temporal coding. We will also try to understand what determines the subjective experience of time. It will be shown that saccadic eye-movements as well as emotional experiences exert influence on our assessment of duration. We will see if psychological time is rooted in spatial representations, and if time perception obeys a law that is a classical one in the field of sensation and perception.

Weber’s law for time: The meaning of failure
Simon Grandin Université Laval, Canada

The scalar expectancy theory is one of the most influential contemporary theories of time perception. According to this theory, the variability to time ratio, or Weber fraction, should be constant over a wide range of durations. In other words, the Weber’s law for time should hold. However, there is quite a bit of evidence in the timing and time perception literature that this fraction is not constant. This presentation proposes a close look at the Weber fraction for very brief intervals (less than 2 seconds), and this look indicates that, in many different experimental conditions involving human participants, this fraction is not constant. Implications of this violation of Weber’s law are discussed.

How emotions influence our perception of time
Annett Schirmer National University of Singapore, Singapore

Everyday experience tells us that our sense of time is not fixed. The same event may seem longer or
shorter depending on how we feel about the event itself and other events that are going on concurrently. That feelings or emotions influence our sense of time has also been demonstrated in the laboratory and different theories have been proposed. To decide between these theories, we conducted a series of experiments that used new approaches to study the relationship between emotions and time. For example, we employed a S1/S2 discrimination paradigm in which a picture of emotional or neutral valence appeared between the criterion (S1) and the probe stimulus (S2). Furthermore, we tested the relationship between emotions, eye-movements, and timing and examined the subjective duration of emotional and neutral events that occur separately and concurrently. The results of this work indicate that none of the current emotion theories sufficiently explain the data. Therefore, a hybrid model is proposed that refers to stimulus-specific and sentential representations as mediators for the relationship between emotions and time.

The mental time-line during linguistic information processing

Rolf Ulrich
Universität Tübingen, Germany

The idea that thinking about time is rooted in spatial representations has long been an inquiry in philosophy, linguistics, and psychology. Consistent with this view, several studies support the psychological reality of a mental time-line that runs from the left to the right. Our experimental research addresses the question whether this time-line is also involved in the processing of linguistic information as strong theories of embodied cognition would suggest.

Symposium title: Treating cognitive disorders: Challenges and advances (British Psychological Society session)
Convenor: Susan Gathercole

Working memory training: Does it work?
Susan Gathercole
MRC Cognition and Brain Science, United Kingdom

There have been reports of substantial and sustained benefits in working memory following intensive training in a variety of populations in recent years. As working memory deficits are closely associated with poor academic progress in key areas such as reading and mathematics, this has raised considerable interest in the potential of these training programmes to prevent and overcome learning difficulties. Findings regarding the critical ingredients of training programmes and the extent of their transfer to educationally-relevant abilities in different populations will be reviewed. Current evidence indicates that in some populations such as children with ADHD and those with low working memory but no recognised learning difficulties, adaptively-based training delivered at sufficient intensity does lead to generalised improvements in memory performance. However, consequent gains in educational progress have yet to be reliably established. In groups whose working memory problems are likely to be caused by processing difficulties rather than in the executive control of memory, the gains are likely to be more restricted. Ways of promoting transfer of training benefits to working memory needs in a broad range of classroom activities will be discussed.

Facilitating generalisation in cognitive rehabilitation

Tom Manley
United Kingdom

Cognitive rehabilitation sometimes involves people developing skills on a training task. The hope is that this will then be applied beneficially during everyday activity. With the availability of personal computers making long periods engaged in such training increasingly possible, it is important to assess whether such generalisation to everyday life occurs and, where possible, to directly facilitate it. With specific reference to an executive function, I will discuss the evidence that systematic guided practice on problem-solving tasks can produce improvements in function; at least as assessed shortly after the training, often in the same context in which the training occurred. I will discuss the barriers to generalisation such as patients’ difficulty in extracting from the particular to the general and tendency to lose track of their intentions. I will describe our own studies that have used text (SMS) messaging to help export key messages from therapy into participants’ daily lives and argue that goal-setting plus cueing may be an important tool in executive function and other forms of rehabilitation.
Research Area: Community

Session Type: Papers

Social action as community resilience: Implications for violence prevention in post-Apartheid South Africa

Eduardo Almeida; Universidad Iberoamericana Puebl, Mexico

Psychoanalysis’ main scientific claims have usually been related to the unconscious, to the first years of individual life, and to sexual drive. The three aspects are undoubtedly referred to the intrapsychic. However, according to Igor Caruso, psychoanalysis is intersubjective once it becomes conscious, then it deals with the analysis of reciprocal social relations. Following from that lead, the author of this paper argues, based on his long-standing relationship with community experiences, that there is a need to include a stronger intersubjective perspective in order for psychoanalysis to become a more useful approach in dealing with community issues. This implies a decisive commitment through a concrete praxis. Community Psychology will be enriched by the socioanalytical intuitions developed after Freud. The paper includes a conceptual review of the ideas of subject, subjectivity and intersubjectivity, the intersubjective perspective of several psychoanalysts, and two intersubjective community interventions. The purpose of the paper is to stress the importance of the social relational in human life.

Experiences of suicide attempters in Ghana: What role does religion play?

Arlene Benjamin

Community counselors’ experiences of healing in a continuously traumatising community

Ronelle Carolissen

The rate of violence in South Africa is amongst the highest in the world and impacts every life in South Africa. Much of this violence is disproportionately skewed geographically, in that poorer and historically disadvantaged communities tend to bear the brunt of the violence. Hanover Park is one such community and is notorious for its high levels of community violence. CASE (Community Action for a Safe Environ, South Africa) community counselors live and work in this community. Only a few studies have explored the experiences of community volunteers and even fewer studies have explored the experiences of community counselors who work and live in disadvantaged communities that experience high levels of violence. The design is a purposive case study of each counselor which will provide an empirical inquiry investigating the narratives they provide of their lives within its real-life context. Follow-up focus groups held with the counselors were guided by ideas and practices of narrative theory. The perspectives of community counselors provide insight into evidence-based interventions from a community-based level. It provides insight into how healing takes place and the multi-systemic nature of the healing process in the face of an ongoing violent environment. Counselor experiences in this particular geographical and social setting, examine the complex meshing of individual, interpersonal and social aspects of trauma and healing in disadvantaged communities.

Promotion of psychological well-being of caregivers in children’s homes in South Africa

Some South African studies suggest how the hidden curriculum during psychology training discursively constructs professional psychologists and psychology as neutral and disconnected from social and political identities. Few studies have however explored how practicing psychologists experience normative constructions of community and identities in their work environments. This paper focuses on how senior psychologists talk about their everyday experiences of community, their identities and experiences of legitimacies as psychologists in South Africa. Three focus groups were conducted with 17 senior psychologists in the greater Cape Town area who have been practicing for at least 12 years. Discourse analysis was used to analyse focus group transcripts. The results suggest that boundaries of difference in terms of race, gender, training institutions and types of professional activities contribute significantly to how qualified psychologists (as opposed to trainees) are afforded “professional legitimacy.” The implications of these implicit knowledges about professional identities for community psychology and psychology are discussed.

A comparative study of citizen participation

Yongsheng Chen

Citizen participation on the demographic variables to predict citizens’ participation in the demographic variables of age, educational degree, time of residence, number of children and degree of religious beliefs, especially among which the scores of religious citizens on the full scale and the three scales were significantly higher than those of the nonreligious. The differences between genders were not significant; (2) Using a regression analysis, the authors examined the prediction of the six demographic variables to predict citizens’ participation, and found 5 variables to enter into the regression equation; of which the time of residence could best predict citizen participation.

Promotion of psychological well-being of caregivers in children’s homes in South Africa

Narainsami Chetty

This study, which examined the promotion of psychological well-being of caregivers in childcare institutions, was addressed a gap in local community psychology research during the period 2001 to 2006. The investigation was predicated on the mental health promotion model and grounded in Zimmerman’s Empowerment theory (1995). A convenience sample of caregivers from two children’s homes were assigned to an experimental and a control group. A triangulated research design was employed. The Maslach Burnout Inventory (1986) was used to measure the pre and post test well-being outcomes. There was a systematic intervention process with the experimental group. Qualitative techniques complemented the research strategy. The data from these qualitative techniques gave the research greater validity, enriched the study and
were critical especially in the light of the moderately significant results. The findings indicated minimal change in the pre and post test Maslach Burnout Inventory scores of caregivers. However, the descriptive qualitative measures suggested appreciable levels of improved psychological well-being by the experimental group of caregivers which can be attributed to the comprehensive empowerment intervention.

Discontinuities in the social positioning of women informal street traders in post-apartheid South Africa
Tamryn Coats Wits University, South Africa; Jill Bradbury
This paper focuses on continuities and discontinuities in the social positioning of women informal traders in a South African city. The narrated life histories of ten women of varying ages, reveal how they became informal traders, forced to the margins of the city and into peripheral economic activity under Apartheid. The paper explores the shifts in the experiences of these women in relation to the policies and practices of informal trade in the city post-apartheid. While the informal sector is increasingly recognised and regulated by the city of Durban, and "race" is no longer the primary basis for marginalisation, women traders continue to be oppressively positioned by class and gender, trapped in conditions of poverty, and vulnerable to police intimidation and gender-based violence. Although participants acknowledge and even celebrate the considerable political gains of democratisation and developments in the city, several women simultaneously nostalgically reconstruct the past and are highly conscious of current injustices.

Knowledge, attitudes and practices of community workers engaged in substance abuse training
Ps Daniels University of the Western Cape, South Africa; Xena Cupido; Tracey-Anne Adonis University of the Western Cape, South Africa
The extent of the substance abuse problem in the Western Cape requires that health care workers be appropriately trained to recognize and care for substance abuse clients, yet didactic curricular context on the topic remains limited. A need for basic training in substance abuse was identified for community members from disadvantaged communities working in the area of substance abuse. The purpose of this research was to develop a database of organisations and community health workers, and to establish current knowledge attitudes and practices of community workers engaged in substance abuse care, prior to receiving training and assessing subsequent change in their practice. Using a mixed method research, a pre-questionnaire was administered before, and a post-questionnaire after each course: reflective journals and group discussion. Validity concerns were ensured by triangulating the data from the questionnaires with the reflective journals and group discussion. Quantitative data was analyzed using SPSS and qualitative data with Atlas Ti. This provided baseline data of the organisational profiles and community workers’ knowledge and skills; an understanding of the context of substance abuse and impact of training. Participants indicated an increase in knowledge and skills. Participants who did not indicate a significant increase in knowledge found that the course validated their existing knowledge and they were empowered. The group discussion revealed a conceptual link between academic knowledge and experience. The reflective journal proved to be a powerful tool in integrating theory and practice.

Psychology of poverty, or poverty of psychology?
Ng Eddie HKPU, Hong Kong
Poverty is disproportionately under-represented in the disciplines of psychology. In spite of endeavours in past decades, most traditional attempts are still focusing on the individual level. In this paper, critical discursive psychology and community psychology perspective, focusing on the multi-level understanding of the issue, are introduced, and compared with the traditional psychological perspectives. As the way an issue is framed affects how the issue is addressed, and intervened, it is believed that both a critical discursive psychology, and community psychology approach, provide a more comprehensive and holistic understanding of the issue of poverty, with important implications on intervention. The strengths and challenges of the approaches are also discussed.

Invisible oppression: Gender and homelessness
Sonja Ferreira University of Coimbra, Portugal; Dora Redruella
Using the classical approach of Grounded Theory, the first author developed original theory about the process of emergence, maintenance and abandonment of homelessness, entitled "Surviving the streets." This theory emerged from an extensive process of participant observation (n= 300 street interventions) and the conducting of 95 interviews with formerly homeless professionals. We focus this communication on the analysis of singularities and homogeneities in how men and women experience homelessness. For both genders, homelessness is a dynamic and non-linear process, which incorporates various disruptions, that exert their influence simultaneously and continuously, and that has multiple impacts on their well-being: psychologically, emotionally, and physically. Both groups also highlight the loss of rights and fundamental freedoms homelessness implies. However, despite the similarity of trajectories, there are marked differences regarding the importance that both genders attribute to several factors/dimensions for the emergence, maintenance and abandonment of the situation of homelessness. For women, conflicts in their relationship networks both proximally and extend. The existence of dependencies, sometimes by the partner and unemployment, were of importance. For men, unemployment was more important, in that it is related to the accumulation of debt, loss of habitation, and the breaking of ties with the nuclear family. Taking into consideration these differences, we propose guidelines for the development of policies and intervention strategies that actually acknowledge the differences between men and women, which are respectful of their rights and liberties, and promote their well-being and life quality.

Acculturation and parenting stress levels in Mexican parents coping with violence in their community
Claudia Fetter Contra Costa Mental Health Dept, United States of America
Associations were examined between Mexican parents’ exposure to violence and their levels of acculturation, parenting stress, and ways of coping. Several hypotheses involving theses variables were tested with correlational analyses. An exploratory regression analysis was performed to analyse how stress was related to all other measures. This research should form a base line on parents’ coping skills, acculturation and parenting stress levels while experiencing community violence. 297 participants from the Monument Corridor of Contra Costa County of the San Francisco Bay Area participated in this study. Five instruments were applied: Short Acculturation Scale, Ways of Coping, Parenting Stress Index, Exposure to Violence and a Demographic Questionnaire. An association in an unexpected direction predicted was found in the relation between witnessing violence and family, work, and planful problem-solving. The more the participants witnessed violence to strangers or to their families, the more planful problem-solving as positive coping skill was shown. The exploratory regression analysis results suggest that these Mexican parents are applying different coping skills from what we expected. Their resilience forms an important protective role and is different than what the research literature and theories report what we can expect from parents and individuals. This research could feature an integrated initiative to develop future studies of prevention, intervention and treatment strategies. Such an initiative is important to provide a comprehensive care program in order to reduce the severity of violence providing tools to parents to increase their community safety.

Perceived obstacles and empowering factors influencing the wellbeing of residents in small towns and urban areas
Donato Francescato Le Sapienza Rome, Italy; Manuela Tomai; Benedetta Brancadoro; Mauro Benedetti; Minou Ella Mebane
Community psychology underlines how multidimensional environmental factors may hinder or enhance the perceived wellbeing, quality of life and empowerment of citizens. The aim of this research was to identify which components of local communities are perceived more as obstacles or instead as empowering factors by people residing in three different territorial contexts: urban, city centers, suburbs, and small towns. About 2000 people (living in 50 districts in the city center of Rome, in 50 suburbs and in 50 neighboring small towns) participated in this action research, which used a modified version of the community profiling technique developed by Martini and Sequi (1988). Different methods were used to gather data, in particular participants were asked to make a movie script of their community. A first analysis of the movie scripts reveals that in all geographical areas, old people felt lonely and isolated. In the center of Rome immigrants were perceived more negatively than in the other areas. The perception of violence also differed in the three communities: in the suburbs it was more related to criminality and use of drugs, and in small towns to personal issues such as
marriage betrayals and break-ups. Sense of community was stronger in small towns, and in some historical Roman neighborhoods but three settings people wished for more opportunities to bridge generational and ethnic divides and have closer relations with their neighbors.

Exploring the use of appreciative inquiry as a viable evaluation method for education NGOs

Angelo Fynn UNISA, South Africa; Angelo Fynn

The South African education system is in crisis. Low matric pass rates, high dropout rates, teacher strikes, rising pregnancy rates among teenage learners, and assaults by learners on educators, and other learners, prevent the system from coping with the multiple demands placed on it, and a number of Non Governmental Organisations (NGO) are stepping in to aid the system. The NGO context in South Africa is faced with a number of challenges that threaten the existence of the organisations, and that seriously undermine their efforts to improve the lives of South Africans: a key issue faced by these organisations’ effective strategies for monitoring and evaluating their efforts in the community. The Appreciative Inquiry approach is a method for generating change within an organisation by looking at what works in the organisation, and facilitates active participation. This approach is entrenched within the social constructionist paradigm and works on the assumption that co-constructed realities are an effective means for generating buy-in from communities. In this presentation we examine the relevance of this approach to the South African context through a case study of an NGO based in Soweto. The presentation will also focus on the challenges faced by conducting qualitative evaluations and the politics of evaluation in the South African NGO context.

Contemporary features of published work in community psychology

Tanya Graham University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa; Carol Long

Published work in community psychology has historically been implicated in preferring individualist constructs, positivist and acentual methodologies, and deficit-oriented theories, and showing inadequate attention to power differentials in society and socially marginalized groups. This suggests a disjuncture between the stated purpose and values of the field and its representation in academic scholarship. This study provides a comparative and critical analysis of South African and international trends in the characteristics of published work in community psychology over the past decade. The study explores the ways in which knowledge production serves and re-entrenches ideologies of social injustice. This analysis draws on a dataset of 2,000 published articles in community psychology in two South African and four international journals. These articles were analyzed according to article type, authorship characteristics, topics, methods, theory choices and types of group representation. In comparing knowledge production trends within South African and international community psychology, the study holds significance for illuminating the relationships that exist between knowledge production and contextual influences in minority and majority world countries. This provides a platform for critically examining the unique convergence of disciplinary development, the academic enterprise and socio-historical context in understanding the politics of knowledge production in community psychology. The findings have relevance for debates about the direction and future development of the field.

Theoretical and methodological trends guiding community psychology based HIV research and implications for marginalised groups

Tanya Graham University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa; Amy Shirley University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa

This study explores how international and South African community psychology has studied HIV in the past twenty years, emphasising the theoretical and methodological aspects of research being produced. The study situates itself within an empowerment theory framework and has sought to comment upon marginalised groups and their presence in published community psychology-based HIV research. Data comprised selected journal articles from the South African Journal of Psychology, the American Journal of Community Psychology, the Journal of Community Psychology, and the Journal of Community and Applied Social Psychology over the period of 1990–2009 (N=138). Data were analysed using content analysis, using inductive and deductive coding. The study looks at trends in publication type, methodological approach, primary method of data collection, research settings, analysis, theory preferences, research topic and key characteristics of the research participants. Results reflect a dearth of community psychology research concerning HIV and a reliance on positivist methodologies across contexts, as well as a predominant focus on epistemologies relating to risk and prevention. It was found that whilst interest in marginalised groups within community psychology-based HIV research has increased particularly in the last decade, the voices of some of the most vulnerable groups, like those marginalised by disability and migration status, remain relatively silent. Race was the most common marker of marginalisation both locally and internationally. A move away from more traditional health psychology methods and understandings of HIV, to a more critical conceptualisation is imperative for the field of community psychology with regards to this prominent social problem.

Street children in Mafikeng, North-West Province: A qualitative study of social experiences

Erhabor Idemudia NVU (MC), South Africa; Patricia Kolobe; Keitumetse Kgokong

The rapid increase in the number of homeless street children in the cities of Africa particularly in the North-West Province, South Africa is a matter of grave concern. The perception of these children is that they pose serious problems to the society. Besides, they experience all sorts of violence in the public space. The extent of the study of street children is not well documented in South Africa and hardly researched hence there are knowledge gaps. The study addresses the problems of street children through their experiences on the street of Mafikeng. Using a qualitative research approach, data was collected in a focus group of purposefully selected 10 male street children with age ranging from 10–16 years. The FGD data was audio taped, organised, continually compared among participants. Data were coded, themes extracted using consensual qualitative research thereby establishing credibility and trustworthiness. The results of this study revealed three major themes on three sub-themes. The major themes include: Reasons for abandoning home; Life in the streets and the desire to go back home. The subthemes include: risks and challenges encountered; regrets including the desire for rehabilitation; and schooling. Some traumatic experiences have been shared ratifying need for change. Due to the risks and challenges encountered in the streets, the street kids desire rehabilitation and a clean start for a better future. The study recommends for intervention using a psychological programmes that could remove the kids from the streets.

Community cohesion as a component of youth resilience processes

Janice Ikeda RRC, Dalhousie University, Canada; Darlene Wall; Michael Ungar; Linda Liebenberg; Michele Wood RRC, Dalhousie University, Canada

Often, remote and isolated Aboriginal communities have few formal mental health supports available to them and therefore rely upon informal community supports to provide help to individuals during periods of psychological crisis. As part of the Pathways to Resilience research project, a five-country study of well-being among youth in marginalized communities, we used mixed research methods to assess community cohesion of several Aboriginal communities in Canada. After assessing community cohesion, we then assessed the youth’s individual, relational and contextual risk and resilience using quantitative tools. The results show that youth who experience less community cohesion experience more individual, relational and contextual risk. In addition, they show engagement in fewer protective processes associated with resilience than youth who are from communities with greater community cohesion.

Mental health risk factors of the poor in Mexico

Palomar Joaquina Universidad Iberoamericana, Mexico; Victorio Amparo

Living in poverty conditions implies exposure to severe circumstances of social disadvantage, associated with greater propensity to contract illnesses. A negative correlation has consistently been observed between health and poverty. The chronic exposure to stress affects people’s well-being through the development of symptoms of anxiety and depression. The suffering of these symptoms for a long time period may be considered as part of a more general syndrome of emotional disturbance, in detriment to a person’s mental health. The objective of this study is to identify psychological factors that influence emotional disturbance, measured as symptoms of anxiety and depression, in adults living in poverty conditions in Mexico’s central region. A total of 913 adults, 65.2% female, were surveyed. The mean age of the participants was 43.71 (±12.58) years and the mean number of
Impact of stress and burnout interventions for educators in high-risk schools: Preliminary findings
Sharon Johnson, Stellenbosch University, South Africa

This study considers intervening in the plight of teachers in the challenging context of high-risk schools on the Cape Flats, Western Cape, South Africa. Three interventions in psycho-educational workshops for stress and burnout were presented over 10 weeks for 15 hours in total to 50 educators in 4 secondary schools. A control group of 20 teachers also took part in the study. Interventions were grounded in transactional analysis, trauma release exercises and transpersonal psychology practice and can be conceptualised as appealing to three different brain functioning. Transactional analysis interventions engage the neomammalian, rational brain; transpersonal psychology interventions, the paleomammalian, emotional brain and trauma release exercises, the reptilian, survival brain. Qualitative data comprised focus group thematic interpretation as well as narrative analysis of individual high school teachers’ stress, burnout, coping and well-being accounts. This was triangulated with quantitative measures of stress, burnout, coping strategies and well-being, assessed at pre- and post-intervention stages. Preliminary findings suggest that teachers were able to reduce stress and burnout. Different coping tools were gained and well-being affected positively. Themes suggested more cognitive understanding of stress transactions with transactional analysis; emotional healing with transpersonal psychology and improved self-awareness with trauma release exercises. Post-intervention measures will be completed by March 2012. At this stage, preliminary findings suggest that stress and burnout can be mediated and well-being positively affected by multiple intervention approaches in this teacher population. A combined triune brain intervention design could be the most comprehensive approach to dealing with educator stress and burnout in high-risk schools.

Community research: Balancing the tensions on the ground!
Sandy Lazarus, Medical Research Council, South Africa

This symposium focuses on various tensions involved in conducting community research, particularly Community-Based Participatory Research (CBPR), also referred to as Participatory Action Research (PAR) or other similar terms. A panel of people who have experience in this area will engage with questions such as (a) whether the ‘participatory’ aspect of community research is essential, or a choice; (b) the strengths and weaknesses of promoting and using an ‘assets’, strengths-based approach; (c) balancing the research and action goals; (d) addressing tensions between different languages and forms of knowledge (particularly the tendency for academic scientific language and knowledge to dominate); (e) addressing challenges relating to ‘control of phenomena’ and collaboration imperatives; (f) dealing with the messiness of community research (especially political dynamics and the need for flexibility for practical reasons); and (g) addressing all the biases and confounding variables in this kind of research, including the impact of the research approach itself on the research process and findings. It is hoped that this engagement will result in a stimulating conversation, and some practical guidelines for interested participants.

The development of a child-centred community attribute questionnaire for South Africa
Scherianne Kramer, University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa; Karin Pretorius

Community attributes such as community connectedness, social control and solidarity economy have demonstrated their ability in decreasing instances of child-related crime, violence and injury and in increasing peace and safety. It is therefore useful to assess the presence of such attributes in communities as a means to inform the focus of future community-based initiatives. However, the scales currently available fail to address the full range of community attributes and instead focus on singular attributes. There are also few that are child-centred or South African specific. In order to address these scientific oversights, this study involved the development of the Community Attribute Questionnaire (CAQ). This was based on recommendations in the literature and outcomes of earlier community-based programmes in South Africa. Items from other scales that had demonstrated validity and reliability and were deemed appropriate were also included. The final assessment device contained scales for ‘community connectedness’, ‘child-centred social control’, ‘social disorder’ and ‘solidarity economy’ which were reviewed by an expert panel. On completion of assessment development, the CAQ was piloted in a small Western Cape community. Findings concerning the psychometric properties and the suitability and relevance to South African communities are discussed, along with implications for safety and peace promotion.

The impact of displacement on community cohesion in Blikkiesdorp
Shoheed Mahomed, South Africa; Bryony Fell, Chris-tel Menette; Sue Drummond; Weslin Charles; Saa-bierah Towfie; Rashid Ahmed

Communities differ considerably in terms of neighbourhood cohesion and numerous processes affect that cohesion. The forced removals of the Apartheid era that displaced communities, has been replaced by the marginalisation of communities related to the neo-liberal pathway followed in the post-Apartheid era. This study sought to investigate the experiences of one such community. Blikkiesdorp is a displaced community in the Western Cape that has been engaged in ongoing social action with local government. Focus group interviews were conducted with community members to explore their experiences of displacement with the aim of informing social action. The impact on neighbourhood cohesion, the extent of poverty, and the increasing incidence of social problems, such as crime and substance abuse, emerged as some of the dominant themes. Social action emerged in a complex, multi-layered, paradoxical way. Themes of both spontaneous popular action, and a sense of helplessness emerged simultaneously. The study concludes by providing suggestions for responding to the challenges that emerged from the data.

Walking the walk: Students’ talk about community psychology in practice
Michael McInerney, Rhodes University, South Africa; Heinrich de Kock; Mpho Mbewe; Kirsten Friis; Malvern Chiweshe; Trudy Meehan, Rhodes University, South Africa

With community psychology as an ever increasing and vitally important aspect of the training of Clinical and Counselling Psychologists in South Africa, there is a need to examine the role and subjective experiences of students participating in community projects. This paper explores the reflections of 12 Clinical and Counselling Psychology Masters students using a narrative approach to community psychology. Six projects emerged from engagement with a diverse range of Eastern Cape communities, including three schools, a support group for parents of children with special needs, a childcare group and the community of Riebeeck East. Through a series of focus groups run throughout the duration of the projects, the students’ reflections on their experiences were compared and contrasted. Similarities and differences in the process of engagement and the students’ roles emerged from a thematic analysis of written reports and the focus group transcriptions. The analysis prompted a reflection on the importance of context and identity within community collaborations. The students’ experiences provide an opportunity for a critique of the narrative approach to community psychology in South Africa, and have implications for the future training of Clinical and Counselling Psychologists in Community Psychology.

Group dynamics in “stokvels” and its implications for members’ mental health and psychological wellbeing
Thandeka Molai, Independent Practice, South Africa; Humphrey Ngcobo

Stokvels are social groups usually formed randomly by people who share a common bond such as
An exploration of group dynamics in “stokvels” and its implications for members’ mental health

Thandeka Moloi Independent Practice, South Africa; Humphrey Ngobo

Stokvels are social groups usually formed randomly by people who share a common bond such as being relatives, neighbours, colleagues or friends. Its purpose is to financially save together on a monthly basis. This study aimed to explore the group dynamics within stokvels and those dynamics’ implications for the members’ mental health and psychological well-being. In this study, the participants were selected by means of a snowball sampling. The sample consisted of eight middle-aged women (35 to 45) from townships in KwaZulu Natal. The inclusion criteria required that they were stokvel participants for over five years. Data was gathered through the use of semi-structured interviews to elicit the spoken experiences and narratives by individual members. The data collected was then analysed using grounded theory, particularly the Straussian approach. The results of the study suggested that the group dynamics of fight or flight response, trust versus mistrust and dependence versus independence appear to be experienced at polar opposites. The latter further infers the ambivalent behaviour that members engage with a view to succeed within the stokvel environment. The study identified three themes, which revealed the members’ mental health and their psychological well-being as experienced within the stokvel environment; the empowering dimension, a pathological dimension and the resilience demonstration dimension. The findings of the research also highlight and further contribute towards the advancement of the communal concepts of “ubuntu” and “we-ness” inherent in the stokvel name.

A participatory approach to healing and transformation in South Africa

Elize Markei South Africa

Post-apartheid South African society struggles with overwhelming problems related to poverty, illness, violence, sexism, and racism. The disproportionate psychologist-client ratio in the privileged community versus disadvantaged communities reflects the reality of one of the most unequal societies in the world. In those communities where the trauma is most severe, professional resources are scarce. For many years, psychology as a profession has mirrored the oppressive and discriminatory practices associated with race, class and gender divides. Clinical training has remained largely westernized and mainstream. The paper proposes a participatory approach which invites psychologists to respond to the socioeconomic and political challenges and the problems that arise from them, by thinking and acting outside the constraints of their consultation rooms and of traditional therapeutic conversations, into active participation in ways that might support healing and social transformation. This approach is informed by Narrative Therapy which is positioned within post-structuralist and social constructionist ideas embedded in a postmodern world view. The paper identifies and describes ten characteristics of a participatory approach: the personal is the professional and political; participation with the other; participation with people; participation with awareness; participation in voicing; participation with our bodies; participation together with others; participation in social transformation; participation in interrelatedness and participation in restitution. The application of the characteristics will be illustrated by referring to examples from the South African context.

Learning about life: Reflections of a young adult about her relationship with an older person

Sade Namubes North-West University, South Africa; Vera Roos

Research conducted on intergenerational relationships between older and younger persons often emphasises the relationship between members of familial generations. The theoretical framework explaining intergenerational relations is the theories of solidarity, ambivalence and conflict. The aim of this article is to reflect on the meaning of the relationship between a young adult and an older person who are unrelated. A qualitative, explorative study was used and a case study design was applied. A young adult (27-year old female), agreed to participate in a research project to explore the relationship between members of two generations who are unrelated, in the North West Province of South Africa. The data were gathered by means of a visual projective research gathering instrument, the Mmogo-methodTM, which entailed the construction of a visual image by using clay, straw and beads, portraying the relationship with a person older than 60 years, as well as a group discussion about the visual images. Visual and textual data were obtained and thematically analysed. The findings indicate that in the relationship with the older person, the young adult observed how the older person dealt with conflict and trauma. The young adult regarded the life experiences of the older person as a valuable resource to deal with difficult situations, and applied the insights that she has obtained from the older person to deal with similar issues in her own life. In conclusion intergenerational solidarity can be promoted if members of both generations are open to learn from one another.

Justice and well-being: Contextual psychosocial processes

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Research on well-being reveals a series of psychosocial processes that promote thriving and coping at the personal, interpersonal, organisational, community, and national levels. Some of the coping processes include adaptation, social comparisons, and compensatory mechanisms. Missing from this growing body of literature is an explicit elaboration of the role of justice in well-being at various ecological levels. In order to understand the dynamics of justice and well-being in multiple contexts, from micro to macro spheres, this paper aims to fulfill three goals. The first is to demonstrate the inextricable link between well-being and justice. The second is to elucidate psychosocial processes implicated in (a) thriving under optimal conditions of justice and well-being, (b) coping under suboptimal conditions of justice and well-being, and (c) transforming unacceptable conditions of injustice and suffering. The third goal is to illustrate the role of psychosocial processes in justice and well-being at the personal, interpersonal, organisational, and community levels.

Intrapsychological empowerment and cultural adherence in Norwegian and Palestinian adolescents

Torbjorn Rundmo Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Norway; Venke Aarethun; Hroar Klempe; Vilde Aarethun

The core aim of the present study was to compare empowerment and cultural adherence among Norwegian adolescents and Palestinian adolescents living in the Palestinian territories and in Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut, Lebanon. An additional objective was to compare adolescents who received musical training in a music school and those who did not. A total of 305 respondents replied to a self-completion questionnaire. The respondents were between 12 and 18 years of age. 49.8 per cent of the respondents attended a music school. The results showed that country of residence and culture seemed to be important for psychological empowerment. Cultural adherence also varied due to country of residence. Norwegian adolescents reported more empowerment compared to the Palestinians. To attend a music school was also found to be related to cultural adherence as well as psychological empowerment. When cultural adherence was taken into consideration, attending a music school education seemed to be of less importance. The results are discussed in relation to the special Palestinian situation and the need of the population to liberate from the Israeli occupation and oppression.

Subjectivity processes and intersubjective relations in a transnational migratory circuit

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This paper studies a Mexico–United States migratory circuit in which the analysis focuses on the way

Community
in which subjectivities and social identities change in Coyula, a peasant population of indigenous origin that has been forming a transnational community with migrants established in The Hamptons, Long Island, New York. This process generates a specific form of articulation between the global and the local which transcends the National State and make it possible to refer to a transnational community built in the context of networks of globalised subordination. The reconfiguration of a structural framework and the construction of a transnational culture becomes a substratum that allows for the emergence of new social subjects such as grandparents, autonomous women, and young people. The US–Mexico border, a cause of physical, emotional, and symbolic rupture, appears as one of the axes of comprehension for transforming the subjectivities and the intersubjective networks. A dialogue is attempted with a sociopsychological and socio-psychosocial sequence, which is vital in these contexts; the psychic dynamics of losses and appropriations, of unresolved ambivalences, interact with the sociostructural and cultural processes.

Evaluation of psychosocial support (PSS) needs of home community based caregivers (HCBC) in South Africa
Geoffrey Setswe Monash South Africa, South Africa; Mapaseka Majaja; Alicia Davids; Geoff Setswe; Leickness Simbayi

As more individuals and households in South Africa become affected by HIV/AIDS, there is a growing need for assistance with care and support. The dire shortage of professional health practitioners in South Africa means that the greater burden of care lies with informal Home Community-based Caregivers (HCBC) working with the SA Red Cross Society (SARCS). A mixed methodology was used to assess the psychosocial support (PSS) needs of HCBC. The qualitative phase of the study comprised of 11 key informant interviews (KIs) with stakeholders in the OVC field and 15 focus group discussions (FGDs) with HCBC. A cross-sectional survey was also conducted with a sample of 290 HCBC in eight provinces of South Africa. More than two-thirds, 78.4% of HCBCs said they were getting help with caring tasks for people with chronic illnesses, while 73% said they were getting instruction or education about the care for people’s medical conditions, care needs, treatment and medication. With regard to support services for people they cared for, 89.6% said they were able to provide personal cleanliness and comfort for the people they cared for, 82.6% said they were able to provide social contact with others apart from their role as carers. Although there were some issues related to transport, stipend and training which needed to be attended to, it could be concluded that in general, the PSS needs of HCBC working for SARCS had been met.

Family connectedness and parenting style among rural and urban Iranian adolescents
Maryam Sharyati Azad University of Birjand, Islamic Republic of Iran

Parenting styles (authoritarian, authoritative, and permissive) and adolescent–family connectedness (emotional, financial, and functional connectedness of adolescents) are crucial constructs in adolescents’ mental disorders. This study investigated family connectedness and parenting styles among rural and urban Iranian adolescents. Two questionnaires, measuring parenting style and adolescent–family connectedness, were administered to 351 Iranian adolescents. Results indicated that in rural communities the authoritarian style is predominant in the parenting of male adolescents, while the authoritative style is predominant in the parenting of female adolescents. In urban communities, on the other hand, the authoritative style is predominant in the parenting of female adolescents. The connectedness of all female adolescents with their family was stronger than that of male adolescents. The connectedness of girls was found to be more emotional and financial in villages and to be more functional in town. Results thus indicate differences in family connectedness and parenting style between rural and urban adolescents in Iran.

Development of a resilience building program for police using a community based participatory research (CBPR) approach
Ian Shochet Queensland University of Tech, Australia; Colette Roos; Cameron Craig; Jane Shakespeare-Finch; Astrid Wurfi

The health and well-being of police officers is vital to the personnel themselves but is also of paramount importance to the community more broadly. It is well known that police officers are at greater risk for mental health problems such as Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), depression and for substance misuse. There is an urgent need to develop interventions to promote resilience in police officers and other personnel working in high risk occupations (such as the ambulance service). In this paper the development of the Promoting Resilient Officers (PRO) program, a resilience building training intervention for police recruits, is described. The program aims to prevent mental health problems such as PTSD and depression and promote post-traumatic growth. Construction of the PRO program took place using a Community Based Participatory Research (CBPR) framework between the police service and the researchers. Working as a team to produce a context appropriate (e.g., language, exemplars), program, the PRO program was created. Feedback from participants (n=167) was extremely positive with both quantitative and qualitative data indicating a high level of engagement and of satisfaction with the PRO program. Results support the CBPR approach to creating intervention and psycho-education programs and suggest that in order for such programs to be accepted by participants, context specific content is vital.

Student HIV support groups as vehicles of community mobilisation: Towards a model of health-enabling social contexts
Tammy Styles University of KwaZulu Natal, South Africa

This study aims to explore the role of Higher Educational Institutions’ (HEIs) HIV support group processes in empowering and mobilising students living with HIV within their respective institutional contexts. It further intends to investigate the social context of institutions to explore their enablement or preclusion of health-enabling behaviour. The research is located within the ‘generation’ approach to HIV/AIDS management conceptualised by Campbell and Cornish (2010) in which HIV behaviour change approaches are charted from first generation HIV awareness to second generation peer education to third (current) generation community mobilisation approaches. The theoretical underpinning is Campbell and Cornish’s (2010) position that community mobilisation cannot be successfully achieved unless a fourth generation approach, accounting for the wider social context in which mobilisation efforts are located, is applied. A qualitative, multiple case study method will be employed with a sample of HEIs in KwaZulu Natal and Gauteng. Focus groups will be conducted with the institutions’ HIV support groups to explore internal group processes facilitating or constraining members’ individual and collective empowerment and mobilisation, and their perception of institutional factors precluding or enabling health-related empowerment and mobilisation. Relevant institutional management staff will be interviewed to investigate the symbolic, material and relational contexts of the institutions. Data will be analysed using qualitative content analysis (Attride-Stirling, 2001). The research objective is to yield a model identifying the relationship between elements of health-enabling HEIs and mobilisation of students living with HIV.

Psychological distress in developing countries: Social justice and public health perspectives
Vindhya Undurti Tata Institute of Social Science, India; Darcy Santor; Rachel Calem; John Hunsley

Curriculum, training, and research in the field of mental health in developing countries are by and large dominated by the bio-medical discourse. Broadly, mental health problems are viewed as an individual’s attribute which means that, typically, the way power differences between social classes and other social structures can impact the mental and physical well-being of individuals is overlooked. Second, the responsibility for pathology is placed on the individual, discounting the role of social oppression and injustice in contributing to mental health problems. In contrast to such an apolitical and reductionist understanding of mental health, there are emerging approaches, mostly from non-academic locations, that bring into their work broad and interlinked perspectives of social justice and public health. Impacted by current debates on development, human rights, gender, and disability, this recent body of work emphasises the need to connect mental health with social determinants, shows the etiology of the more widely prevalent common mental disorders to be linked to psychosocial factors, demonstrates the existence of class and gender bias in access to mental health services, and highlights the relationship of risk factors such as domestic violence to the occurrence of depression in women. The social justice and public health perspectives recognise that social structures that foster social injustice and discrimination can lead to adverse mental and physical health outcomes. Drawing from concrete examples from this emerging literature, my presentation will emphasise the need for scholarship and professional action to focus on psychological distress from the perspectives of social justice and public health, and the implications of incorporating these notions for a more responsive discipline of psychology.
Willingness to communicate, communication apprehension and leadership practices in FDAs of Madhya Pradesh, India

Bal Krishna Upadhya IIFM, BHOPAL, India; Parul Rishi IIFM, BHOPAL, India

Communication is one of the important determinants of the success of any scheme. Looking at the important role that communication, leadership preferences and its practices play in forest management, the study intended to explore the communication practices of field staff of Madhya Pradesh Forest Department and community members living in the forest development agency (FDA) area. The study also aimed to understand the leadership preferences of both the forest staff and the community members living in FDA areas. The sample consisted of community members (male villagers N=144; and female villagers N=150) and forest staff (N=25) of selected forest divisions in Madhya Pradesh. To gather information, interview schedules were developed, which included measures of communication apprehension (CA), willingness to communicate (WTC), and leadership style preference. Willingness to communicate in different communication situations. Age was also found to have a significant effect on WTC and CA for villagers as well as the forest staff. On the measure of leadership preference, male villagers were found to prefer an autocratic and participatory style whereas the female villagers preferred a nurturant style. In addition, staff showed their inclination towards a nurturant and participative style. The study has indicated readiness of villagers of certain age group who may be the target population for dissemination of any policy matters and has concluded with a note pertaining to training need meant for both the types of respondents so as to enhance trust and confidence in various communicating situations.

Implementing a change laboratory intervention in a developing context: Challenges, constraints and theoretical insights

Mary Van Der Riet University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa; Harry Daniels; Jabu Kheswa; Charlie Alberts; Nkululeko Sandlanda; Tamaryn Nicholson; Dumisa Soffika; Peter Rule

Changing behaviour in response to HIV and AIDS is a significant problem. Previous research in a rural area in South Africa identified a complex set of historical and current processes which mediate sexual activity for youth. For example, the perception of pregnancy rather than HIV as a risk of sexual activity, a lack of condom use despite awareness of the risk of HIV, and sexual activity as a way of achieving gendered identity. In 2010 a team of researchers from the University of KwaZulu-Natal and Fort Hare embarked on a limited form of change laboratory intervention based on activity theory in the same research context. The aim of the project was to initially change practice in response to HIV and AIDS, and then change practices in relation to the activity system of sexual activity. The intervention thus aimed ultimately at reducing HIV risk. This paper reports on the progress of the project to date. It reflects on the challenges of establishing a change laboratory in the context of a developing country and the difficulties of working with an open-ended activity system. It also reflects on using the change laboratory approach/expansive learning with a health-related intervention such as HIV and AIDS. The paper also reflects on the parallels between the change laboratory approach, participatory research and action research.

Container counselling in Diepsloot: Meeting the needs of a peri-urban community

Zane Wilson SADAG, South Africa; Cassey Chambers

Diepsloot, a township halfway between Johannesburg and Pretoria, is home to a rapidly growing population of over 150,000 people. This population is continually exposed to various types of trauma. Despite its six schools, shopping mall, police station and 13 churches, Diepsloot has only two clinics, and the closest psychiatric facility is over 20km away. Diepsloot urgently needed somewhere for residents to go where they could get support, advice and care for mental health issues. The Diepsloot Container Counselling Centre (established by SADAG and Jansen-Cilag) offers free counselling, referral and support to the residents of Diepsloot. SADAG conducted a patient evaluation survey. Counsellors gave patients questionnaires to fill in to monitor helpfulness, user-friendliness and service, accessibility of the Centre. The majority of people who use the Centre are in the 19 to 40 age group. Double the number of females use the centre as males. 95% of respondents indicated the counsellor was very helpful. 100% said the counsellor was able to provide clear and specific solutions and ideas to help them with their issues. Many of the residents of Diepsloot are poor and are continual victims of crime, poverty and an often uncaring, inaccessible health care system. SADAG’s Diepsloot Container Counselling Centre offers free counselling, referral and support to the residents of Diepsloot as well as working with the community as a whole to educate and create awareness around mental health issues. The centre has been hugely successful and residents are using the services increasingly.

Speaking books: Making health care education accessible to all

Zane Wilson SADAG, South Africa; Bronwyn Dworzanski; Xueyu Lu; Zane Wilson; Cassey Chambers

Illiteracy is a potentially life-threatening issue - health is lowest where literacy is poor. The traditional model of patient education is selective in its target - low literacy reduces distributed literature’s effectiveness. The Speaking Book delivers an innovative, interactive alternative to patient learning. Through a hard-covered, 16-page book with a 30-second-per-page audio track, the Speaking Book talks to the reader, in his own language, about critical health issues. Methodology: Bronwyn Dworzanski (UJ) conducted a study “Exploratory reflections on pioneering a ‘Speaking Book’” with 193 Home-Based Caregivers from five rural AIDS care sites in Modimelle, KwaMaru, Mahakdo (Louis Trichardt), Newcastle and Thohoyandou. They attended a SADAG mental health care workshop, received copies of the Speaking Book for their patients, and completed open-ended questionnaires of the Books’ efficacy. Each Book in this study was shown to 39 people — in places like weddings, shebeens, taxi ranks, at the hairdresser, even at football games. Speaking Book dissemination totalled 7530 PLWA. 98.4% of respondents reported the Books easy to comprehend; 93.3% learnt new facts about depression and AIDS; 70% said the Book gave good information; 60% engaged in the Book’s speaking function. The Speaking Book provides access to critical information for people who are often side-lined on the road to health. The Speaking Books uplift communities and individuals, reduce stigma and increase understanding and treatment compliance.

Motivations and barriers to community participation among youths: The role of empowerment and sense of community

Bruna Zani Italy; Elvira Cicognani

Community participation is considered as a key value within community psychology, both as an outcome and as an instrument for social change and improvement of citizens’ well being. The issue of participation is of particular concern among young people, a group that is often depicted as disinterested and uninvolved with social issues. This paper will present some data of a larger research project aimed at investigating factors influencing youths’ civic and political participation. A specific focus is devoted to the role of sense of community, empowerment, motivations and perceived barriers to participation, and conception of citizenship in influencing the different forms of participation. The data are drawn from a sample of over 800 Italian adolescents and young adults (16-26 yrs), male and female. Results indicate generally low levels of participation, with the exception of voting and new ideas such as net participation and consumerism. Age and parent education significantly increase almost all forms of participation. Different predictors of the forms of participation emerged. In particular, empowerment and sense of community (perceived opportunity to make a difference) are important for net participation, civic participation, consumerism and voting. Net participation and consumerism appear to be influenced by motivation for social change whereas the other forms (civic, manifest, attending public meetings) by motivations for personal enhancement. Finally, different conceptions of citizenship are relevant for participation: net participation and civic participation seem to imply and idea of citizen as an active agent; voting is associated with a conception of citizenship as a duty.

Community resilience: Theoretical aspects and comparative analysis of the recent complex emergencies in Haiti and Japan

Giorgia Barbieri University of Padova, Italy; Angela Barbieri

Community resilience is known as a recovery process of a post disaster balance. Considering community resilience theoretical models, we have examined events and reactions to the disasters of Haiti and Japan, respectively the earthquakes of January 12 2010 and March 11 2011. The comparative analysis allows us to ponder the emerging elements of weakness and strength that have to be identified. It is known that to reduce the psychosocial impact of disasters, community vulnerability has to be
decreased and its own resources enhanced. As from objective data, it is evident that Japan had 16 000 victims, Haiti more than 200 000, although the impact of Japan’s earthquake was 900 times stronger than Haiti’s earthquake. From an extensive analysis of the most recent international literature by authors of several disciplines, it’s clear that Japan provides an excellent example of community resilience, thanks to a culture based on organisation and everybody’s cooperation. Its resilience is based on the variables that emerge from the theoretical models: Emergency preparedness, economic and social resources, communication, sense of community and self-efficacy. In Haiti the major factor of resilience are international aids, but aids must be provided in the right measure in order to give to the local community the possibility to aid itself. Haitians can count on adaptability to adverse circumstances and faith but there are many variables that could be strengthened to make the community more resilient. The comparative analysis aims to bring out what should be done to reduce the disastrous impact of natural phenomena.

Type of words older people use when they talk about younger people

Lenate Bodenstein North-West University, South Africa

The purpose of this study is to describe the manner in which older people use language when they talk about members of the younger generation. The conceptual framework that guided this research is that people are constantly creating meaning in their relationships with each other, and that these meanings are expressed through the choice of certain words. Eighteen Afrikaans speaking older people (males and females, with ages ranging from 60-80) were purposively selected to participate in the research. Data from the Mmogo-method™ and focus group discussions were used to gather data and to highlight, through a systematic grounded theory procedure, the use of certain words when older persons talk about members of the younger generation. The findings revealed that the older people use mainly words expressing discontent and dissatisfaction when they talked about the younger generation. The meanings associated with these critical words reflect discontent and dissatisfaction and seems to judge members of the younger generation. One of the implications is that older people are very critical of members of the younger generation. Most likely this critical stance will elicit critique from members of the younger generation and contribute to the conflict that is observed between members of the two generations. It is suggested that members of both generations interact on an individual basis with one another to become aware of the relational qualities that each other have.

Building evaluation capacity through campus-community partnerships in urban Egypt and rural America

Amy Carrillo The American University in Cairo, Egypt; Carie Forden

In recent years there has been an increasing demand from funders that prevention programs demonstrate the effectiveness of their interventions through evaluation. Many community-based organisations have difficulty meeting this demand because they lack the necessary training and resources. This difficulty provides universities with an excellent opportunity to partner with community-based organisations by assisting them in building evaluation capacity. Developing evaluation capacity enhances community-based organisations’ ability to obtain funding and develop more effective programs. This poster describes evaluation capacity-building initiatives that were developed through partnerships between a branch campus and a community collaborative board in a rural area of the United States, and between a research university and urban NGOs in Cairo, Egypt. In general, these initiatives were relatively simple to set up, did not cost a great deal of money, and were successful in increasing the evaluation capacity of community-based organisations while providing faculty and students with research opportunities. The factors which appear to be important to the success of these initiatives are discussed, and cultural and community influences which present unique opportunities and challenges are also examined.

Development of Chinese urban inhabitants

Yongsheng Chen Zhejiang Normal University, Afghanistan; Dongchi Chen; Jiagui Wang

The purpose of this study is to provide a valid measure for citizen participation in Chinese communities. In this study, the operational definition and structure hypothesis is that citizen participation means community members, as citizens, participate in a variety of public obligations relevant to the existence and development of their local community. Citizen participation includes three dimensions: participation in democratic decision-making, mutual participation in their neighborhood, and participation in public service, with a certain internal unity among them. The qualitative software analysis of 60 community members’ interview information, exploratory factor analysis of 268 community members and the confirmatory factor analysis of 1068 community members, verified the rationality of the hypothesis. Following the three dimensions, the Chinese Urban Citizens’ Participation Scale (CUICPS) developed 16 items in total, of which democratic decision-making participation sub-scale covers 6 items, mutual participation in their neighborhood; the sub-scale covers 5, and the public service participation sub-scale covers 5. Furthermore, the results of the reliability and validity test shows that the CUICPS has good psychometric properties. Of these, the internal consistency coefficient of the full scale is .854, and those of three sub-scales range from .672 to .777, the split-half reliability coefficient of the full scale is .879, and those of the three sub-scales range from .714 to .800; and test-retest correlation over a two-week interval is .718. The distribution of the correlation matrix is significant at the level of .562 to .649. Besides, the correlations between sub-scales and the full scale are significant at the level .797 to .865. The conclusion of this study is that the CUICPS is a good scale for measuring citizen participation in Chinese communities.

Community psychology and African epistemology relationship from clinical psychology masters student’s perspective

Candice Combrinck UNISA, South Africa

Community psychology can be differentiated from other fields within the social sciences, as it focuses on the interaction between the individual and the community, as well as on the community characteristics, culture and processes that influence the lives of people. One way in which community psychology defines a community, is as a construction of a way of life. Shared experiences among people contribute to the creation of a way of life. As part of practical training, 11 clinical psychology masters students were placed in a community in the greater Tshwane area. Through many sessions of supervision in the community, the group of students gained a deeper understanding of what community means to them from an African perspective, and how that view impacted their conceptualisation of community and psychology within that community. This poster will explore the reflections of the experiences of 11 diverse clinical psychology masters students, working in this community, and how they utilised the African perspective to integrate themselves in the community. Semi-structured interviews with the students were done, and a thematic content analysis will be used to analyse the findings. It is necessary to obtain a deeper understanding of what community is, and how community psychology is being viewed in South Africa, because of the diversity we face as mental health professionals. This view would impact the way communities are viewed, how their needs are assessed, and how interventions are formulated and implemented.

Group process under a tree in a community

Candice Combrinck UNISA, South Africa

As part of the clinical psychology masters programme at UNISA, the students are placed in a community in the greater Tshwane area for practical experience. For 11 months, group discussions were done under a particular tree in this community, merely for logistical reasons. This poster will explore how this tree became a prominent metaphor in this group’s process and it explores some ways in which meaning is produced, especially with the use of language. Humans attribute meanings to observed behaviours and to felt sensations. Meaning is the judgement and evaluation of an object, word or phenomenon that leads us to see, feel and understand this object, word or phenomenon in a certain way. A metaphor is much more than a play on words; it is a way in which humans understand their relationship to the world, and a basic cognitive process underlying the production of meaning. The aim of the poster will be to demonstrate a connection that was felt within this group with the impact the use of language has on group process and on interpersonal learning. Narrative experiences of the students will be used to collect data. Thematic content analysis will be used to code findings into themes. We, as mental health professionals, are trained to read cues and emotions so as to co-exist more effectively, but we constantly misunderstand them and, consequently, often wrongly restrict or disadvantage others.

The use of an online community to provide support to caregivers with dementia

Dharma Cortes Cambridge Hospital/Harvard Med, United States of America; Marta Pagan Cambridge Hospital/Harvard Med, United States of America; Noelle Rudloff; Sue Levkoff

One of the challenges faced by many family members of Alzheimer patients is lack of accessible information...
about how to take care of the patient and the caregivers themselves. In response to this challenge, in 2008 the development of a Web site (cuidatecuidador.com) designed to create an online community for caregivers of people with Alzheimer’s disease and other dementias began. This website provides information (in written and audio formats) in Spanish and English for caregivers of people with dementia. Its content was developed and later evaluated by caregivers residing in Puerto Rico, Mexico, and the United States. Cuidatecuidador.com allows users to send questions to experts and to connect with other caregivers. It also provides a forum for users to share stories and photos that describe and reflect their roles as caregivers and for professionals who want to share their knowledge and experiences related to dementia. Through the website, caregivers also have access to more information about dementia and ways to take care of themselves. In response to the social media boom, cuidatecuidador.com is also available through Facebook, where more than 2,000 users have registered. The Facebook page registers about 1,400 unique visits per month by users from 36 different countries. This paper will discuss key information about the site’s development and sustainability as well as the benefits of using social media for caregivers.

Exploring issues pertaining to mass evictions
Patricia-Anne Finlay UNISA, South Africa
The residents of the Schubart Park apartments, Pretoria, were evacuated with no prior notice in 2011, owing to the building having become derelict. This led to thousands of residents being displaced and relocated with approximately 350 families becoming my neighbours. They suffered immense loss, not only materially, but also psychologically and socially. The objective is to create an awareness of the issues pertaining thereto, stimulating discussion and debate thereof. To date, a journalistic approach has been adopted, mainly owing to the sense of immediacy, thus paving the way towards participatory action research and needs assessment. Attending certain community representative meetings and establishing focus groups as well as formal questionnaires and qualitative research could triangulate the data. Since I am not an uninvolved observer, my reflections will also be presented. Ethics regarding identification, confidentiality, protection, expectations and the need for individual counselling were also immediately addressed. The principles of community psychology and various models, as well as evaluations and possible interventions will be considered. Since the communities are beset with social ills, it is anticipated that the interventions already adopted will be confirmed as wanting and an intervention strategy will be proposed. Also, the insights gained here could assist communities to cope with such incidents, and also contribute to preventing such occurrences. Such events in South Africa call for interdisciplinary and intersectoral collaboration, a subject for further research. The enormity of this phenomenon presents numerous facets for potential research.

The Baby Mat Project
Katharine Frost Ububele, South Africa; Melanie Esterhuizen
The Ububele Baby Mat Project facilitates a dialogue between psyche and soma in Primary Health Care Clinics in Alexandra Township in Johannes-
burg. In the context of urban poverty and limited public infant mental healthcare, the Ububele Baby Mat Project provides support to mothers and their infants to promote their attachment relationship. The focus of this community-based, mother-infant preventative intervention is ‘the relationship’ between infant and parent, or caregiver - positioned in a systemic context of couple, triad, extended family and culture. Informed by the work of the Anna Freud Centre, and drawn from psychoanalysis, attachment theory, infant development research and systems theory, the extracted principles of parent-infant psychotherapy are used flexibly by the Ububele Baby Mat practitioners to promote the caregivers’ reflective functioning in relation to infant care. Western theory and research, and indigenous South African knowledge systems interact to reinforce the attachment relationships. It is the baby’s affective-bodily communications which lead the mother and practitioner from the soma to the psyche, to include the psychological dimension of the mother-infant relationship. A focus of this model is the position of the baby as a partner and patient in his or her own right. Since its inception in 2007, the Ububele Baby Mat Project has worked with over 1000 dyads.

The Mmogo-method: Exploring unconscious attitudes and feelings in two generations
Maryke Hewett North West University, South Africa
Projective techniques in qualitative research elicit unconscious attitudes and feelings. This presentation aims to explore the attitudes and feelings that unrelated older and younger persons have towards one another by using the Mmogo-method. This method uses projections and free associations to elicit unconscious attitudes and feelings about people’s perceptions of one another. Thirteen older persons from a community centre in North West Province, South Africa (men = 5, women = 8, age 60–85 years) and 18 younger people from North-West University (men = 1, women = 17, age 21 - 33 years), who were unrelated, participated in the construction of visual images, using clay, beads and straws, in response to an unstructured prompt to illustrate how they perceive their relationship with one another. Reflective journals and follow-up interviews with three participants were also used. Visual and textual data were thematically analysed. Both older and younger persons were unaware of certain attitudes and feelings they have towards members of the other generation. The attitudes that emerged from the younger persons confirmed the stereotypical perception of older persons as narrow minded and rigid, and the older persons perceived the younger persons as uninvolved and emotionally unavailable. Both older and younger persons expressed feelings of loss, longing and regret in relation to significant relationships with people from the other generation. Projective techniques can be useful to explore unconscious attitudes towards people of different generations. It can also reveal the feelings that members of both generations have towards significant others.

Ubuntu Education Fund
Kim Howard University of Witwatersrand, South Africa; Fezeka Mzalazala
Ubuntu Education Fund is a grassroots organisation founded in 1999 that has developed a model for raising children in the townships of Port Elizabeth, situated in the Eastern Cape, one of South Africa’s poorest provinces, ravaged by poverty and high incidences of HIV and tuberculosis infection. Over the past 12 years Ubuntu has built an integrated system of medical, health, educational and social interventions to help orphaned or vulnerable children ultimately succeed in the worlds of higher education and employment. Currently Ubuntu has over 2000 children on the pathway out of poverty with 132 students on scholarships at university. Ubuntu Education Fund was founded on the dream of giving township children the same opportunities to succeed, as someone who is born into privilege. The fund, through its highly trained counsellors and staff, does what it takes to educate and keep each child healthy. This includes basic necessities that should be every child’s right: health care, a roof over their heads, someone to talk to, books, stationery and uniforms for school, nutritious food and time to play, imagine and enjoy being a child. The fund recently opened the Ubuntu Centre comprising a clinic and education facilities. The fund has recently partnered with the Bertha Foundation to create an internal leadership development programme rooted in Ubuntu’s holistic philosophy thereby creating an empowering human resources tool and training local people to develop others in their community. Ubuntu is predominantly funded by international donors and funders.

Listening to the voices of resilient community-based organisations
Madri Jansen Van Rensburg Resilience Analysis Consulting, South Africa
In the not-for-profit sector, funding often means survival. Intermediary NGOs source and distribute funding to smaller NGOs and community based organisations. This study involved an intermediary organisation that worked in HIV prevention and mitigation in southern Africa. During 2007 delayed funding disbursements resulted in all the beneficiary organisations having to develop strategies to survive for an extended period. All the partner organisations survived the year without funding. This led to an investigation to determine the factors that enabled this resilience of the organisations and allowed them to be sustainable. A qualitative survey was conducted with 14 partner organisations in seven Southern African countries in 2008. It investigated the coping strategies that partner organisations (non-governmental and community-based organisations) used, and methods they employed, to survive the challenges during 2007 when no funding was available. The survey used an appreciative inquiry approach, where the first (discovery) phase was used to elicit responses in a positive manner. A thematic analysis was done to determine the enablers of the resilience. The information gained provided evidence of the high level of sustainability achieved by the projects. The key strengths and positive factors that emerged from the discussions included (in order of importance): networking and using existing relationships, sourcing additional funding, community involvement, passion and dedication of staff and volunteers, focusing on internal project strengths, transparency and open communication, building on existing structures and resources, using the organisations’ good reputation optimally, advocacy and lobbying and selling services and capitalising on “spin-offs”.

Ubuntu Education Fund
Kim Howard University of Witwatersrand, South Africa; Fezeka Mzalazala
Ubuntu Education Fund is a grassroots organisation founded in 1999 that has developed a model for raising children in the townships of Port Elizabeth, situated in the Eastern Cape, one of South Africa’s poorest provinces, ravaged by poverty and high incidences of HIV and tuberculosis infection. Over the past 12 years Ubuntu has built an integrated system of medical, health, educational and social interventions to help orphaned or vulnerable children ultimately succeed in the worlds of higher education and employment. Currently Ubuntu has over 2000 children on the pathway out of poverty with 132 students on scholarships at university. Ubuntu Education Fund was founded on the dream of giving township children the same opportunities to succeed, as someone who is born into privilege. The fund, through its highly trained counsellors and staff, does what it takes to educate and keep each child healthy. This includes basic necessities that should be every child’s right: health care, a roof over their heads, someone to talk to, books, stationery and uniforms for school, nutritious food and time to play, imagine and enjoy being a child. The fund recently opened the Ubuntu Centre comprising a clinic and education facilities. The fund has recently partnered with the Bertha Foundation to create an internal leadership development programme rooted in Ubuntu’s holistic philosophy thereby creating an empowering human resources tool and training local people to develop others in their community. Ubuntu is predominantly funded by international donors and funders.
"Once upon a time..." The meaning of older persons' life stories for younger people
Susan Jansen Von Rensburg North West University, South Africa

The aim of this presentation was to explore how young people describe the meaning they attach to the life stories that older persons share with them. The theoretical framework underpinning this study is a narrative inquiry that involves the reconstruction of a person's life story in a relational context. A qualitative analysis and narrative research design were used.


Eighteen students, between the ages of twenty one and thirty, mostly Afrikaans-speaking, took part in this study. The research was undertaken in North West Province, South Africa. The younger generation voluntarily participated in the data by expressing their relational experience with an older person by using four data collection strategies, namely: their own visual projections (the Mnogo method™), focus group discussions, individual interviews as well as personal journal entries. The Mnogo-method™ (Roos, 2008, 2012) consists of visual projection, using clay, beads and straws, concerning the relationship between these two generations emphasised the outcome. The findings that emerged is that the young people found meaning in the wisdom that older people share, which they can apply in their lives, they appreciated the positive outlook of the older persons and the coping of the older persons despite challenging life experiences. The sharing of life stories is a powerful strategy to promote intergenerational solidarity, provided that the stories are applicable and shared in an equal, mutual relational context.

Non-governmental organisations, community development and participation in Kaduna State, Nigeria
Rosemary Kato Kaduna Polytechnic; Nigeria; Eunice Ohidiah; Hafsat Kontagora

As participatory approaches move into the mainstream of development practice, the need to analyse the practice of participatory development has become important. The purpose of this study therefore, was to examine the level of beneficiary involvement in the community development activities of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) in Kaduna State, northern Nigeria. A total sample size of 12 CSOs and 352 of their beneficiaries took part in the study. The beneficiaries were selected from 28 communities in the State. A combination of qualitative and quantitative data collection techniques and tools were used to generate and analyse the data. The data collection tools included semi-structured key informant interviews, focus group discussions and a survey questionnaire. The results from the study suggest that the level of involvement of beneficiaries in NGO community development activities in Kaduna State is highest with respect to initiating and evaluating activities in the interest of sustainability. Provisions, except for a few activities with less (below 60%) community participation, for example, providing land for the school, arrangement of furniture, construction of a boundary wall, maintenance of existing infrastructure, involvement of community members in planning, supervision, establishment of rapport with school authority, taking decisions in financial matters, time schedule, assisting students with their academic work, assistance for organising extra school activities, and encouraging the parents for the enrolment of their children in the school. The study has implications for the government to take necessary steps for improving community participation in all aspects of elementary education. Community participation will be ensured to solve problems faced at school level, which in turn, will help in enrolment, regular attendance, and retention of children in school as well as the academic achievement of children.

A description of an older woman's appreciation of life
Bianca Marx North West University, South Africa

The purpose of this presentation is to describe an older woman's appreciation of life. The theoretical framework underpinning this study is the positive psychology with the focus on happiness and well-being. A case study design was applied on a white Afrikaans-speaking woman (age 67 years), who participated in the research. The study was undertaken at the Potchefstroom Campus of the North West Province. Three data gathering instruments were used, namely: a biographical data gathering method, the Mnogo method™ (Roos, 2008, 2012) which is a method whereby a visual image is constructed with clay, straws and beads. The visual presentation revealed an appreciation for life which is further explored in individual interviews and observations that were conducted afterwards. She applied a sense of humour throughout life to lighten any situation. Humour is regarded as an adaptive coping strategy and it also promotes the development of resilience both in terms of growth and development, which overall promotes the growth of social capital in the community.

Community participation in development of elementary education in India
Parmod Kumar Hari Om Shiv Om College of Education, India; Rajender Yadav

Community participation is of utmost importance in development of elementary education and Improving School Complex, Organising Socio Cultural Activities, Resource Mobilisation for Schools, and Improving Academic Environment and School Management. This research paper is based on a research study conducted on 100 community members selected randomly from Rewari district of Haryana (India) using a Descriptive Survey method. Community Participation Interview Schedule and Percentage method was used for data analysis. The study indicated overall all community participation was high or moderate (with more than 60% community members’ participation) in all five dimensions, except for a few activities with less (below 60%) community participation, for example, providing land for the school, arrangement of furniture, construction of a boundary wall, maintenance of existing infrastructure, involvement of community members in planning, supervision, establishment of rapport with school authority, taking decisions in financial matters, time schedule, assisting students with their academic work, assistance for organising extra school activities, and encouraging the parents for the enrolment of their children in the school. The study has implications for the government to take necessary steps for improving community participation in all aspects of elementary education. Community participation will be ensured to solve problems faced at school level, which in turn, will help in enrolment, regular attendance, and retention of children in school as well as the academic achievement of children.

Exploring awareness of parents of depression symptoms in teenagers
Matheko Masemola UNISA, South Africa

Depression is one of the leading problems troubling teenagers and their families. It is often deemed as important for parents to be aware of symptoms of depression in teenagers, in order to help teenagers in need. The study focused on exploring parents’ awareness of depression symptoms in teenagers. The qualitative method of study was used to select a sample of 12 parent (males: 6, females: 6) in Daveyton, East Rand. The descriptive phenomenological method was used in the study. It was found that factors such as family interaction, parent-child interaction, and parent monitoring are having an effect on awareness that parents have of symptoms of depression in teenagers. It was concluded that this factor needs to be considered in educating parents about depression symptoms in teenagers.

Community-based support groups for mental health-care users in the Tshwane District, South Africa
Leana Meiring University of South Africa, South Africa; Jacques Labuschagne

A number of studies conducted on mental health-care in South Africa suggest that this field is a neglected area. It can benefit greatly from more research. The high lifetime prevalence of psychiatric disorders among the South African population, places increasingly high demands on the country’s already over-exhausted health care system. Community-based support groups have been used in a variety of health-care institutions within and around the Gauteng Province to serve as a source of community-based rehabilitation for mental health-care users. This poster reflects on such an initiative that took place in collaboration with the University of Pretoria and Stanza Bopape Community Health Centre, Mamelodi East. A support group was
formed with eight mental health-care users. They met weekly for the past two years. The group was facilitated by two Psychology Honours students in partnership with the Clinic’s Psychologist. Topics that were discussed during the sessions include: mental health, medication, learning about relationships and social interaction. The research reflects the value of the support group for mental health-care users visiting the clinic on an outpatient basis. The positive outcomes, as highlighted by the participating group members, include: learning about other people and their problems, learning more about mental health, learning about medication. The research findings can serve as a motivation to suggest the implementation of more such community-based support groups for mental health-care users in primary Health-Care Centres around South Africa. Support groups can benefit both the mental health-care users and the practitioners.

A process of empowerment through a self-help group for divorced women
Sibusiso Mhlongo UNISA, South Africa
The best way of understanding empowerment is to focus on its process rather than outcome. As a result, this study was about the exploration of the interaction between empowerment as a process, and the self-help group which forms a structural basis of empowerment. Therefore, the main focus of the research study was to investigate specific processes through which one goes to achieve empowerment, when participating in a self-help group for divorced women. The qualitative research method, which incorporated participant observation, semi-structured interviews and a focus group, formed the basis for the process of data collection and analysis. The sample consisted of 10 divorced women who participated in a self-help group for a contracted period of eight weeks. The findings of the research study suggested that the process of empowerment within a self-help group structure is interactive, rather than linear. The process included discovering the reality of the divorced status, the role of frustration in the process of empowerment, critical reflection as the powerful force behind the process of empowerment, and taking charge of one’s life is a motivational factor that facilitates the self-help group activities and the process of empowerment. The significant finding in this study was how the self-help group can facilitate the process of empowerment for divorced women, which contrasted with other studies in which a sense of community was critical to personal empowerment.

Sense-making of catastrophic experiences using the drawing method
Takumi Miyamoto Osaka University, Japan
Many disasters have burdened the lives of human-kind since ancient times, and we have struggled with them. The 2004 Chuetsu Earthquake destroyed many mountainous villages in Niigata Prefecture, Japan. It accelerated the depopulation and ageing of the communities and raised a critical question: “What does revitalisation mean?” Previous studies on disaster have not discussed long-term revitalisation sufficiently. The authors have conducted longitudinal fieldwork in several villages in the stricken area. The present study attempts to describe and analyse the long-term processes of revitalisation in these communities from the perspective of survivors. Survivors were interviewed and asked to draw their life courses, from the day of the earthquake, as curves on the graph with their characteristic dips, peaks and plateaus. As a result, we obtained various curves and narratives about them. Some curves included the past and the present, while the others contained the past and the future. They indicated that a variety of revitalisation processes depended on the individuals. They also suggested that each survivor had a different perception of time. They were not linear or physical perceptions, but a living time throughout the revitalisation process. From these observations and the interviews, we conceptualised revitalisation process models and discussed it as a collective construction of “living times.”

Variables related to psychosocial needs among people with severe mental illness using community services and their family caregivers
Manuel Munoz Universidad Complutense Madrid, Spain
The main objective is to identify the variables associated with the needs of people with severe mental illness who live in the community, and the needs of their family caregivers. A sample of 95 randomly selected outpatients with severe mental illness was evaluated with the Camberwell Assessment of Needs (CAN), the Global Assessment of Functioning (GAF) and the Short Disability Assessment Schedule (WHO-DAS-II). A total of 53 family caregivers answered the Caregiver Burden Interview (CBI), a Questionnaire of Needs, and the Questionnaire on Coping Styles (COPE). The most frequently-perceived needs by people with mental illness involved psychiatric symptoms, information about illness, companionship and everyday activities. The total number of needs was related to age, educational level, occupational status, living arrangement, global functioning, and disability. Regarding caregivers, their most frequent needs involved individual counselling and support, financial assistance, family associations, and respite care. The total number of needs was associated to coping styles and utilisation of services by the caregiver, as well as level of needs and disability of the relative with mental illness. People with mental illness and their family caregivers have various types of needs, despite the support provided by their formal and informal networks.

Crossing the (Kej) bridge: Reflections of Stellenbosch University Psychology students serving on Phelophepa Health Train
Tony Naidoo Stellenbosch University, South Africa; Lorenza Williams; Sybrand Hagan; Lauren Conchar; Julie McFarlane Stellenbosch University, South Africa
The Phelophepa Health Train in South Africa is a unique primary health initiative that involves collaboration among the private sector, universities and government to provide basic health services to predominantly rural communities. The train is equipped to run a primary health care clinic, pharmacy, dental clinic, an optometry clinic as well as a psychology clinic. The psychology students are also involved in running workshops and other interventions at schools and sites in the adjacent community during their two week placement on the train. The poster provides personal reflections of 4 students who recently completed a stint on the train. In addition to the range of counselling and workshop interventions rendered, the students also reflect on the lessons learnt and insights gained from their experiences with cultural, racial and language differences and poor socio-economic conditions, with rural versus urban contexts being particularly salient. Other reflections pertain to: the role of local translators and relationships between them and the psychology students, the role of psychology in a diverse health context and the observed differences between working in clinical and community settings. Informal discussions helped to bridge the cultural barriers between the students and local translators. These interactions benefited not only the counsellor-translator relationship, but also interpersonal engagement. Students became aware of the challenging role of psychology in rural settings in South Africa and the differences between well-organised, clinical environment and an underresourced and often seemingly unstructured community context. Overall, the team found the experience to be enriching, rewarding and a time of deep personal growth.

Perceptions of younger people about older people in the South African context
Wendy-Lee Naude North West University, South Africa
Interactions between different generations are informed by the perceptions and attitudes that members have of the other generation. According to Relational Theory, relationships between people are informed by the assumptions that people have about another; the expectations they have of the relationship and different relational qualities that are part of the interaction. The goal of this phenomenological study was to explore the perceptions and attitudes of younger people about older people who are unrelated to them. A convenience sample of 47 young adults, 17 females and one male, aged 21-28 years, participated in the Mnogo-methodTM study. This study was used to create visual images about their perceptions of their relationships with older persons, by using clay, beads and straws. The visual images were discussed individually and in a group discussion. The visual and textual data that were obtained were analysed thematically. The findings confirmed the stereotypical perceptions of younger persons about older people and referred to them in terms of their diminishing physical abilities; loss of sight, hearing, mobility and memory. This form of discrimination is regarded as ‘ageism’ and is detrimental for effective inter-generational relationships. It is recommended that the media, both print and social media, be used to portray older persons as active members of society and that their abilities and contributions are highlighted.

The importance of belonging for personal well-being and (active) Dutch citizenship
Imane Oulali University of Amsterdam, Netherlands
Belonging to a particular group is essential for identity development and for acquiring a sense of purpose and meaning in life. Group membership gives shape to our identities based on social relations and interactions rooted in shared beliefs, values, and practices. In short, group membership
Older people’s perceptions about young people from culturally diverse environments in North West Province

Boitumelo Ponela North West University, South Africa

The aim of this presentation is to explore perceptions of older people (60 years and older) about young people (ages 18 and 30) from two different cultural environments in the North West Province (black Setswana and white Afrikaans-speakers).

The theoretical framework that guided this research is that human interaction always takes place within specific relational contexts, embedded in the socio-cultural environment. Qualitative research was used by employing the Mnogo method™, a visual projective technique that uses beads, clay and sticks to make images based on a prompt to visually construct images of their relationship with the younger generation. The first group consisted of 11 older black Setswana speaking people (aged 60-83) and the second group of 13 older white Afrikaans-speaking people (aged 65-85) of both genders. Both groups engaged in informal discussions about their visual representations and their relational experiences with younger people. The visual and textual data obtained were analysed by using visual data analysis methods and thematic analysis. Findings revealed that both of the groups of older people expressed a need to transfer their knowledge and wisdom to the younger generation.

The Setswana-speaking older persons felt betrayed as young people do not use their opportunities, while the Afrikaans-speaking older persons expressed more compassion towards the younger peoples’ challenges. It is recommended that members of the older generation, irrespective of their cultural environment engage with younger people to learn from each other.

In a European Commission Twinning Project, one of the main aims was to develop training manuals for multi-professional teams for the Romanian Mental Health Service, which had been assessed by several international organisations as underdeveloped in terms of its community orientation. One of the main aims of the project was to develop guidelines for improving the management of mental health services and working appropriately with patients. Materials and manuals used outside of Romania were adapted to the Romanian situation and further developed in a three stage process: namely, Basic Training Sessions for multi-professional mental health teams of hospitals and community mental health teams; a Practicing Period back in the specific services and Lastly, Final Sessions, in which feedback was provided and a basis for the final version of the tools was established.

Two types of tools were developed. First, a group of “how to do” tools (instructions), and second, forms and templates were developed for adaptation in local daily use. Altogether a set of 56 such tools were developed and will be presented in the symposium. 13 tools concern management, team work and supervision; 3 relate to continuity of care; 4 serve for securing a day structure; 34 are for working with patients in the fields of occupational therapy, case management, problem solving, social skills, relaxation and activities of daily living; 2 address complex situations. Conclusion: A set of practical tools has been developed which allows the implementation of well organised community mental health care, despite low resources.

Roles that older people apply when communicating life experiences to younger generation

Elmeret Roets North West University, South Africa

This presentation will explore how older people in an intergenerational relationship apply their roles obtained from their life experiences when communicating with members from the younger generation.

The relational theory, proposing the application of a flexible application of roles in intergenerational relations, was applied as theoretical background. In a recent research project conducted in 2012 on intergenerational relations, on how members of two different generations view and experience their relationships with each other, 18 younger people (aged 22 to 30) and 13 older people (aged 60 to 85) participated. A variety of data gathering methods were used as part of this qualitative research effort; including the Mnogo-method (Roos, 2008; 2012), which is regarded as a visual projective data gathering instrument, together with person centred interviews, self reflection journals, observer notes, audio, and video material of both generations. Through visual and textual data thematic analysis the following findings emerged. Older persons tend to apply mainly one role in relation to members of the younger generation based on the life experiences that they have acquired from their careers or topics that interest them. They assumed the role of the educator who taught members of the younger generation, irrespective of the relational context. Being flexible to adopt different roles, depending on the relational context, irrespective of the intergenerational nature of the relationship, hold much more promise for effective intergenerational relations. Future studies about the roles that older persons adopt and portray can contribute to a better understanding of the dynamics of intergenerational relationships.

Exploring connection between emotional intelligence (EI), communication and level of leadership

Saltanat Saduova Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan; Zabira Madalieva; Satybaldy Jakupov; Olessya Fedorovich; Aliya Tolegenova

EI is extremely beneficial in interpersonal experiences. The intelligence to remove emotion from the interpersonal process allows an individual to listen, learn, acknowledge, and understand the individual we are engaged with. People with this aptitude are typically very effective communicators, conflict resolvers, and leaders who can affect people. In this study, the relationship between EI, communicative abilities and level of leadership were examined in a sample of adults (N=60) with the mean age of 31 by using Pearson’s correlation. EI and personal abilities were measured by the following methods: 1. Questionnaire ‘EMIN’ by D.V. Lusin – measures the level of two components of EI: intrapersonal and interpersonal EI. 2. Test «KOS» - gives an opportunity to evaluate the level of communication and organisational abilities of particular person; 3. Test for exploring the level of leadership skills by E. Jarykov and E. Krushelnitskiy. According to empirical research low level of intrapersonal EI was found to be positively associated with low level of communicative abilities. Also the results revealed that the high level of organisational abilities and leadership skills were correlated significantly with high level of interpersonal EI. In the course of this research it was identified that key leadership skills and communicative abilities are related to aspects of emotional intelligence. EI and communication effectiveness are proposed as an important predictor of key organisational abilities.

Prevalence and psychosocial correlates of illicit drug use among school-going adolescents in Thailand

Penprapa Siviroj Chiang Mai University, Thailand; Karl Peltzer; Supa Pengpid

Illicit drug use is a relevant public health issue in Thailand. Assessing the prevalence of illicit drug use among adolescents may guide policies and programmes aimed at reducing illicit drug use among this age group. Using data from the Thailand Global School-Based Student Health Survey (GSHS) 2008, we assessed the prevalence of illicit drug use and the factors associated with it among adolescents (N=2758). Overall the prevalence of lifetime illicit drug use was 6.0% (11.1% males and 1.3% females). Variables positively associated with the outcome in multivariable analysis were male gender (OR=2.71; 95% CI (1.00-7.31), current smoking (OR=4.74, 1.45-15.43), current alcohol use (OR=4.98, 2.31-10.75) and multiple sexual partners (OR=3.15, 1.34-7.42). Results of the bi-variate and multivariable logistic regression analyses are presented. Inbivariate analyses include male gender, poverty, fighting, current smoking, current other tobacco use, current alcohol use, sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, sexual intercourse at the age before 13 years, multiple sexual partners, psychosocial distress, truancy, lack of peer support and parental or guardian supervision, connectedness.
An exploration of relational qualities of an older male in an intergenerational relational project

Bianca Theron North West University, South Africa

Throughout the world, the number of older persons is expanding constantly, and accordingly, intergenerational relations will become important in caring for older persons. This article’s aim is to explore relational qualities that emerged in interactions between members of older and younger generations.

The conceptual framework, that guides this research, is the interactional approach and the Interactional Pattern Analysis (IPA) (Beuks, Roos & Vorster, 2012). In all human relationships relational qualities are present. Subsequently a case study research design was used to study interactions between an older Afrikaans-speaking male (aged 73), and a younger female (aged 21). Data were gathered by applying the Mnogo-method™ (Roos, 2008; Roos, 2012), whereby the older participant was asked to make visual representations of his perceptions of relationships with the younger generation. In depth person-centred interviews were conducted, and used. Textual and visual data were obtained and thematically analysed. In interactions with the younger person, this older participant approached interaction only from his perspective, and interpreted meanings in interactions from his worldview, which he exclusively regarded as the valid perspective. He jumped irregularly between topics during discussion, and, consequently, it was difficult to meaningfully participate. It is anticipated that in an individual who displays the above qualities, intergenerational interactions will be ineffective. Due to the above-mentioned, intergenerational relations might not be a source of care for older persons. It is recommended to create awareness of the impact of relational qualities, through an exchange of thoughts and emotions, to promote intergenerational relationships.

The joys of having grandparents

Helen Venema North-West University, South Africa

The goal of this presentation is to describe the importance of relationships with members of the older generation (people 60 years and older) from the perspective of members of the younger generation (people ranging from 21–30 years). The theoretical framework that informed this study is relational well-being, linked to solidarity, embedded in community psychology and intergenerational theories. A phenomenology approach was used whereby 11 members of the younger aged was purposively selected to participate in the construction of visual images, using the Mnogo-method (}* (Roos, 2008-2012), projecting their relationships with an older person. The group engaged in an informal discussion about their representations afterwards and self-reflections, on both the visual representations and the discussion, obtained were also used as data. The visual and textual data were analysed thematically. Participants portrayed their relationships with their own grandparents and expressed that time they spent with their grandparents is valuable and meaningful. They express feelings of being cared for and loved in these relationships. They value the life skills and life lessons that their grandparents share with them. Grandparents are also portrayed as being important sources of support. Intergenerational relationships informed by these perceptions hold great promise for promoting solidarity. Implications of this research for future intergenerational research could be to explore more relational qualities that can promote and optimally sustain intergenerational solidarity.

An investigation on rural poor girls’ mental health and coping style

Xiaojin Wang Jiangxi Institute of Education, China

This study was to investigate rural poor girls’ mental health and their coping style. 690 girls from rural areas were tested with SCL-90, coping style questionnaire and a questionnaire made by the researcher, among whom 150 girls were paid special attention. Girls from the rural impoverished families have worse mental health compared with girls from the rich families. Junior high female students from the poor families scored higher in aspects of compulsion, depression, hostility, horror, and tendency to mental diseases (P<0.01). Senior high impoverished female students scored higher than junior high’s in all the above aspects, while they show little distinctive difference when compared with girls from rich families. Junior high two-year impoverished girls scored higher than rich girls in terms of illusion and rationalization (P<0.05). Senior high two-year impoverished girls only differ with rich girls in evasion. Impoverished girls tend to use negative coping styles. Significant correlation was found in “self-blaming” and “evasion”. “Self-blaming” had the strongest predicting function for their mental health in that it explains 36.2% variations in SCL-90 total scores. Paying close attention to rural impoverished girls’ mental health and helping them take positive methods to seek help had great significance in improving their overall mental health.

Community psychology state-of-the-science: Theories, methods, communities and ideas

Marliza Montero Central University of Venezuela, Venezuela

An analysis of papers published in international community psychology journals, some national ones, and books published within the field of Community Psychology (CP), covering 2008 to February 2012, was carried out in order to find: 1) what are the main theories and methods in use; 2) what is understood as a community, and 3) what is being practiced as, and generating research about, community psychology. An analysis of innovative ideas being developed during those four years will be presented. International and national journals in English, French, Italian, Portuguese and Spanish are included. Changes and innovations, growing tendencies, main concepts, as well as reinforcement of settled ideas will be presented in tables and graphics.

A study of the characteristics of young, unemployed people who get a job

Matthias Schmidt TU Dresden, Germany

Youth unemployment has recently become a more urgent issue for the European industrial nations. The current field study researches psychological influences that have an impact on the success of re-integration in the labour market. The research question can be expressed thus: In which characteristics do young, unemployed people who succeed in finding a job differ from the ones who don’t find an occupation. A randomised sample of 241 young, unemployed people was examined in a two-wave panel study over a period of 60 months. The measured variables include intra-personal factors like self-efficacy, occupational expectations, locus of control, achievement motivation, and mental health. A logistical regression was performed to identify factors that show a statistically significant relationship to re-employment. The logistical regression identified the variables in which the constantly unemployed participants were different from the ones who managed to get a job. Variables that have been found to have a significant impact were person-centred variables such as self-efficacy, locus of control and mental health.
Session Type: Invited Symposia

Symposium title: Cross-cultural evidence-based health/psychotherapy research among North America, United Kingdom, China, Korea and Japan
Convenor: Akira Tsuda

Introduction of Systematic Treatment Selection: What Dr. Larry Beutler has developed by science
Satoko Kimpara Asian Americans for Community, United States of America

People have diverse ways to cope with stress and problems. Some of methods of coping are ineffective or destructive and are associated with psychopathology. In fact, some of efforts to cope may actually increase the level of distress or lead a person to avoid situations inappropriately. Other methods of coping (e.g., dispositional factors) may serve as indicators for applying either certain interventions or for adapting therapeutic stance that induce and provokes change. Accepting these phenomena and following systematically scientific disciplines, Beutler and his colleagues have been developed evidence-based principles into a process called the Systematic Treatment Selection (STS: Beutler & Clarkin, 1990). This model not only serves as a system of psychotherapy but a method of planning and delivering optimal treatments consistent with established scientific evidence and cross-theoretical approaches. STS posits that clinicians can assess clients dispositional qualities to individually tailor treatment and improve outcome. Moreover, STS provides clinicians with principles and strategies for addressing a wide variety of patient problems that crosscut specific techniques or theoretical orientations. Presently, self-report approach of STS, called the innerlife (Beutler, William, & Norcross, 2008) has been developed and cross-national reliability and validity studies of innerlife among North America, Japan, China, Korea, Taiwan and Argentina have been conducted. The results of moderately high reliability are consistent among these countries and validity studies of matching interventions have shown high statistical significance.

Development of a multiculturally respectful continuum of care for problem gambling in Northern California
Jorge Wong Asian Americans for Community, United States of America

The Problem Gambling Alliance (PG Alliance) is a collaborative developed to meet the needs and provide a continuum of care for individuals, family members and significant others affected by problem gambling (PG). PG Alliance is a unique partnership between local private and public sector collaborators dedicated to the well being and psychological health of the larger multicultural community of San Jose, California. Partners include three nonprofit community organizations and a major public academic research institution who jointly designed this innovative community service delivery model while simultaneously evaluating the efficacy of this model. The PG Alliance provides treatment services, education, outreach, research and evaluation to an ethnoculturally and multilingually diverse population speaking English, Spanish, Vietnamese, Chinese and Tagalog. Finding a therapeutic intervention model that is evidence based and multiculturally respectful was challenging. The adaptation of cognitive behavioral interventions in multiculturally respectful ways has proven to be an effective model. This presentation will highlight successes and challenges encountered from collaborating with community partners that have historically been funding competitors. Insights gained from working with the communities multi-level needs, age cohorts, cultural and linguistic values and practices will be discussed via case presentation. PG Alliance fills a service gap not addressed by the existing Departments of Mental Health, Alcohol and Drug Services, and the Public Health Department.

Symposium title: Situating the psychological subject: Reframing distress through a political economic and cultural lens
Convenor: Serdar Degirmencioglu

Situating the psychological subject: Reframing distress through political, economic and cultural lenses
Serdar Degirmencioglu Ciumhuruyet University, Turkey

The relationship between psychological difficulties and financial strain, poverty and inequality is supported by a growing and robust literature. Rather than contextualise the suffering that has characterised many people’s lives as a result of prevailing political and economic ideologies, psychological well-being has been substantially viewed as an individual issue that requires psychological or pharmacological intervention. In the UK, the solution has been formulated around the need for short term individual modes of therapy that return people to paid employment. However, despite the assumptions of the UK government that increased access to psychological therapies and, specifically CBT, is the universal panacea to the mental health and employment crisis, such an approach has attracted criticism for that very focus on individual solutions to problems that are usually politically, economically and institutionally driven. A growing number of countries share this individualistic mainstream model. For example, in countries as broad as Argentina, Cameroon and India, psychology has been largely modelled on the clinical approach to psychological problems that significantly borrow theories from the West. In the manner in which psychological well-being is constituted and managed, there has been relatively little focus on the everyday relevance of the political, economic and social changes, many of which are part and parcel of globalisation. In the context of psychological problems, different forms of community psychology have been mobilised to resist modernist deficit models that often marginalise indigenous knowledge systems and community processes. These different forms of community psychology include a broad aggregation of approaches that coalesce around the generic principles of social change, participation and empowerment, and could be a worthwhile perspective from which to conceptualise resistance to the above socioeconomic changes that affect the world. For many, the recent global recession has only exacerbated the problematic relationships between constructions of psychological well-being and treatment, and political and economic ideologies. This session will explore global community psychologies as alternative ways to challenge recent global political and economic changes and their associated psychological ideologies. The presenters will focus on the relationship between neoliberalism and the creation of a suicidal cohort in New Zealand, the need to construe the psychological consequences of social conditions in Colombia as medical as political issues, and the way psychology has served the prevailing political and economic order in the UK and Turkey.

Session Type: Symposia

Symposium title: Can psychology serve humanity in postcolonial and globalised contexts?
Convenor: Heather Gridley

Community psychology as a globalised commodity: A South African perspective
Ronelle Carolissen University of Stellenbosch, South Africa

Community psychology is considered to be both a subdiscipline and a paradigm in psychology, a paradigm that shifts over time. However, the concept of globalisation has fundamentally extended the way in which we think about physical geographical communities as bounded space with defined interpersonal relationships. In this paper I will argue that the dynamics of ‘racial neo-liberalism’ has usurped the liberal promise of community psychology in South Africa. Racial neoliberalism refers to the way in which markets are based on and fuel constantly evolving ways of racial patterning in society. Even though the anti-liberatory trajectory of community psychology as disciplinary knowledge was recognised over 20 years ago, insufficient attention to diverting its course to ensure social justice has unwittingly allowed it to contribute to entrenching racial fault lines, as characteristic of racial neoliberalism. I will examine chronologically the critiques (historical-ly) of community psychology to discuss the apparently contradictory convergence of the ideals of neoliberalism and community psychology in terms of transnationalism and the reshaping and intensification of capitalism. I will conclude by raising some dilemmas that the unintentional and perhaps unanticipated co-option of community psychology by neoliberalism poses in terms of reproducing racial and gendered marginalisation and how this may be interrupted.

Symposium title: Community research: Balancing the tensions on the ground
Convenor: Sandy Lazarus

To do or not: Confronting the challenges of community-based participatory research
Charity Akotia University of Ghana, Ghana

Community research, especially community-based participatory research (CBPR), often comes with challenges which have been documented in the literature over the years. However, if researchers and interventionists aim at sustainability in a meaningful way, then there would not even be a debate about
engaged in community research with different groups who have been marginalised or excluded on the basis of dimensions such as race or ethnicity. In this discussion I will draw on research with a community cultural development agency that uses arts practice to promote Aboriginal empowerment and a project exploring how arts-based interventions that facilitate settlement of recently arrived young people of refugee background to consider some deeper tensions and challenges of community research across cultural/social/racial divides. These challenges relate to, for example, issues of translation, knowledge, epistemic power, and authority, privilege and social positioning. I will draw on theorising from critical race theory and decolonising methodologies to reflect on these challenges, and suggest a decolonising standpoint that might move us closer to the emancipatory aspirations and practices of community research.

Using CBPR to mobilise spiritual capacities and religious assets to promote peace
Naiema Taleef MRC-UNISA, South Africa
Community-based participatory research (CBPR) has not only surfaced as an alternative to conventional research, but has also gained popularity. CBPR is more than just a scientific enquiry; it is an emancipatory, empowering methodology that forges a partnership between the researcher and the researched. The SCRATCHMAPS (Spiritual Capacities and Religious Assets for Transforming Community Health by Mobilising Males for Peace and Safety) study is guided by the values and principles of a CBPR approach. The focus of the SCRATCHMAPS study is on the mobilisation of a significant, often marginalised social and community resource to promote safety and peace, particularly in relation to young men in specific communities in South Africa and the USA. Yet, CBPR is not as neat as conventional research but encounters many challenges and barriers. Against this background, this paper will provide an overview of the SCRATCHMAPS study and highlight the tensions involved in conducting such a community-based research.

Complexities and challenges of negotiating CBPR partnership: A relationship among equals
Tony Naidoo Stellenbosch University, South Africa
Sandy, Lorenza, and I are involved in a community-based participatory action research project in Railton, a township in Swellendam. Residents of Railton were displaced forcibly from Swellendam in 1960s through apartheid legislation. We will reflect on our experience of how we have had to weave a dance between action and research in order to be responsive to emerging issues in the process and consistent to the values that undergird a CBPR approach. My input will focus on how we attempted to put the necessary mechanisms in place for a CBPR approach and on the dynamics of partnership in the engagement. Lorenza will speak to the necessity of CBPR and the role of community health by mobilising males for peace and safety. Sandy will focus on the beneﬁts of CBPR and the role of community cultural development agency that uses arts practice to promote Aboriginal empowerment and a project exploring how arts-based interventions that facilitate settlement of recently arrived young people of refugee background to consider some deeper tensions and challenges of community research across cultural/social/racial divides. These challenges relate to, for example, issues of translation, knowledge, epistemic power, and authority, privilege and social positioning. I will draw on theorising from critical race theory and decolonising methodologies to reflect on these challenges, and suggest a decolonising standpoint that might move us closer to the emancipatory aspirations and practices of community research.

Alcohol abuse and risky sexual behaviour: Young low-income Cape Town community
Saharah Adams University of the Western Cape, South Africa; Shazly Savah
Alcohol abuse is recognised as one of the greatest health and social problems in South Africa. It causes an estimated 2.5 million deaths every year, of which a significant proportion occur among the young. Statistics indicate that the age cohort of 18–25 years is most vulnerable to abuse alcohol, and engage in Risky Sexual Behaviour (RSB). Accordingly, the aim of the current study was to explore the relationship between alcohol abuse and RSB among young adults, aged 18–25, in a low income community in Cape Town. Bronfenbrenner’s bio-ecological systems theory was employed as the theoretical position framing the study, emphasising an individual’s own biology as a primary environment which contributes to one’s development. Data was collected using the street-intercept method by employing two instruments namely the Alcohol Use Disorders Identiﬁcation Test (AUDIT) and Self-Report Risky Sexual Behaviours Scale (SRSB). The data was analysed by means of dependence techniques, and more specifically inferential statistics to determine whether: (i) There is a significant relationship between alcohol consumption and risky sexual behaviour (RSB); and (ii) There is a significant difference between males and females with regard to alcohol abuse and RSB. The results indicate that (i) There is a significant relationship between alcohol consumption and RSB among the sample (r= .48; p<.05), and (ii) There were no significant differences between males and females with regard to alcohol consumption and risky sexual behaviour.

Measuring perceived individual and contextual factors associated with adolescent substance use
Maria Florence University of the Western Cape, South Africa; Elron Fouten
This paper will present the procedures undertaken in the development and validation of an instrument that will measure the perceived individual and contextual factors associated with adolescent substance use in low-socio economic status communities in the Cape Metropole. A questionnaire development design was used to develop the instrument and assess its reliability and validity. This design included the identiﬁcation of dimensions for inclusion in the questionnaire, the writing and reﬁnement of items for these dimensions, pretesting for further reduction of items, translation of the questionnaire and a test of their reliability (internal consistency) and validity (using procedures of internal construct validation) for the target population. The dimensions developed were framed by the bio-ecological systems theoretical framework and were developed through a thematic analysis of qualitative data. The process of writing and selecting items included a pretest of the items to see if they are appropriate for the target population, if they (the adolescents) can relate to these items and if they understand the intended meaning of the items. Any culture bias in these items was also highlighted through this process. The instrument was translated into Afrikaans since this is the dominant language in the communities of interest. Reliability (internal consistency) was assessed by calculating Cronbach’s
Substance abuse in the Western Cape: Reflection from a community engagement project
Serena Isaacs University of the Western Cape, South Africa; Charli Davids
The overall purpose of the paper is to share experiences and lessons learned from working within communities, particularly substance abuse interventions in low-income communities. The substance abuse project conducted in the department of psychology for the past two years has identified a need for interventions with the specified communities. The overall aim of the research is two-fold: To conduct interventions within the community as well as to evaluate the effectiveness of those interventions. Participants in the interventions as well as for the evaluation are approximately 44 - 50 people working within organisations in the community both within Cape Town and along the West Coast. Training in basic counselling skills, personal growth and substance abuse (screening, assessment, etc.) were conducted by the psychologists/counselors on the project and took the form of workshops. Participants acquired basic counselling skills as well as participate in activities focused on personal development and substance abuse. The evaluations had a mixed methods goals-based design. Information was gathered in the form of questionnaires (distributed both before and after the interventions) as well as focus groups (which occurred after each of the workshops). Feedback from all participants was very positive, especially in terms of skills learned and a request for more workshops was made. However, the researchers experienced several challenges within this process owing to a variety of aspects such as differing contexts within the different communities. These lessons learned will be discussed as well as suggestions for future research.

The SACENDU project: Monitoring alcohol and drug abuse trends in South Africa
Andreas Pluddenmann Medical Research Council, South Africa
This is an alcohol and other drug (AOD) sentinel surveillance system that monitors trends in AOD use and associated consequences on a six-monthly basis from specialist treatment centres in six regional sites in South Africa. This paper will focus on findings from data collected between January and June 2011 and compare them to findings of previous years. The objective is to identify changes in the nature and extent of AOD abuse in South Africa. Data were collected on admissions for drug abuse treatment from 61 treatment centres, using a one-page form. A total of 8573 forms were collected and data were analysed using SPSS statistical package. Alcohol remains the dominant substance of abuse across all sites. Treatment admissions for cocaine-related problems have generally decreased over the years. Cannabis remained the most common primary drug for persons younger than 20 years across all sites. Heroin admissions remained fairly stable in three sites and increased significantly in one of the sites. Proportions of Black/African patients increased in three sites and proportions of female patients remain low. Treatment admissions for methamphetamine (MA) were low except in Western Cape where MA remained the most common primary drug reported by a third of patients, mostly less than 25 years. An increase in admissions for methamphetamine has been noted in Port Elizabeth. These findings highlighted that SEQ chapter 1a broad range of globally abused substances is present in South Africa and that the burden of illicit substances is increasing. Further research is needed to explore whether stigma affects usage/non-usage of drug treatment by women.

Contextual factors impacting operations of substance abuse treatment centres in Western Cape
Shazly Sovahl University of the Western Cape, South Africa
Operationalising substance abuse treatment centres is a mammoth task no matter where one tries to establish such treatment centres. South Africa, and specifically the Western Cape, has the dubious title of having the highest levels of challenges related to substance abuse. Setting up and operationalising a substance abuse treatment centre within this environment is fraught with many challenges. This paper seeks to examine these challenges by reporting the experiences of persons involved in setting up and operationalising these centres. The Western Cape has three substance abuse treatment centres, fully subsidised by the provincial Government through various funding models. They seek to address the needs of persons with substance dependence. This occurs within the constraints of government funding and capacity in various sectors. Issues pertaining to addressing access, in-patient treatment processes, and discharge issues are universal but have a specific local flavour when one examines the historical and socio-political environment within which the operationalising of treatment centres occurs in South Africa. The local issues include the Dop system (payment to farm workers by giving alcohol), distribution of drugs for specific racial groups during apartheid, and present involvement of high ranking officials in the illicit drug fraternity. This paper will examine and provide a context for examining these factors.

Addressing poverty from a grassroots community alternative in Puerto Rico
Dolores Miranda University of Puerto Rico, Puerto Rico
This paper presents the results of a social community psychology intervention in a poor region of Puerto Rico. The project addresses the role of psychology in the social economic development of the community from a Participatory Action Research perspective. A description of the intervention as well as a critical analysis is provided. Community intervention counters the government’s deceiving manoeuvres with relative success. When working to develop a community enterprise one is faced with overwhelmingly individualistic capitalist ideology embedded within the participants. One of the main challenges faced by the group is to overcome such ideology and affirm a collectivist or associative enterprise. This requires psychological support which leads to self management. Issues of colonisation, poverty, and social inequalities are addressed.

Symposium title: Global psychologies for the enhancement of human development
Convenor: Ruth Nina

Difficult relationships between internal and external agents of change: An analysis
Maritza Montero Central University of Venezuela, Venezuela
Community work is a task assumed by a plurality of agents, both within and without the community. Since its beginnings Community Psychology has been focused on the strengthening and mobilisation of stakeholders and other people in communities (internal agents-IA), more or less interested, play an important role in the transformations desired by communities or considered mandatory or useful by public policies or by academic programmes or, NGOs projects. These are
external agents (EA). They should convey to obtain the best results but it seldom is so. An analysis of community interventions both originated within communities or from public policies, academy, or NGOs projects is presented, making a comparison of objectives; methods; ways of establishing contacts between EA and IA; type of participation; commitment and results, plus opinions of IAs and EAs, when that sort of information has been available, is presented. Possible ways to produce respectful and informed relationships are discussed.

Public policies and community psychological interventions: More than givers and receivers
Alicia Rodríguez Facultad de Psicología, Udelar, Uruguay
In this paper the relationships between Community Psychology and Public Policies interventions and work, their methods and ways, their results and problems are analysed and discussed, as they are being carried out in Uruguay. The focus is centred on the links between public officers, people participating in transformational projects within their communities, or being the beneficiaries of those policies, and community psychology agents. Their ways to construct public policies will be described, as well as the political conception underlying the different ways of acting and interpreting what is happening, and also how they understand and produce autonomy, open the way to new possibilities, or restrain them and how this in a positive or negative way affects the different actors involved. The place occupied by the public officers, the current social settings and how they interact with the communities is another important aspect of the research producing these data. It is concluded that there is a need to generate a relationship between external and internal agents, who are supposed to be the subjects and beneficiaries of the policies, allowed to ask questions, and to receive clear answers.

Constructing community psychology in Peru: Scopes and challenges abstract
Tesania Velazquez Universidad Catolica del Peru, Peru
In Peru, Community Psychology is a discipline still under construction. It is in dialogue with, and enrooted and strengthened by, Latin American Community Psychology. Currently, special attention is given to the notion of exclusion and discrimination of a large part of the population that suffered violence as a consequence of the Peruvian internal armed conflict (1980-2000) and to the processes of social disarticulation and corruption that emerged during the years of dictatorship (1992-2000). On the other hand, the impact of natural disasters in the most vulnerable people is also acknowledged, and procedures to tend to this kind of natural disasters are built along with people in the communities. Different narratives and ways of expressing anger and sorrow have been identified, taking on account comprehension of social phenomena and psychosocial characteristics of the participants. A revision of perspectives and criteria is needed, so that the comprehension of problems and vulnerabilities is assured, while considering the cultural diversity. On the basis of this reality, it is important to develop a Community Psychology promoting social strength...ening, participation and citizenship, starting with recognition and knowledge exchange. This paper presents the development of areas of specialisation such as community mental health and community intervention in post-disaster context, within Community Psychology in Peru. The process of strengthening networks and promoting collective action in a post conflict society is analysed, as well as its role in the consolidation of democracy and the promotion of a culture of peace.

Symposium title: Paternal identity and connections: Research findings on unknown, undisclosed, absent fathers. Fatherhood and the importance of connections with fathers
Convenor: Mzikazi Nduna

Narratives of undisclosed paternal identity among young people in Secunda and Upington
Grace Khunou University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa
Both written and spoken narratives play an important role in eliciting how we construct our identity in relation to the world. Therefore, how we talk or avoid talking about certain topics is important in these constructions of self. Although South Africa has seen a proliferation of man’s studies in the past decade many of them focused on conceptualisations of masculinities and fatherhood. Most of these have been aimed at foregrounding and signifying the role of fathers and the significance of social fatherhood where biological fathers are absent. However, these studies have not addressed how young people speak about the absence of their fathers and how this impacts on their concept of self in relation to others. Through a detailed analysis of in-depth interviews with young people in Secunda this paper illustrates the varied and complex ways young people talk about the unknown identity of their fathers. From this examination, the paper concludes that the structures of their narratives coupled with their experiences of secrecy, fear, anger, haphazard disclosure of the identity of their fathers and fear of hurting others all play an important role in how these narratives are shaped and how they in turn shape the narrative builders themselves.

Silence: A strategy used to deal with psychological distress by young people in South Africa
Mzikazi Nduna University of The Witwatersrand, South Africa; Rachel Jewkes
Reported high levels of distress in South African youth are worrying. This paper presents an analysis of expression of distress from narratives of young people in Butterworth, Eastern Cape Province in South Africa. 24 females and 16 males aged 16 to 22 volunteered. Self-reported data was obtained through one-on-one audio-recorded in-depth interviews conducted in isiXhosa, transcribed verbatim and translated into English. Constant comparison analysis discovered underlying meanings for non-expression of distress related to fulfilling distinct but related purposes. Firstly, silence was a strategy for containing a potentially explosive or hurtful situation. Secondly, silence showed gratitude for...
acquired benefits often constructed as parents’ or guardians’ generosity. Thirdly, silence was maintained as a sign of deference, it was not a choice that participants made, but rather they were conforming to standards of respect as set by their society. Lastly, silence was used to protect, in particular, the mother from distress. This study suggests that young people need to be empowered with appropriate and effective ways of handling distress not based on avoidance because silence as a strategy can only delay dealing with distressing issues.

Each interview has a life of its own: Analysis of fieldwork experiences from a study with young men in secunda on paternal connections

Vuyani Pambo Witwatersrand, South Africa

Through an analysis of fieldwork experience for a study with young men in Secunda on Paternal Connections this article aims to discuss how the personal becomes political during an interview. The paper argues that the interviewer’s experiences covertly influence the interview’s direction and consequently affects the nature of the interview. The vicarious experience that the interviewer goes through during and importantly after each interview forces the interviewer to introspect. And because of the interviewer’s experience-listening and relating with the interviewee’s narrative either makes the interviewer shift from observer, to player, to victim and to be the regulator. This shift of roles by the interviewer influences each interview differently and subsequently gives each interview a life of its own with dynamics different to that of previous interviews or those that follow. The nature of the interview-- Inter-view means that there is an interface between the interviewer and the interviewee, both the latter and the former’s experiences are brought to the fore during and after the interview possibly forging a synthesis of experiences. The paper concludes that this is especially true when the questions of the study are of personal interest to the interviewer. This paper dismisses the conventional textbook methods that suggest standardization in qualitative interviews to be the only possibility.

Symposium title: Social justice and mental health: Perspectives from Nigeria, Liberia, Tanzania, United States and Turkey
Convenor: Arpana Inman

Harmful practices: Experiences of women in Nigeria
Anne Calinger Lehigh University, United States of America; Shannon Patterson; Sr. Rosemary Ukata; Linh Luu; Arpana Inman; Asmita Pendse

Nigeria has made tremendous strides over the past decade to protect the rights of its citizens. Chapter 4, sections 33-43 of Nigeria’s constitution, asserts that all people have fundamental human rights. These basic rights, however, have not been upheld for women, who are often treated as inferior. One result of this treatment is that women are still subjected to harmful traditional and cultural practices that can have extreme negative effects on the individual. This paper highlights findings from three individual studies done by, the Center for Women Studies and Intervention, an NGO in Nigeria, which advocates for women’s rights. These studies examine the following harmful practices: “money woman,” widow-hood practices, and female genital mutilation. Specifically, these studies focus on the possible root causes of these practices and how they affect women’s welfare. The studies have revealed that these cultural practices are still very prevalent in Nigeria, and have significant negative effects on the physical, economic, educational, and psychological welfare of women. Given these findings, further social justice research is necessary to examine possible interventions for change, such as, educational programmes that discuss the importance of women’s rights, advocacy visits to government officials, and the implementation and enforcement of new laws. A continued examination of social justice issues in Nigeria is important due to assertions in previous literature that hold that discrimination is associated with psychological distress and negative effects on an individual’s mental health.

Rebuilding motivation for schools following conflict and disaster: Lessons from Liberia and Katrina
Arnold Spokane Lehigh University, United States of America

Schools close following disaster and conflict; sometimes for a few days or weeks, and in war-torn environments for years. In the interim, students, families and teachers experience health and behavioural effects and will adapt in ways that may compromise motivation and concentration for learning and attendance. When disaster and conflict occur, individuals are affected proportionate to their exposure level (Spokane et al., 2011) and their cultural and social vulnerability. Typically, individuals respond in a resilient manner, but when exposure is prolonged or particularly intense, recovery may take longer, and behavioural markers of trauma will be evident for years or even generations. These markers can include mood disorders (educators and students) that affect classroom behaviour, reduced school attendance, compromised family support, and reduced career and educational aspirations. One moderate-term situation (Katrina) and one long-term situation (Liberia) are contrasted. Strategies for addressing mental health concerns that affect students, teachers, and administrator behaviour, as well as specific interventions for training educators to attend to behavioural markers in ways that can improve motivation for learning and classroom performance are discussed.

Symposium title: The space between: The challenges and opportunities of practising community psychology in post-revolutionary Egypt
Convenor: Hana Fahmy

Social capital, collaboration, and housing
Salma El-Sayeh The American University in Cairo, Egypt

With a population growth rate of 2.03%, it is estimated that Greater Cairo has pushed 63% of its population into informal and extralegal areas (Sims, 2010). These informal settlements take the form of what is called “unplanned ‘spontaneous’ urban areas” which suffer from a variety of problems such as poor infrastructure, and the absence of basic services. NGOs and CBOs have taken a leading role in service delivery and social benefit provision. However, adoption of a charity approach and a political environment that limits advocacy has meant that Cairo’s 5000+ NGOs have only had a modest impact on the daily lives of individuals in the informal communities. During the chaos of the revolution, “popular committees” were created in communities across the country where neighborhood members gathered to protect their neighborhoods. These popular committees have now evolved into community-led government “censors” who work to monitor government activities. Due to the revolution, the emergence of such local action groups, and increased civic participation, there is a new opportunity for greater mobilisation and collaboration which can create real solutions to the problems faced by people living in informal settlements. It is essential to understand how collective social capital and collaboration are currently operating in the settlements. This paper will outline a method by which social capital assessments can be utilised to enhance collaboration between community members and institutions, thus creating conditions necessary for meaningful and sustainable development.

Symposium title: Portuguese-speaking adolescent mental health in Europe and South America
Convenor: Marta Goncalves

The qualitative research method from ecological insertion
Julia Bucher-Malusch Universidade de Brasilia, Brazil

The qualitative method we present is based on Bronfenbrenner’s biocological model and was used in the research “Concepts of mental health and perceptions of services related to youth and their families.” This research was conducted in three countries: In Switzerland with multicultural populations, in Portugal, conducting focus groups, and in four states from different regions of Brazil: Porto Alegre, Brasilia, Fortaleza and Belém. The method called ecological insertion was used to obtain qualitative data analysis. The process of ecological engagement began with the training of researchers regarding the decoding of the meanings that emerge in the language, trying to sensitise these meanings to form a penetration in the context to be studied. The emerging symbolic content aimed at achieving meaning or inherent sense in the subject or the group studied. The contexts studied were health care organisations, schools, families and communities. It was determined that this qualitative assessment provided a greater understanding of the quantitative data obtained in view of the training conducted at the level of observation based on the principle of ecological engagement and provided interpretive clarity. The integration of qualitative with quantitative methodology allowed for a more profound study of the results of the conceptions of young people and their caretakers. Qualitative analysis based on Bronfenbrenner’s model has helped to carefully examine the description of the emerging perceptions of the experiences of young people and their caretakers in different systemic levels offered by the model.

Schools close following disaster and conflict; sometimes for a few days or weeks, and in war-torn environments for years. In the interim, students, families and teachers experience health and behavioural effects and will adapt in ways that may compromise motivation and concentration for learning and attendance. When disaster and conflict occur, individuals are affected proportionate to their exposure level (Spokane et al., 2011) and their cultural and social vulnerability. Typically, individuals respond in a resilient manner, but when exposure is prolonged or particularly intense, recovery may take longer, and behavioural markers of trauma will be evident for years or even generations. These markers can include mood disorders (educators and students) that affect classroom behaviour, reduced school attendance, compromised family support, and reduced career and educational aspirations. One moderate-term situation (Katrina) and one long-term situation (Liberia) are contrasted. Strategies for addressing mental health concerns that affect students, teachers, and administrator behaviour, as well as specific interventions for training educators to attend to behavioural markers in ways that can improve motivation for learning and classroom performance are discussed.

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Mainstreaming gender in post-2011 Egypt

Farah Shash Egypt

The Egyptian revolution started in January 2011, asking for liberation, social justice and change in the system. Egyptian women had an essential role during the revolution, they participated, organised, and were considered leaders and spokespersons during all phases of the revolution. They were beaten by police, and some lost their lives. This revolution is an opportunity for change of the status of women in Egypt. It should help promote the participation of women in the social, political and economic spheres, and the mainstreaming of gender on all community levels. Unfortunately, post-revolution events have made women’s rights’ activists fearful that women may be sidelined. Already, women have been excluded from, not only the parliament, but also the drafting of the constitutional declaration, which will guide the nation through a transitional period until a drafting of the constitutional declaration, which will may be sidelined. Already, women have been excluded from, not only the parliament, but also the drafting of the constitutional declaration, which will guide the nation through a transitional period until a drafting of the constitutional declaration, which will guide the nation through a transitional period until a drafting of the constitutional declaration, which will guide the nation through a transitional period until a drafting of the constitutional declaration, which will guide the nation through a transitional period until a drafting of the constitutional declaration, which will guide the nation through a transitional period until a drafting of the constitutional declaration, which will guide the nation through a transitional period until a drafting of the constitutional declaration, which will guide the nation through a transitional period until a drafting of the constitutional declaration, which will guide the nation through a transitional period until a drafting of the constitutional declaration, which will guide the nation through a transitional period until a drafting of the constitutional declaration, which will guide the nation through a transitional period until a drafting of the constitutional declaration, which will guide the nation through a transitional period until a drafting of the constitutional declaration, which will guide the nation through a transitional period until a drafting of the constitutional declaration, which will guide the nation through a transitional period until a drafting of the constitutional declaration, which will guide the nation through a transitional period until a drafting of the constitutional declaration, which will guide the nation through a transitional period until a drafting of the constitutional declaration, which will guide the nation through a transitional period until a drafting of the constitutional declaration, which will guide the nation through a transitional period until a drafting of the constitutional declaration, which will guide the nation through a transitional period until a drafting of the constitutional declaration, which will guide the nation through a transitional period until a drafting of the constitutional declaration, which will guide the nation through a transitional period until a drafting of the constitutional declaration, which will guide the nation through a transitional period until a drafting of the constitutional declaration, which will guide the nation through a transitional period until a drafting of the constitutional declaration, which will...
students for service delivery on the Transnet-Phelophepa Health Care Train. The overarching theoretical principles of cognitive behavioural therapy are discussed as it is used in providing a foundation for the teaching of Solution-focused Brief Therapy. The discussion expands on how this foundation is then applied to the teaching and practice of the “Single Session Therapy” approach. The unique environment of the Transnet-Phelophepa Health Care Train also presents unique challenges to psychological interventions on the train and in the surrounding communities. The approaches to these are briefly discussed in relation to: Working with clients with limited knowledge or understanding of psychotherapy; and the challenge of brief counselling within the constraints of cultural and language differences.

**Student’s own reflection on the Phelophepa experience**

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

The student reflects on the personal, academic and professional impact the Phelophepa experience had on her as a B Psych student at the University of the Western Cape. She is one of the few students who were placed on the train on two occasions. She reflects on her own shifts from the first placement as a B Psych IV student to the second placement post the completion of the B Psych internship and degree. The exposure to various forms of intervention (individual counselling, psycho-social workshops and psycho-educational presentations in schools, prisons and community organisations) were invaluable in her personal growth. It further enhanced her understanding and capacity to work not only in a curative manner, but also to have strong focus on primary, secondary and tertiary prevention. The following key issues are addressed: Reflection on the quality preparation, training, supervision and debriefing sessions; reflection on benefits from a personal and academic perspective; how interventions impacted on the self, fellow students, and participants; reflection on being a change agent in unserved and under-served areas in rural and semi-urban areas in the country; challenges faced; experiences about living on the train and to work with fellow students and other professionals. An overall reflection is given on how the student was touched by the Phelophepa experience and how it contributed to her professional career development.
Research Area: Consumer/Economic

Session Type: Papers

Enabling entrepreneurship
Werner Barkhuizen Saville Consulting, South Africa

This presentation will provide an overview of the successes achieved by enabling entrepreneurship in South Africa. 25000 individuals applied for a TV Reality Show, and completed psychometric assessments used in the shortlisting of twelve contestants. The winner of the competition won R5 Million. The objective of this presentation is to showcase the predictive validity of the psychometric assessment tools used, as well as the entrepreneurial exercises and simulations utilised during the filming of the show. Thirteen entrepreneurial exercises and simulations were created to measure entrepreneurial potential and contestants’ performance was measured against a pre-defined criterion. Criterion ratings were used to rank order contestants for each task, and determine elimination of poor performing contestants. The psychosocial implications of entrepreneurship are highlighted and societal upliftment, enablement and empowerment are elaborated upon. Through this process the phenomenon of entrepreneurship has been demystified and the lessons learnt will be discussed in-depth.

Development of the survey of impact factors of consumer intention for lottery buyers in China
Wang Bin School of Physical Education, China; Wu Yanping; Shi Wenwen; Wang Nina; Yang Liu

Although an important part of lottery marketing, lottery buyers have been paid less attention in China. This research aims to develop a valid, reliable survey to measure the impact factors of consumer intention for lottery buyers. The impact factors survey was developed in three phases. The items of the survey were collected by the methods of literature and interview, and identified 21 potential impact factors in Phase 1. Exploratory factor analysis (N = 531) was used to generate a 4-factor, 21-item survey in Phase 2. With other data from 930 samples from Beijing, Chongqing, Jiangxi, and Zhejiang in China, the 4-factor model was further verified by confirmatory factors analysis in Phase 3. The structural equation model was used to confirm the impact factor structure and to reduce it to 3 items. The final survey consists of 4 dimensions of impact factors: consumer cognitive, external information function, economic utility and risk appetite. There is a good fitting of the 4-factor model (X2=422.85, DF=98, X2/DF=4.31, NNNFI=0.93, RMSEA=0.06), and the Cronbach's alpha scores for each factor ranged over .735 - .833. Therefore, the survey of impact factors of consumer intention for lottery buyers has a high reliability and validity, provides lottery managers and staff with the research tools that enable them to evaluate lottery buyers’ psychology and behavior, and can be regarded as a key lottery market survey.

Understanding difficult service encounters from customer and employee perspectives: A needs-based approach
Graham Bradley Griffith University, Australia; Janet McColl-Kennedy; Beverley Sparks; Dieter Zapf; Nerina Jimmieson

While most interactions between customers and service providers proceed smoothly, some entail conflict and incivility. The cost of these difficult service encounters to customers, employees, service firms, and the broader economy are considerable. Research is needed to identify factors that can be targeted by organisations to minimise adverse outcomes from such encounters. Most past studies have focused on employee service behaviours (e.g., not listening, misinforming, rudeness) that lead to customer dissatisfaction and complaints. In contrast, the current study examined links between service encounter behaviours performed both by customers and by employees, and the associations between these behaviours and outcomes experienced by both parties. Drawing on Service Encounter Needs Theory (SENT: Bradley, McColl-Kennedy, Sparks, Jimmieson, & Zapf, 2010), behaviours were hypothesised to have their effects via psychosocial need fulfillment/-violation. Questions containing multi-item measures of behaviours, psychosocial needs, own and (perceived) other’s outcomes, demographic and other variables were completed anonymously by 341 customers and 573 service employees. Multi-group (customer, employee) structural equation modelling provided general support for the proposed mediation model. In particular, the effect of several task- and relationship-oriented behaviours on own and other’s satisfaction with the service encounter were mediated by the extent to which the parties’ needs for justice, trust, respect, and pleasing relations were met. By identifying specific behaviours that appear to affect important service encounter outcomes, and by using a needs-based approach to understand the mechanisms by which these effects occur, this study helps pinpoint targets for interventions aimed at improving service outcomes for all.

Too much choice: Is this affecting decisions to volunteer?
Lauren Carroll University of Plymouth, United Kingdom; Sabine Pahl University of Plymouth, United Kingdom

Engaging in volunteer work has been shown to enhance personal well-being as well as providing benefits to society in general. Governments around the world are thus keen to promote greater volunteering activity. However the selection of organisations to volunteer for is extensive. In the UK alone there are over 164,000 potential organisations. Research in consumer decision making for material goods has shown a "too-much-choice" effect whereby the more options people are presented with, the less likely they are to make any choice, preferring instead to postpone or defer making a decision. This paper presents research from a series of studies investigating the extent to which this too-much-choice effect may affect volunteering uptake and recruitment. While virtually all previous research into the too-much-choice effect has considered it in relation to material consumer purchases, the current research thus investigates whether the effect extends to an experiential time-use decision context. We found evidence of the effect in two studies. More options led to greater deferment and this was mediated by feelings of confusion experienced during the decision-making process. In two further studies the effect was not found and we discuss possible reasons in terms of the choice architectures and decision heuristics that may have facilitated the decision-making process and reducing the impact of the effect. Implications for the recruitment and retention of volunteers are discussed alongside the possible benefits of choice architectures to facilitate volunteering decisions.

What influences online unplanned consumer behaviour?
Wenjing Chen Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunications (BUPT), China; Yue Teng

Although the internet has become a new shopping media, there is little research about online unplanned consumer behaviour (ONCB). Our study examines data collected from 700 participants. We found that consumer’s self-efficacy and price are the most powerful factors that could explain peoples’ unplanned purchases online. Impulse characteristics, advertisement and position, interpersonal environmental effect, convenience, price and self-efficacy are correlated with ONCB. These factors combined with internet experiences, convenience and impulse characteristics can be used to forecast the frequency of ONCB. Self-efficacy and impulse characteristics are useful to forecast the amount of ONCB. Only the factor of price can forecast the degree of regret of ONCB. Further research efforts are suggested.

What are the factors influencing Online-Group-Buying?
Wenjing Chen Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunications (BUPT), China; Xinmiao Li

The purpose of this study is to find out the factors that influence Online-Group-Buying (OGB). By literature review, we concluded that there are seven outside stimulation factors: price, graphic display, others’ evaluation, transaction record, remaining time of group buying, the expiration date of the coupons and the reputation of website. Data was collected via an online survey and questionnaire which resulted in 239 valid samples and all subjects had prior experience participating in OGB. The structure equation model and regression analysis were used to analyze the data. The results show that: the prices, graphic display, others’ evaluation, transaction record, remaining time of group buying, the expiration date of the coupons and the reputation of website influenced the emotional reaction of consumers and the intention to engage in OGB. The price, as in the literature, is the most significant factor that influences the emotional reaction and the intention, followed by graphic display, remaining time of group buying, others’ evaluation, and the reputation of the website. According to the conclusions of this study, we propose several marketing suggestions in order to guide the online retailers in their operations. The limitations of this study and future research directions are also discussed.

Impact of the attribution pattern of a company’s statement about brand crisis on brand credibility
Yuanbing Hua GDIFS, China; Lei Lai; Mei Xiao

The impact of the attribution pattern of a company’s statement about brand crisis on brand attitude and brand credibility is studied by this situational simulated
Exploring brand love versus brand liking
Ronel Du Preez Stellenbosch University, South Africa; Marelike Terblanche-Smit

Brand love is a novel construct within the fields of marketing and consumer behavior. This exploratory study aims to investigate the constructs of brand liking and brand love as well as the nature of brand love, as compared to brand liking, amongst three brands, i.e. Apple, BMW and Cadbury. A comprehensive literature review informs the delimitation of the constructs. Brand liking is defined as having positive feelings, such as closeness, connectedness and bonding, towards a brand; whereas brand love refers to the degree of the passionate emotional attachment a satisfied consumer has with a particular brand, and includes positive evaluation, declaration of love, as well as loyalty beyond reason for the brand (Roberts, 2006). A questionnaire (5-point Likert-type scale) comprising of existing measures of brand attachment, brand commitment, brand knowledge, brand love, brand liking and brand loyalty was administered to a sample of 300 respondents. Data were subjected to descriptive analysis, reliability analysis, Pearson correlation and regression analysis. Results indicate that brand knowledge and brand attachment lead to brand commitment and, depending on the level of emotion, leads to a consumer either liking or loving a brand. Cadbury is the only brand regarded as a love brand, while Apple and BMW tend to be perceived as liked brands. This study provides evidence that marketers will benefit from creating brand love by developing an understanding of the needs of consumers and the development of brand knowledge, attachment, commitment and loyalty initiatives.

Factors influencing online compulsive buying disorder
Jiawei Fan BUPT, China

Online Compulsive Buying Disorder (OCBD) characterized by excessive online shopping cognitions and online buying behaviours that lead to distress or impairment. In this study we focus on how online store facilitated OCBD. We mainly discussed four factors that lead to the OCBD, which are self-esteem, self-control ability, depression and obsessive-ness. A questionnaire was designed to measure these factors and online buying features. Regression analysis results indicated that the online shopping’s anonymity, easy access, enhancing merchandise and low price have obvious moderating effects to the process of OCBD. The findings have important implications in psychotherapy, social health, e-commerce and related research.

Buying decisions: The influence of recommendations in comparison to product attributes
Jens Hofmann University of Duisburg-Essen, Germany; Matthias Brand; Raimund Wildner; Claudia Gaspar; Holger Dietrich; Anja Dieckmann; Myriem Hahne

With an increasing amount of product alternatives to choose from, buying decisions become increasingly complex. To reduce complexity, consumers can rely on personal-individual, social recommendations by acquaintances with or without expertise in the specific product category or general recommendations by Internet communities or professional magazines. Due to the Internet, recommendations are increasingly available and instantly accessible. The relevance of these recommendations in comparison to product attributes for buying decisions has not been examined experimentally yet. In the current study, 163 participants (78 male, mean age 26.22, SD=9.03) selected in a choice-based conjoint analysis (CBCA) in 26 trials among three products each the one maximizing their expected utility. The CBCAs were conducted for two product categories - mobile phones and hotel reservations. Each product was represented by four recommendation sources (professional magazine, Internet community, close expert and close layperson) as well as four product attributes. Afterwards, utilities for each recommendation source and product attribute were calculated in a Hierarchical Bayes analysis. The utilities of the recommendation sources and the product attributes differ significantly (F(14, 2268) =115.15, p<.001). Recommendations have higher utilities than product attributes. The close expert is the most relevant source in both product categories. The results indicate that recommendations by experts close to the decision maker are more important for buying decisions than other recommendation sources, for example professional magazines or Internet communities. The importance of recommendations for buying decisions is emphasised by the lower utilities of the product attributes.

Chinese service corporation employees’ emotional intelligence structures
Chen Hui School of Economy and Management, China

This paper focuses on the emotional intelligence (EI) structure. With the Chinese service corporation employees being the subjects, such empirical research methods as interview and questionnaire are adopted to explore the employees’ EI structures. A structural questionnaire is used in this research. The subjects are 167 employees in a chain super-market. Based on the survey, with exploratory factor analysis, six dimensions of service industry employees’ EI structure are proposed: perception of others’ emotion, perception of one’s own emotion, expression emotion, expression control, emotion usage, emotion inspiration. According to the other researches, employees’ job satisfaction, job performance and organizational commitment should be used as criteria to verify the EI structure. The results suggest that all the six dimensions of EI have obvious positive correlation with employees’ job satisfaction, organizational commitment and job performance.

Ethnic identity and consumer buying behaviour among consumers in Ibadan metropolis
Femi Lekanbo Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Nigeria

In recent times, consumer researchers are beginning to realise that aside personality and socio-demographic factors that seem to predict consumer buying behaviour, other variables could be implicated for the decision that consumers reach in relation to their buying intentions. With this rationale, the study investigated the influence of ethnic identity on consumer buying behaviour among consumers in Ibadan metropolis. A descriptive survey design was used for the study. The sample consists of 302 consumers in Ibadan selected using an accidental sampling technique. Data collection was through a self-reported questionnaire that measured demographic factors, ethnic identity and consumer buying behaviour. Results indicate that ethnic identity of consumers have a significant influence on consumer buying behaviour (t(2,300)=-13.307; p<.05). Discussion focuses on the relevance of ethnic identity in predicting consumers behaviour. It was recommended that marketers and advertising firms should henceforth take into cognisance certain socio-cultural indices into consideration in the course of producing and subsequent presentation of goods and services to general public.

Media influence on public opinion and the perceptions of media owners and consumers about its effects
Zeenat Ismail IBA Karachi, Pakistan

The study was designed to examine the way media influences the formation of public opinion and the perceptions of local media owners and youth, about its influence, in Karachi. Major objectives of the study were to investigate whether the media has really fulfilled its duty in protecting the public from political propaganda, to identify the significance of the media’s effect on public opinion, to understand the views of media owners regarding their duty to remain objective, and to determine the perceptions of young consumers in Karachi about the international media. Of the 300 questionnaires distributed, all 300 were correctly completed. The study revealed that the majority of the youth are regularly in touch with the international media. The results clearly showed that only 15.6% of the youth relies on the media completely while the remaining 84.3% do not rely on the media in every case. They believe that media should do their job without any laws or regulations being imposed upon them. Thus, our first hypothesis was proven to be correct. Furthermore, the chi-square results proved our second hypothesis to be true provided that x2=0.4, hence x2=0.05. Therefore, the youth of Karachi have significant differences in their perceptions about
the international media. However, the majority of youth find the media to be highly unreliable and that the media creates unnecessary hype regarding some events.

Exploring the influence of procedural and distributive fairness on cheating behaviour
Joana Katter York University, Canada; Peter Darke; Laurence Ashworth; Andrew Lutzuk
Cheating is a major concern in both the academic sphere and in the business world, highlighted by the prevalence of high profile fraud scandals. Previous work has hypothesized that cheating behaviour occurs below conscious awareness, as individuals balance the need to maximize economic rewards with the need to maintain a positive self-image. Thus individuals engage in cheating behaviour only so long as they remain unaware of the unethical nature of their behaviour and thereby maintain self-perception of honesty. However, this view does not account for the finding that individuals often consciously admit to cheating behaviour. It is hypothesized that fairness motives will increase conscious cheating. The current study examined the influence of experiencing procedural and distributive unfairness in a variant of the ultimatum game on performance of a subsequent marketing task. It is hypothesized that unfair treatment will result in higher amounts of cheating behavior in the marketing task. Results from MANOVA analyses indicate partial support for the hypotheses, with distributive fairness in particular influencing several indices of cheating behavior. Practical and theoretical implications of the findings are discussed within the context of a series of related studies.

Operationalising the role of satisfiers and dissatisfiers in service quality in the hospitality industry in South Africa
Michael Leary University of South Africa, South Africa
A critical measure of organisational success is its ability to deliver service quality on a consistent basis. The hospitality industry is no exception and where business is to be made, competition and new suppliers will be ever present. Customers demand value for their money and are quick to move to another supplier of service, if they perceive that they are not receiving service quality. Customer feedback therefore becomes crucially important and customer satisfaction and service quality measurements should be important management tools in any organisation’s ability to remain in business, and to compete effectively with the competition. While measurement of both service quality and customer satisfaction are important, it is also necessary to determine the role of satisfiers and dissatisfiers in the achievement of service quality. While all service determinants in the customer service encounter are important, certain determinants can be utilised more effectively by management to enhance the level of service provided. This study set out to determine those service variables which tend to be satisfiers and those which are dissatisfiers in particular situations. Two small hotels were used in the study to obtain a guest sample. Results from the study are reported as is the role of satisfiers and dissatisfiers in providing customer satisfaction and service quality.

Do childhood experiences of economic problems affect risk tolerance and stock market participation
Antti Lehtoranta Aalto University, Finland
I estimate direct effects of childhood experience of economic problems on risk tolerance, and market participation, later in life. In particular, I use exogenous father’s unemployment, and five other childhood family level measures of economic problems as treatment variables to explain survey based risk tolerance metric and stock market participation. I use two U.S. individual level surveys: Health and Retirement Study (HRS) and Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID) to estimate these effects. The PSID allows for examining intergenerational effects since the start of the survey in 1968. Specifically, PSID allows identifying exogenous job losses (factory closed, employer died), allowing for causal inference of effects of father’s job loss on later behavior of children. The HRS survey was started in 1992. It samples respondents who were born as early as 1890, thus it includes respondents who were children during the great depression. These adults are asked several questions to evaluate if their family experienced economic hardships when they were children. In estimating the risk tolerance effects, I use interval regression controlling for age, wealth, income, education, marital status, aggregate consumer confidence, as well as individual unobserved effects. I use a similar panel logistic regression model to estimate the stock market participation effects. I find no support that the economic problems experienced in childhood have direct effects on risk tolerance and stock market participation later in life. The economic problems experienced do predict differences in education, and thus indirectly affect later economic behavior.

Understanding the island tourism image formation in Taiwan: Via fuzzy preference relations
Fangyi Liu NTUST, Taiwan, Republic of China; Moue-Jane Lee
This study intended to construct a model of tourism destination image formation in Taiwan and to compare the difference between experienced and potential visitors. The population for the study was citizens of Taiwan and there were 430 questionnaire results. Results revealed that most subjects had a positive image of Taiwan and were motivated to acquire intellectual knowledge. Their most important information came from resources such as books, movies and news. Most subjects were “allocentrics” who were inclined to be adventurous and independent. They perceived that the destinations’ culture and history attracted those most, and felt pleasant, aroused and relaxed. Four conclusions were drawn. (1) It is a homogeneous and heterogeneous travel market in Taiwan. (2) Personal interests and commercial profits interweave to become the most important information sources. (3) There is no difference between experienced and potential visitors in terms of their image formation. (4) A model of tourism image formation is modified by using Fuzzy Preference Relations (FPR) that suggests that psychographics is the most critical variable affecting overall image in the model. The finding makes great contribution to the destination image literature. Implications and suggestions to practice and future research have been discussed.

Development the theme park brand equity model of Taiwan
Fangyi Liu NTUST, Taiwan, Republic of China; I-Ling Chien; Mei-Wei Lan; Szu-Min Chien
Theme parks provide consumers different attribute values. Whether the brand equity determinants of theme park would be different from product brand equity, for those theme parks that provide different entertainment experience and services at the same time. The research objects are the consumers of seven theme parks in Taiwan. The purpose is to explore the essences of theme park brand equity. The results indicate that (1) “Awareness”, “Royalty”, “Service Quality”, “Entertainment-Quality”, “Unique” five determinants have significant impact on building brand equity. (2) “Service Quality” is more important than “Entertainment-Quality of quality” for building brand equity (3) Each theme park has its brand equity essences. “Awareness”, “Royalty”, “Organisational Association”, “Brand Characters”, “Service Quality”, “Environment Quality”, “Entertainment-Quality Quality” and “Unique” have different influence to brand equity components.

The research of luxury consumption behaviour and motivation in Chinese market
Liu Liu Yang China
With the rise of the Chinese luxury market, there comes the need for luxury consumption psychology. This is the first research focused on Chinese
high-end luxury consumers, intended to figure out the differences between Chinese rich people, who are highly influenced by the oriental traditional values and Western rich people. The main research model is VMDBI Values-Motivation-Behaviour. The test group is the luxury brands in Beijing. The result of the research confirmed the model, which means that there is a clear linear relation between consuming values, consuming motivations and consuming behaviours. This result can help luxury brands to realise the true psychological needs of their consumers and fulfill their appeals to develop their brands.

Consumer perception about ethics in advertising

Navin Mathur, University of Rajasthan, India

Ethics refer to a system of accepted beliefs based on morals that control behaviour. They provide guidelines for morally appropriate behaviour for businesses. This research was conducted to find out about consumer perception of ethics in advertising. Consumer perception was judged on the basis of six variables (confidence building in product, role of advertising in selecting right product, truthfulness of information, exaggeration of facts, correctness of claims, decency, undue advantage of lack of information/education, impact of dangerous stunts on minors, adverse impact on children, adverse impact on family relations, indecent representation of women, representation of women in tobacco and alcohol advertising, correctness of price information, misinformation through comparative advertising, scientific reasoning of nutritional and health claims, clarity of terms and conditions) based on the code of conduct prescribed by Advertising Standards Council of India. The research is based on primary data collected through a structured questionnaire administered among 500 consumers selected on a convenience basis. A four-point Likert scale was used and weights ranging from 4 to 1 were assigned to assess consumer perception. The hypothesis was tested using the Chi-square test. The research shows consumer perception is high in six (exaggeration of facts, adverse claims, undue advantage of lack of information/education, impact of dangerous stunts on minors, adverse impact on children, adverse impact on family relations) and moderate in the remaining ten variables. It differs according to gender, age, education and the occupation of consumers.

The consumers’ decision-making process in the local food system: An empirical research in Sicily

Laura Milani, Iulm University, Italy; Barbara Ghirghelli; Vincenzo Russo

The Mediterranean diet is an eating pattern characterising a lifestyle and culture reported to contribute to better health and quality of life. (UNESCO, 2010). Strong theoretical and conceptual frameworks, integrating constructs from the different research traditions and disciplines are used. (Douglas et al., 1997)

The objective is to assign to homogeneous groups in the Milan metropolitan population, food education programmes and communication campaigns. The aim of this interdisciplinary research is to examine the applicability of population segmentation based on the adherence to the Mediterranean diet, food lifestyle and the BMI score. Using a cross-sectional survey, the subjects, primary school-aged children (6-11 years) and their parents living in the metropolitan municipality of Milan are studied. The instrument used is a self-administered questionnaire completed by the parents (N=1900), constructed from the consumer psychological and epidemiological literature review (Sahingoz et al., 2011) and consists of 40 items researching the following areas: socio-demographic, food purchase and consumption habits and values, physical activity and anthropometric measures, lifestyle habits and other habitual factors such as nationalities. A cluster analysis is conducted according to a Mediterranean diet score defined a priori on the basis of the literature, considering specific principles sustaining the traditional healthy Mediterranean dietary patterns, although high adherence to the Mediterranean diet and lifestyle score, educational and informing activities on nutrition are needed.

An experimental approach to the optimisation of customer information at the point of sale

Friedrich Mueller, Leuphana University, Germany; Roland Guenther

Do-it-yourself-stores attract, by product ranges, up to 75,000 different articles. As most of the custo-
mers are lay people, the points of sale (POS) must provide clear and understandable information and support in the decisions for the most suitable product. An experimental approach was applied to optimise the presentation of saws. 4 participants each were given suitable material together with one out of 8 different instructions for a predefined action (e.g. produce a picture frame). They were then asked to search for the most suitable tool to meet the task. While searching at the POS participants were cam-
corded and instructed to think aloud. Indicators for effectiveness, efficiency and customer satisfaction were the adequacy of the selected tool, the time spent on the shelf, and the scaled certainty that the right tool was found. Camcorder, voice records and interviews subsequent to the experiments were the basis for fundamental changes in the design of the POS. After redesign the experiments were re-
peated with other participants. At the redesigned POS the effectiveness of search was increased from 50% to 92%. Search time was reduced from 260 to 194 seconds and the certainty having selected the correct saw increased from 50% to 77%. Customer surveys prior to, and after installation of, the revised presentation surfaces validate the experimental findings. In addition, the participating markets report a significant increase in revenues at the new designed POS and the sales engineers report less effort maintain-
ing the optimised shelves.

Food consumption and healthy behaviour: Empirical research in a metropolitan area in Italy

Laura Milani, Iulm University, Italy; Barbara Ghirghelli; Vincenzo Russo

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Signaling with sustainable innovations

Ernst Noppers, University of Groningen, Netherlands; Jan-Willem Bolderdijk; Linda Steg; Kees Kelzer

Sustainability-related innovations are a hot topic today, and if adopted, a positive development in combating climate change. However, these innovations often come with a cost for consumers. Take for instance the electric car (EV). Compared to "traditional" cars, EVs are expensive, have a limited driving range, and recharging is time-consuming. Besides, stressing environmental benefits, stakeholders typically promote EVs by stressing how consumers can cope with these instrumental drawbacks. However, based on Steg (2005), we argue that cars not only have instrumental, but also affective and symbolic (signaling) functions. We hypothesise that, especially for early adopters, non-instrumental factors, such as self-expression and status concerns, play a key role in the interest in EVs. We also hypothesise that people don’t recognize the impact of these motives on their preferences. A questionnaire study among potential car buyers supported our reasoning, revealing not only the impact of symbolic motives but also how underrated this impact is. When asked how important different attributes of EVs are, respondents rated Instrumental (e.g. range) and environmental attributes as most important. However, the actual interest in EVs was predicted by evaluations of symbolic and environmental attributes of EVs, while instrumental attributes did not play a significant role. Our findings have important implications for marketing EVs. They suggest that persuading early adopters should focus more on the signaling functions of EVs and less on coping with functional drawbacks.

Is employment in a call center sickening and affecting the effectiveness of managing customer needs?

Devina Oodith, University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa; Sanjana Brijball Parumasar

This study aims to assess the impact of Sick Building Syndrome (layout, ergonomic design of workstation, lighting/ventilation, health, noise and aesthetics) on the effectiveness of Call Centre agents in managing
customers and their needs. The study was undertaken in the Durban area and was conducted within a Public Sector service environment which comprised of four major call centres employing a total of 240 call centre agents. A sample of 151 call centre agents was drawn across these four centres, using a simple random sampling technique and secured a 65% response rate. These call centre agents were responsible for inbound calls only. Data was collected using a self-developed, precoded questionnaire whose psychometric properties of validity and reliability were statistically determined using Factor Analysis and Cronbach’s Coefficient Alpha respectively. Data was analysed using descriptive and inferential statistics. The results indicate that the dimensions of Sick Building Syndrome have the potential to impact on employee performance. Analyses reflect, in descending level of impact, that noise and aesthetics followed by effects on health, poor ergonomic design, poor workplace layout and poor lighting and ventilation impact negatively on agents’ performance and their effectiveness in managing customer needs. Based on the results of the study, a graphical representation has been designed and presents recommendations that, when implemented in call centre environments, have the potential to enhance agents’ effectiveness in managing customers and their needs.

Being on top of your game at the bottom of the pyramid
Pravina Oodith University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa; Sanjana Brijball Paramusur
This study aims to conceptualise competitive business-level strategies that multinational corporations (MNCs) can adopt in order to profitably market products and services to South Africa’s Bottom of the Pyramid (BOP) market. The study adopts a theoretical research study. It reviews statistics and secondary data on the extent of global and domestic poverty. The BOP proposition, as advocated by Prahalad (2005), is examined and the researchers assess how the prevailing strategies need to be altered in order for MNCs to profitably serve the needs of BOP consumers in South Africa as well as establish a competitive advantage. The secondary data indicates that businesses need to radically re-design their business models, focus on lowering their costs through economies of scale without compromising on quality, understand the needs of the BOP market, utilise advanced and emerging technologies in order to innovate smart yet practical products, and redesign their distribution networks. The authors confirm that by redefining business strategies MNCs can offer low-priced, yet good-quality products to BOP consumers in order to secure and grow market share and profits whilst eradicating poverty. They also propose a model of underlying strategies for active participation at the bottom of the pyramid.

The effect of agreeableness on the relation between perceived useful, perceived ease of use and intention to use 3G mobile
Lingsi Qiao Peking University, China; Lei Wang Peking University, China
Mobile phones are ubiquitous and have become a part of everyday lives, while the third generation mobile telecommunications (3G) systems are not widely accepted by customers in China. The purpose of this study is to analyse personality influencing customers’ usage of 3G mobile services. We applied a technology acceptance model (TAM) and proposed that the relationship between perceived useful, perceived ease of use and intention to use 3G mobile depends on customers’ standing on agreeableness. Specifically, we expected that high-agreeableness customers’ intention to use 3G mobile was high even when their perceived useful and perceived ease of use were low. The positive relation between perceived usefulness, perceived ease of use and intention to use 3G mobile was not significant. In contrast, perceived usefulness and perceived ease of use were positively related to intention to use 3G mobile when customers’ agreeableness was low. Results revealed two 2-way interactions in 356 participants who were tested twice within a one week interval and were generally supportive of our predictions. The findings reveal the important effect of personality on 3G mobile use intention and supply a new way to develop the use of 3G mobile.

Short-term modulation of temporal discounting in the view of life-history theory and optimal foraging theory
Li-Lin Rao Chinese Academy of Sciences, China; Xiao-Tian Wang; Shu Li
To understand an organism’s temporal discounting in contrasting or variable environments, foraging, allocation and life history should be integrated. The aim of the present study was to examine the short-term modulation of temporal discounting within a synthetic framework of life-history theory and risk sensitive foraging theory. Studies 1 and 2 demonstrate that a lower daily body-energy budget would lead to steeper future discounting in natural contexts. Studies 3 and 4 test predictions drawn from the life-history perspective. The results revealed that the body-energy budget simultaneously affects the survival and reproduction strategies and that it is domain-specific in the short-term modulation of temporal discounting. From these studies we suggest that primary evolutionary traits underpin modern economic behaviours and financial activities. In general, our results emphasise the importance of considering how resources might be allocated among life-history traits in the field of temporal discounting.

Using multi-method measures in consumer research investigating eye-tracking, electrodermal activity and self report
Beverley Sparks Griffith University, Australia; Helen Perkins; Ying Wang; Jan Mattsson
Applied research is frequently compromised by the limitations associated with using a single source to measure complex dependent variables, such as affective and motivational phenomena. In the field of consumer psychology, customer evaluations are almost universally assessed via self reports. The limitations and biases associated with this data source are well known. This presentation reports on a study that uses a novel triangulation approach to the measurement and analysis of attentional and affective responses to tourism promotional material. The approach comprises two psychophysiological technologies (eye-tracking and electrodermal activity) as complements to more traditional self-report data.

The effect of free, prepaid or shared-benefit advice on decision making in gain and lose situations
Che Tang Beijing Normal University, China; Gonggu Yan
Gino F. (2008) indicated that people tend to accept prepaid advice because of the sunk cost effect. The purpose of this study was to investigate how decision makers were influenced by free, prepaid or shared-benefit advice in gain and lose situations. 193 subjects were randomly assigned to free, prepaid or shared-benefit advice conditions using the Judge-Advisor System (JAS). In each condition, participants first made a decision in a gain situation and then in a lose situation. All of the subjects were paid for decision making with valued-tokens based on performance. It was found, not surprisingly, that (1) when the offered advice was free, people tend to know it, but value it less, however, (2) people tend to buy advice in gain situation rather than in lose situations, but equally accept them, and (3) people asked for shared-benefit advice equally in both gain and lose situations, but they tended to accept the advice more readily in lose situation. The results in prepaid conditions could be explained by prospect theory and sunk cost effect. The results in shared-benefit conditions were more complex. It partially supported Harvey and Fischer’s (1997) hypothesis that people took advice to share responsibility in lose situations. A new two-process model which could explain all the above results better was proposed and discussed in detail.

Overconsumption: Can it be a means of escape from existential fears?
N. Pinar Ugurlar Gediz University, Turkey; Mert Tekozel
Starting from the terror management theory (Greenberg, Pyszczynski and Solomon, 1986), this study investigates how anxiety arising from the ‘awareness of death’ implicitly affects consumers’ decisions. An experiment was conducted to demonstrate the effects of mortality salience, self-threat and product status on two consumption-related measures for a specific product, i.e., willingness to pay and purchase intention. 143 university students were randomly assigned to one of the eight experimental conditions in a 2 (feedback: self-threat vs. control) x 2 (mortality salience: death vs. dental pain) x 2 (product status: low vs. high) between-subjects design. Results demonstrated that subjects

Two short promotional videos were used as stimulus materials in a study seeking to better understand potential consumer responses to such material. Respondents (N = 10) viewed video material presented on an eye-tracking screen while wearing an unobtrusive wrist-band measuring electrodermal activity. On conclusion of the video, respondents completed a self-report questionnaire. The modest associations obtained through these three sources of data are viewed as a positive outcome in that electrodermal activity (arousal), direction of gaze (interest), and self-reports (hedonic tone) are viewed as important and complementary components of consumers’ responses. The presentation explores the use of complementary data to assess attentional and affective responses, as well as the advantages and challenges associated with this triangulated approach.
who were reminded of their mortality have higher purchase intention even for the low-status product. Mortality salience did not lead to any difference on willingness to buy. Instead, willingness to buy was affected by the presence of self-threat. Subjects who were exposed to self-threat were willing to pay more for the high-status product. Overall, the data seems to suggest that existential anxiety boosts the tendency toward overconsumption by increasing consumers’ purchase intention whereas self-threat raises the value of the high-status product by increasing willingness to pay. Importantly, results of this study indicate that there is a clear difference between the factors influencing willingness to buy and purchase intention of consumers although these two measures seem to indicate a very similar consumer attitude towards a product. This study highlights the need in the literature to rigorously explore reasons for this difference between measures.

Consumer vulnerability: A new frontier in consumer research and teaching

Leona Ungerer University of South Africa, South Africa

Human well-being is intricately linked with acquiring, consuming and disposing of goods and services. All consumers may experience vulnerability, characterized by powerlessness and a lack of control during the consumption process. Some consumers, however, may be particularly vulnerable to exploitation because they do not have the necessary marketplace expertise as a result of their age, economic conditions or low level of literacy. Vulnerability analyses include mainly vulnerability defined by demographics, the environments in which people live, the situation in which they find themselves, and people’s community and context. It has, however, been proposed that vulnerability should not be regarded as a property of groups or environments – it should be approached as a dynamic process, and not a static state. Vulnerability is not an acceptable condition and when vulnerability is investigated as a multidimensional process, pathways to building resilience may become evident. Investigating consumers’ experiences of vulnerability and their resilience in dealing with these experiences offers ways to transform consumer research, which aims at improving consumers’ well-being. Investigating the process of vulnerability, especially in developing countries, appears warranted in the light of the high incidence of groups who have been traditionally regarded as at-risk consumers, for instance the poor and people with low levels of literacy. In this presentation, we share how we incorporate consumer vulnerability in two honors research modules in consumer psychology at the University of South Africa.

Mental accounting of time and its influence on intertemporal choice

Pei Wang Peking University, China; Guibin He; Lei Wang Peking University, China

Mental accounting describes the entire process of coding, categorising, budgeting, and evaluating. Previous studies indicated that people create a mental account for time as they do for money. With the aim of extending previous results, this study first examined whether the mental accounting of time is a topical mental account or not by modifying the station tickets paradigm advanced by Leclerc, 1995. However, unlike the previous study, we found that the mental accounting of time was a minimal account which was only influenced by the absolute saving level. Furthermore, we investigated whether the mental accounting of time would affect inter-temporal choice just like the mental accounting of money does. Two consecutive experiments were carried out and it was found that people tended to bear a smaller discount rate when they were in the work account compared with the leisure account, whether it was a money-related intertemporal choice or a time-related one was irrelevant. So, the influence of mental accounting of time is a crucial factor that we should pay attention to in the further study on intertemporal choice.

Self-predictions of future financial risk tolerance

Rebecca White University of Chicago, United States of America; Derek Koehler

Many important life decisions require us to make predictions about our future behaviour. Previous work suggests that when making self-predictions, we often place too much weight on the strength of our intention to carry out a target behaviour at the time of prediction, and fail to account for future situational factors that can affect the reliability with which intentions are translated into action. We examine whether people may systematically mispredict their future risk tolerance, and, in particular, may overestimate the likelihood that their future risk-taking behaviour will coincide with their current intentions at the time of prediction. In three studies, we presented participants with 40 investment decisions presented in either a narrow (one-at-a-time) or broad (four-at-a-time) investment outcome bracket, in which they chose to make either "conservative" (high probability of small gains), or "aggressive" (low probability of large gains) investments. In a manner consistent with myopic loss aversion, those in the narrow bracket condition made fewer aggressive investments than those in the broad bracket condition. Although participants were aware of the frequency with which they would evaluate their investment outcomes, self-predictions made before the simulation were insensitive to this influence, especially in developing countries, appearing warranted in the light of the high incidence of groups who have been traditionally regarded as at-risk consumers, for instance the poor and people with low levels of literacy. In this presentation, we share how we incorporate consumer vulnerability in two honors research modules in consumer psychology at the University of South Africa.

Spending vs. redemption: How cash gifts differ from gift cards

Rebecca White University of Chicago, United States of America; Oleg Urminsky

Gift cards hold great appeal for many gift givers and gift recipients. In order to better understand the underlying psychology of gift cards, we address a novel question: how does purchasing with a gift card differ from purchasing with equivalent cash? Across a series of five studies, we show that the format in which people receive gift funds, as either a cash gift or a gift card, influences how those funds are mentally categorised and spent. First, we demonstrate that the presentation of a gift card rather than an equivalent cash gift leads to significantly greater spending, with intended and actual spending exceeding the amount of the original gift on average. Even when the gift card has unrestricted use and unspent funds are returned as cash (i.e., when the card is therefore economically equivalent to cash), receiving a gift card still led to significantly greater spending than with an equivalent cash gift. Therefore, we conclude that difference in payment mechanisms does not fully explain the spending boost we demonstrated for gift cards. Our evidence suggests that gift cards, while functioning as a currency, are thought about more as objects than currency. We differentiate this unique characteristic of gift cards from other mental accounting phenomena, such as windfall gains or earmarked funds. We further propose that the gift card spending boost results from the object-like properties consumers associate with gift cards (as opposed to currency-like properties) and we examine this mechanism in a series of studies.

Time perspective and investment decision-making

Cai Xing Renmin University of China, China; Wenjun Wang; Jian-min Sun; Jia-jie Cai

Can shifts in time perspective as individuals are approaching an ending influence their decision-making propensity? Based on socioemotional selectivity theory and regulatory focus theory, we hypothesised that unless individuals are approaching an ending, they are motivated more toward maintaining a nonloss status than toward gaining rewards. In contrast, when approaching an ending individuals are motivated more toward gains than toward a nonloss situation. Three experiments were conducted to compare individuals investment decisions at different time stages as they were working through a set of decision tasks. It was predicted that participants would increase their investment toward the end of the tasks. As predicted, participants in Experiment 1 significantly increased their investment as they were approaching the end of the decision tasks. This effect remained significant after controlling for rewards associated with previous investments. Experiment 2 further corroborated this finding and showed that this tendency was unlikely to be caused by factors other than approaching an ending (e.g., fatigue or practice effect). In Experiment 3, participants increased their investment toward the end of the decision session even when they were offered the opportunity to participate again, suggesting that findings reported in the present research were not simply due to anticipated regret of not having the chance to participate again. The present research expanded the existing motivational accounts of decision-making and suggested great research opportunities to integrate factors associated with time perceptions of approaching an ending into existing models of decision-making.

Operators and weight distribution in consumer commodity assessment

Jiaoyuan Yu Nanjing Normal University, China

The purpose of this study was exploring the operators and weight distribution in consumer commodity assessment. Undergraduates’ evaluations on Master Kong beef instant noodles were used as a case in this research. The Likert scale was often
Does satisfaction moderate the relationship between repurchase intention and repurchase behaviour?

Huan Zheng BUPT, China; Wenjing Chen

Reesearchers have demonstrated that satisfaction is one of the most powerful drivers to customer retention, while, how it works and the relationship between the variables are controversial. This research mainly aims at exploring whether customer satisfaction moderates the relationship between repurchase intention and repurchase behaviour when online buying is concerned. The study is conducted in collaboration with “Dipartimento dei Servizi all’Agricoltura P.O. Promozione dell’agroalimentare, Regione Lombardia”. Data has been collected following a mixed methods approach with the usage of typical food. This work has been conducted in a convenience sample of 58 South African students at the University of the Witwatersrand and 1273 questionnaires (972 online and 301 paper). One quantitative instrument, the Smart-Phone Usage Diary, captured the usage pattern of the participants in the form of frequencies. From the findings it was evident that there was a strong, positive and significant relationship between addiction and impulsivity. Females on average had a higher addiction level than males, whilst males were more impulsive than females. The Smart-Phone Usage Diary unveiled that Social Media and Social Networking were most frequently used, as well as impulsive checking of the phone despite it not having vibrated or beeped. This study implicates that smartphone addiction cannot be equated to Internet addiction but that there are different underlying dynamics between the two. Furthermore it is specific features/applications characteristic of smartphones which elicit excessive use.

Consumer loyalty as a factor in consumer choice

Tatiana Folomeeva Moscow State University, Russian Federation

The main object of the research was the consumer’s behaviour of the Moscow’s citizens of both sexes, 18–60 years (4000 mobile and Internet users). Research was done by a method of tracking gauging annually from 1996-2015 (10 points, each of them consisted of focus groups and interviews). To measure attitudes scale of Likert was used, brand loyalty was measured using method of NPS (F. Rainhhold). For the analysis of the quantitative data we used a statistical package SPSS: frequency distribution, correlation analysis (Spearman coefficient) and analysis of variance (ANOVA). The dynamics of the consumer’s attitudes can be characterized by a predominance of rational assessments and by an increase of emotional component, which is stabilized during the period of saturation of the market. We found a significant association between the severity of positive customer attitude and the degree of loyalty to the brand consumed (r = 0.40; p <0.01). Analysis of variance showed that the degree of brand loyalty directly depends on the length of usage of a certain α mobile operator (a = 0,000). Upon reaching a mass market, choice of a particular brand is based on the emotional evaluation of alternatives, and the choice of a specific proposal, to a greater extent, is based on rational factors. We have allocated decision-making levels. Strategic the decision of the manifestation of consumer activity is made. Categorical. Consumer attitudes develop in the entire life course, we want to explore the flow of taste, habits of consumption and attitudes to buy the entire life course, we want to explore the flow of taste, habits of consumption and attitudes to buy.
Word-of-mouth effect of aboriginal cultural products purchase behaviour in Taiwan
Fangyi Liu NTUST, Taiwan, Republic of China; Sue-Ting Chang; Cheng-Hsi Fang; Tom Lin
The effect of word-of-mouth (WOM) does retain better and higher customer loyalty than advertisement broadcasts. In a sense, WOM serves as an efficient money saver in advertising for business entrepreneurs. The purpose of this study was to explore consumer’s purchase behaviour on the impact of WOM when buying aboriginal cultural products. 556 questionnaires in Taiwan were collected, using a statistical tool, and research questions concentrated on the following categories were analysed: (1) The effectiveness of positive WOM, (2) the professionalism of the distributors, and (3) the interactions of WOM between the distributor and the receiver. As the results revealed, aboriginal cultural products did have a higher WOM supported by its purchasers and highly-recognised brand awareness among aboriginal cultural activities. This indicated that the influence of WOM compared with those of media and advertisement promotion, did play a crucial role which matched with the goal of this current research. The research provides an excellent model and reference for aboriginal cultural products distributors to set up future marketing plans. With the help of this study, distributors in Taiwan will benefit from marketing, consumer communications, and consumer psychology discussed in various phases.

Social complexity and agent based modelling in consumer behaviour research: Context limitations and benefits
Ariel Quezada Universidad Adolfo Ibanez, Chile; Ernesto L’Huillier
Today we are witnessing many unsuccessful attempts by companies to understand social phenomena, that do not, necessarily, translate into a better understanding of consumer behaviour. Market research attempts are the daily work of an industry enterprise that hardly manages to rescue critical information for decision-making. This study proposes a related methodology for consumer research and analysis from the complexity perspective. Accordingly, the study aims to demonstrate the benefits and limitations in the implementation of Agent Based Modelling and Simulation (ABMS) as a method to obtain crucial information about social phenomena or Complex Adaptive Systems (Bonabeau, 2002; Miller and Page, 2007). To validate the use of ABMS this study reviews state-of-the-art consumer behaviour modelling, and proposes a new model as an example. This work analyses the contribution of studies regarding about, among others, decay effect (Zhang and Zhang, 2007) and lock-in effect (Janssen and Jager, 1999). Later, contributions are analysed to recognise benefits and limitations in ABMS. Following the compilation of investigations, a new model is proposed to understand the inferences in the telecom industry, specifically, the rate of migration between mobile service providers according to social influence. This work shows the links of complexity science and ABMS with a study of consumers’ behaviour. We expect to find: a) unique contributions of this method through phase transitions and emergent properties detection (Solé, 2011); b) validation as a research market tool (North and Macal, 2007), and, c) recommendations to apply the method according to research aim and contexts.

The influence of advertising in the buying decision-making process among adolescents
Marcillo Silva UFPE, Brazil; Bruno de Souza; Antonio Roazzi
This work refers to Brazilian adolescent consumers’ aspects and motives. It focused on the Brazilian adolescent’s consumer behaviour, since only very few studies have explored this field so far. Its main objective was to find out whether, according to the adolescents’ participants’ opinions, advertising influenced their buying decision. It initially covers aspects related to the Brazilian social context, adolescence and media, especially one of its main promotional tactics: advertising. It critically analyses the possible direct or indirect relationship between advertising and buying decisions. It takes on factors such as the theoretical premise, and the qualitative-quantitative approach to data collection. As instruments for data collection free associations, directed classifications, hypothetical buying situation, Likert’s scale and interviews were applied. Descriptive, variance and multidimensional (SSA) analysis were applied for data analysis. Although the total of participants N = 73 (males/ females) was insufficient to draw more reliable correlational linkages, there emerged 64 different motives for purchasing a product, including advertising. However, there also emerged significant evidence that variables such as price, product quality, and access to money were more important for adolescents’ buying decisions than advertising itself.

Primary attributes and secondary attributes in consumer decision making: Examination of construal level theory
Yuki Tamari Waseda University, Japan; Shozo Abe; Shigetaka Okubo; Tokoashi Ideno; Kazuhisa Takemura
Consumer choices of alternatives are affected by attributes. According to construal level theory (Liberman, & Trope, 1998; Trope, Liberman, & Wakslak, 2007), attributes are classified into two categories: primary and secondary. Construal level theory asserts that if the mental distance between consumers and alternatives is small, then secondary attributes impact consumer choices. If that distance is large, then primary attributes affect consumer choices. Previous studies, however, have not revealed what features and distinctions produce the two categories. Therefore we examined what attributes consumers recognised as primary or secondary. An internet survey was administered in Japan, garnering responses by 1044 participants (516 male, 528 female). Participants were asked to describe primary and secondary attributes of five goods and one service freely: digital cameras, electronic dictionaries, travel accommodation, mobile phones, laptops, and winter outerwear. For each item and category, participants were able to respond with up to six attributes. Nouns, verbs, and adjectives were extracted from responses through morphological analysis. In descending order of frequency, 30 parts of speech were picked up for each of six products. Spearman rhos were calculated among total, primary, and secondary rankings. Results show that both primary and secondary rankings were highly correlated with total rankings, and primary rankings were moderately correlated with secondary rankings. Participants tended to recognise functions of products as primary attributes, and acknowledged design and colour as secondary attributes. Individual differences were also noted.

Session Type: Symposia
Symposium title: Preference and decision making
Convenor: Kazuhisa Takemura
Preferences aggregated for sequences of events
Tommy Garling Sweden; Margareta Friman; Dick Ettema; Haruna Suzuki; Satoshi Fuji; Lars Olsson
An important issue in preference construction is how preferences for sequences of events are aggregated to an overall preference for the sequence. It differs from multi-attribute preference integration in that the part preferences are separated by time. It has been argued that depending on the length of the time separation different memory systems are activated to retrieve information about the events on the basis of which preferences are formed, semantic memory (schemas) for longer time intervals and episodic memory for shorter time intervals. An alternative is that part preferences are formed during the event sequence and remembered. Even if memory for part preferences is accessible, different aggregation rules may be used. One is the peak-end rule implying that the overall preference is the average of the highest preference and the preference for the last event in the sequence. It has been shown that this rule leads to inconsistencies such that a higher average of the part preferences is not preferred to a lower average if the preferences for the peak and end are higher. We tested whether the peak-end rule applies in the context of preferences for work commutes. In a survey of 713 work commuters in three urban areas of Sweden, self-reports of overall preference for the most recent normal commute to and from work were collected by means of a multi-item measure. Self-reports were also made of preferences for the legs of the commutes. Model tests showed that the peak-end rule was outperformed by a duration-weighted averaging rule.

Preference construction by choice
Tsuyoshi Hatori Ehime University, Japan; Kakuzhisa Takemura; Satoshi Fuji
The objective of this study is to examine the effects of prior choice making upon preference construction. According to theories on post-decision processes like differentiation and consolidation theory (Svenson, 1991) and cognitive dissonance theory (Festinger, 1964), preferences are likely to be reconstructed in line with a preceding choice. On the basis of these theories, the present study hypothesizes that preferences are constructed such that aspects which are superior (inferior) on a chosen alternative come to be weighted higher (lower) than before. The hypothesis was tested in a questionnaire survey targeting at 100 university students in Japan. Questionnaires comprised two sessions, each regarding (1) bicycle and (2) commute for
university. In each session, participants were firstly asked to evaluate the desirability of the attributes of alternatives that they previously chose in their real-life contexts. For bicycles, the attributes were (a) price and (b) design. For commute, the attributes were (a) commuting time and (b) comfort. Next, participants were asked to make choices from a pair of alternatives, which varied only in the pre-mentioned attributes. The data on decision tasks were used to estimate the weights of attributes in utility functions of respective participants. The obtained data gave supports to the hypothesis; weights of superior (inferior) attributes of the alternative that was chosen increased (decreased), as time passed since the decision was made. This result implies the validity of the causal relation in which choices shapes preferences, which is reverse to what is generally assumed in decision research.
Level of marital satisfaction among married students in Iran
Ali G. Afroz; PCI IRAN, Islamic Republic of Iran; Sogand Ghasemzadeh; Ali Afroz
Marital satisfaction is an important factor in family solidarity. According to the latest statistical report in Iran, the rate of divorce is much higher among young couples, especially during the first three years of their married life. The purpose of this research was to determine the prevalence of marital dissatisfaction, and the divorce rate among married university students in Iran. An anonymous sample group of married students (N=370) living in university housing, returned a completed questionnaire, Afroz Marital Satisfaction Scale (AMSS). Results from all students indicated that about 21% of married students were experiencing dissatisfaction in their first three years of marriage. A lack of communication skills among married couples was also indicated. The results showed that there is a great need for intensive psychological and marital enrichment intervention to increase marital psycho-sexual attraction among young married students.

Understanding and addressing clients’ transpersonal and spiritual experiences: Implications for spiritually sensitive counseling practice
Shaima Ahammed UAE University, India
In recent years, scholars and mental-health practitioners have been quite mindful of the transpersonal experiences and spiritual concerns that clients bring to counseling/psychotherapy context. However, they continue to be constrained in their capacity to resolve these issues effectively, due to the lack of any clear guidelines or conclusive understandings regarding how to address clients’ transpersonal and spiritual concerns or experiences. Many fundamental factors, historical as well as contemporary, contribute to this predicament. Among these are the parent-discipline, psychology’s avoidance of issues concerning consciousness and transpersonal dimensions of self, conceptual ambiguity and debate over the value and validity of transpersonal experiences, the counselor-client value conflicts and concerns with professional ethics in addressing spiritual and transpersonal experiences etc. Thus, even as we recognize and acknowledge the far reaching implications that these profound transpersonal experiences may hold for the client’s sense of self and wellbeing, we continue to deny or pathologize these experiences, thereby overlooking the healing and transformative potential of these experiences. This paper will highlight the importance of spiritually-sensitive counseling practices by reviewing the effective counseling outcomes of two true-life case studies featuring clients’ transpersonal experiences. This discussion will center around insights drawn from different sources such as scholarly literature lending credibility to the existence of transpersonal and spiritual experiences, recent debates and ensuing inferences on the differential diagnosis of psychopathology and transpersonal experiences, differing philosophical stances and worldview paradigms espoused by counselors and their relative value and merits in the context of effective resolution of transpersonal concerns etc.

Using the My Systems of career influences in a South African township
Anouk Albien Stellenbosch University, South Africa; Tony Naidoo
Career choices have been historically constrained for many South Africans by the Apartheid system, with attendant socio-political and economic factors also prescribing the field of career psychology (Nicholas, Naidoo, & Pretorius, 2006; Watson & Stead, 2002). The Systems Theory Framework of career development (McMahon & Patton, 1995) was used as a framework to inform a career intervention with Kayamandi high school learners. The present research examines the complex interplay of contextual variables that impact Grade 12 learners in making career decisions, aiming to provide a more informed understanding of the perceived occupational structure, enablers and unique contextual constraints (McMahon, 2008; McMahon & Watson, 2007; Savickas, 2005). The present study provides a thick description of the respondents’ career influences, using the My Systems of Career Influences (MSCI) (McMahon, Patton, & Watson, 2005) as an assessment and interactional process to elicit respondents’ descriptions of self-awareness, surrounding environmental resources, influences of significant others in their mesosystems (parents, teachers and peers) as well as effects of past, present and future influences on career exploration. The identified themes that emerged in these learners’ career stories can assist in providing insight that would aid career development and counseling processes to create context-specific interventions (McMahon, Patton, & Watson, 2004) especially where socio-economic factors may circumscribe career options.

The career self-efficacy of a previously disadvantaged man in early adulthood: A post-modern perspective
Dinah Alexander University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa
People in the young adulthood stage specifically seek opportunities for advancement, and to use their special aptitudes and educational background to advance in their studies and the world of work. The acquisition of these age-appropriate requirements seem to be dependent on a variety of factors, such as personal determinants, contextual factors and behaviour, which vicariously and reciprocally impact on each other, as espoused by Social Cognitive Career Theory (SCCT). This study used the SCCT as backdrop, and employed a qualitative, descriptive and intrinsic single case study as a research design. The aim was to explore the self-efficacy for successful completion of a select course of study of a Black, previously disadvantaged, 28 year old man. Data were collected through an in-depth semi-structured interview and a postmodern career assessment instrument, namely the Career-O--Gram. It makes provision for the telling of childhood and current contextual experiences, and the facilitation of these stories to understand its impact on life and career experiences. It is also applicable for utilisation within a postmodern framework such as the SCCT. The data were analysed using thematic content analysis. The results were in line with previous SCCT findings, namely that external and internal barriers impact on the career trajectories of previously disadvantaged people, due to the triadic reciprocity of personal attributes, contextual factors and the individual’s self-efficacy. Postmodern career approaches can be meaningfully employed in assisting individuals with their career development, through facilitating of their life and career stories.

Relationship between emotional intelligence and marital satisfaction in married women and their spouses
Mahnaz Alakbari Dethkordi Payame Noor University, Islamic Republic of Iran
The aim of this research was to study the relationship between emotional intelligence and marital satisfaction in married women and their spouses. For this purpose, 500 married women, with diploma-level education or higher who were employed in Tehran state administrations, organizations and companies as well as their spouses were selected by random stratified sampling (the number of them was reduced to 446). The necessary information was collected by means of the Emotional Intelligence Scale (Petrides & Furnham, 2000) and the Family Assessment (Najarian, 1374) device. These two tests have high reliability and validity. To analyze data statistically, Pearson’s correlation coefficient and multivariate regression were employed. The results showed that there is a significant positive correlation between women’s emotional intelligence and women and their spouses’ marital satisfaction. Also, there is a significant positive correlation between men’s emotional intelligence and the couples’ marital satisfaction. In addition, the emotional intelligence of women and their spouses can explain 35% of women’s marital satisfaction variance and 6% of their spouses’ marital satisfaction variance. In conclusion, in regard to there being significant positive correlation between emotional intelligence and marital satisfaction in married women and their spouses, the quality of emotional intelligence can be considered as an influential and fundamental construct in improving and reinforcing satisfactory marital relationships. Therefore, we can effectively improve interpersonal and marital relationships by increasing emotional intelligence.

Counselling and social justice: Terms of engagement
Nancy Arthur University of Calgary, Canada; Sandra Collins
Social justice has been a key concept in the development of the counselling psychology profession. However, the meaning of the concept of social justice is often taken for granted in the professional literature, as it commonly understood. The lack of conceptual clarity regarding the meaning of social justice in the counselling psychology literature is problematic in terms of setting directions for professional education to prepare professionals for roles that address social justice. The multiple and contrasting meanings suggest different implications and foci for counsellor education and practice. In
Factors contributing to marital stability
Keltoum Belmihoub Algiers University, Algeria; Keltoum Khalfi
This research aims to study the factors contributing to the stability of marriage which means the achievement of a high level of satisfaction in the dimensions of marital life such as sexual, emotional, cognitive, relational, family responsibilities, the ability to resolve the conflict through effective communication, to realise marital expectations, and to feel happy. This research was designed to verify the existence of statistically significant differences (in marital stability), according to different levels of socio-demographic factors and different levels of emotional and behavioural factors. It also tries to answer some other questions. The research sample consisted of 400 married persons, of both sexes. 180 males and 220 females, aged between 18 and 66 years. Five measures were used to measure the marital relationship in all its aspects, (the dyadic adjustment scale, marital satisfaction scale, marital communication inventory, marital expectation scale, and the marital happiness scale). The results of this research demonstrated the existence of three basic groups of factors that contribute to marital stability. All of them are significant at the level of statistical significance 0.01. The first group can be called logistic factors of the relationship, while the second could be called the personal factors, and the third could be renamed the interactive factors between the two parties.

Career-shifters: Key factors in voluntary career change process
Duygu Biricik Koc University, Turkey
Occupational callings are defined as occupations in which an employee desires to pursue, enjoys doing and feels as a central part of their identity (Berg, Grant, Johnson, 2010). People who changed their occupations to answer their callings are called "Career-shifters" (Biricik, in progress). This study consists of two parts. In the first part a qualitative method will be applied to understand the personal and environmental factors that lead career-shifters to change their occupations. In the second part the relations between career salience, self-concept clarity and occupational regret will be tested and modelled via quantitative analysis. Career salience and self-concept clarity scales will be distributed to the participants. In both of the studies Turkish sample will be used who are recruited via online advertisement. The sample size is expected to consist of 50 career-shifters and 50 non-career-shifters. The results will be discussed in terms of developmental, practical and theoretical implications.

Does sexual orientation of couple influence psychologists’ perceptions of intimate partner violence?
Lisa Bendzim Alliant International University, United States of America; Terra Slavin; Deborah Miore; Susan Holt
Domestic violence (DV) and increasingly, intimate partner violence (IPV) has been a focus of law enforcement, courts, and mental health attention. Until the start of the 20th century, in the United States, women were perceived to be the property of men and only with the women’s rights movement and Lenore Walker’s conceptualisation of Battered Women’s Syndrome (BWS) did enforcement of newly developed law serve to protect women’s rights. Misconceptions of, and bias against same-sex coupling has precluded efforts to understand and address the unique challenges that beset these couples in general and when violence of psychological and physical proportions enters the equation. The current survey study of psychologists will use a vignette varied by the gender of the couple, sexual orientation of the couple, and levels of intimate partner violence (emotional and physical), to assess whether depicted IPV is viewed and responded to differentially. A 2 x 2 x 4 ANOVA between-subjects experimental design is expected to show significant differences in the extent to which IPV is detected and responded to (recommendation for prosecution or treatment) depending on the sexual orientation of the couple and the nature of the IPV (overt or covert/emotional or physical). Results are predicted to have significant implications for the training of psychologists who are likely to come into contact with same-sex couples saddled by IPV.

The role of emotional-related aspects of insecure attachment and career indecision
Hedva Braunstein-Bercovitz Academic College of Tel Aviv-Ya, Israel
The main goal of the current study was to examine the role that insecure attachment, anxiety and pessimistic views play in career indecision. It was expected that anxiety and pessimism would mediate the relationship between insecure attachment (manifested by anxious [ANXA] and avoidant [AVDA] attachment) and career-indecision (CINDCN). Participants were 200 first-year behavioral science students. They completed the following questionnaires: (1) Experience in Close Relationships, (2) Life Orientation Test, measuring trait pessimism, (3) the Trait Anxiety Inventory, (4) the Career-Anxiety and Career-Pessimistic Views subscales of the Emotional and Personality Career Difficulties Scale, (6) the Career Indecision Scale. Structural equation modeling analysis was used to test for mediation. The statistical analysis revealed that the relationship between ANXA and CINDCN was both direct (β=-20*) and indirect, with AVDA only indirect: ANXA increased career-anxiety, which in turn increased CINDCN (β=-12**); AVDA increased career-pessimism, which in turn increased CINDCN (β=-10*). Trait-anxiety and trait-pessimism did not play a role in predicting career-indecision. We concluded that indecision, which refers to a temporary-state career decision-making difficulty, is linked to attachment via the mediation of state-emotional symptoms, career-anxiety and career-pessimism, rather than to trait-emotional symptoms. Implications for career counseling are discussed, and potentially useful intervention methods for career counselees characterized by an insecure attachment style are suggested.
Interventions that can be most suitable for this population/context will be discussed.

Using a computer-based exploration tool on children’s career development learning

Ewald Crause; Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University, South Africa; Mary McMahon; Mark Watson

The renewed emphasis on lifelong career development has led to a greater focus on the career developmental stage during childhood. Despite this awareness, it is surprising that little is available in terms of research based career exploration activities that are appropriate for children. This deficit acted as the catalyst for the current research which focuses on the development and trialing of a research-based computerised career exploration tool, Grow-up: Children Building Careers™ (GCCB™), Digital environments, such as the GCCB™, are tools that broaden and extend learning possibilities for children and can be used to assist learners in developing age-appropriate career developmental skills. The research is divided into four stages and includes 100 eight to ten year old students as participants. Stages one and two include the program design and pilot study stages (ensuring content validity and age-appropriate language use), while stages three and four focus on the fieldwork (pre- and post test experimental design) and focus group discussions with a small sample of participants. Involving children in career activities is about choosing careers, rather it is about developing career related skills that will facilitate career development and future career decision-making. The poster will present an overview of the rationale for, and methodology of the study.

Effectiveness of individual life skills training on shyness among adolescents

Lancy D’Souza; Maharaja’s College, University, India

In the present study, an attempt is made to find out the effectiveness of Life Skills Training (LST) in reducing shyness among adolescents. The sample consisted of 64 adolescents who had high levels of shyness. Shyness Assessment Test (SAT) developed by D’Souza (2006) was employed to measure levels of shyness in 3 domains: Cognitive/affective, Physiological and Action oriented. Initially a large number of adolescents were screened for shyness and those who had high shyness scores were selected (64) for the final study. After the selection, LST was given to the experimental group for 60 days (8 sessions). In the intervention program, after the introduction, the researcher explained about the LST programme and evaluated the problem regarding LST (2 sessions), the subjects were trained in some of the life skills such as self awareness, thinking skills, self esteem, social skills, interpersonal and communication skills (3 sessions), and also used Assertiveness training through Role playing and Modeling techniques (3 sessions). At the end of each session, the researcher gave a home assignment to the subjects and investigated the response at the next session. At the end of LST, again, SAT was applied and data were collected on 3 dimensions of shyness. Results revealed that LST is highly effective in reducing the shyness of adolescents in all the domains, cognitive/affective, physiological and action oriented. Maximum reduction was observed in the action oriented domain of shyness among adolescents. There was no differential reduction in shyness score for a particular gender.

A therapeutic model for parents for enhancing internal locus of control in primary school children

Genevieve Da Silva UNISA, South Africa; Hester Roets

Based on masters and doctoral research, this paper presents a therapeutic model for parents to enhance internal locus of control in their primary school children. Research into the antecedents of locus of control revealed that parents play a crucial role in the development of internal locus of control. Thus, I undertook a study to explore this phenomenon. Through an action research model involving 4 case studies it was found that consistent reward and behaviour, modelling internality, nurturance, authoritative parenting style, positive home environment and encouragement of development were factors in enhancing children’s interiority. Further, mother-child and father-child interactions and the responsibility required of children play a role in developing internal control orientation. Therefore, I conducted research as to the practical implications of these findings. Literature was consulted as to the theoretical and practical underpinnings of parent guidance. A therapeutic model for parents was established based on literature research and the aforementioned findings relating to parenting and the development of internal locus of control. Continuing with an action research design, the implementation and results of such a therapeutic model were cyclically evaluated and adjusted. The results indicate a positive impact of such a model on the development of internal locus of control in primary school children.

The effectiveness of person-centered approach applied to patients suffering from deterioration of Algerian self-concept

Zenad Dallala; Algiers University, Algeria; Linda Liebenberg; Alexandra Restrepo; Jackie Sanders; Guoxiu Tian

The aim of this study is to highlight the role of psychotherapy in the prevention and treatment of mental disorders associated with a distorted self-concept, specifically among persons with disabilities. The treatment encourages the development of positive potential, and enables access to the patient’s own self-realisation. We implemented a programme of psychological treatment based on the patient. Ten Algerian patients, suffering from distorted self-concept, as a result of physical disabilities due to road traffic accidents, attended the psychiatric hospital clinic. The treatment was divided into phases: 1 - Diagnostics: Allow the patient to present himself, collect personal data, indentify the experience of disability, which is the basic experience of the patient’s suffering, and clarify the plan to be applied during the treatment. 2 Treatment: All members of the sample benefited from the psychotherapy, based on seven stages, presented weekly, including six healing techniques. 3 Follow-up: re-apply the self-concept tests with an external judge. This paper explains this programme and the steps used to apply it to these patients.

Acculturation and psychodynamic processes: An intercultural psychodynamic counselling model proposition

Sylvia Dantas Federal University of Sao Paulo, Brazil

This paper is based on counselling of immigrants, return migrants, immigrant descendants, and prospective migrants at a university counselling service in Brazil. The service was part of a research project developed by the author at a Brazilian university. Through psychosocial intervention with that population, an intercultural psychodynamic model was developed. The intercultural approach promotes a broad, dynamic and flexible view of the psychosocial phenomena (Lambert, W., 1980) and considers the human development and human manifestations a result of a dialectical relation between the individual and his/her cultural and socio-political context (Berry, J.P., Poorlinga, Y., Segall, M., & Dasen, P. 1992). Categories such as cultural and ethnic identity, gender roles, intergenerational relationships, transnational social networks, psychological acculturation, acculturation stress and prejudice emerged from the analysis of the material, indicating the profound psychological implications of cultural contact. Based on a psychoanalytical brief psychotherapy (Fiorini, 1985) and intercultural approach, a new model of psychosocial intervention was developed. The psychosocial intervention has a primary and secondary preventive attribute. Issues on how countries deal with their own ethnic/racial plurality emerge indicating the need for an intercultural perspective and promotion of culturally effective psychotherapists and health professionals.

Resilience factors in families caring for a family member diagnosed with dementia

Melanie Deist; University of Stellenbosch, South Africa

Dementia is a chronic illness characterised by the progressive deterioration of cognitive functions. Patients diagnosed with dementia are most often cared for by family members. Families caring for dementia patients are faced with tasks that are physically exhausting and psychologically distressing. Nevertheless, some families show resilience and are able to overcome the adversity of the illness. What factors help these families to adapt to their situation and counteract the difficulties that impair family functioning? This study aims to answer this question by exploring the resiliency factors these families utilise to rise above the hardships faced when caring for a demented family member. A mixed methods approach will be followed to collect data from a convenience sample drawn from the Cape Metropolitan area in the Western Cape, South Africa. Participants are spouses and adult children caring for the dementia patient, since the role of caregiver most often falls on these subgroups. The family resilience factors of these subgroups will be explored separately and will be compared with each other. By expanding the current literature regarding family resilience, the body of information collected in this study could be used to help families caring for dementia patients to create a family environment that maximises adjustment and adaptability. The results could also be used in the development and evaluation of intervention programs tailored to the needs of these family subgroups.
Development of a new vocational interest model representative of the current US workforce

Chi-Ping Deng National Changhua University of Edu, Taiwan, R.O.C.; James Rounds

Though Holland’s RIASEC is the most predominant interest model to assess occupational interests and connect individuals to occupations, it cannot represent the current US occupations (Deng, Armstrong, and Rounds, 2007). The study developed a new occupational interest model representative of the current US workforce. We presented this model with a three-dimensional spatial presentation of both occupational interest clusters (OICs) and occupational interest areas (OIAs). The data were from 1175 college students’ preferences for the 337 occupational titles in the Occupational Outlook Handbook, representing approximately 88% of the US workforce (U.S.Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1996, 2004). Cluster analyses grouped the occupations into 31 OICs and 10 broader OIAs. Reliability and validity information was provided to support the use of 31 OICs as basic interest scales for identifying individuals’ vocational interests, including direct linkages to information collected by US government agencies. Multidimensional scaling applied to the relations among the 31 OICs yielded a three-dimensional configuration. The dimensions of the occupational interest model were: People vs. Things, Dynamic vs. Structural, and Prestige. A Sex type dimension was also identified. Furthermore, the results stress the importance of considering prestige and sex type associated with occupations when assisting individuals explore their occupational choices.

The impact of Holland’s four secondary assumptions on college students’ academic satisfaction

Chi-Ping Deng National Changhua Uni of Edu, Taiwan, R.O.C.; Yi-Ling Lai; Alimee Ferreira

We explored the relations between Holland’s four secondary assumptions (congruence, consistency, differentiation, and identity) and academic satisfaction of college students. Congruence is a frequently used concept. Though congruence significantly correlates to career satisfaction, correlation does not exceed .25 (e.g., Tsabari, Tziner, & Meir, 2005). Tracey (2007) suggests that consistency and differentiation moderate this relation. Thus, we also examined whether consistency, differentiation, and identity moderate the relation between congruence and academic satisfaction. 652 college students completed a questionnaire including an interest scale of activities and occupations (four activities and four occupations each Holland type), and an academic satisfaction scale constructed according to the SWLS from Dinner, Emmons, Larson, and Griffen (1985), and the PSS from Cohen, Kamarck, & Mermelstein (1983). The reliability and validity were provided to support the use the study questionnaire. The study results show congruence (r = .25) and differentiation (r = .17) both have significant Pearson’s correlations with academic satisfaction, and consistency and identity moderate the relation between congruence and academic satisfaction. The correlations between congruence and academic satisfaction are higher in the high-level consistency group (r = .53) (the low-level group’s r=.34, and the middle-level group’s r=.25). The results stresses that all Holland secondary assumptions, not just congruence, provide valuable information for career exploration.

Interest congruence, ability congruence, and adjustment styles on academic satisfaction of high school students after curriculum tracking

Chi-Ping Deng National Changhua University of Edu, Taiwan, R.O.C.; Shu-Ling Chen

The congruence of interest and ability is a major consideration when students decide their curriculum track in Taiwan. Theory of Work Adjustment (Daws & Loquisit, 1984) proposed the congruence affected the satisfaction, and when the incongruence occurred, four personal adjustment styles (flexibility, activeness, reactiveness, and perseverance) would impact satisfaction. Thus, we investigated the impact of the congruence of interests and ability and the curriculum track decision, and the important impact of adjustment styles on academic satisfaction after curriculum tracking. 691 high school students completed the Adjustment Style Scale and Academic Satisfaction Scale constructed by the authors based on TWA definitions (Daws, 2005) and SWLS (Diner, Emmons, Larsen, & Griffen, 1985). They also provided their results from a College Entrance Examination Center Interest Survey (Jin, Lin, Chen, Oh, 1995),Multi-aptitude Test (Luo, Lu, Oh, 1997). The reliability and validity of these scales were provided to support legitimacy of the study measures. Chi-square results indicated that interest congruence significantly related to the final decision of their curriculum track, but ability congruence did not. Multiple regression results showed only flexibility and perseverance of the adjustment styles significantly predicted the academic satisfaction with the explained variance of 17.9% (VAF). This study stresses the association between interest congruence and ability congruence, and the curriculum track decision, and the important impact of adjustment styles on academic satisfaction after curriculum tracking.

The Imago profile: Revealing the dynamics of relationship choices

Carol-Ann Dixon South Africa; Michele Naudé

The condition of our romantic and intimate lives impacts our psychological, physical and relational health, as well as the greater social, economic and community environment. With the burgeoning of social network sites and the opportunities they offer for relationship choices (30% of current relationships “met” on the internet), an understanding of how people make partnership choices is critical to future individual, relational and societal well-being. Imago Relationship Therapy (Hendrix, H, 2005) is one framework through which relationship choices can be understood and provides both a theoretical framework and practical application for therapists. It is a process whereby both individuals and couples come to a deeper understanding of themselves and each other and how and why they make the kind of relationship choices they make. The “Imago” is the influence of the unconscious on partner selection. The “Imago Profile” is an experiential process where an understanding of the internal blueprint for relationships is facilitated. The result is an identification of the relationship characteristics that have been internalised during development, and how this internalised blueprint, or “Imago”, serves as a guide or template for future relationship choices. This paper presents an introduction to the formulation and psychotherapeutic use of the “Imago Profile”. It is an interactive and experiential presentation.

Re-employment psychology: The synthesis of cognitive, social, and organisational psychology

Jeremy Dixon University College Dublin, Ireland

Ireland currently stands in a vortex of change experienced at every level of society. Employment and organisational life is no exception, with every category, type, and size of organisation rapidly attempting to evolve and survive in an environment where human resources are now frequently perceived as the life force of an organisation. With a renewed emphasis and calling to understand the nature and potential of personal organisation fit, more research is being placed on job seeker to research and communicate their personal synergy with target organisations. Numerous psychological studies have exposed the varied pathologies related to the effects of unemployment. However, less is known of how psychological theories can be applied to enhance ‘Re-employment’ and organisational entry for the job seekers perspective. Literature reviews indicate very little empirical evidence for the actual validity of job seeking advice available to the general public, particularly in a rapidly changing economy. This paper proposes the necessity to consider re-employment as a separate psychological discipline to the traditional ideographic approach of career guidance counselling. Supporting the argument of Fugate, Kinikki, & Ashforth (2004), that unemployment should be construed as a psycho-social construct. This paper discusses insights and findings from cognitive, social, and organisational psychology to demonstrate what advances to job seeking/assessment techniques can be achieved through the application of psychological research and classical theories. Such techniques promote the ethos of positive psychology, enhance mindfulness, and self efficacy whilst helping organisations forge a determined community of purpose.

Group music therapy for increased resilience of 7th grade students in the Sichuan earthquake stricken areas

Rong Dong East China Normal University, China; Wenziu Geng

It has been 3 years since the ‘5-12’ earthquake in Sichuan Province. However, the resilience of teens in stricken areas is still significantly lower than in ordinary cases. This study seeks to improve their resistance to adversity, help them fulfill their potentials and help them achieve post-trauma growth. Based on previous researches, this study aims to combine traditional group therapy with music therapy and develop a group therapy course for teens in stricken areas. We chose 22 7th grade students with low resilience from schools in earthquake stricken areas, divided them into a control group and an intervention group, both of which contains 11 students (5 males and 6 females). In order to test the effect of group music therapy, CD-RISC, SAS, SDS, Social Support For
Teens, Coping Style Scale for Teens, SES and self-designed interview outlines were used in pre-, post-test and follow-up surveys. Horizontal comparison indicates that after the therapy course, the students in the intervention group showed higher levels of resilience and more positive coping styles than the control group students. Vertical comparison indicates that after the therapy course, the students in the intervention group perform much better in various aspects, including resilience, goal, Social Support, positive coping styles (Problem-solving, Looking for social support and rationalization) and Self-esteem. By contrast, they express lower anxiety and depression and less negative coping styles (eg. escape). The follow up survey reveals that Group music therapy has sustained influence on resilience.

Open marriages and infidelity: Emerging therapeutic trends in India
Chetna Duggal
Tata Institute of Social Sciences, India

Infidelity in marriages is one of the most damaging relationship events. This has never been uncommon, but it is only now in India that more and more couples are seeking therapy for issues around infidelity. Disclosure or discovery of infidelity in one or both partners usually precipitates an emotional crisis that leads couples to seek therapeutic help. This paper will focus on case studies of couples who sought therapy post-disclosure or discovery of infidelity within the marriage and who were not looking at conjugal dissolution or complete repair but wanted to work towards open marriages. Open marriages are understood as arrangements between a married couple to explore sexual and emotional intimacy with another partner outside the marriage. This is a new therapeutic trend in India, driven by changing social and cultural norms and the increasing empowerment of women. This paper will attempt to examine the societal and cultural backdrop for this development, and will focus on identifying key challenges and value conflicts faced by the therapist. Implications for therapeutic intervention in the Indian socio-cultural context will be explored.

Stress and personality factors as predictors of suicidal ideations in college students in Kolkata, India
Sreeparna Dutta
University of Calculutta, India; Sadhan Dasgupta; Urbi Mukherjee

Suicidal ideations are more common than complete suicide, and although most patients with suicidal ideations do not ultimately commit suicide, it may be taken as a tendency towards negative coping, and increased risk, towards self-mutilating behaviour. To find out the prevalence of suicidal ideation among college students and to find the extent to which it is predicted by life stress, sex, emotional intelligence and other personality factors, data was collected from 354 undergraduate college students (263 males & 91 females) aged between 19 and 21. Tools used included the Life Events Scale, Adult Suicidal Ideation Questionnaire (ASIQ), the NEO 5 Factor Inventory and the Emotional Intelligence Scale. Data were collected using the technique of purposive sampling. Statistical analysis revealed suicidal ideations among 14.97% of the sample studied (N=53). Significant differences were found between the levels of suicidal ideation of male and female students (F= 7.815, 0.005). Significant negative correlations were found between ASIQ scores and levels of conscientiousness (r = -0.39, sig: 0.004) and ASIQ scores and level of emotional intelligence (r = -0.63, sig: 0.001). Regression revealed that the following variables were significant predictors of suicidal ideation: emotional intelligence and life stress (R^2 =0.25, 0.0002), levels of neuroticism and extraversion (R = 0.019, 0.013) and sex and emotional intelligence (R = 0.031, sig: 0.002). The results provide insight into the factors that predict suicidal ideation among youths. Several need-based interventions are suggested.

The comparison of ways of coping with stress among hospital staff
Salar Faramarzi
University of Isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran; Zohreh Kodadad; Shokah Sadeghi

The main aim of the present study was to compare the ways of coping with stress among hospital staff in Isfahan (Iran). The method of this research was a descriptive correlation. For this purpose, 100 staff in a hospital of Isfahan (49 Nurses; 20 Licensed Practical and 31 Paramedical staff) were selected using simple multi-stage sampling. The research instrument was Rogers’ questionnaire. The validity and reliability was confirmed. The data were analysed by variance analysis with SPSS software. The results showed ways of coping with stress in hospital staff (Nurses, Licensed Practical and Paramedical staff) is significantly different (P<0.05).

Meta-analysis of effectiveness of the psychological interventions on marital satisfaction in Iran
Azimeh Alsadat Fatemi University of Isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran; Amir Ghamarian; Mahnaz Shir-ansabadadi; Ahmad Abedi

In recent years, experts in the field of marital satisfaction were followed to assess and compare the effectiveness of psychological interventions on marital satisfaction. For this, 33 studies which were methodologically acceptable were analysed. The research instrument was meta-analysis checklist. This study includes 68730 subjects and 37 effect sizes. The results of meta-analysis indicated that the rate of the effect size of psychological interventions on marital satisfaction was 0.7 (p=0.00001). This effect size, according to Cohen table, is rather high. It means psychological interventions increase marital satisfaction and has high impact.

Reclaiming life: Developing counselling strategies with but not only for homeless people
Sonia Ferreira
University of Coimbra, Portugal; Sonia Ferreira; Daniela Guerreiro; Lara Figueiredo; Dora Redruello

This research was developed with the goal of understanding homelessness from the perspective of (formerly) homeless people and professionals. Through a multi-method qualitative approach we studied multiple factors that enhance the probability of becoming homeless, being homeless over time and, also, successful re-insertion into society. The data were collected through participant observation in street interventions (6 teams, n>300) and interviews with formerly homeless people and professionals (n=95). The three groups of participants were asked to describe and analyse their life path, identifying in it key moments that explain homelessness, their current expectations, their major concerns/fears and how they manage/solve them. The third group analysed the life trajectories of the homeless and singularities of this group. Through the comparison of their perspectives it was possible to understand how homeless people perceive their life story, and which factors are more/less relevant to develop counselling strategies. Findings suggest that homeless professionals emphasise four main factors: (i) Society problems (e.g., social policies, national and European economy); (ii) Lack of social/interpersonal relations (e.g., lack of fulfilling intimacy relations); (iii) Education, training and work (e.g., school/professional qualifications, precarious jobs); (iv) Personal factors (vague/ambiguous life projects; vocational volatility). However, each group gives different importance to each one of these factors to explain homelessness and social reintegration. These differences are seen as one of the major factors for the resistance this population shows in participating in counselling and also for withdrawal.

The influence of the therapist’s activities on clients’ subject positioning with relation to gender in narrative couples therapy
Kirsten Fris Rhodes University, South Africa; Michael Guilfoyle

Narrative Therapy draws on an understanding of how discourse acts to construct, reproduce and deconstruct power relationships, and it focuses on collaborating with clients to re-author their self-stories by resisting dominant discourses. While there exists a large body of theoretical knowledge on post-structuralism and psychotherapy, few discourse analyses of psychotherapy sessions have been published. This paper aims to further explore these therapeutic processes, focussing specifically on subject positioning with relation to gender in Narrative Couples Therapy, and the influence of the therapist in this process. A video recorded couple’s therapy session conducted by Narrative Therapy’s primary developer, Michael White, will be analysed in detail. Using discourse analysis as a methodological approach, the analysis aims firstly to identify gendered talk and shifts in subject positioning, and then examines the therapist’s activities in relation to these positionings. As the research remains ongoing for the duration of the year, the results of the analysis are not yet available. It is expected, however, that the analysis will show both how the therapist’s attempts to resist dominant discourse and draw out alternate stories within the context of Couple Therapy act to shift subject positioning in relation to gender, and how the individuals within the couple themselves act to negotiate a wider range of subject positions within various discourses.

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The role of personal versus intersubjective mental health literacy in seeking professional psychological help
Wenjun Gao; Nankai University, China; Qiang Li; Ling Li; Ping Qin
Extensive studies have been conducted to investigate factors influencing people’s professional help-seeking for psychological distress. Mental health literacy (beliefs about mental disorders and treatment) has been identified as an important factor; however, most research focused on personal rather than intersubjective beliefs, despite the fact that studies using an intersubjective approach have demonstrated that perceived shared beliefs can affect behaviours beyond personal beliefs. To address this lack of knowledge, the present study examined the influence of mental health literacy on professional help-seeking, in both the personal and intersubjective levels. Specifically, the present study aimed to resolve two main issues: (a) The relationships between personal and intersubjective mental health literacy, including beliefs about the aetiology of mental illness, and beliefs about the effectiveness and stigma of receiving professional treatment; (b) the extent to which these beliefs are associated with help-seeking intention and behaviour. To investigate these issues, 557 community residents from 13 different regions of China and 555 undergraduates from three universities were recruited to complete a battery of questionnaires. The results showed that (a) the personal beliefs in question are different from the corresponding intersubjective beliefs; and (b) while controlling for demographic variables and informants’ mental health states, both personal and intersubjective beliefs are significantly associated with help-seeking intention and behaviour. These findings contribute to our deeper understanding of the role of mental health literacy in professional psychological help-seeking, and inform the efforts to facilitate the utilisation of mental health services.

The creation of a pre-group preparation DVD for university clients: From conception to application
Rone Gerber; University of the Western Cape, South Africa; Willem de Jager; Shahieda Jansen
Group therapy is a preferred therapeutic modality at the Centre for Student Support Services, a Student Development and Support service at the University of the Western Cape, South Africa. Pre-group preparation of group therapy clients has been through a semi-structured face to face meeting between a prospective client and the group therapist. A review of the process highlighted inefficiencies. The use of film (DVD), viewed by the client prior to the meeting with the group therapist, was proposed to augment the relational method which will enhance efficiency and standardisation of the contents of the pre-group meeting. After viewing the film, a potentially more informed, empowered and motivated client emerges, and at the meeting might present primed and better prepared to engage the facilitator. During this meeting the facilitator can focus on the relationship based aspects of group preparation such as alliance building, screening and assessment of client fit for group therapy. In this paper the authors present the background and rationale of the shift in strategy from an exclusive relationship based group preparation method, to an approach that creatively blends the complementary use of relationship and media based client preparation methods. They describe the production of the DVD from conceptualisation to implementation and share the educational, experiential and methodological aspects of the film. Qualitative and Quantitative methods will be used to evaluate the impact and value of the new intervention.

Catch 22: The double bind which exists between marriage and psychology masters studies
Claire Hart; University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa; Vinita Jithoo
The profession of Psychology in post-apartheid South Africa has been dominated by women. The transformative trends over the past 50 years have seen women delaying marriage to complete their studies; however, this trend has not always extended to postgraduate studies in psychology in South Africa. The purpose of this study was to provide an in-depth understanding of why students take on the challenge of being married during Masters, as well as the pros and cons of this dual adjustment. The sample comprised of eight married female participants who were enrolled in first- and second-year of Professional Masters programmes in Clinical, Counselling or Educational Psychology. Semi-structured interviews were employed to provide an in-depth analysis examining the intersection and articulation of marriage while being a student. Thematic content analysis was used to interpret the data set with the following results emerging: (i) There was a strong idealisation of marriage and the notion that it would act as a buffer against the stressful year, (ii) the longevity of study simultaneously coincided with the culmination of the dating phase and further delays resulted in relationship insecurity, (iii) postgraduates experienced the blurring of boundaries between the perceived challenges and benefits as the idealised complementarity was not actualised. This study used feminist theory to challenge the Life Cycle theory’s chauvinistic notions of marriage and career development for women. It also directly explored the implications of the “feminisation” of the profession of Psychology on recruitment, training and future practice of female Psychologists.

Self-disclosure and seeking professional help: Cross-cultural differences
Edward Helmes; James Cook University, Australia; Laura Gallou
Cross-cultural research on attitudes toward seeking professional help for mental health problems emphasizes the major role played by traditional, collectivist type cultural values. Self-disclosure by people from non-Western backgrounds is little studied despite the emphasis in modern therapeutic approaches on self-disclosure. The present study examines the cultural aspects of self-disclosure and attitudes toward seeking professional psychological help among first and second-generation Greek Australians in Sydney (n = 106), Anglo-Celtic Australians (n = 35), and Greek Cypriots (n = 189). Participants ranged in age from 18 to over 70. A self-report survey measured individualism-collectivism, attitude toward seeking professional help, actual self-disclosure to a friend, hypothetical self-disclosure to a counsellor, and social desirability. It was hypothesized that participants who were more collectivist would have less positive attitudes toward seeking professional help, and would be less likely to self-disclose. Results showed modest group, gender, age, generational, and educational level differences and also that participants in general were neither strongly individualistic nor strongly collectivist. Results also showed that all three groups did not differ in their attitudes toward seeking professional psychological help, and that in general they did not have positive attitudes toward seeking professional help. There was a modest positive relationship between individualism and attitudes to seeking psychological help that confirms previous literature. As predicted, the Australian group was most likely to self-disclose. The study confirms that cultural factors affect attitudes toward seeking professional psychological health and willingness to self-disclose.

Postpartum mental health: The role of social support and culture for migrant women
Ingrid Hogge; Asian Health Coalition, United States of America
Giving birth and subsequently adjusting to the process of caring for an infant is a significant life transition. Significant stressors, including delivery stress, difficulties with breast feeding, lack of sleep, and relational problems, may accompany the postpartum period. Additionally, mothers who have immigrated to the United States may face unique stressors due to language barriers, financial concerns, loss of social network, and unfamiliarity with social systems. A potential result of these stressors, in conjunction with other biopsychosocial factors, is the risk for development of postpartum depression, estimated to affect 13% of women in the United States. Researchers in the field of psychology increasingly look to systemic factors to explain the occurrence and presentation of mental health issues. One such factor is culture, now often considered integral to the understanding of mental health problems. Similarly, social support has received significant attention and has been shown to moderate risk factors for a range of psychiatric disorders. However, previous attempts to explore the relationships between culture and social support on postpartum depression have resulted in mixed results overall. A recent literature review urged the use of more comprehensive research approaches. In this presentation, we will discuss the preliminary findings of a qualitative study exploring the postpartum experiences of Chinese-born women living in the United States. We believe that discussing the experiences of this population can provide information to assist practitioners and researchers in developing strategies that best attend to the multiple factors associated with postpartum mental health.

Suicide ideation in transitioning university undergraduates
Ronald Holden; Queen’s University, Canada; Talia Trostler
Worldwide, approximately one million individuals die by suicide annually. Life transitions are times of stress often associated with suicide and its precursor, suicide ideation. This study documents the nature of suicide ideation for individuals during...
their transition into university life. Between 2008 and 2011, the Beck Scale for Suicide Ideation (BSS; Beck & Steer, 1993) was administered to 6,113 undergraduates in psychology during their first month of university life to determine the presence, degree and content of suicidal thinking. Nineteen BSS items (scored 0 to 2) assessed suicidal wishes, attitudes toward suicide, and suicide plans. Analyses and comparisons were conducted for the overall sample (N = 6113) and subsamples of individuals with and without previous suicide attempt (n = 5948), single attempters (n = 95), and multiple attempters (n = 70). Overall, 2.7% of students transitioning into university indicated at least one suicide attempt and 1.1% of students reported multiple attempts. For all subsamples, the most frequently endorsed aspect of suicide ideation focused on suicide as a means to escape from problems and on the recognition of the availability and means to die by suicide. Whereas distinctions between suicide attempters and non-attempters emphasized suicide ideation associated with completing attempt preparations, working out a life-ending plan, and taking actions in anticipation of a suicide attempt, differences in suicide ideation between single and multiple attempters focused on reasons for dying outweighing reasons for living, formulation of a suicide note, and the frequency of suicidal thoughts. Implications are discussed.

The association between forgiveness and marital satisfaction
Ashrafalsadat Hosseini University of Melbourne, Australia; Seyed Jalal Younesi; Hooria Seyedselami Ghaheh; Hadis Aryarapur Forgiveness can be defined as a cognitive, emotional, and behavioural response to interpersonal conflict. The aim of this study was to investigate the association between forgiveness and marital satisfaction in the samples of families in Tehran, Iran. It was a descriptive study and family forgiveness scale (FFS), questionnaire of marital satisfaction (EN-RICH), and socio-demographic questionnaires were used as measurement for this study. Findings demonstrate a significant association between forgiveness and marital satisfaction (r = .51). There was a significant association between marital satisfaction and the following five subscales of forgiveness: realisation (r = .32), recognition (r = .46), reparation (r = .35), restitution (r = .49), and resolution (r = .42). Moreover, the results of the study reveal that increase in the level of forgiveness correlates with increase in age, marital duration and levels of education. Along with the findings of this study we can mention that abilities like forgiveness might help psychologists and family professionals to assist families.

Combined usage of psychodynamic, existential and cognitive-behavioural approaches in psychotherapy: A case study
Ferhat Jak Içoz Istanbul Bilgi University, Turkey Psychodynamic, especially psychoanalysis, and cognitive-behavioural psychotherapies have been regarded as rivals for a long time. In addition to these two major forces, existential-humanistic therapeutic approaches emerged as a new front for practicing psychotherapists. However, in recent years practicing psychotherapists, and clinical and counselling psychology researchers have started to come to terms with adopting a relatively holistic, integrative and eclectic stance, in line with the client’s patient’s needs. At the theoretical level, the present study delineates the integrative stance employed in psychotherapy by the author. The present study proposes the usage of different modes of therapeutic action taking the time perspective into account, namely psychodynamic approaches for dealing with the past, existential approaches to remain in the present time, and both cognitive-behavioural and existential approaches in regard to the future. At the practical level, the present study is illustrated by a case in which this integrative approach had been implemented. Different techniques that are applied in the run of sessions are explained thoroughly, with details of interaction between the client and the psychotherapist. The outcomes of the psychotherapy are measured with subjective measurements by the client and by the psychotherapist. A comparison is provided between expected outcomes, case formulation and actual outcomes. In a feedback loop fashion, limitations and possible amendments to the techniques are outlined in the end for further application of the approach.

Counselling the plural self: Challenges and prospects
Cherian Isaac Madinat Zayed HCT, India; Shaima Ahmed The inherent multiplicity of self has long been a matter of serious philosophical reflection right from Psychology’s earlier days. Such a pluralistic conception of self prevailed for a brief period of time since William James’s classical reference to ’selves’, and soon fell into oblivion as the conventional conceptualisation of a ’unitary’ and ’centralised’ selfhood gained prominence and strength. In recent times, however, the multiplicity perspective has reemerged with a lot of strength and renewed sense of purpose, as can be seen from the wave of theoretical perspectives advocating the notion of multiple selves. In the wake of postmodernism, this perspective is a perfect fit and serves well as the need of the hour. However, for counsellors and psychotherapists such a perspective of self may prove to be both a bane and a boon. The implications become quite obvious as we realise that understanding the client’s phenomenal world is at the base of any counselling process or theoretical paradigm. So, what are the challenges and prospects that confront a counsellor assuming a pluralist conceptualisation of self? This paper is an attempt to address this question, as it draws particular attention to Hubert Hermann’s Dialogical Self Theory (2004) which has made great strides in conceptualising ’self’ as multiple and formulating practical implications for psychotherapy and counselling. It is argued that the very notion of ’multiplicity’ in self has equal potential to empower as well as constrain the counselling process and experience.

Counsellors’ and adolescents’ appraisals of psychological counselling effects
Kirill Khlovmov MSUPE, Russian Federation Objective. To compare appraisals of psychological counselling effects made by adolescents and by counsellors. We assumed that adolescents in difficult life situations and psychologists-counsellors evaluate the effectiveness of counselling in different ways, and knowledge about these differences could allow improving the counselling process. We based on the ideas of cultural-historical theory (Vygotsky, 1934), restorative justice (Zeer, 1998), and humanistic psychotherapy approaches (Robine, 2006; Batson, 1980). Methods. 14 semi-structured, focussed interviews with adolescents and 4 with counsellors were performed. Qualitative analysis was used. Interviewed adolescents had been counselled because of behavioural disorders (abuse, vandalism, truancy etc.) about 3–6 months. Work started from the call from school, justice, or police employee. Counsellors’ professional experience was from 1 to 5 years. Results. Effects of counselling are described differently by counsellors and adolescents. An important result for adolescents is satisfaction of mental needs (in acceptance, understanding, respect). They don’t consider the decline of behavioural symptoms, duration and quality of cooperation with a specialist as a result. For counsellors important results are: behavioral symptoms reduction, changes in the social situation of the adolescent, quality of contact, and the duration of cooperation. Discussion. Identification and acknowledgement of adolescent’s pressed psychological needs by counsellor is a factor of their cooperation strengthening. But the differences in appraisals of results by counsellors and adolescents may be a factor of professional burnout, and this topic should get attention and be discussed over supervision support.

A client’s perceptions of the changing dynamics in a longstanding therapeutic relationship
Harriet Knott South Africa; Jean Fielding A qualitative case study was conducted to explore the changing dynamics in a therapeutic relationship between a female client (Pseudonym: Kim; age 46 years) and her therapist (Pseudonym: Janet; age 57 years). Kim was sexually abused as a child and has been in therapy for the past twenty years. Kim and Janet’s therapeutic relationship has evolved through several phases of development. This study explored the alignment of the relationship’s development between Janet and Kim to the separation individuation phases of an infant and her mother, as stated by Margaret Mahler (Mahler, 1969; Mahler, Pine and Bergman, 2000). The goal of the study was to explore how Mahler’s theory of the mother/infant journey applies to this specific client/therapist relationship. Semi structured interviews were transcribed and correlated with Mahler’s theory on separation and individuation to understand how the therapeutic relationship had evolved over a longitudinal cycle. It was crucial to examine how and to what extent the relationship between the therapist and client followed a similar pattern to Mahler’s (1969) theory. The findings indicated parallels that the therapeutic relationship between Janet and Kim essentially progressed from where Kim was in an autistic state, which followed Mahler’s phases (Mahler, et al., 2000) into the emotional object constancy phase. The study presented a novel way of looking at the client/therapist relationship, and in turn offered beneficial insights for therapists about their own therapeutic relationship and developmental changes.
Campus violence: A study of the students of University of Jos in Plateau State and implications for counselling psychologists

Susan Kolawole
University of Jos, Nigeria

This paper investigates the conditions that could incite students to participate in campus violence. The study was guided by two research questions conducted in two faculties in the University of Jos. A 76-item questionnaire was used. A sample of 150 students were selected using stratified random sampling. The raw data gathered from the respondents, was collected, computed and tabulated using simple percentages to answer the research questions. The questionnaire designed by the researcher were validated by two experts in guidance and counseling and Test and Measurement Unit of Educational foundations in the University of Jos. The major findings of the study were as follows: 25% of students showed that the most important conditions that prompted the students to be involved in campus violence are: (1) when they fail tests and examinations; (2) when they are encouraged to join campus violence by friends; and (3) when there is lack of enough staff and provision of facilities. The campus violence most frequently involved in by the students is when the university authorities are unable to meet their demands, and the least, when they are being lured in joining campus violence about girls and money. The paper appeals to all stakeholders to use counselling techniques which have the potential for lasting solutions to promote peace and tranquility in tertiary institutions. Recommendation of counselling psychologists is to be encouraged by all stakeholders, and government should provide funds to the university authorities for necessary provision of amenities and services.

Improving couple communication through the Imago workshop for couples: South African research

Wendy Lawson
South Africa

Couples can improve their communication and relationship by attending a marriage enrichment programme, such as the Imago Getting The Love You Want Workshop for Couples (GTLYW Workshop). This is the psycho-educational application of the theory and principles of Imago Relationship Therapy, developed by Harville Hendrix. Couples learn crucial communication skills by means of a structured communication technique, the Imago Dialogue. Hundreds of couples in Southern Africa attend GTLYW Workshops each year. The GTLYW Workshop was under-researched when compared to other enrichment programmes. This was the first outcomes-based study in South Africa on the impact of the workshop. Based on a philosophy of pragmatism, a mixed methods approach was used, incorporating both quantitative and qualitative data analysis. A longitudinal design incorporated pre-workshop, three- to four-week post-workshop, and three-month follow-up measures. The main objective was to determine whether improvements occurred in a couple’s communication and their relationship after engaging in the GTLYW Workshop, and whether improvements were sustained over a three month period. While there was evidence of short-term improvements in aspects of communication and the relationship, the effects seemed to dissipate over time. This is in-line with international marriage enrichment research, which recognises the value of post-intervention “booster” follow-up programmes. The results of this research offered an opportunity for practitioners and educators to seek ways of better supporting couples to sustain improvements over longer periods of time after they have attended such a workshop.

Establishing an outpatient eating disorder programme in South Africa

Despina Learmonth
University of Cape Town, South Africa

With high mortality rates, frequent co-morbid diagnoses and associated medical complications, eating disorders represent a considerable healthcare burden, even though only a small percentage of cases are believed to actually seek, or receive, treatment. Modes of treatment, and access to treatment facilities, are very limited in South Africa. A recent survey showed that more than 13% of female participants were affected by an eating disorder. This survey was conducted among more than 7,000 women between the ages of 15 and 65 years who earned more than R3000 per month. There are also indications that prevalence is increasing, particularly amongst Black girls and women. It would appear that many Black South African women who used to be proud of their full figures have changed their mindsets as a result of urbanisation and westernisation and now want to be as thin as the models and actresses of the western world. However, the overall prevalence of obesity in South Africa is nevertheless still extremely high, with more than 29% of men and 56% of women being classified as overweight (BMI >25) or obese (BMI >30). This paints a poor picture of health outcomes for much of the population. This paper is an introduction to the development of the first stand-alone private eating disorder outpatient treatment service in South Africa. Its development was based on the Transdiagnostic Model - first developed by Fairburn and Waller. Initial implementation and the successes and difficulties of providing such a service within this particular cultural context are also discussed.

The relationships among beliefs about human nature, self-concealment, and psychological help-seeking behavior

Ling Lee Nankai University, China; Qiang Lee; Wenjun Gao Nankai University, China

Shared implicit theories refer to common beliefs and knowledge people share within certain social groups. Extensive studies have shown that once shared implicit theories have been established in a community as intersubjective reality, people will tune their own judgments and actions in accordance. In this study, we investigate how perceivers’ shared beliefs about human nature influence their self attitude and overt behavior, and apply this model to the field of mental health service. The implicit structure of the social representations of human nature was revealed through a free association test, in which participants were asked to indicate what they freely associate with the term “human nature”. The collected items were categorized by another group of subjects, and then divided into different facets by cluster analysis. Proverbs were selected in accordance with the results of cluster analysis, and the View of Humanity Scale was formulated. Based on the results of factor analysis, the scale contained three dimensions: virtualness, stability, and complexity of humanity. More than 500 undergraduates in Tianjin completed a set of questionnaires, measuring beliefs about human nature and self-concealment, and the intention of psychological help-seeking. Results showed that both shared implicit theories about human nature and self-concealment had a significant effect on psychological help-seeking intentions. Self-concealment is the mediate variable between implicit theories and intentions. These findings indicate that psychological help-seeking has its roots in basic cultural assumptions, and thus explains the different help-seeking patterns between Chinese and Western mental health service users.

The philosopher as counsellor

Dirk Louw
University of Stellenbosch, South Africa

Within the Western philosophical tradition the role of the philosopher as counsellor can be traced back at least as far as Socrates’ (470–399 B.C.) notion of the philosopher as a ‘midwife’ who assists others in giving birth to their own ideas (i.e. in thinking through their predicaments). In recent times the title ‘philosophical counsellor’ (PC) has been used more and more frequently since roughly the early nineteen-eighties and the idea and practice of PC are spreading to a growing number of countries. But what exactly is PC? Current definitions of PC can be summarised in terms of three overlapping sets of opposites: (a) practical versus theoretical definitions; i.e. definitions that include descriptive accounts of PC’s actual practice versus those that do not; (b) monistic versus pluralistic definitions, i.e. definitions of PC that defines it in terms of the work of one specific philosopher or approach in philosophy versus those that draw on the work of a variety of philosophers or approaches; and (c) substantive versus antinomous definitions, i.e. defining PC by saying what it is versus defining PC by saying what it is not. The purpose of my paper is to discuss critically and in detail all these definitions of PC with reference to a variety of examples. It also and specifically includes the discussion of a recent attempt to define PC as practiced in South Africa.

Primary, secondary and rejected pictures: An approach to integration in psychotherapy

Roger Lowe
Queensland University of Technology, Australia

Integration is a major theme in contemporary psychotherapy. However, there is an implicit assumption that therapists can and should be able to switch between seemingly incompatible models, based on an objective appraisal of what is required. In actual practice this may be unrealistic. Firstly, it assumes that therapists can become equally competent in the use of a wide variety of specialized therapeutic approaches. Secondly, it downplays the importance of therapists’ preferred ways of working, the concepts and practices in which they are particularly skilled and interested. In response, this paper examines ways for therapists to selectively ‘borrow’ concepts and skills from different models, while maintaining a commitment to a preferred orientation. The concepts of primary, secondary and rejected pictures (Wile, 1993) are used to address this issue. Primary pictures are our preferred theoretical concepts and practices which we try to adopt in any situation. Secondary pictures are alternative
approaches which we turn to temporarily while searching for a way to return to our primary pictures. Importantly, when switching from primary to secondary pictures, therapists do not necessarily use these secondary concepts and skills in the same way as specialists might. Instead, they may adapt them in ways which are more in accord with their primary pictures. Rejected pictures are concepts from incompatible models that we try to avoid using. This approach allows a practitioner to be an orientationist who integrates rather than a "pure" integrationist. Case examples are presented to illustrate the process.

Developing career supporting courses at Prague university of economics
Martin Lukes Prague University of Economics, Czech Republic; Eva Jarosova; Lenka Malinova
At Czech universities, there is a lack of courses that are directly focused on supporting students to make informed career-related decisions, and to build competences that will help them to make a successful start in the labor market. At the same time, there is a fast-growing number of higher education graduates in the Czech Republic. The labour market entry is thus more complicated for fresh graduates. To improve the situation, Prague University of Economics has started, since September 2011, to offer two courses that aim at developing attitudes and skills that students will utilize when starting their career. The first course is Career Development. It is intended for undergraduate students and covers topics such as labor market for graduates, individual preparation for labor market entry, how to write an appealing CV and cover letter, and how to perform well in selection interviews or assessment centers. The course contains a number of experiential learning methods, such as answering real job ads, practicing mock job interviews, or participation in assessment centers. The second course is Development of Managerial Potential. It is focused on graduate students in the prestigious Honours Academy programme. The topics include understanding own managerial potential, taking responsibility for own career, and taking specific steps towards own goal fulfillment under the coach's guidance. The experience from two semesters of teaching these courses is presented.

Research on physical education students career anchors types in China
Qi Luo Wuhan Institute of Technology, China; Tianbiao Zhang
800 students in Physical Education at five Universities in China were surveyed by questionnaire using college student's career anchor measurement scale. The career anchors of Physical Education major Students in Hubei Province were mostly technical ones, and lack of the awareness of entrepreneurship and the spirit of challenges. The problems of the single type of career anchors and employment difficulties, can be changed via strengthening career planning education, promoting teaching reform and updating the concepts of teaching practice.

The effect of psychodrama on self-esteem and forgiveness of female adolescents with divorced parents
Ladan Mansour Shahid Beheshti University (SBU), Islamic Republic of Iran
The present study investigates the effect of psychodrama on the increase of self-esteem and forgiveness of female adolescents with divorced parents. Twenty-four female adolescents (aged from 14 to 17), all under the support of the Imam Khomeini Committee, were randomly selected and divided into experimental and control groups. This study was conducted based on a pre-test, post-test and follow-up design. At the first stage as pre-test, the Forgiveness Questionnaire and Pope Self-esteem Questionnaire were administrated to both experimental and control groups. For post-test, the experimental group received ten two-hour sessions of psychodrama while the control group did not receive any intervention. After one month, both questionnaires were administered to all individuals as a follow-up study. All the collected data were analyzed using the repeated measures of variance. The results indicated that psychodrama significantly increased the forgiveness and self-esteem scores, in particular the family, social and physical self-esteem scores, of the female adolescents. No effect on educational self-esteem was shown.

'Should I stay or should I go?' South African families' experiences of emigration
Maria Marchetti-Mercer South Africa
An analysis of South African emigration in the past decades suggests that during the apartheid years it took place in waves often linked to specific political events. However, emigration has continued post-1994 and it is often argued that it is directly linked to the increasing occurrence of violent crime, poor service delivery coupled with corruption and affirmative action. Despite the prevalent "Should I stay or should I go?" debate around emigration and the fact that many South Africans have been affected by it, little is known about the psychological impact on the families involved. This paper, based on the findings of a qualitative research project examining the impact of emigration on South African family life, will explore the interactional dynamics around the decision to emigrate in ten South African families where at least one of its members had decided to emigrate. The stories of those leaving as well as those staying will be juxtaposed so as to illustrate how the larger social discourse plays out in the lives of families. A more systemic perspective on South African emigration will also be provided.

Weaving a nest of healing: Reflections on being a therapist working with adolescents in a South African context
Di Terlizzi Marisa St Stithians Girls' College, South Africa; Celeste Wolfensberger
Creating a conducive therapeutic environment is probably one of the most essential foundational aspects used to promote healing (Mulhauer, 2011; Zimring, 1994; Hazler & Barwick, 2001). In general, a negative stigma surrounds therapy, and this is especially amplified with adolescents, who measure themselves against the norms set by their peer group, where the perception exists that you should only see a therapist if you are 'crazy' (Kelly, 2008; Hardy, 2009). To challenge this perception, and through the use of the metaphor of an African Weaver bird, the recently qualified authors reflect on the process of therapy with adolescents in their different South African contexts. The authors believe that, much as the African Weaver weaves a nest using indigenous resources that are located in its specific environment, so too, the therapist needs to tap in to the 'indigenous resources' of the adolescent client in order to create and present a safe space for the adolescent to enter, share and grow. The authors will draw upon the concept of 'Ubuntu', which is embedded in the paradigm of community psychology, and will highlight Ericksonian principles (Rosen, 1982; Zeig, 1994) which can be woven into therapy successfully with adolescents. This theoretical framework for therapy with adolescents will be demonstrated through case studies, depicting the nests of empowerment, growth and self-confidence that therapists can potentially weave with their clients.

Stages and themes in the professional development of Filipino counselors
Nino Jose Mateo De La Salle University, Philippines
The context of professional development of Filipino counselors differs significantly from that of Western countries. Existing models of counselor development in the West therefore may not apply. This study sought to develop a model reflecting the stages and themes of counselor development in the Filipino context. Using a grounded theory approach to research, 29 practising counselors of varying age and years of experience participated in one-on-one interviews and focus group discussions. The model derived from the study consisted of four stages of professional development differentiated in seven dimensions. Four themes of development also emerged from the study. The model revealed Filipino counselors' notion of autonomy, motivation, and personal-professional integration. The model also highlighted the unique journey of Filipino counselors which included (a) the tendency of counselors to practice before receiving training, (b) the greater emphasis given to achieving professional identity than to mastery and (c) the lifetime involvement in the counseling practice. Based on the model that emerged, recommendations were made on how to improve the practice of counseling in the Philippines by focusing on areas for growth and by addressing the conditions conducive for stagnation.

Studying the relationship between schemas and marital satisfaction
Azar Matin Aramesh Counseling Center, Islamic Republic of Iran; G. Ali Afroz; Nafshe Madani; Azar Ziamanesh; Adis Krakian Mujembari
The purpose of this research was to study the relationship between schemas and marital satisfaction. 100 Married people (72 females & 28 males) with at least secondary school education were selected as the sample. Young Schema Questionnaire (YSQ) and Afroz Marital Satisfaction Scale (AMSS) were used as research tools. The results indicated an inverse relationship between marital satisfaction and the schema of emotional deprivation, mistrust/abuse, snags, emotional inhibition, abandonment, defective-shame, dependence/incompetence, vulnerability to harm or illness, self-sacrifice and insufficient self-control/self-discipline. In other words, if the above schema is enabled, marital satisfaction decreases. Also, there is no relationship between the schemas of social isolation/alienation, failure, subjugation, unremitting standards and entitlement and marital satisfaction.
Story telling: Valuing human experience in career counseling
Mary McMahan The University of Queensland, Australia

Story telling is a very human experience. On a daily basis, we tell stories to our children, friends, families and partners. Our lives are composed of many stories and everyone has a story to tell. Stories are constructed to relate, and to make sense of, our daily experiences as we interact with the influences of our family, social and community contexts. Stories can bind families, communities and societies together as a sharing of common experience, shared history and understanding. Story telling and the sharing of stories is a human experience that is part of how people live their lives. No single story is capable of encompassing all of life. The lives of individuals are multi-storied as no story is capable of encompassing all of life. Stories represent an attempt by individuals to make meaning of, and to actively construct, their lives. In career counseling we are privileged to hear the stories of our clients. We work with clients to co-construct future stories that are invested with hope and meaning. This presentation focuses on the story telling approach to career counseling that places importance on the individual in context by applying systemic thinking. The story telling approach offers a non-linear way of viewing clients, contexts and possibilities and of examining, connecting and making meaning of clients’ subjective and objective experiences. The presentation considers the potential of story telling in career counseling to value human experience in respectful and meaningful ways.

Resilience in families with mental illness
Sikhumbuzo Mfusi Walter Sisulu University, South Africa

Mental illness has far-reaching effects, not only on the individual suffering from the illness, but on other family members. While the study of its impact on the family has been reported in specialized mental health literature, it is only recently that it has received much attention from social scientists. The study of families with a mentally ill patient has tended to highlight the strained relationships between family members and the mentally ill person. Recent approaches are less likely to blame family, or specific members, for causing the illness. Instead, the focus is on the family processes, in order to promote the treatment, and rehabilitation, of the patient. Not surprisingly, researchers have begun to look for signs of resilience which might reduce the effects of the burden associated with caring for a family member with mental illness. This paper explores the experiences of families with a mentally ill patient. Five focus groups of mentally ill patients, together with their family members, met to describe their experiences and coping strategies. The results suggest that the resilience approach can help to inoculate families in order to deal with ordinary and exceptional circumstances.

Towards understanding incompatibility as a construct used to explain conflicts within marital relationships
Khumoetsile Modisa University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa; Davydova Yulia; Lobaskova Marina; Sabirova Elena

The field of marriage and relationships research has largely been pre-occupied with relationship breakdown and dissolution. Incompatible patterns within marital sub-systems have been linked to marital dissolution to a great degree. This tendency has therefore somewhat obscured the body of literature that explores the reasons why some marriages are enduring, satisfying and happy, despite the spouses being labelled by self, or others, as “incompatible” in various respects. Drawing on this literature, this paper examines “incompatibility” as a construct especially used to explain disharmony within marital relationships. The following two questions are then worthy of investigation: firstly, is it because of incompatible patterns that some marriages do not last; and secondly, does it mean that those marriages that last are compatible? Case examples have been used to highlight key issues pertinent to addressing these questions. Furthermore, these case studies have been used to highlight the importance of openness to other forms of knowledge and understanding of other related social factors. The paper is not intended to provide a critical analysis of the literature on other causes of marital breakdown, but rather focuses specifically on and explores incompatibility as a commonly ascribed reason. The discussion embraced in this paper bears significance for marital therapy on a broader scale.

The effect of group counselling with a cognitive-behavioral approach on self efficacy beliefs and goal orientation on Afghan girl students in Tehran
Khodayarifard Mohammad University of Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran; Parvin Mohammad; Shiva Khali

The purpose of this study was to determine the effectiveness of group counseling with a cognitive-behavioral approach on self efficacy and goal orientation in Afghan girl students in Tehran. The design of the research was a quasi-experimental method with pretest, posttest, and group control. At the first stage the students completed Schwartz’s efficacy test questionnaire and Elliott & Mac Gregor’s test questionnaire for goal orientation. Based on the result, 30 Afghan students in the academic year of 2009–2010 who received scores from the tests were assigned to two groups (an experimental group of 15 and a control group of 15). The experimental group participated in the group counseling in 12 sessions of 90 minutes duration while the control group didn’t receive any treatment. The scores of the two groups were compared in post tests. Data was analyzed though analysis of U Man-Whitney. The results indicated that the group counseling with a cognitive-behavioral approach led to an increased self-efficacy in the experimental group. Goal orientation, the second variable of this study after holding group counseling in the experimental group in pretest and posttest were different, but this difference was not significant because of having few samples. The implications for future research and self efficacy learning by holding group counseling with a cognitive-behavioral approach for immigrant high school students was discussed and proposed.

The effect of self and partner on relationship attributions
Parisa Nifhoroooshan Islamic Republic of Iran; Mohammad Abedi; Maryam Fatehizadeh; Ahmad Ahmadi; Vahid Ghasemi

In a dyadic perspective, the aim of this research was to study the self and partner’s effect on couples’ relationship attributions. It was hypothesised that one’s relationship attributions are affected directly by one’s personality and attachment dimensions and indirectly by partner’s personality and attachment dimensions through relationship attributions and emotional reactions. This research was a correlational one. 522 available persons (261 couples) were selected. In this research, the NEO-Five Factor Inventory (NEO-FFI), the Experiences in Close Relationships-Revised Questionnaire (ECR-R), the Relationship Attribution Measure (RAM), and the Geneva Emotion Wheel (GEW) were used for collecting data. Structural equation modeling (SEM) was used to analyse the data. The model was examined for wives and husbands. The couples were considered as the analysis unit to study the both self effect and partner’s effect on relationship attributions. The results revealed that in both husbands and wives, relationship attributions were influenced by person’s attachment and the partner’s relationship attributions. Wives’ attributions were affected by the husbands’ antagonistic and resignation emotional reactions, while the husbands’ attributions were not influenced by wives’ emotional reactions. In general, spouse’s relationship attributions have mutual influence on each other. Relationship attributions are affected not only by personal characteristics but also by partner’s attributions and emotional reactions.

Gender and cultural differences in perception and content of self-disclosure among young South African adults
Sikhumbuzo Mfusi Walter Sisulu University, South Africa; Maga Bekenska

Self-disclosure of feelings, thoughts, experiences, and beliefs is central to our lives as social beings, and has numerous implications for relationships and health. It is usually studied in terms of verbal messages that contain statements such as “I feel” and “I think”, but nonverbal messages such as the clothes that people wear, as well as what they say may be examples of self-disclosure, if the goal is to reveal something about themselves that the other people did not know. Essentially, it is the process that grants access to the inner self and its secrets. Personal relationship researchers believe that self-disclosure plays an important role in initiating, as well as maintaining intimate relationships. However, it is the disclosure of highly personal information that has many consequences for relationship development and maintenance. Also, it is the individual’s perception of self-disclosure that serves as a predictor of whether the process will occur or not. This paper presents the results of a study that was conducted using two hundred male and female young adults of different cultures and race groups. A questionnaire that assessed different dimensions of self-disclosure was administered to the participants. The data collected were analysed qualitatively, using tables, pie charts, and statistics. The results are discussed in the context of the importance and significance of self-disclosure in the development and maintenance of intimate relationships.

Effect of cognitive restructuring on drug abuse among secondary school adolescents in Onithsha Education Zone of Anambra State, Nigeria
Vera Nwadinobi College of Education Nsugbe, Nigeria

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Effect of cognitive restructuring on drug abuse among secondary school adolescents in Onithsha Education Zone of Anambra State, Nigeria
Vera Nwadinobi College of Education Nsugbe, Nigeria
This study focused on the effect of cognitive restructuring on drug abuse among secondary school adolescents in Onitsha Education Zone of Anambra State, Nigeria. Two research questions and two hypotheses guided the study. The study was an experimental one and the design adopted was the randomized post test only group design. The population for the study consisted of 256 senior secondary school adolescent drug abusers identified with Drug Users Observation Scale (DUOS). A Purposive Sampling Technique was used to compose 60 students from Onitsha Education Zone of Anambra State. The sampling was based on urban and rural schools while taking cognizance of the gender status. The instrument used in data collection was the modified Drug Abuse Screening Test (DAST) developed by Skinner (1982), and the Drug Users Observation Scale (DUOS) developed by the researcher which was used in identifying the drug abusers. The subjects participated in six sessions of one hour duration per week. The internal consistency reliability estimates using Cronbach alpha were 0.81 for DUOS and 0.70 for DAST respectively. The data collected was analyzed using means, standard deviation, t-test and one way analysis of variance (ANOVA). The results of the study showed that cognitive restructuring was an effective therapy for reducing drug abuse among secondary school adolescents.

Efficacy of self-control and relapse prevention therapy in controlling sexual urges among youths in South East Nigeria
Osochre Obi Michael Okpara University of Agric., Nigeria
Transmission of HIV/AIDS through heterosexual modes accounts for more than 80% of HIV/AIDS infections and related problems among youths in Nigeria. This has been attributed to risky sexual behaviour due to lack of control of sexual urges. This quasi-experimental study employed pretest-posttest-control group design to investigate the efficacy of Self-Control and Relapse Prevention Therapies in controlling sexual urges among youths in South East Nigeria. 1000 volunteer youths (age range 17-28, mean age 24) from the five South Eastern states of Nigeria drawn from rural and urban areas responded to the researcher-made Response Rate to Sexually Arousing Stimuli-Male and Female versions (RRSAS-M&F). 20 volunteer youths from across five selected tertiary institutions with a high rate of response to RRSAS-M&F were selected for the experiment. The treatment group was exposed to behavioural techniques of Self-Control and Relapse Prevention Therapy while the control group was engaged with unrelated matters. Data were analysed using the t-test. Findings reveal significant differences between the treatment group and control group during both posttest and follow-up periods. There was no gender difference in treatment effects. Implications of findings include exposing youths to behavioural techniques to assist them in exercising control over their sexual urges.

Anger control group training to reduce aggression of male prisoners
Mehdi Omidian Payame Noor University, Islamic Republic of Iran; Mahnaz Alakbari Dehkordi
This study evaluated the effectiveness of anger control group training, with rational, behavioural and emotional approaches to reducing aggression of male prisoners in Shahrekord’s Central Jail. The design of this study is quasi experimental, with a pretest-post-test control group. This study was conducted on 40 prisoners who were assigned randomly into experimental and control groups. The Bell Adjustment Inventory was administered before training. The Michael Fire’s protocol of anger control was used for training the experimental group, consisting of a half-hour session for 12 weeks. The results of repeated measures revealed that anger management training significantly reduced maladaptive behaviours of prisoners. A rational behavioural and emotional approach to anger control is effective to improve the adjustment of male prisoners in Shahrekord’s Central Jail.

Returned children: Who to blame? An analysis of the Portuguese adoption system
Dora Redruella Faculty of Law, U Coimbra, Portugal; Sania Ferreira
This communication aims at sharing the results of a pioneer investigation, conducted on the Portuguese mainland and islands, on returned children, during the pre-adoption stage. This exploratory research, based on a qualitative matrix, involved the three key agents implicated in adoption procedures, namely adoption teams (n=13), adoptive families who returned children (n=4) and technical staff of foster homes (n=6), in a geographical and demographical balanced representation. An interview guide was created, attending all stages of the adoption process, and applied to the 23 group interviews conducted. Specific questions were asked of each of the agents (e.g., At the time did you know a family with adopted children? How was the first contact made between candidates and the Social Security?). From the discourse of the participants, pre-conceptions and dynamics were analyzed and triangulated with the aim of better understanding this complex issue. Specific case reports (success and failure) were requested and proved most valuable in revealing the real practices and conceptions about adoption, and particularly on the returning children matter. The main result is that all agents have partial readings on the phenomenon, not anticipating the needs and expectations of the others. We will identify the specifics of the definition of adoption as a life project and the key drivers that may lead adoptive parents returning children to shelters (e.g., the matching between family and the child). We conclude by discussing the impact of these results on developing strategies to reduce the number of returned children and increase successful adoptions.

Tropical depression: Counseling students through life transitions at a Caribbean medical school
David Sacks Ross University School of Medic, Dominica; McMillan Cuffy
There are approximately fifty medical schools in the Caribbean, about half of which are comprised mostly of foreign students. These individuals have the challenge of adjusting not only to medical school, but also to a different culture, climate and environment, all while already navigating the transition to adulthood. This presentation will explore some of the common presenting problems among students in a large Caribbean school. Not surprisingly, homestick-

ness is a frequent presenting issue that is exacerbated by students’ missing not only their friends and family, but also their culture of origin. Another common issue is difficulty adjusting to the rigorous curriculum. Also, during these transitions, students recognize signs of identity foreclosure and begin to explore their personal and career goals. This particular issue is emblematic of a broader phenomenon. That is, having undertaken this experience in a novel and distant setting, students for the first time have the “space” to look at themselves and become introspective. Stigma associated with cultural beliefs about psychotherapy has also prevented many students from seeking help sooner. Especially for those clients seeking services for the first time in medical school, the experience may become a model representing psychological services in general. The therapeutic encounter therefore has great potential impact on these future physicians’ likelihood of referring their patients for psychotherapy. When done well, psychotherapy at Caribbean medical schools facilitates clients’ recognition of the long-held assumptions that they have taken for granted and allows them to achieve a broadened world-view.

Differences between men and women in the perception of their marital problems before entering therapy
Angelas Sanz Universidad Autonoma de Madrid, Spain; Dolores Perez
The objective of the investigation is to assess whether there are differences between sexes in their perception of their marital difficulties or not, and if that were the case, to evaluate them. The sample is 97 heterosexual couples without any emotional or physical problem. All of them went through an hour structured assessment interview (by the same Clinical Psychologist) and through the complete form of the Stuart-Premarital Inventory. Results show that there are some significant differences between sexes in the perceptions of their marital problems in some areas, not in a general way. We explain some reasons that could explain such differences and also we make some suggestions about the implication that these results may have for clinical practice with couples.

Psychotherapy with creative artists
David Seeman Boston University, United States of America
The literature on therapy with creative artists is quite slim. However, there has been a recent trend of expanding the field of sports psychology to include work with creative artists, under the more general concept of performance psychology. This paper will explore some features of working therapeutically with artists. What are the particular developmental struggles of artists as they are in the early process of cultivating their craft and career? And how do the educational methods of their university training interact with these struggles? This presentation will explore these questions from the standpoint of a long-time practitioner of university mental health. I will examine the psychological challenges of creative arts students using both empirical data (derived from a campus-wide survey of student mental health) and clinical vignettes (taken from therapy hours with a variety of international and North American students), in order to shed light
on the unique gifts and hindrances that creative artists must balance in launching and sustaining their careers.

Trauma recovery and clay therapy: Working with grief, loss and anger
Patricia Sherwood Edith Cowan University, Australia
This experiential workshop is based on innovative, repeatable clay therapy sequences developed to assist clients’ work nonverbally to identify, express and transform traumatic experiences associated with grief, loss and anger. These sequences can be facilitated for groups of trauma survivors, thus multiplying the effectiveness and scope of the transformation and healing in affected groups and communities. Community-based mental health workers can be readily trained in these sequences, hence increasing the scope of delivery to traumatized groups who lack sufficient numbers of psychologists. The sequences have been used with efficacy in working with trauma survivors in Rwanda. Developed by Dr Patricia Sherwood these sequences give participants a sample of the power of clay therapy, as documented in her book, 'The Healing Art of Clay Therapy'. Dr Jabu Thwala has trained in clay therapy in Australia.

Use of cognitive behaviour therapy with children in an urban setting
Mamatha Shetty Tata Institute of Social Science, India
In an urban metro city the demands faced by an individual are enormous. Stress seems to be a given when intense competition is looked at as a norm. These demands are affecting families, of which children are the most vulnerable. Additionally the intricate web of support systems for children is slowly disintegrating and the gaps are becoming huge causing early stress in children. This stress is manifested in children mostly through visuo-audio addiction, anxieties, relationship difficulties, academic problems, substance abuse and early sexual exploration. Mental health professionals are increasingly approached for daily challenges along with psychiatric problems. In current practice, the therapist finds herself dealing not only with issues of children, but also with parental anxieties. Using case studies, this paper will illustrate how Cognitive Behaviour Therapy was used with children and adolescents between 4–18 years of age with clinical and sub-clinical problems. CBT was used to empower them with techniques to meet future challenges. This paper will also look at the challenges of working with parents and families in the Indian context and further elucidate the therapist’s reflections on the current emerging scenario.

The experiences of trauma counselling interns in organisations: The case of UNISA
Reet Shirinda-Mthombeni University of South Africa, South Africa
The professional category of Bachelor of Psychology (BPsych) Registered Counsellor was created in 2003 to deliver psychological services at a primary health care level to previously disadvantaged communities. In 2006 the programme was introduced at the University of South Africa’s department of Psychology and the focus was on trauma counselling internships supervision. A total of 800 students were trained and some graduated between 2006 and 2011. In an attempt to explore the impact of the BPsych internship programme (Trauma counselling) and the experiences of these graduates, a survey study was conducted where questionnaires were distributed to some of them. This presentation aims to highlight the impact of the BPsych internship programme (Trauma counselling) in the Department of Psychology. The experiences of the trauma counselling interns during and after their training in different organisations will be highlighted. The presentation will further shed light on whether the BPsych trauma counselling programme is effective in addressing the initial objectives.

Aasha, the surviving line for suicide prevention across continents
Namita Singh India
This article looks into the working of ‘Aasha’, the suicide prevention help-line in a city in North India. It highlights one of the many successful cases in rescuing a highly depressed and suicidal patient through the crisis intervention team. This suicide prevention help-line has been a major source for mitigating the suffering of highly depressed individuals, psychotic cases, substance abusers and students under stress-general anxiety situations. In Indian context, the accelerating suicide rate may be attributed to fast expansion of economy and social systems, increase of substance abuse, very high competition levels, and population pressure. According to Burrows and Laflamme (2006), in contemporary societies variables contributing to a suicide can be political, economic, psychosocial, physical or environmental. The socioeconomic and the pathological factors underlying suicide are somewhat similar across the globe. The cross cultural and societal variables across the two countries of South Africa and India are to a certain extent resonating in spite of geophysical diversity of the two different continents. With the current scenario increasing alcohol and substance abuse, evident socioeconomic upheavals the South African population with a multi racial demographic structure is under a constant change and strain resulting in high level of angst. Thus the necessity of a comprehensive and preventive step in this direction can save major costs on already strained medico-legal systems and the immense emotional trauma for the concerned individuals. The formulation of a similar Suicide Prevention help-line is much needed in South African context.

Good enough: A new relationship paradigm
Sonja Snyman South Africa
The paper is based on my book ‘Good Enough: Relationships that last’ which will be available from January 2012. In an attempt to address the question of why only 40% of couples achieve happy long-lasting relationships, this new paradigm offers a deeper understanding of how long-term relationships in the 21st century function. It explores the emerging nature of the current long-term relationship by looking at (1) its transactional nature, (2) the mix of heart and head, (3) the cycles and losses that relationships go through, (4) the patterns that develop between partners and how redundant patterns drive relationships, and (5) how couples put their relationship on probation. The concept of the ‘good-enough’ relationship evolved from reflecting on numerous long-term relationships I have observed in my practice and social circle over the past 20 years. Good-enough relationship are mindful relationships (1) where both parties take ownership, (2) where opposites are balanced, (3) where the relationship is viewed as a journey, (4) where ambivalence is tolerated, and (5) where a couple has managed to create a sacred space which is special to them and that creates a healthy relationship boundary to hold potential intruders at bay.

The development of career compromise during university stage
Qianni Song Renmin University of China, China; Ping Hu
Focusing on the process of career choice among Chinese university students, this research combined the traditional theory of Gottfredson and Gati and tried to find the pattern of development of career choice during the university stage. The present research had two goals: First, to explore the aspects that university students in China would concern in the process of career choice, and second, to examine the pattern of the career-choice-aspect-change during the university stage by comparison among three grade levels: Low-grade-undergraduates, high-grade-undergraduates, and graduates. To achieve these goals, patterns of intercorrelations among 49 students-concerning aspects from previous researches’ results were analysed, using data collected from 226 university students from China. Factor analyses revealed correlation among five main factors: Suitability, Welfare, Personal Development, Environment, Job Nature. There were significant differences (p<0.05). To conclude, the main factors the study explored differed from that of Gottfredson and Gati’s work, which could be attributed to cultural impact. Also, the result indicated no developmental difference in career choice during university stage, which might have resulted from the unrealistic experimental condition without using specific career choices. Therefore, to reveal a more realistic situation, the current study shall be followed up with additional experiments that are based on specific career choices.

Relationship between future time perspective and depression in college students
Shanggui Song University of Jinan, China
This paper was to investigate the relationship between future time perspective and depression in college students by using the general future time perspective questionnaire and SDS. Results were as follows: (1) There was no significant difference between male and female college students. There was a significant difference between arts students and science students; science students got a higher score in behaviour commitment and purpose awareness than arts students. (2) Behavior commitment, future efficiency and future image in future time perspective were positively related to physical disorder, psychomotor activity disorder, and mental disorder of depression; purpose awareness was positively related to psychotopic-affective symptoms, physical disorder, psychomotor activity disorder and mental disorder of depression. (3) There was a significant difference between the students who
got a high score and the ones who got a low score at the future time perspective in physical disorder, psychosomatic activity disorder, and mental disorder of depression. (4) Purpose awareness and far-reach goal orientation can significantly predict psychotropic-affective symptoms of depression, purpose awareness can significantly predict physical disorder and psychosomatic activity disorder of depression, purpose awareness and future image can significantly predict mental disorder of depression.

Rebuilding motivation for learning following disaster and conflict: Lessons from Liberia and Katrina
Arnold Spokane Lehigh University, United States of America
This paper is part of a symposium chaired by Arpana Inman on Social justice that has already been accepted.

Animal assistant therapy and ‘happy’ hormones
Hendrik Swanepoel South Africa
Although animal assisted therapy is recorded in scientific literature since the 1960s, there are very few - if any - reported clinical evaluations that reflect neurochemical changes. In this pilot study a client, a 14-year-old boy, suffering from cerebral palsy and receiving psychotherapy, was exposed to animal assisted therapy. The animal used was a tame ten-year-old male African elephant. An elephant was used because for its intelligence and the caring nature of their social relationships. Elephants were viewed as an alternative to the well-known dolphin assisted therapy. In this study blood samples were taken before and after client/animal interaction to determine if there was any significant change in the Serotonin, Oxytocin, Prolactin and Cortisol levels of the client because of the interaction. Some significant changes were found in the levels of the above-mentioned hormones. That is, there was an indication that physiological changes occurred in the client because of the interaction with the animal. This physiological change is beneficial to psychotherapy.

Working integratively with humanitarian workers, co-constructing a space between affect regulation and meaning-making
Roslyn Thomas Webster University, Switzerland
Humanitarian workers increasingly find themselves working in complex emergency situations which generate a significant risk of harm, to the point that intentional violence has become the leading cause of death. Counsellors know that to cope with these harsh environments, many humanitarian workers require therapeutic field proofing (subject/object work) keeping somatic body work to the forefront. They also know that those who return to headquarters need symbolic work on their ‘inner life’ and existential questioning (subject/subject). This presentation asks questions about what happens when people work in places that result in them coming up against the edges of their identity. It considers what happens when profound experience results in shifts in the individual psyche to the point that identity is ‘stripped down’ and shorn of its comfort zone. It considers what happens when they return home and have to funnel themselves back into an environment into which they struggle to fit. Using humanitarian worker narratives it considers how individuals organise inner experience, so that they can ‘come home to themselves,’ fold in and organise all they know into an inner experience. It opens up space for a discourse that allows us to make contact with how humanitarian workers address the existential questions brought on by profound experience that ruptures identity in some people through this work.

A culturally-sensitive replication of a programme of mental health research in the African diaspora
Earlise Ward University of Wisconsin-Madison, United States of America
The aims of this paper include, (1) to discuss a programme of mental health research conducted successfully in the US with African Americans, (2) to discuss replication of this programme of research in the US Virgin Islands, and (3) to discuss potential replication in other countries of the African Diaspora. In the US we conducted a programme of descriptive research examining African Americans’ beliefs about mental illness, coping behaviours, and barriers to treatment-seeking. Results showed African American adults believed that mental illness is chronic with negative health outcomes, and praying and counseling were identified as preferred coping strategies. Treatment-seeking barriers included poor access to care, receipt of culturally insensitive care, and stigma. These results were used to develop the Oh Happy Day Class (OHDC), a culturally-specific intervention designed to treat depression in African American adults. The OHDC is a 12-week group-counselling intervention, using a cognitive behavioural approach and Afrocentric principles (Nguzo Saba). The OHDC focuses on increasing knowledge of depression, reducing symptoms of depression, and increasing use of healthier coping behaviours, which were supported in a series of pilot studies. A large scale NIH funded trial examining effectiveness of the OHDC among African American adults is in progress in the US. This programme of research is presently being replicated in the US Virgin Islands. According to the WHO, by 2020 depression is projected to become the leading cause of disability and the second leading contributor to the global burden of disease. Our programme of research can reduce the burden of depression in the African Diaspora.

Comparison of forgiveness interventions with implicit theory interventions for early adolescents after peer transgression
Ting Ting Zhu Nanjing Normal University, China
The aim of the present study was to compare the effectiveness of short-term forgiveness intervention (SFT) and implicit theory intervention (ITI) on the decrease of unforgiveness, and increase of positive emotions in early adolescents after peer transgression. SFT was a short-term explicitly-promoted forgiveness intervention, based on the Enright and REACH model. ITI was an intervention designed to change one’s implicit personality theory more incrementally. 30 early adolescents (aged from 12 to 14), who were recently deeply offended by friends or other peers, were randomly assigned to three groups: one SFT experimental (n=10), one ITI experimental (n=10) and one control (n=10). All subjects were asked to complete the Chinese version of Transgression-Related Interpersonal Motivations Scale-12-Item Form (TRIM-12) and Chinese Positive and Negative Affect Scale for Student as pre- and posttest. One experimental group received eight half-hour sessions of SFT, and the other experimental group received eight half-hour sessions of ITI, while the control group was received no intervention. Data analysis showed SFT and ITI significantly decreased unforgiveness, and ITI significantly increased positive emotions. Results indicated both of the interventions were effective and adolescents less unforgiving and more positive as their implicit theories changed.

A comparison of cognitive behavioural therapy and Reiki in the treatment of depression
Zuleikha Ahmed University of Pretoria, South Africa
Depression is the most prevalent form of major mental illness, and has become a significant public health concern globally (Üstün et al., 2004). The treatment of depression utilises various psychotherapeutic and/or pharmacological interventions (Shannon, 2002). This study takes a quantitative approach to establish the effectiveness of Reiki in treating depression as compared to CBT. Forty-one CBT, and thirty Reiki, male and female participants between the ages of eighteen and sixty were randomly selected. A pre/post quasi experimental design was used. All participants completed the Beck Depression Inventory (2nd edition) (Beck, 1996) as well as the Zung Self Rating Scale for Depression (Zung, 1965). Depression, was diagnosed using the DSM-IV TR criteria for a Major Depressive Episode. All participants received Reiki or CBT with a minimum of six sessions, over a three-month period. Results revealed that Reiki brought about a more significant reduction in depression than did CBT, as measured by the Beck Depression Inventory. On the Zung Self Rating Scale for Depression no significant differences in the reduction of depression were obtained. Explanations for these results were then proffered. This study shows that Reiki can be successful in treating depression. It furthermore contributes to the dearth of research in validating a complementary form of therapy in a scientific manner, thereby paving the way to further investigations involving other types of complementary and alternative medicine.

The relationship between humor style of counselor and burnout: The mediating effects of interpersonal variables
Alnara Aimbakanbetova Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan; Mi Kyung Kim
The purpose of this study were, firstly, to examine the effects of humor, social support, working alliance with clients and working alliance with supervisor on burnout. Secondly, to determine the mediating effect of social support, working alliance with clients, and working alliance with supervisor on the relation between humor and burnout. For these aims of this study, data were collected from 203 counselors working at public counseling institutions and private counseling centers. For the analyses of mediating effects, data were used through correlation analysis and structural equation modelling. The
results of this study were as follows. Firstly, burnout showed a positive correlation with non-conforming humor but did not show a significant correlation with conforming humor. Moreover, burnout showed a negative correlation with social support, working alliance with clients, and working alliance with supervisor. Secondly, conforming humor had a significant positive effect on social support, working alliance with clients and working alliance with supervisor, and non-conforming humor had a significant negative effect on them. Finally, social support and working alliance with clients had a significant negative effect on burnout. These results suggest that the positive or negative tendency of humor has different effects on interpersonal relations, and negative interpersonal relations increase the risk of burnout while positive interpersonal relations lower the risk. On the other hand, working alliance with supervisor did not show a correlation with burnout. Lastly, the implications of the findings, the limitations of this study, and tasks for future research were discussed.

An expatriate wife’s experience of expatriate adjustment
Petrus Bester; Piet Bester; Willem Schurink
A preliminary review of the literature on cultural and expatriate adjustment with regard to the spouse of diplomatic personnel clearly indicated a gap in the existing knowledge scholars have of the adjustment experiences of spouses of expatriate managers. The aim of this study was to explore and describe one South African expatriate’s wife’s authentic experience of expatriate adjustment to India. A qualitative methodological approach with symbolic interactionism as theoretical framework was employed. The case study and in particular a life story was used as research strategy. Purposeful sampling was employed. Plummer’s (2001) critical humanism was included to reflect the flavour of diversity of frameworks available. This yielded a life history with rich descriptive data that were systematically analysed with Strauss and Corbin’s grounded theory approach (1990, 1998). A conceptual framework was compiled and used to substantiate the findings by means of a literature review, the identification of the core category, and finally the development of a substantive theory called: A transitional theory of expatriate expatriate adjustment. Guidelines proposed in the literature were followed to ensure the authenticity, trustworthiness and credibility of the study. The findings provided some understanding of how wives of expatriate managers experience the process of expatriate adjustment. Recommendations were made to improve current practice. The study also made a methodological contribution to the local study of Industrial and Organisational Psychology and in particular International Human Resources Management. Recommendations are made for future research.

Qualitative research in counselling psychology: Acculturative trends?
Kuldhir Bhati The University of Akron, United States of America
Qualitative research is increasingly being incorporated with Counselling Psychology. This phenomenon has been termed a paradigm shift, and a fifth force within the discipline (Ponterotto, 2005). Previous journals have been explicit in stating their openness, and in their solicitation of qualitative research. However, even though the debate over the validity of qualitative research and its existence within the field has toned down over the years, negotiations over its location and form continue. This study examines the pressure on qualitative researchers to acculturate and adapt in order to gain legitimacy, and acceptance, in a field dominated by quantitative research. We conceptualise the entry of qualitative research into a field dominated by a positivistic paradigm as an interaction between diverse research cultures, and use a cultural lens to examine how the minority culture has had to adapt to the dominant majority culture. Additionally, data is presented on the kinds of qualitative research that has been published within Counselling Psychology journals and the trends over time. The concomitant adjustments and accommodations, as well as methodological compromises that have been made, are examined and its impact on the kind of qualitative research that is fostered is examined. Recommendations are made about ways to effectively bring about an authentic integration of qualitative research, so as to enable the desired methodological diversity.

South African depression and anxiety group supports local communities with over 180 support groups
Cassey Chambers SADAG, South Africa; Zane Wilson Access to health care facilities is often severely limited in Africa. Mental health support is often non-existent due to stigma, geographical location, and socio-economics yet 16.5% of South Africans suffer from mental disorders. (South African Depression and Anxiety Group (SADAG), through its facilitation of over 180 Support Groups, has created a replicable nation-wide support network to help patients and loved ones. Support Groups offer a cost-effective sustainable mental health resource even into remote areas. Thematic analysis was used to assess responses which emerged from a reflexive review of the organisation’s experiences, as well as the qualitative results of feedback sessions. Focus groups were conducted with support group leaders country wide, as well as SADAG representatives who are actively involved with maintaining these networks. Results: The findings suggest that Support Groups represent an under-utilised but vital mental health resource. Further, regular, long-term support by family and friends who truly understand from a firsthand perspective is lacking. SG Leaders report patients no longer feel intimidated and alone with their diagnosis. Support Groups challenge the stigma and perceptions of a community and give members a voice. Support Groups provide a cost-effective, sustainable mental health resource. Support Groups are an under-utilised but vital mental health resource. Support Groups are shown to be invaluable in terms of ongoing support and maintenance. They need minimal financial investment, and mobilising this resource, particularly in rural and under-resourced areas, is a key factor in improved national mental health.

The objective of this study is to evaluate the psychometric properties of the Psychological Career Resources Inventory (PCRI) (Coetsee, 2008) as a career counselling tool in culturally diverse contexts. The study is based on four separate studies involving different sampling contexts: (1) Employed adults in the South African services industry (N = 2,997), (2) human resources management field (N = 358), (3) academic and non-academic staff and students at four different tertiary institutions in Nigeria (N = 400), and (4) employed adults from private and government institutions in Kuching, Taiwan (N = 64). Each of the four studies involved a quantitative survey approach collecting primary data. Results of an exploratory factor analysis and confirmatory factor analysis in the South African context are reported. The study also reports the descriptive statistics (means, standard deviations and Cronbach’s Alpha coefficients) and inter-item correlations obtained in each of the four studies. The statistical results obtained in the four different studies confirmed the reliability (inter-consistency reliabilities ranging between 0.71 and 0.90), and the construct, convergent and discriminant validity of the PCRI. The results confirm the relevance of the PCRI in diverse cultural contexts, its usefulness in career decision making and fostering career self-awareness and agency in the contemporary careers context. Recommendation for future research and practical applications for the use of the PCRI in the career counselling context are provided. Examples of individual case profiles are also provided.

Core self-evaluation compared to fluid intelligence and personality traits in decision-making
Annamaria Di Fabio University of Firenze, Italy; Letizia Palazzeschi
A topic of recent interest regarding the decision-making processes is core self-evaluation. This study investigated the role of fluid intelligence, personality traits and core self-evaluation in relation to decision-making (career decision-making difficulties, decisional styles, indecisiveness). The Advanced Progressive Matrices (APM), the Big Five Questionnaire (BFQ), the Core Self-Evaluation Scale (CSES), the Career Decision-making Difficulties Questionnaire (CDDQ), the Melbourne Decision Making Questionnaire (MDMQ), and the Indecisiveness Scale (IS) were administered to 143 Italian high school students. Descriptive statistics, Pearson $r$ correlations and hierarchical regression were performed. The study revealed that core self-evaluation added significant incremental variance beyond the variance accounted for by fluid intelligence and personality traits with respect to decision-making variables. The results highlight the role of core self-evaluation in decision-making offering new research and intervention perspectives.

An integral investigation into the phenomenology and neurophysiology of Christian Trinity meditation
Stephen Edwards University of Zululand, South Africa; David John Edwards
This integral investigation explored phenomenological and neurophysiological, individual and collective dimensions of Christian Trinitarian meditation
Correlates of received empathy experiences:

Stephen Edwards University of Zululand, South Africa; David Edwards

The main objective of this research was to explore the neurophysiologic, phenomenological, cultural, social and spiritual nature of received empathy experiences within the context of Wilber’s Integral approach and Person Centred theory and praxis. A triangulated, within subjects’ post-test design was used with two control conditions, a rest period and a factual information period, and one experimental condition, where participants explored empathy experiences in relation to particular emotivisers and situations. Individual subjective and objective data were complemented with collective inter-subjective and inter-objective perspectives on empathy. A neurophysiologic apparatus recorded basic electroencephalographic (EEG), electromyography (EMG), blood volume pulse (BVP) and respiratory activity respectively in a convenience sample of 13 psychologists. Participants provided individual and collective reports and discussions on their empathy experiences. A consistent pattern emerged from data gathered. Received empathy experiences were associated with an unexpected, statistically significant increase in alpha activity, with some associated increasing trends in theta and beta activity. Expected findings were significant decreases in delta activity accompanied by decreasing trends in gamma wave activity, muscle tension, heart and respiration rate. Individual and collective experiences generally reflected an affective, interpersonal, cultural, social and spiritual state of normal waking consciousness. Participant consensus was that the neurophysiologic, phenomenological, cultural, social and spiritual correlates corresponded truthfully with typical empathetic moments, insights and peak experiences, which are associated with effective therapeutic change in traditional and contemporary healing contexts.
Positive psychology focused couple therapy for married couples

**Sang-Bok Lee** Kangnam University, Republic of Korea

Objective: To examine the efficacy of positive psychology focused couple therapy (PPFCT) by conducting a programmed workshop for Korean American married couples among those who were in marital conflict. This pilot study was designed to examine diverse variables affecting marital relationship and quality. Methods: Ten couples (n=20) finally completed a total of eight 90-minute sessions of marital enrichment programme based on major therapeutic themes of positive psychology: trust, empathy, hope and optimism, intimacy, forgiveness, resilience, happiness, and emotional support. The format was a group workshop including positive couple therapy results. The significant outcomes were that positive emotional variables' rates (life satisfaction, hope, happiness, intimacy) were increased and that negative emotion variables' rates (loneliness, depression, anger) were reduced. The couples' anxious attachment style demonstrated less marital satisfaction and more marital conflict than those couples having a secure attachment style. Conclusion: This study demonstrated the efficacy of positive psychology focused couple therapy.

The parental competence and resilience scale in at-risk psychosocial contexts

**Jaime Leon** University Los Palmas de Gran Canaria, Spain; **Juan Martín**; **Eduardo Cabrera**; **Maria Rodriguez**; **Jaime Leon**

This poster describes the development of a scale to assess parental competence and resilience in psychosocial risk contexts. The research was conducted with 63 professionals from the Gran Canaria social services (Canary Islands, Spain), over 498 cases of at-risk families. The factor structure was obtained by Exploratory Structural Equation Modelling (ESEM) with oblimin rotation and WLSMW estimation method. The mothers scale showed a structure of five factors with 44 items: Personal Development and Resilience, Household Organisation, Seek of Support, Educational Competence, and Community Competence. These factors showed good internal consistency (ordinal alpha ranging from .70 to .97). The fathers scale consisted of four factors with 32 items: Personal Development and Resilience, Educational and Household Organisation Competence, Community Competence, Seek of support. These factors showed good internal consistency with ordinal alpha ranging from .68 to .97. The results suggested that the questionnaire, in its double version for mothers and fathers, captures the specifics of each parental role, and showed sound psychometric properties that make it suitable for the social services field.

Study on the invention effect of the cognitive-behavioural group counseling on college students’ social anxiety

**Nini Li** Jiangxi Normal University, China; **Qing Li**

The study intends to explore whether the cognitive behavioural group counseling can effectively reduce college students’ social anxiety level, so as to improve their social ability. Firstly, use the SCL-90 scale and IAS interaction anxiety scale as a research tool and adopt the methods of psychometry and individual interview to select the college students who have a social anxiety tendency. Next, divide these students into two groups randomly, the Experimental Group and the Control Group. Each group will have 12 students. Then, give the Experimental Group cognitive behavioural group counseling while the Control group receives no counseling. After the invention, evaluate the Experimental Group and the Control Group and conduct the paired test- t test on them. Finally, evaluate the invention effect according to their evaluation and other people’s evaluation. After the invention, the Experimental Group’s scores of such factors as interpersonal sensitivity, somatisation, obsession, depression, terror, anxiety and loneliness, have obviously decreased in the SCL-90 scale (p<.05). The scores in the IAS scale have also decreased significantly (p<.05). The cognitive behavioural group counseling can effectively reduce the level of social anxiety, negative thinking and loneliness.

The intervention effect of peer psychological counseling on college freshmen with maladjustments

**Jie Li** Jiangxi Normal University, China

This paper is to explore the intervention effect of peer psychological counseling on maladjustments of college freshmen, which is a new trial of orientation education for freshmen. 60 college freshmen with maladjustments were respectively divided into experimental group and control group randomly. Subjects were measured by Self-Rating Anxiety Scale and College Student Adaptability Inventory before and after peer psychological counseling. The result showed that the anxiety score of the experimental group deceased significantly; and the scores of the experimental group increased significantly on learning adaptability, interpersonal adaptability, self adaptability, environmental general evaluation and somatisation symptom. There is no significant difference on each dimension to control group. The above result showed that peer psychological counseling could improve the adapted condition of college freshmen with maladjustments.

Exploring university students' views of stress

**Mpho Madzhe** University of Venda, South Africa

Stress is a normal part of living. The experience of feeling stress depends on what events one notices and how one chooses to appraise or interpret them. Things which are stressful for one person may be routine for another. The aim of this study was to explain the views of students towards stress. The study was exploratory in design. Purposive sampling was used to select 10 students. Data was collected through semi-structured interviews. The interviews were conducted in Tshivenda, transcribed and translated in to English. The collected data was analysed using thematic content analysis.

The study revealed that the students experienced various forms of stress.

Exploring the underrepresentation of men in the psychology degree programme

**Pilot Mudhovaiz University of Venda, South Africa; Fatima Peters**

The number of people enrolling for psychology degree programmes is growing, yet men continue to be outnumbered by women. At school, boys and girls take the same subjects in similar numbers. After completing high school education, many boys and girls go to universities to pursue degree programmes of their choice. However, fewer men than women pursue psychology as a career field. The exploratory study sought to investigate the underrepresentation of men in psychology at a Historically Black University. Purposive sampling was used to select participants for the study. Phenomenological exploration was used to analyse the data. The study revealed that gender-stereotypes influence male students to shun psychology. The findings of the study would help the University and Heads of Psychology Department to understand the underrepresentation of men in their psychology degree programmes.

Knowledge of values and abstinence as preferred sexual behaviour among 10–13 year-olds

**Cordelia Oluwatolu Redeemer's High School, Nigeria**

The study examines the relationships between the levels of knowledge and acceptance of abstinence as acceptable sexual behaviour among 10–13 year-olds in two junior schools in Southwestern Nigeria. It was hypothesized that the levels of knowledge of this age group will determine their level of acceptability of abstinence as the most preferred sexual behaviour with less risk of contracting HIV/AIDS in the Nigerian society. A sample of 200 subjects were randomly selected and a survey instrument that measures level of knowledge and acceptance of abstinence was administered. Analysis was carried out with the aid of Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient and some relationships were found between the two variables. The study concludes that low levels of knowledge of societal values by minors in the 10–13 year-old group will determine whether they will accept abstinence as the most preferred behavioural strategy for preventing the contraction of HIV/AIDS. The study recommends that parents, teachers and school counsellors need to do more to update minors in the Nigerian society about societal values which are held in high regard in relation to the subjects’ sexual behaviour. The mode of presentation of the values should also be given critical attention.

Social factors and desire for academic excellence among 10–13 year-olds: Implication for career counseling

**Cordelia Oluwatula Redeemer’s High School, Nigeria**

The study examines the relationship between social factors and desire for academic excellence among 10–13 year-olds in two junior high schools in Southwestern Nigeria. A total of 250 students were randomly selected for the study and Desire for Academic Excellence Questionnaires (DAE) were collected from the participants and a total of 170 students (Mage = 11.82, SD = 0.6) completed the questionnaires. Results revealed that the participants (M = 3.14, SD = 0.8) reported a median desire for academic excellence in the range of ‘medium’ level. The majority of the participants (M = 1.02, SD = 0.57) reported a median of ‘no pressure’ with social factors. The results indicated that among the four social factors of family, friends, peers, and teachers, social support from family was the highest (M = 3.11, SD = 0.85) followed by teachers (M = 3.06, SD = 0.73). The social factors and desire for academic excellence were negatively correlated (r = -0.27, p < 0.05). The results point towards the necessity of focusing on social support in the setting of appropriate career guidance in order to promote academic excellence.
administered on the students to measure the relationships between social factors such as satisfaction with parental career, access to media, peer pressure, and the desire for academic excellence. The scores were statistically analysed with Multiple Regression and the Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient. The results show that some relationships were found between the social factors and the desire for academic excellence and some of the factors predicted desire for academic excellence. The study concludes that the students do have the desire to excel academically except that some social factors predispose them to average performance or failure. The implications of the study for career counselors are also discussed. The study suggests that school counselors should develop counseling programmes aimed at helping them to overcome the challenges of the social factors investigated and other extraneous factors that affect their desire.

An investigation of the emotional intelligence and rate of recreation among female university students
Zeinab Rostami University of Isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran; Nasim Nafar; Iran Baghban; Mohammad Abedi
The main purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship between emotional intelligence and rate of recreation. The population of the study was all of the University of Isfahan female students. For this purpose 238 of the female students were selected by simple random sampling method and the Petrides and Furnham emotional intelligence Inventory and the rate recreation scale (according to this inventory students must determine their rate of recreation from 0 to 100) was completed. For the analysis the results were used in the statistical program SPSS 15 and correlation and regression analysis (stepwise methods). The results showed that a positive significant relationship exists between emotional intelligence and rate of recreation (R = 0.195, p < 0.001). The results of research indicated that the rate of recreation among female students. According to the research findings it can be concluded that the students who have more emotional intelligence have more attention to their needs to recreation and have more recreation in their lifestyle.

Professional orientation and career direction by university students
Pavla Rymesova Czech University of Life Sciences, Czech Republic
The article focuses on professional orientation and career direction by university students with the view to factors of a subjective character which determine career orientation. For the purpose of research the method of questionnaire was used. The questionnaire surveys the vision of future occupation development and a study of chosen field. The select sample consists of students of Faculty of Economics and Management and Faculty of Agrobiology, Food and Natural Resources of Czech university of Life Science Prague. The result was analysis of factors which influence the vision of future occupation development, recording the degree of influence of family tradition on work achievement and activity involvement with those students filled their eventual time interval between beginning of current study and end of their secondary school. The part of the research was evaluation of possibility of practical usage of survey results in work with study applicants.

Art therapy as an intervention to cope with the psychological concomitants of learning disability in adolescents
Sangita Sarah Santosham SCH, India
Few studies in India have focussed on art therapy with adolescents diagnosed as learning disabled. The goal of the study was to enable the subjects to effect change and growth on a personal level through the use of art materials in a safe and facilitating environment. The study used a pre-post test design to evaluate the effects of art therapy on the psychological well-being of adolescents with learning disabilities. Participants were 23 adolescents with learning disabilities. The adolescents were randomly assigned to the control and experimental group. The art therapy intervention was designed to alleviate frustration and anxiety and bolster self-esteem. The Thematic Apperception Test (TAT) – Indian Adaptation was used as a screening tool. The participants completed the Madras Picture Frustration Study (MP-F), State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI) – Form Y and the Rosenberg Self-esteem Scale to evaluate changes brought about in frustration, anxiety and self-esteem as a result of the intervention. The Independent sample t-test was used to find the significance of difference between the experimental and control group on frustration, anxiety and self-esteem before and after intervention. The paired samples t-test was used to find the significance of difference between the pre-intervention and post intervention scores of the experimental and control group. The results suggest that art therapy is an effective intervention to cope with the psychological problems associated with learning disabilities.

College students adult children of alcoholics: Depression, anxiety, co-dependency and self-esteem
Jose Serra-Taylor University of Puerto Rico, Puerto Rico; Maria Jimenez-Chafey; Wilda Jimenez-Pastora; Angel Villafane-Santiago
The main objective of this study was to explore the prevalence of Adult Children of Alcoholics (ACOA) and associated risk factors in first year students at the University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras Campus. The prevalence of psychological risk factors (co-dependence, self-esteem, symptoms of depression and anxiety) was described and compared between ACOA and non-ACOA students. A self-report questionnaire measuring the variables of interest was administered to 2020 students; 64% females. The questionnaire included: the anxiety and depression subscales of the Symptoms Checklist (Derogatis & Cleary, 1977), the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (1965), and the Children of Alcoholics screening scale (Hodgins, Matica-Tyndale, El-Guebaly & West, 1993). Twenty-three percent of the sample reported being ACOA. The general results reveal that there were significant differences between ACOA and non-ACOA in symptoms of depression and anxiety, co-dependence and self-esteem; ACOAAs presented lower self-esteem, higher co-dependence and more symptoms of depression and anxiety. A positive significant relationship was found between being an ACOA and symptoms of depression and anxiety, and co-dependence, as well as a significant negative relationship with self-esteem. These results suggest that first year students might be a population at higher risk of presenting mental health difficulties that can impact on their academic, personal and professional development. Effective early identification and intervention strategies should be developed at university counseling centers to work with this population.

Physical and psychological violence in couples and families among university students
Jose Serra-Taylor University of Puerto Rico, Puerto Rico; Angel Villafane-Santiago; Maria Jimenez-Chafey
Studies suggest that having experienced, or witnessed, violence in the family of origin, increases the risk of becoming a victim, or an aggressor, in a relationship. The aim of this study is to explore the prevalence of violence in couples and families among university students, and to evaluate the relationship between experiences of violence in the family of origin, and in couple relationships. The Experiences of Violence in Couple and Family Relationships in University Students Questionnaire was administered to a convenience sample of 3949 students from the eleven University of Puerto Rico campuses. The instrument has 41 items that explore experiences of physical and psychological violence in 4 subscales: Parent-Child Relationship, Observed between the Parents, Aggressor, and Victim. Twenty-five percent reported moderate experiences of violence. There was a significant correlation between all subscales; the strongest one was between Parent-Child Relationship and Observed between the Parents (r = .637; p = .000). When making comparisons by gender in experiences of violence by context, a significant difference was obtained in the Aggressor subscales (r = 4.588; df = 3882; p = .000) and Parent-Child Relationship (r = -2.128; df = 3924; p = .033); females reported more aggression towards their partners than males, while males reported more experiences of violence in their Parent-Child Relationship. Because of the high prevalence of violence in couple relationships among students, results suggest the need to develop public policy to promote prevention and intervention programmes.

Monotheretic integrated therapy, a new spiritual model of psychotherapy
Mohammad Hussein Sharifinia Research Institute of Hawzah, Islamic Republic of Iran; Mohammad Sharifinia
In recent decades two major evolutions occurred in counselling and psychotherapy: 1) developing eclectic and integrated models; and 2) emphasis on spiritual values and religious issues in counselling and psychotherapy process. Monotheretic integrated therapy is a response to these evolutions. In this comprehensive and multimodal system, I attempted to integrate behavioural, cognitive, analytical, and humanistic concepts and techniques in spiritual matters, especially faith in God and intimate attachment to him. This model is suggested for treatment of mood and anxiety disorders, drug dependence and reducing risky behaviour in prisoners. Monotheretic integrated therapy is based on the following principles: 1) Human beings have four different aspects: biological, mental, social, and
spiritual. These aspects have complex interactions with each other; any change in one will lead to changes in other parts, either directly or indirectly.

2) A human is a responsible, dynamic, and developing being, therefore he/she can change him/herself any time. 3. Behaviour disorders often include multiple biological, psychological, social, and spiritual causes. 4. Faith in an almighty, benevolent God can be considered as an effective and powerful healing factor in treating mental disorders. The author argues that if spiritual teachings of religions, especially an intimate relationship with God, are integrated with different techniques of psychotherapeutic approaches, we can improve efficacy and consistency of psychotherapy and counselling results. As according to Allport (1951) religious beliefs and values are the most influential factor in unification and integration of client’s personality, which is the base of recovery and mental health.

**Relationships between counselling and cultural engagement and native American adolescents’ academic achievement/college-decidedness**

Turner Sherrri University of Minnesota, United States of America; Gale Mason-Chagil; Maria Pabon; Yang-Hyang Kim; Ju-ri Joeng; Shari Dade; Julia Conkel-Ziebell; Robert Magelky

Throughout the world, indigenous persons are seeking to emerge in contexts other than those into which they were born. Many indigenous people desire to maintain their own cultures, while at the same time to obtain employment that would allow them to participate in the economic benefits that inure to people from dominant ethnicities/cultures. To do this, they need to progress educationally, yet, as a group, they face serious challenges to their educational attainment. For example, in the U.S., only 50% earn high school diplomas, and only 3% earn college degrees (Alliance for Excellent Education, 2009). Counselors in schools are charged with providing services designed to increase students’ achievement and help them plan for post-high school endeavors. In this study, we designed a model in which counseling and cultural engagement predicted achievement and college decidedness. The model was based on the American School Counselor Association’s National Model (2005). Our sample was 194 Native American high school students. We tested the model using Structural Equation Modeling. Data were gathered via the Stanford-Achievement-Test-10 and survey methods. Results indicated that counsellor-led individual planning was positively related to achievement and college decidedness. Group planning was positively related to achievement motivation. School climate was also positively related to achievement motivation (partially mediated by cultural engagement). Individual responsive counselling was negatively related both to achievement motivation and achievement. We recommend providing individual and group planning and engaging Native American students culturally as ways to increase their achievement and college decidedness.

**Paths to math for inner-city and suburban adolescents**

Turner Sherrri University of Minnesota, United States of America; Shari Dade; Monica Froman; Marcuetta Williams

Helping adolescents develop math interests and career choice goals can be critical in assisting them to obtain jobs. Fifty percent of people across the world live in cities (CIA Factbook, 2011); 1/3 of these people live in poverty and have little ability to obtain sustainable employment. Yet, the future employment of young people from these families is also important to the economic sufficiency of the world. In this study, we surveyed two groups of 10th – 12th graders in the U.S.: (1) impoverished students from an inner-city high school (n = 152), and (2) higher SES students from two suburban high schools (n = 234). From the data, we then constructed and tested two Structural Equation Models of math career choice, one for each group. Both models were significant, but two distinct paths to math choice emerged. For suburban youth, the path included strong peer and parent support, concerns about society’s expectations concerning women working in a math field, and concerns about the best way to support one’s family. For inner-city youth, the path included a negative relationship between parental role modeling and math interests, and a commitment to take more advanced math classes in order to be able to qualify for a math career. Results suggest that different counseling paradigms should be developed in order to meet the needs of both groups. For inner-city youth, this could include assisting parents to also excel in math, and making more advanced math classes available to them.

**Psychological covariates to high school graduation**

Turner Sherrri University of Minnesota, United States of America; Maria Pabon; Julia Conkel-Ziebell; Ju-ri Joeng; Shari Dade; Gale Chagil; Yang-Hyang Kim; Robert Magelky

In the U.S., finding ways to increase high school graduation rates are a primary focus of counselling, school, and educational psychologists. Only 70% of students from the U.S. are graduating from high school on time (Alliance for Excellent Education, 2007), even though public high school educations are available for all. For U.S. residents, this equates to $329 billion annually in lost lifetime incomes, greater unemployment, and more involvement with social welfare and justice systems (National Center for Education Statistics, 2011). In this study, we conducted a 6-year longitudinal investigation of co-variates to increasing high school graduation rates in 5 school districts (3 metropolitan, 2 rural). Each of these districts had implemented programs designed to increase graduation rates that included counseling and academic interventions. Districts served multi-ethnic populations across the SES spectrum. Three (2 metropolitan and 1 rural) increased graduation rates, and two (1 metropolitan and 1 rural) did not. Through examining student records and surveying students annually, we found that significantly more students from schools in which graduation rates increased reported grade/credit checks and course-selection assistance from counsellors, higher expectations and accessibility from teachers, respect from other students, and from themselves, putting forth their best efforts, employing self-regulated learning strategies, readily engaging in school activities, and having greater enthusiasm to plan for post-high school. Neither grade point average nor attendance covaried with increasing graduation rates, indicating that attending to psychological and support factors along with academic achievement may be key to helping young people graduate from high school.

**Varied predictors of interests in maths/science career clusters among adolescents**

Turner Sherrri University of Minnesota, United States of America; Marcuetta Williams; Monica Froman; Shari Dade

Working in a math/science career could increase the likelihood of attaining financial security and making valuable contributions to the economy. Often research investigates predictors of many types of math/science career interests combined; however, interests can be studied more accurately by clustering careers (Turner & Lapan, 2003). Because of the divergence between men and women in math/science interests, we predicted that both clusters and predictors would differ by gender. In this study, 111 females and 212 males (ages 14–18) identified their math/science career interests by completing Mapping Vocational Challenges-I (Lapan & Turner, 2000). Participants also completed instruments designed to ascertain their supports for, and barriers to entering into math/science careers. We analysed the data using multi-dimensional scaling and multiple regression. For males, there were four clusters (computer-related, essential math/science, applied science, health professions) and one stand-alone career (astronomy). The strongest predictor for each was career efficacy. The next levels of predictors varied across clusters (e.g., parents’ verbal encouragement, math is a male domain). For females, interests clustered around educational requirements instead of occupational characteristics. There were two clusters: 2-year and 4-year college required, and two stand-alone careers (physician, veterinarian). Females had a very different pattern of predictors than males. For example, for 2-year math/science career interests, efficacy was not predictive, but parents’ role modeling was. We suggest that promoting interests in different types of math/science careers among adolescent males and females need different types of interventions.

**An investigation of stress coping mechanisms during Masters dissertation completion in an open-distance learning environment**

Fortunate Silinda UNISA, South Africa

Recent and past research on goal attainment among students emphasises the value of underlying factors impacting on student success. These studies either investigate psychological sub-dimensions or combine these with other factors (i.e. sociological factors such as family, peer pressures previous education background and university setting) to the factors impacting on student success Tinto (1975), Cope (1978), Fraser & Kilten (2003) and Okopi (2011). It is against this background this study seeks to investigate coping and stress mechanisms among post-graduate students at UNISA (University of South Africa). The study population will be students currently enrolled for their Masters degree at UNISA. Student records indicate that there are currently 3000 students who are registered for their Masters degrees at UNISA. An important inclusion criterion will be that the student has to be conducting their dissertation. A two-stage stratified sample design will be used to select a total (of 300 students per
Psychological health is important for lecturers in order to alleviate stress. Using a stratified sampling method, we investigated 252 lecturers from CCNU University by adopting self-made Employment Situation of University lecturers Questionnaire and Mental Health Schedule. Based on data analysis, I drew some conclusions as follows: 1. University lecturers, generally, are under enormous occupa-
tional pressure, and lecturers who are facing serious occupational stress, account for 61.51 percent; lec-
turers who have little stress account for 4.17 per-
cent; lecturers who are facing moderate stress ac-
count for 34.32 percent. 2. Based on the comparison of the difference notability of SCL-90 of different groups, this study drew some conclu-
sions as follows: The psychological health of male lec-
turers is lower than that of female lecturers; there is no remarkable difference in the psychological health of university lecturers of different ages, ace-
nemic qualifications, job titles, subjects, and teach-
ing experience. 3. The factors which hindered the psychological health of university lecturers are oc-
cupational stress, individual factors and specific occupational characteristics. Correlation analysis on occupational stress shows that occupational stress is negatively correlated with psychopathic factors. Occupational stress has a significantly neg-
atively impact on the psychological health of univer-
sity lecturers. The key factors which led to the occupational stress in lecturers are the load of re-
search work, little opportunity to obtain program-
ness and great difficulty in occupational promotion.

Individual factors cover personality, cognitive style, interpersonal relationship, ability, coping strategies and emotion.

The purpose of this study was to examine the use of phototherapy for self-concept development. The study focused specifically on phototherapy to im-
prove the self-image through the creative engage-
ment of the client in a process of reflection, aware-
ness and acceptance. Phototherapy utilises photographs in a therapeutic context to facilitate understanding. Photographs serve as a tool to ex-
press meaning, to clarify feelings and to reveal relationships in a client’s life world. The study used a qualitative research methodology within the nat-
uralistic research paradigm, as this study focused on the understanding of phototherapy. Therefore case studies were selected to study in-depth. The case studies showed that the application of phototherapy leads to a new understanding of others, objects and the self, and to consider change that can lead to a positive self-concept. I came to realise that this technique is an excellent tool for psychologists to use. Four case studies are not a reflection on the population as a whole, and therefore no general-
isations can be made. This has been a study of limited scope and not all aspects of phototherapy could be illustrated, therefore more research is needed. The multicultural aspect of the South Afri-
can context may have an influence in the interpre-
tation of the study. Phototherapy revealed to be a valuable tool as it can be of assistance in reflecting on the self, to improve self-knowledge and thus enhance the self-concept.

Analyzing psycho-emotional challenges in person-centred therapy with older adults

Sofia Von Humboldt (SPA, Portugal); Isabel Leal

This research aims to evaluate psycho-emotional challenges for older adults and the relevance of person-centred therapy (PCT) for older adults. Fy-
ty senior adults, aged above 65 years (M = 71.7; SD = 4.6) were assessed with the the Self-Esteem Scale (SES), the Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE). Socio-demographic data, including gen-
der (57.5% women), marital status (37.5% married) and education (39.2% mandatory school) were also assessed. Bivariate associations were also per-
formed. Results yielded a set of five descriptive categories that captured the distinct ways older adults perceived psycho-emotional challenges and that reflected the individual’s perceived importance of PCT: time perspective, the aging body, autonomy and control, cognitive endurance as well as loss and reminiscing. Regarding bivariate associations, results indicated that ‘autonomy and control’ was associated with the ‘aging body’ and with ‘time perspective’. This latter was also associated with ‘loss and reminiscing’. This study highlights the importance of PCT for older adults facing psycho-
emotional challenges in old age. Interventions with older adults may benefit from clearly understanding older adults’ specific issues as an important com-
ponent for promoting successful aging and reducing health disparities.

Academic procrastination, overconfidence and parental unrealistic expectations as cor-
relates of academic rebelliousness among undergraduate students in Ogun state, Nigeria

Taiwo Williams Babcock University, Nigeria; Comfort Oyinloye; Ruth Aderanti; Ngozi Uwanna

The study examined the relationship between aca-
demic procrastination, overconfidence and parental unrealistic expectations and the academic rebel-
liousness of undergraduate students in Ogun State, Nigeria. Two hundred and fifty participants were randomly selected from a tertiary institution in Ogun State, Nigeria. Multiple regression analysis was employed to determine the joint and relative contributions of the independent variables to the prediction of the dependent variable. The results showed a relationship between academic procrasti-
nation, overconfidence and academic rebelliousness of the students. The multiple correlation coefficient (R2= 0.82) indicating a joint contribution of the independent variables on the dependent variable was recorded for this study. Further verification using regression analysis of variance (ANOVA) produced F (3, 194) = 5.765; P< 0.05. This study, also conclusively found that overconfidence and academic procrastination relatively contributed to the prediction of academic rebelliousness of the undergraduate students. Implications for adolescent counselling are discussed in the study.

Effect of some dysfunctional behaviours on job performance of University workers in Ogun state, Nigeria

Taiwo Williams Babcock University, Nigeria; Comfort Oyinloye; Ngozi Uwanna; Ruth Aderanti

This paper examined the effect of some dysfunc-
tional behaviours (Smoothing, Biasing and Filter-
ing) on the job performance of University workers in Ogun State, Nigeria. A sample of 250 University workers participated in the study. Multiple regression analysis was employed to determine the correlation among the variables as well as the joint and relative contributions of the independent variables to the prediction of the dependent variable. Findings of the study revealed that the independent variables jointly accounted for variations in the dependent variable, indicating a multiple regression coefficient value $R^2 = 0.70$. The result of the Regression Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) showed $F(3, 219) = 5.518$, while smoothing had the greatest relative effect on the prediction of job performance among the university workers. Implications for counseling are discussed in the study.

**Group cognitive-behavioural psychotherapy in combined treatment of in-patient with depressive disorders**

Alesandra Volkonskaya MSUMD, Russian Federation; Natalia Sirota MSUMD, Russian Federation; Boris Tsygankov; Vladimir Volkonsky MSUMD, Russian Federation

Objective of the study was to assess the outcome of group CBT in combination with pharmacotherapy for in-patients with unipolar depression in comparison with the standard pharmacotherapy. Sample consists of 120 patients (mean age 35.8± 9.0, Male / Female - 49,3%/50,8%) diagnosed with Depressive episode, Dysthymia or Recurrent depressive disorder according the ICD-10 criteria. All patients were randomly divided into two groups. Main group undertook 8 sessions of group CBT each for a 2.5 hour duration on top of the standard pharmacotherapy. The control group received only standard pharmacotherapy. As outcome measures, the Russian versions of Beck Depression and Anxiety Inventory (BDI & BAI), Dysfunctional Attitude Scale, Automatic Thoughts Questionnaire were used. The BDI score at the baseline were 23.8 (± 10.0) in the main group and 20.4 (± 8.1) in the control group. The decrease after treatment composes 59 % and 40%. Post-treatment BDI scores were 9.7 (± 6.1) and 10.6 (± 7.0) for the two groups respectively. The BAI score was significantly higher in the main group, and decreases in both groups after treatment ($p<0.05$), dropping by 54% and 43%, respectively. A similar trend was observed in the level of automatic thoughts with more significance decrease in the main group. Dysfunctional attitude level remains steady over the treatment course for all patients. Group CBT in combination with pharmacotherapy shows to be more effective for treatment of in-patients with depressive disorders than pharmacological treatment alone.

**Session Type: Invited Addresses**

The wild wild west of therapeutic wilderness adventure

Mark Burdick United States of America; Shayne Gallagher

America is a land of expression and of freedom. However, there are unfortunate instances where youth lose sight of innocence and future. The author is a well known psychologist promoting outdoor therapeutic programmes to families in need of healing through indigenous cultural avenues. Troubled youth mysteriously do well temporally distanced from their families, to consider their own need to change. But how? Set amidst the backdrop of the American old west, the echoes of both the cowboy and Native American cultures whisper across the wild desert places. These places are the setting of WinGate Wilderness Therapy in Utah. As in the cowboy days, a rugged lifestyle brings self-confidence, where a sense of a young person’s own capabilities are discovered and re-discovered, around every new bend. An ancient and profound place of healing and hope comes to the spirit of those who have the once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to regain who they really are, and to re-establish relationships with those who love them. The magic of indigenous culture’s healing techniques start here and only get better, to strengthen the individual and the bond between the youth and the family. Shayne Gallagher, co-presenter and Executive Director of Wingate, will do a demonstration of this technique.

NARRATABILITY AND CAREER CONSTRUCTION: EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE OF INTERVENTION EFFECTIVENESS

AnnaMaria Di Fabio University of Firenze, Italy

Rapid and fundamental changes in the world of work demand a contemporary approach to career counselling. Career counsellors should heed these changes and adapt their discipline appropriately and timeously. The theory and practice of the discipline need to be redesigned to enable people to design successful lives and adapt to multiple changes. This keynote maps the way forward, and addresses the question regarding the effectiveness of contemporary interventions in particular. The value of a qualitative approach in combination with a quantitative approach is emphasised. It is proposed that career counselling interventions should move from foundations to innovations, guided by and based on the venerable career construction theory of Savickas, which presupposes a narrative or storied approach to career counselling. After delineating the theoretical and conceptual frameworks of the new approach, the significance of some intervention methods will be examined. The need to establish rigour in qualitative career counselling interventions will be highlighted next and attention will be drawn to the importance of validating narrative interventions aimed at facilitating life designing. The results of recent studies will be highlighted and the effectiveness of life design counselling interventions will be demonstrated. These studies investigated the value of, for instance, the Career Construction Interview, the Career Interests Profile, the Career Future Autobiography and the new Career Genogram and demonstrated the usefulness of group-based life design counselling. Lastly, future research imperatives are proposed.

COUNSELLING IN THE ARAB WORLD: PSYCHOLOGISTS’ ROLE AND CHALLENGES

Adnan Farah University of Bahrain, Jordan

Many countries across the Arab region are currently experiencing rapid and historical changes known as the "Arab Spring" or "Arab Awakening." These changes represent an opportunity to address different challenges not only for politicians and policymakers, but also for many educators, and scientists in many aspects of life. The purpose of this address is to provide an overview of the challenges Arab psychologists are confronted with, that require coming out of their isolation and considering a new role at the academic and professional levels. The address attempts to clarify that the dramatic change that is taking place in some Arab countries, have brought with it a mandatory reform in the field of psychology. In this context, the address proposes a new role for Arab psychologists as agents of change, that makes psychology more relevant to daily life, and to empower people for positive change. The lecture draws attention to possible roles that Arab psychologists need to develop or emphasise in different disciplines such as forensic, and police psychology. Recommendations are made to provide more psychological support to refugees and marginalised disadvantaged populations, as well as victims of traumatic events, torture and violence.Keywords: Arab Spring, Arab Psychologists, Psychologist role.

**Career adaptability in Portugal: From measurement to interventions**

Maria Duarte Portugal; Mark Watson; Jenny Bimrose

Adaptability turned out a key issue in the domain of psychology of life construction. Career adaptability is a psychosocial construct that describes an individual’s readiness and resources for coping with current and anticipated tasks, transitions, traumas in their occupational roles that, to some degree large or small, alter their social integration (Savickas, 1997, 2005). Portugal contributed along with other countries for the development of an international core measure of career adaptability. The Portuguese research version of the Career Adapt-Ability Inventory (CAAI) is turned into Career Adapt-Abilities Scale – P(ortugal) (CAAS - P).This revised form consists of four scales - Concern, Control, Curiosity, and Confidence each with seven items (Cooperation scale was excluded). One national item per scale was added. The Portuguese revised form has been administered to a variety of Portuguese samples. Some of the main psychometric properties and differentials analysis is presented. Implications of the studies at inter- and intra-individual levels are discussed. The presentation and discussion of the results and its importance for career counseling illustrates the importance of an adaptability measure. But, more important, are the implications for practice and intervention on the field of career construction.

**Overview**

Jacobs Maree University of Pretoria, South Africa

This symposium revolves around Career adaptability a multidimensional construct which deals with individual differences in the willingness, competence, and behaviours required to address work transitions (Savickas, 2010). (Career) Adapt-Abilities (which include the scales concern, control, curiosity, and confidence) are psychosocial competences, rather than behaviours that produce adaptation and its outcomes. In this invited symposium, representatives
from four countries participating in the international project will present the results of their ongoing research on the development of this instrument. Firstly, the symposium will provide a brief update on the theory and organisation of career adaptability. Secondly, participants will elaborate on steps taken to contextualise the model of career adaptability in their attempts to address cross-cultural issues. Lastly, the results of studies that empirically investigated the CAAS will subsequently be presented. Outcomes: (1) Appreciate the theory of life designing in relation to career adaptability, (2) distinguish between the four dimensions of career adaptability, namely concern, control, curiosity, and confidence, (3) appreciate the value of these four dimensions as psychosocial resources for managing occupational transitions, developmental tasks and work traumas, (4) examine empirical research on career adaptability, and (5) appreciate cross-cultural differences in career adaptability.

Standardising the South African version of the career-adapt-abilities scale and developing a narrative supplement

Jacobus Maree University of Pretoria, South Africa

Savickas et al. (2009) recently developed the Career-Adapt-Abilities Scale (CAAS) to help people deal with challenges to their working lives and managing occupational transitions, developmental tasks and work traumas (Savickas & Portli, 2012). Career adaptability is a multidimensional construct which deals with individual differences in the willing-ness, competence, and behaviours required to address work transitions (Savickas, 2010). Career Adapt-Abilities include the factors concern, control, curiosity, and confidence, which are psychosocial competences, rather than behaviours that produce adaptation and its outcomes. The aim is to provide a brief update on the theory and organisation of career adaptability and to delineate the steps taken to standardise the CAAS in SA. The model of career adaptability was contextualised to address cross-cultural issues in SA. A cross-sectional survey (N = 464) was then carried out to determine the validity and reliability of the CAAS in SA. I will present the results of our efforts to investigate the CAAS empirically and elaborate on the results of confirmatory factor analysis, item analysis and reliability analysis. Internal consistency estimates for the subscale and total scores ranged from good to excellent. The CAAS-South African Form is identical to the International Form and seems to be an ideal instrument that counsellors can use to assess their clients and help them acquire the skills referred to above.

Career adaptability: A qualitative analysis of the career narratives of older women

Mary McMahon The University of Queensland, Australia; Jenny Bimrose; Mark Watson

Career adaptability is widely regarded as an essential competency for individuals to manage their careers in the 21st century. To date, career adaptability has been conceptualised primarily as a quantitative construct despite calls for it to be understood and applied qualitatively. This presentation reports on the initial phase of an international qualitative study investigating the career transitions and adaptability of older women. The aim of the study was to investigate how 36 older women from Australia, England and South Africa experienced career transitions. A two stage data analysis was conducted. The first stage of inductive data analysis revealed nine themes and 19 subthemes of which one subtheme was career adaptability. The second stage of deductive data analysis was guided by qualitative descriptors of the five dimensions of career adaptability, specifically concern, control, curiosity, confidence, and cooperation, as well as three levels of career adaptability proposed by Savickas (2008). Illustrative examples of the dimensions and elements of adaptability will be presented. The results offer a rich and nuanced understanding of career adaptability and suggest that qualitative assessment of career adaptability may be used to complement quantitative assessment. Subsequently the study has been extended to a further three countries.

Symposium title: Health psychology

Convenor: Vito Tummino

The role of the psychological component in primary care

Giancarlo Marenco HSA, Italy

The project aims to promote increased knowledge and awareness on treatment of psychological distress in the reorganisation of the Territorial Assistance, especially in services that provide the so-called ‘Primary Care’. One patient in four, among family doctors practices complain about many diseases that have a psychological base. CMI (Common Mental Illnesses), namely mild and moderately anxious and depressive states, are more and more frequent in the general population. The consumption of psychotropic drugs is steadily rising. A lot of physical diseases are caused by states of psychological suffering, like chest pain, insomnia, difficulty in breathing, and many types of physical pain (stomach, muscles, head, back, etc.). In addition, many physical pathologies may cause significant states of psychological diseases, like aninia, diabetes, COPD, stroke, chronic diseases. Another problem is the increased presence, in primary care, of MUS (medically unexplained symptoms), responsible for many diseases that provoke many requests of intervention by the health care system, interventions that, most of the time, are of no benefit to the patient, but cause a lot of obstacles and hinder the health services. Consequently our aim is to plan several psychological interventions that fit well to this situation and that can be useful and suitable for this kind of psychological disease, that doesn’t find a correct answer in the secondary care, or in an emergency room, but only in a primary care context.

Culture, illness and healing: Prospects and challenges for integrating indigenous and western healing practices

Tholene Sodi South Africa; Olaniyi Bojuwoye

Culture influences conceptualisations about illness, health and healthcare. In this paper we argue that Western-oriented health care models have limited success when applied to health conditions of people of non-Western cultures and contend that culture is an important factor in health, illness and healing. We present two cultural modes of illness and healing to illustrate that many health conditions are meaningful and can be effectively managed with consideration of the cultural contexts of the communities concerned. We illustrate, by case examples, how these cultural conceptualisations influence the treatment of illness in three different cultural settings. In addition, we identify some of the key challenges to integrating traditional healing into counselling and psychotherapy. Integration of different cultural healthcare models is a best practice in comprehensive context sensitive delivery of healthcare.

From Hippocrates to Chisti: Islamic healing in Pakistan, India and Bangladesh

Humair Yusuf University of Toronto, Canada

This presentation examines the healing practices of pirs, traditional Islamic healers in India, Pakistan and Bangladesh, whose techniques are derived from a range of sources: the Quran as revealed to the Prophet Muhammad; Tabb-e-Unnani, a humoral approach to illness originally conceived by Hippocrates in ancient Greece; and Sufi traditions that evolved from orders such as the Chistiyyah of Central Asia, which were brought to India by Moinuddin Chishti and whose contemporary practices blur the boundaries between spirituality, magic, herbalism and Islam. Interviews with three pirs from the cities of Ladakh, North-west India, five types of healers and “counsellors” can be found: traditional Tibetan medical doctors (amchis), allopathic doctors practicing modern medicine, shamans or “oracles” (lha pa and lhamo) who become the vessels of deities or spirits (lha), monks providing spiritual advice and counselling including the highly regarded abbots of monasteries (rin-poche), and influential astrologers (onspo, tispa) who are engaged in a kind of “primary prevention.” Prospective clients from the local population frequently engage in “healer shopping” and tend to adopt a pragmatic attitude toward the expertise and efficacy of the different types of healers. Based on participant observation, interviews with two lhamo, and a review of the pertinent, predominantly European (e.g., German, French, British) and Indian literature, I outline and compare the functions and approaches of the respective healers and draw parallels to other healing traditions. In this context, I pay special attention to the often dramatic life histories and healing sessions of the shamans. Increasingly, women are called by the spirits to serve as shamanic healers whose activities have indeed intensified in recent years. Although the belief systems of traditional healers in Ladakh and those advocated by modern psychotherapists and counselling psychologists diverge widely from each other they nevertheless serve many of the same therapeutic functions.

Healers and counsellors on the roof of the world: A study of Buddhist Ladakh

Uwe Gielen St. Francis College, United States of America

In the Tibetan-Buddhist culture of Ladakh, North-west India, five types of healers and “counsellors” were called to the patient, but cause a lot of obstacles and hinder the health services. Consequently our aim is to plan several psychological interventions that fit well to this situation and that can be useful and suitable for this kind of psychological disease, that doesn’t find a correct answer in the secondary care, or in an emergency room, but only in a primary care context.

Symposium title: Integrating traditional healing into counselling and psychotherapy

Convenor: Roy Moodley

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Lahore, Multan and Bahawalpur form the basis of an examination into their approaches to healing. Findings indicate that distress is typically attributed to a defective relationship with God or possession by evil spirits known as jinn. Healing entails moving closer to God through prayer, purification, reading the Quran and appealing to saints. If the distress is ascribed to possession, then pirs perform exorcisms that involve ritual cleansing, reciting the Quran to agitate the jinn and dialogue to convert the jinn to Islam. Participants' narratives of treatment by pirs suggest that underlying their experience of relief was the creation of a therapeutic environment in which they were treated with sympathy rather than stigmatised, and could therefore understand and ascribe meaning to their suffering, as well as explore, accept and share their emotions. In this context, links between Western approaches to healing are explored and the implications of integrating Islamic traditional healing into counselling and psychotherapy are discussed.

Symposium title: New challenges for vocational psychology
Convenor: Maria Duarte

Vocational designing and career counseling: Challenges and new horizons
Maria Duarte Portugal; Laura Nota; Mary Heppner; Salvatore Sorese; Punchy Heppner; Lea Ferrari

While studying the issues of Vocational Designing and Career Counseling and trying to help people think about and choose their future and build their professional projects, we have learned to put ourselves in 'other people's shoes' and ask them questions to understand their points of view, their interests, their aspirations, their worries. We have become convinced that by encouraging people to narrate their stories, and tell us about their situations we will find it easier to help them to carefully consider the representations they have of themselves and of their contexts and their predictions about possible futures. But, do the thoughts and worries and hopes of those who deal with Vocational Designing and Career Counseling 'make a difference' in the way they do research and assist people? We think it does and we believe that this should be of interest also to those who decide on social and youth policies, as well as on educational and labour policies. In occasion of the international conference "Vocational Designing and Career Counseling: challenges and new horizons" held in Padova, Italy, on September 2011, participants answered ten questions. The first collection of thoughts, beliefs, worries and hopes focused on new challenges to Vocational Designing and Career Counseling must be ready to face, the second collection on how Vocational Designing and Career Counseling can help the most vulnerable people, the third collection on how Vocational Designing and Career Counseling can increase their adequacy.

Differential effects of specific outcome expectations on career counseling's effectiveness
Maria Duarte Portugal; Marijke Verbruggen; Nicky Dries

Client expectations about counseling have been studied extensively in the past few decades. Expectations have been shown to affect, among others, whether a person chooses to enter counseling, how satisfied clients are with the counseling and how much improvement they make. Yet, surprisingly little research has been directed toward examining clients' expectations of career counseling. In addition, a few studies that examine career clients' expectations measure expectations as a global positive or negative set toward counseling. They can also not look at discrete expectations. However, it is likely that specific expectations will have specific effects. We tested this hypothesis empirically using data from 293 adult career counseling clients. Data were collected at both the start and the end of the counseling. Nine specific outcomes (e.g. increased self-awareness, restored work-life balance, new job), all positive and realistic, were distinguished. At the start of the counseling, clients had to indicate whether they anticipated this outcome from the counseling. At the end of the counseling, they evaluated whether the counseling had actually led to it. We found that specific expectations indeed had specific effects. In addition, we found that expecting an outcome was more important for career counseling to realise it than actually needing it. For instance, we found that clients were less likely to report improved work-life balance as a result of the counseling when they had not expected this outcome, even when they had low work-life balance when they started with counseling.

Psychology of financial cages: Psychology and personal debt
Serdar Degirmencigolu Cumhuriyet University, Turkey

The financial market in Turkey has become part of the global financial game, with globalisation and the European Union accession process, and there has been an increase in levels of personal debt. Banks have been very successful in adopting ways to generate personal debt across the country. Even instant credit/indebtedness has become possible. As poverty and unemployment grew, indebtedness and terms that have to do with debt have become part of daily discourse. Just as with new forms of microorganisms, new forms of debt (credit card, personal credit) are spreading and reproducing quickly. However, it takes years for a given society to develop both social and political ways to resist the waves of debt. Indebtedness and consumerism are facilitated and endorsed by various institutions. There are very few regulatory mechanisms to restrain indebtedness and the debt industry strives continuously to pull people into debt. Psychologists in Turkey have been very reluctant to engage with debt-related social and psychological problems. To the contrary, there are psychologists in various positions who are actively serving the debt industry. This paper examines how psychologists in Turkey have responded to the economic crisis in 2001, to rising levels of poverty, unemployment, and indebtedness, and the ways in which psychologists are serving the debt industry. The discussion focuses on reasons why psychology has served the prevailing political and economic order in Turkey.

Reconsidering the psychological significance of social anomie
Carlos Parales Quenza Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Colombia

The concept of anomie takes on renewed importance as it allows us to research on the psychological consequences of rapid social change and disorganisation. Anomie is a condition of collective disengagement expressed at both social and individual levels. It is a "total social fact". It is also the result of social disintegration and the declining regulatory force of collective beliefs, but then individualism remaining as the single collective representation left in the contemporary world. The world is changing at a pace never seen before. Amidst fading collective beliefs, new representations embedded in novel forms of social relations struggle to emerge, meanwhile forcing people to fill the void in their need to belong through binge drinking and eating, shopping and compulsive sex, the very problems of self-regulation. Communication technologies offer new forms of social contact, they transform the representations of the world and provide people with a renewed sense of belonging to communities, which they desperately look for. Even though anomia is not a mental illness category, it...
does pose significant challenges to the mental health of the population as it is expressed in social isolation, acedia, and the lack of direction and purpose in life. Anomie makes for a silent epidemic, one that combines boredom and desperation. It is the gateway to common mental disorders, i.e., anxiety and depression, and other health problems. I discuss the importance and implications of the concept to understand social psychological problems in contemporary societies.

Session Type: Symposia

Symposium title: Adaptable-Standardising the Career-Adapt-Abilities Scale (CAAS) and developing its narrative supplement
Convenor: Jacobus Maree

Psychometric properties of the Career Interest Profile in an Italian context
Anna Maria Di Fabio University of Firenze, Italy

In the theoretical framework of the new paradigm Life Designing for the XXI century (Savickas et al., 2009), it is important to use qualitative assessment in a perspective that underlines the passage from scores to stories (McMahon & Patton, 2002). This contribution aims to present the Career Interest Profile (CIP, Maree, 2005) a promising modality of qualitative assessment in the narrative career counselling. The CIP allows us to explore the professional interest areas, facilitating career story narratives for constructing life trajectories. The purpose of this study is to examine the Italian version of the CIP in order to verify the psychometric properties of this tool for use in an Italian context. Participants were students of the University of Florence in Italy. Reliability and validity analyses were completed. The carried out analysis indicates that the CIP is a reliable and valid instrument in the Italian context. The CIP is a promising tool for narrative career counselling in a life designing perspective.

Development and validation of the Dutch CAAS: Comparison with Belgium and the Netherlands
Nicky Dries Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium; Rein De Cooman; Ute-Christine Klehe; Raoul van Esbroek; Annelies van Vianen; Jessie Koen; Roland Pepermans

The Dutch version of the CAAS (Career Adapt-Abilities Scale) consists of four scales, each with six items, which measure concern, control, curiosity, and confidence as psychosocial resources for managing occupational transitions, developmental tasks, and work traumas. We administered the survey to large samples of high school, college, and university students both in Belgium and in the Netherlands. Internal consistency estimates for the subscale and total scores ranged from satisfactory to excellent. The factor structure was identical to that of the CAAS-International, which was computed for combined data from 13 countries, and equivalent across educational levels. The convergent validity of the Dutch CAAS-Netherlands Form was established by relating the CAAS scores to general mental ability; no significant relationship was found between career adaptability and general mental ability. As expected based on cultural and institutional factors, the CAAS-Belgium Form scores were slightly lower than those for most of the other countries participating in the project. CAAS-Belgium scores did not vary with age or educational level; small differences were found between male and female respondents. As will be discussed in the presentation, although the northern part of Belgium and the Netherlands share the same language (Dutch), they are different cultural contexts in terms of career development.

Symposium title: Applications of psychology to human service development in Africa
Convenor: Robert Serpell

Cost effectiveness of psychosocial services for school learners in Botswana
Elias Mpofo University of Sydney-Cumberland, Australia

Psychosocial programmes are likely to be effectively implemented if aligned to existing delivery platforms that both providers and beneficiaries find both credible and accessible. We used cost effectiveness analysis (CEA) to evaluate the relative worth of competing delivery mechanisms for psychosocial services to school learners in Botswana. Participants were 447 psychosocial servicers (PSSS) from a broad spectrum of civic and public service agencies (n=220) and student learner beneficiaries of the services (n=227). Sampling of informants involved both purposive and planned random sampling from identified informant sites (e.g., schools, communities). Survey data on perceived delivery and usage of PSSS were collected. Two complementary CEA methods were used to assess the comparative effectiveness of alternative PSSS delivery mechanisms: (a) A simple cost effectiveness ratio based on prospective increases in number of clients served, accessibility of PSSS and psychosocial needs addressed (or inclusivity of the PSSS option) and (b) from estimates of cost of the current PSSS per prospective customer of beneficiary multiplied by the imputed satisfactoriness rating of each service portfolio. The effectiveness of the current PSSS delivery systems was rated marginal by both officers in education and allied ministries. The service was perceived to be operating at a median 40 to 50% efficiency. Cost effectiveness and efficiency were compromised by lack of planned coordination among these service departments. Efficient PSSS delivery depends on the quality and timeliness of data on which decisions are made. A credible information management system must be in place for efficient PSSS delivery.

This symposium focuses upon the development of children and young people’s pro and anti-social behaviour in four countries: Brazil, China, Chile and the UK. Monks, Ortega, and Etchepare present data examining the nature and extent of peer-victimisation among pre-schoolers in Europe and Chile. Koller discusses the prosocial moral reasoning of adolescents who live on the streets and do not go to school in comparison to lower-class individuals who do go to school and live with their families. Maras, Poterton and McAdams provide a model which shows how social identity and self-concept correlates to behavioural problems and how these affect intentions to attend higher education for young people in mid-adolescence. Zhu and Yu discuss the relationship of pre-school children’s pro behaviour and its relationship with theory of mind.

Symposium title: Integrating traditional healing into counselling and psychotherapy
Convenor: Roy Moodley

Role of traditional healers in counselling and health promotion: Toronto healers project
Roy Moodley University of Toronto, Canada

This presentation offers a brief introduction to the Canadian Social Science and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC) sponsored research on the role of African, Caribbean, and South Asian traditional healers and their healing practices in Toronto. Ethnic minority groups, especially in the large metropolitan cities in North America, have been accessing and practising traditional healing since the days of slavery using healing practices such as Animism, Voodoo, Orisha, Santeria and Espirituismo to support their health and wellbeing. However, the healers and their practices have been excluded from mainstream culture, and are forced underground as a result of the hegemony of Western medical models. In this presentation, I discuss the background, rationale and the context of the Toronto traditional healers project and the results and analysis of the African, Caribbean and the South Asian traditional healers.

Indigenous knowledge and healing among the AbaNguni in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa
Lorna Ngai University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa

Reports on indigenous knowledge and healing systems are, in the main, presented through Western scientific biomedical lens. This paper provides an emic perspective on significant cultural concepts and indigenious healing practices among the AbaNguni in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. Data is drawn from the author’s over three decades of clinical experience and a single case study of a seasoned sangoma who is an indigenous AbaNguni healer who practices by means of divination as opposed to the use of traditional medications. The paper aims to capture the intricacies of an indigenous practice that has withstood the onslaught of colonialism. At least 80% of AbaNguni in South Africa use indigenous healing at some time in their lives and adhere to cultural practices based on a communal worldview which is diametrically opposite to the individualistic worldview on which Western psychotherapy is based. Hence, the paper speaks to the need for Western mental health practitioners to become knowledgeable about the cultural contexts in which they work. The
value of both indigenous and Western healthcare practitioners being regarded as equal partners in the delivery of mental healthcare is highlighted. The author is of the opinion that it is possible to generalise principles enunciated in this paper to a global context.

Integration of indigenous healing in mental health care
Suzanne Stewart University of Toronto, Canada
Canada’s indigenous population is a vulnerable group in the mental health care system, with specific counselling and healing needs that are not widely being met. Indigenous peoples face certain historical, cultural-linguistic, socioeconomic, and system barriers to access to mental health care that government, health care organisations, and social service agencies must work to overcome. Current health indicators present a dim and dismal view of Canadian indigenous health status, including mental health. To address some of these inequities in health and health care, some indigenous health organisations have recently developed services to mental health that include traditional cultural approaches to healing. This paper reports on the link between traditional indigenous healing practices and community mental health care delivery in the context of healing from the legacy of colonisation and the need to survive as distinct cultural peoples. The author’s research shows that indigenous-based traditional models of mental health and healing are culturally appropriate because they can contribute to developing forms of health services and promotion that respond effectively to client needs created by the complex history and social context of Canada’s indigenous peoples. 7

New challenges for vocational psychology
Maria Duarte Portugal
Reflections about the theories in the field of career psychology constitute the basis for the discussion and proposition of a new approach and the consequent change of paradigm, which is expected to be innovative. Thus, the main principles underpinning this new paradigm as well as the objectives, the processes, the assumptions, and a comprehensive theoretical frame for interventions are the object of analysis and discussion in this symposium.

A meta-reflection theory of career counselling:
An exciting opportunity for vocational psychology
Jacobus Maree University of Pretoria, South Africa
Many changes have taken place in the world of work recently. Workers have to address increased levels of uncertainty. Many people have either lost their jobs or are forced to change jobs repeatedly. Globally, career counselling theorists have taken on the challenge of revisiting and revising extant career theories to enable them to provide a time-appropriate service to their clients. The theoretical base for a novel career counselling strategy that entails guiding clients to meta-reflect on their own career-related responses is elaborated. I hope the explicated approach will equip counsellors with a strategy to help clients not only choose appropriate careers but also use these careers to design and live successful lives. The results from two research projects dealing with the practical implementation of the meta-reflection theory of career counselling in South Africa will be presented. The first (case) study employed a qualitative research paradigm. The second study (N = 422) used a multi-method (quantitative and qualitative) research paradigm. The meta-reflection theory and practice of career counselling can transcend the weaknesses associated with and/or approaches to career counselling. This paradigm seems suitable for use in the SA context, both conceptually and practically.

The use of the fine art in practice of psychological work
Tatiana Kharitonova The State Hermitage Museum, Russian Federation
Currently the interest to studying of art and its applications not only as art -therapeutic practice - but also as the possibility to set up the problem of the modern person’s lifespan constantly increases. Recognising the importance of using the expressive arts with the aim to awake the creative activity, we attach great importance to research of perception of the fine arts as the process of comprehension and verbalisation of an existential position of the spectator. The experimental researches of perception of the classical fine arts spent by us at the museum expositions have allowed us to draw conclusions on the factors, allowing us to realise experience of art perception as a vital event. Modern art research gives the chance to the spectator to set up the problem of life meaning, the authentic choice conducting to existential growth. The combination of the unique stimulus material and the experimental research that include also psychophysiological parameters, allows us to use the perception and interpretation of the fine arts products to the forming of and developing the entire personality.

Using dreams interpretation for awareness of the exactness of life choices
Elena Lyutikova Psychological Institute RAO, Russian Federation
Dreams of every person are unique and give valuable material for a psychologist providing an insight of a person’s inner world. Dreams were seen as manifestations of unconscious repressed contents and a means of satisfaction of a forbidden desire, collective unconscious and conflicts caused by the process of the ego establishing, as a reflection of inner conflicts and an aspiration to compensate an incapacity, as information on “in-the-world being” or “in-itself being”. The results of some research on dreams and their connection with different factors of human development are presented: Data on contents, structure and determinants of dream, particularities of businessmen’s dreams, which showed that entrepreneurship activity leads to the emergence of a particular type of images in dreams, implying business situations. The “attentiveness to dreams at present” index is positively connected with most indices of the Existence Scale (Langle and Orgler methodic), and with positive evaluation of the person’s own health, absence of sleep disorders, emotional acceptance of dreams and a higher assessment of his own potential. The respondents are ready to accept the connection of dreams to life events, but have difficulties in evaluating

Symposium title: New Challenges for vocational psychology
Convenor: Maria Duarte
Strange bedfellows: Theory, research, practice, training and policy?
Jenny Bimrose University of Warwick, United Kingdom
The principle of social equity nestles at the heart of professional practice, since a key purpose of vocational psychology is to support all individuals to realize their true potential. Yet, the discipline is criticized for its continued ambivalence to the struggles of disadvantaged populations, with increasing loud calls for a social justice approach. However, funding is problematic since those perhaps most likely to benefit from being recipients of such services are least likely to be able to pay. Persuading policy makers to invest public funds in such services requires robust evidence about the positive impact of interventions. Here, vocational psychology faces a critical challenge. Published research predominantly addresses academic and practice agendas, often providing an independent analysis of social issues. Consequently, there is a dearth of relevant evidence that can be used in dialogue with policy makers - who want research on what works, how and why. Should researchers’ invocational psychology respond to the agendas and priorities of funders or governments, or confine themselves to pushing back the frontiers of knowledge? This presentation will explore some of the tensions inherent in the existing dichotomy between ‘blue skies’ and ‘contract’ research for the discipline.

Symposium title: Ontological aspects of lifespan in the practice of psychological counseling
Convenor: Victoria Dmitrieva
Problems of authenticity and moral choice in psychological counselling of businessmen
Victoria Dmitrieva St. Petersburg State University, Russian Federation; Tatiana Vereitnova
The concept of authenticity represents the major integrative characteristic of the person. In individual consultation with businessmen rises the question of authentic existence and it is frequently connected with the ethical problems arising in professional work. The series of research projects on businessmen’s ideas concerning the moral in business, made at our department, let us gather the data about axiological-motivational aspects and moral installations of modern businessmen (Russian, Brazilian, European). We studied the moral elections in the dilemma concerning the enterprise activity, and interrelation of expressiveness of the factors of a moral choice with a cultural accessory, the viability indicator, valuable orientations. The obtained results allow to judge about cultural, mental features of investigated groups, and also about similarity of respondents in orientation, first of all, on internal criterion at realisation of a moral choice. The formalisation of ethical representations and their changes are one of the regulators of vital and professional activity.

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their contents. Analysis of dreams in consulting work allows to analyse the life choices, stimulates working on the causes of current difficulties and the search for the best solutions.

Emotional well-being in the context of the lifespan

Veronika Odintsova  I.M. Sechenov First Moscow Stat, Russian Federation; Natalia Gorchakov

Multiplicity of the problem of health, suggests different approaches to its apprehension: the problem of healthy behaviour, adequate functioning, temporary balance and well-timed solving of constantly arising conflicts, development and maturity, psychological well-being, apprehension of genuine inner nature and authenticity. The emotional pressure, the erroneous way of living, the emotions and the reaction to the stressful factor, which makes an active neuroendocrinal and vegetative nervous system, can be one of the factors promoting interruption of psychological well-being. The report will present the data of research carried out with different groups: patients with bowel diseases and patients with alimentary addictions, a comparison with healthy people of the same age group. We studied biographical data, features of emotional sphere at different stages of life, alexithymia level, defence mechanisms (Kellerman-Pluchik method), coping strategies (Amirkhan method), subjective assessment of emotional experiences frequency, unconscious component of personality (projective methods). We made an attempt to describe, integratively, the behaviour, breaking psychological well-being (defence mechanisms, relations with microsociety, coping, features of emotional sphere) through the biopsychosocial model. The data about features of living of the emotions of healthy people and patients of different profiles were obtained.

The optimal experiences of solving the diagnostic problems

Natalia Rozhdestvenskaja  Moscow State Univ. for Human, Russian Federation

The emotional sphere of a person is an important regulator of a reality situation of a person. The ability to manage the emotional state is one of conditions of successful activity and that is especially important: well-being of the person in whole. The report will contain the results of the research of "optimum experiences" in the process of solving the diagnostic problems. The diagnostic problems are included into the structure of various kinds of activity. The diagnostics role, as a kind of knowledge, obviously increases in conditions of uncertainty and in crisis situations of any character that makes the studying theme of "optimal experiences" and individually-psychological features of the individual while solving the diagnostic problems especially actual. The conducted research allowed to allocate links between individually-psychological features of the diagnostician and the success of decision the diagnostic problems, and also, to designate the role of "optimal experiences" in the process of solving the diagnostic problems. Thus, the optimal experiences are represented and as consequence and as a condition of successful diagnostic activity. The check of hypotheses about influence of "the individual scenario" on success of diagnostic activity and a role of intuition in the diagnostic process is of some interest.

Symposium title: Satisfaction, retention, and career development of college students in the U.S.: A longitudinal study

Convenor: Hung-Bin Sheu

Examining the career development of college students in a longitudinal study

Shiqin Chong United States of America

Using the aforementioned longitudinal data, this presentation will focus on the findings regarding college students’ career development. We explored how variables collected in the first semester – Week 1 gender, work status, and personality traits, Week 5 academic and social supports, and Week 10 career exploratory behavior (CEB), career decision-making self-efficacy (CDMSE), and certainty about college majors – might be related to one another. We also examined how these data gathered in the first semester might predict how long it took for students to declare their majors in the following two years. Participants were 38% racial minorities and 62% Caucasians. Results of hierarchical regression analyses indicated that gender, work status, personality, Week 5 academic and social support, and Week 10 CEB explained 45% and 40% of the variances of Week 10 CDMSE for racial minority and Caucasian students, respectively. Academic support and CEB were significant predictors of CDMSE for both groups. In predicting Week 10 certainty about major, the above predictors, plus Week 10 CDMSE, explained 50% of the variance for racial minority students with CDMSE as a significant predictor, and 40% of the variance for Caucasian students with extraversion, social support, CEB, and CDMSE as significant predictors. Lastly, these variables (Fall 2009) explained 11% and 9% of the variances in the number of semesters to declare a major for racial minority and Caucasian students over a two-year period. Practical implications for improving students’ career development will be discussed.

Enhancing student success and career exploration at a large American university

Mary Dowes None, United States of America

This presentation will describe a program designed to enhance student success and improve retention at a public university in the United States. Retention continues to be a major focus in the U.S. with college persistence from first year to the second below 80%, and institutional graduation rates below 60% nationally. Loss of student potential and revenue is substantial. This university set ambitious goals for first-year persistence of 90 percent and a graduation rate of 70% by 2012. A program was instituted to enhance the transition of exploratory (no major selected) first-year students with two required, five-week, one-credit courses in their first semester at the university. The first is a college success course designed to teach skills and practices of successful college students, and connect students to the university. The second is a career exploration course that guides students through self-exploration of interests, values, and personality, researching majors and career options, and choosing majors. Features of the program will be described. A longitudinal research program was launched in Fall 2009 to assess adjustment and career development of 807 first-year students across the two-course intervention (10 weeks in total), and surveys were administered across this period. Data analysed for this symposium came from Weeks 1, 5, and 10. Follow-up data on retention, academic performance, and choice of major were gathered in the subsequent two years. The next two presentations will introduce the results from this longitudinal dataset.

Satisfaction, retention, and career development of college students in the U.S.: A longitudinal study

Hung-Bin Sheu University at Albany, SUNY, United States of America

The symposium will highlight the current status of college student retention in the U.S. and introduce the results of two longitudinal studies conducted at a large American university. In their transition into college, most students experience the challenges of adjusting to a new environment and exploring their future careers. The first presentation will provide a review on college student retention and its consequences, describe the two five-week courses taken by students in the first semester to facilitate their transition to the university. This presentation will also introduce a longitudinal research program based on Bandura’s (1977, 1986) social cognitive theory. The second presentation will outline findings of a longitudinal study on college students’ adjustment to the aforementioned university and how initial adjustment predicted their retention and academic performance two years later. Using the same longitudinal data, the third presentation will emphasise the career development aspect of students’ transition. Specifically, this study explored the predictors of career decision-making self-efficacy and certainty about choosing college majors during the first semester, and tested how these variables predicted how much time participants took to declare their majors in the next two years. The audience of this symposium will acquire knowledge about how the undergraduate courses could help students successfully deal with the challenges they faced at a new environment. They will also gain understanding of variables that are hypothesised to predict students’ well-being, retention, career decision-making, and choices of majors longitudinally. Practical implications for mental health and student affairs professionals will be discussed in the symposium.

Longitudinal prediction of satisfaction, retention and academic performance of American college students

Hung-Bin Sheu University at Albany, SUNY, United States of America

This presentation will highlight the findings of a longitudinal investigation on students’ satisfaction, retention, and grade point average (GPA) at university. The sample consisted of 807 participants (45% male, 55% female; 38% racial minority, 62% Caucasian; mean age = 18.24 years). Data analyses were based on variables from Week 1 (personality, academic and social supports, academic and social self-efficacy, academic and social outcome expectations), Week 5 (academic and social goal progress, academic-
Cultural influences on attitudes toward treatment and presentation of mental illness in Tanzania
Brandon Knettel Lehigh University, United States of America; Janvier Rugira

Attributions, or beliefs about the causes of mental illness, have been shown to affect negative thoughts, emotions, and actions related to mental illness. Specifically, people who believe that mental illness is controllable report more negative emotions and endorse more stigmatizing behaviors toward people with mental illness (Corrigan et al., 2003). However, beyond a simple conceptualization of cause as either internal or external, research has shown that people hold a wide variety of beliefs about the causes of mental illness, including components that are social, genetic, spiritual, retribution for wrongdoing, fatalistic, or simply a result of chance (Marsh & Richards, 1987). In the current study, the researcher explores the applicability of current models of attribution and mental illness stigma in new global contexts. First, experts in international psychology from nations throughout the world are surveyed with the aim of exploring unique cultural attributions of mental illness. Second, existing models of stigma are brought to the cultural context of Tanzania, an East African nation at a crucial stage in its development of mental health services. Specific focus is given to the applicability of Western diagnostic and treatment models to this culture and the strengths and areas of growth for the field, with the ultimate goal of promoting the development of strong, culturally sensitive mental health services in Tanzania.
Research Area: Critical

Session Type: Papers

“We are not like them” the intersections of gender, ethnicity and sexuality for second generation Muslim women
Lutfye Ali Victoria University, Australia
Following migration, migrant communities are faced with transitional and settlement challenges which can be experienced as a threat to culture and identity. The settlement process and identity negotiations for migrants and subsequent generations are related to the response of the receiving society through policy and discursive constructions of minority groups, who are frequently constructed as a racialised other in relation to the receiving society’s normative group. In this presentation, by drawing on post-structuralist and third world feminist theory, I focus on the gendered nature of ethnic community-making as it emerged in 21 conversational interviews with second generation Muslim women. I specifically focus on the intersections of gender, ethnicity, culture and sexuality, as the women negotiate their identity around hegemonic discourses, including we are different, threat and protection, and cultural boundaries. I highlight the ways in which remaking ethnic identity in a racialised context can act to preserve cultural and ethnic boundaries by reconstructing identity within essentialist and patriarchal discourses. Gender becomes a cultural capital for immigrant communities to assert cultural and moral superiority over the dominant culture. Whilst the broader ethnic community claims power that is compromised by racism, women forge their identity in a context that restricts their autonomy, decision making, mobility and body. This presentation highlights the ways in which the racialisation of communities perpetuates gendered oppression and the importance of considering culture and gender identity as it intersects with other identities within a broader context of social and political relations.

New directions for work and organisational psychology and civil society demands
Francesco Avallone University of Rome La Sapienza, Italy
There is a new call from civil society both in local and in global contexts. The challenge is to introduce new styles of living together and to transform work contexts into environments of civilization (eg. environment, justice, education, health and well-being). From this perspective, some cultural issues seem particularly evident and may become future goals of W/O Psychology: (1) the need to become not only more efficient but more effective, as individuals, as organisations, as systems; (2) to make management processes of integration and differentiation able to establish new sites of global civil; (3) the demand for transparency and ethical tension in business and organisational practices. W/O future goals can move along the dimension of discontinuity. These new targets may be based on some changes occurred during last decades and can be summarised as follows: (a) from individual to context: a lower centering on the individual and more attention to relationship that each of investigated subjects – individual, groups and organisations – relates with each context; (b) from mono-level framework to multidimensional analysis: research and adoption of integrated models that can account for diversity and interdependence of studied variables; (c) from individual customer to social customer. The areas and topics of research have in the past suffered too much for organisational needs. Most research has been produced on behalf and in favour of organisations and of companies in particular. W/O psychology can help to identify new strategies of living together in organisations and society.

Marching to the beat of a different drum: A discussion around the definition of ethics in the practice of psychology within various and changing socio-political contexts
Linda Blokland University of Pretoria, South Africa
This paper critically examines the application of set ethical codes in the discipline of psychology. It is maintained that such codes tend to be set from a narrow perspective often with little consideration of the socio-political context in which the profession is practiced. The paper engages in a discussion of various definitions of ethics as applied in the practice of the profession of psychology. The relationship between ethics, values, the law and cultural norms are explored. The role of formalised professional ethics in the development of professional practice is discussed. Examples drawing on case studies and literature from particular socio-political contexts are used to illustrate challenges to the profession in terms of approaches to understanding and treating mental health beyond the hegemony of so-called mainstream paradigms.

Issues around the impact of public health care disruptions on inpatients in psychiatric institutions
Linda Blokland University of Pretoria, South Africa
Politically organised disruptions in mental health care are common experiences within public health care systems. Such disruptions impact the daily operations of public psychiatric institutions with significant consequences for the treatment, care and well-being of patients. This paper discusses the various forms these consequences may take for patients amid notions of stigmatisation; suggested comorbid relationships between continued psychiatric services and the presence of psychiatric disorders; movements towards de-institutionalisation; and the needs of psychiatric patients in terms of treatment. Tensions between health care workers’ responsibilities towards patients and their own needs in terms of well being are explored in the context of government’s obligation towards its employees.

Talking about beauty: Identity category-maintenance and transgression of young South African women
Hannah Botsis Human Sciences Research Council, South Africa
Identity formation in post-apartheid South Africa involves multiple intersections of “category-maintenance” and “transgression” (Davies 1989, 29) of historical ideological racial categorization. Despite the official ideology of the post-apartheid government being one of non-racialism, there are still incongruent messages about identity from all quarters (including family, peers and the institutions in which we teach, learn and work) that need to be negotiated. In this paper, the management of this negotiation is considered through examining young South African women’s attitudes towards beauty as a terrain of desire upon which ideological (gendered, raced) subjectivities are formed. It is argued that desire is deeply invested in the psycho-social complex of what being “white” and “black” is assumed to stand for, especially in relation to what is considered to be beautiful. Currently, South Africans “can deviate from the identity descriptions attributed to them or to which they will attach themselves” (Davies 1989, 29). This deviation however, involves both transgression and category-maintenance work that simultaneously enables and constrains the subject. Through qualitative research with 26 young South African women (aged 16 to 24), it was found that normative whiteness is re-inscribed through constructions of desire as they pertain to beauty.

Looking for moments of Russianness: The challenges of locating national identification
Maria Brock Birkbeck College, London, United Kingdom
The paper will explore the psychoanalytic notion of identification and its explanatory power as we try to apply it to the context of a post-transition society such as Russia. Post-soviet Russia is frequently characterized as a country permanently stuck in a state of transition, which is ascribed to a lack of any clear political or societal project. This is seen to result in - or, alternatively, be caused by - the absence of symbolic functions or subjective formations with which Russians could identify; meaning that contemporary discourses of Russian identity are required to make reference to past signifiers in order to mobilize mechanisms of (national) identification. This crisis of identification that is perhaps specific to Russia is merged with, and possibly enhanced by, the crisis of meaning that has beset Western (post-)modernity - a crisis which Russia may be fated to repeat at an accelerated pace since it rejoined the trajectory of modernity. The challenge at hand is therefore both theoretical and methodological in nature: how do we determine whether an identification has in fact taken place, and how does national identification differ from the original Freudian account of this process? The paper will present results from an empirical study which seeks to combine the analytic insights of psychoanalysis into the affective investments in certain identities with the methodological procedures established by discursive psychology in order to examine how the social and ideological changes resulting from the end of the Soviet Union have affected current discourses of Russianness.

People behind the papers: Psychological research stories from South Africa
Sydney Butler University of South Africa, South Africa; Martin Terre Blanche; Eduard Fourie
The People Behind the Papers project presents a rich picture of the unique research milieu within South Africa’s psychological field via interviews.
with the authors of published research. Researchers from various backgrounds (both cultural and academic) have been interviewed, and speak candidly about the process of research over a time period in South Africa that saw extensive socio-political changes occur. Inevitably issues of race, power, culture and identity are interwoven with their narrative accounts. Short excerpts from the interview recording will be included in the presentation. The presentation will detail the process followed to acquire interview data from the various role-players as well as calling for participants from other spheres within the field who feel they may make a worthy contribution as content providers. The presentation will conclude by exploring some of the other facets of the project. Including, but not limited to, a qualitative data source, pedagogical research tool and rich archive for the sake of posterity.

Three troubling moments in Damasio’s neuroscience
Van Ommen Clifford Massey University, New Zealand

The last decade has seen the emergence of what may be called critical neuroscience, an academic pursuit comprised of multiple activities, agendas and foci which, broadly speaking, interrogate neuroscience both as a discipline in itself and as a resource for emancipatory programmes. This paper may be situated within this developing conglomerate. The particular focus here is on several moments in the classic text, ‘Descartes’ Error’ by neuroscientist Antonio Damasio, which speak to the conceptualisation of emotion, instinct and pain respectively. Staying well within his tradition, Damasio posit primary status to certain emotions, to instincts and to the sensation of pain. However, a close reading of the text begs a variety of questions and leads to the identification of internal contradictions which trouble such foundational assertions. Instead what is indicated is that the excluded other of the above key notions, that is, secondary emotions, social strategies and suffering, are concepts that are integral to the understanding of emotion, instinct and pain. These moments then illustrate the importance of the ongoing analysis of taken-for-granted interpretations of core notions in neuroscience so as to better ground its projects.

Publishing as social action: Building fair and inclusive editorial policies
Serdar Degermencioglu Cumhuriyet University, Turkey; Ben Dyson; Michael Schutz

There is a striking increase in the number of journals in psychology. The increase, however, does not necessarily mean diversity in terms of editorial policies. The status quo in psychology journals necessarily mean diversity in terms of editorial policies. The increase, however, does not mean that the role of love and harmony in the process of resilience and vision for the emerging world: Love and harmony
Mary Elizabeth Hargrow The Association of Black Psychologists, United States of America

Humankind has come about as far as we can go where separation, competition, and winning without considering the consequences to the other, define success. The destruction of life is left behind. Ancient knowledge and wisdom that remain intact support the theory that these practices are counter to balanced holistic human development. Resilience as a human quality that helps us survive and thrive under adverse conditions must include morality and ethics or it could lead us on to a destructive path. The role of love and harmony in the process of dissolving the practices that support anti-compasionate behaviours is at the heart-centre from which all else must be evaluated, including resilience. As we move further into action without considering the consequences of our actions on the “other” we

domination of English in psychology. English is given the status of royal road to journal pages and this practice not only puts potential authors whose native language is not English, at a clear disadvantage, but also privileges the English spoken in certain countries and/or social classes. If the editorial board includes individuals who are competent in a language other than English, and the board is designed to include who speak main linguistic lines in the world, the domination of English can be challenged. A key notion here is that journal publishing in and of itself is social action. Only if journal publishing is regarded as a social action process, can the status quo be challenged.

Has psychology been taken into hostage by neuroscience?
Jan Derksen Raboud University Nijmegen, Netherlands

During the last 20 years psychologists worldwide have actively changed their research topic from psychological phenomena and psychological theory to inquiries in biology; using brain imaging techniques and sophisticated computer programs to validate and produce psychological insights. Brain research, as a result of technical developments, has become very attractive and even seductive. Validation of psychological concepts of brain processes cover the psychologist research agenda, mental disorders are becoming brain disorders. Physiological psychology, social psychology and clinical psychology are rapidly moving away from its status as independent sources of knowledge and will soon be a chapter in the impressive book of social and cognitive neuroscience. In this presentation the development of taking psychology into hostage by neuroscience will be illustrated with many striking examples. The preconditions for being a hostage can be discovered not only in the attractiveness of neuroscience but also in the history of psychology itself. By taking behaviourism and the logical positivistic way of doing research as an example, the epistemological issues around the object of knowledge, empiricism, the status of theory and issues around objectivity will be touched upon. Besides admiration for the rapid advancement and contribution in knowledge as a result of neuroscience, the damage done to psychology in hostage will be illustrated for topics such as intelligence, adolescent psychology and psychotherapy. An epistemological solution for a brainless psychology will be presented.

Psychological research on unemployment: A (de)constructive critique
David Fryer Australian Institute of Psychology, Australia

The Director-General of the ILO recently stated: “Unemployment stands at more than 200 million, and is rising. The current rate of global jobs growth, at 1 per cent or less per year, will not replace the 30 million jobs lost since the crisis began in 2008 ... millions of workers have part-time jobs for lack of a better alternative ... or have given up looking for work altogether ... youth unemployment hovers ... at two to three times the adult rate ... we are on the edge of a global jobs recession that could last a whole decade.” Given that: High quality, methodologically diverse, international research has claimed to demonstrate that unemployment, under-employment, job insecurity and income inequality are responsible for costly individual, social, community and national consequences, influential theories of why negative consequences of unemployment ensue proposed, interventions to prevent distress and/or promote the well-being of unemployed people suggested and lobbying for policy changes undertaken, is this work collectively an exemplar of Psychology Serving Humanity? I will first briefly provide a road map to the relevant literatures, then offer critique of this work from a version of critical psychology with a community praxis. Thirdly I will propose questions which need to be answered and actions which need to be taken if humanity is to be served or at least if labour market violence is to be resisted, labour market oppression reduced, and labour market justice promoted.

The bodily and spatial form of inheritance in psychoanalytic thought
Claire Haggard University of Cape Town, South Africa

The body and its relationship to human subjectivity has been a prominent, but nevertheless contentious issue within the context of contemporary psychoanalytic thought. Perhaps most contentious is how the body is positioned and constructed within the analytic space or encounter. Contemporary theorists assert that the specificity of a psychoanalytic perspective is to invoke a fantastic dimension of the body - a body shaped primarily by fantasy and thus a body that is lived from within. Here, “subjectivity” is positioned as that which ends at, or is contained within, an inner psychic space whose “geography” relates less to the concrete spaces of self, other and environmental encounter, and more to an abstract society of self. The psychoanalytic notion of the subject is arguably a repressive device – an act of forgetting that the body and thus the self are possible in their particularity only through encountering other bodies within the temporal and spatial dimension of the face-to-face encounter. This paper draws on Sara Ahmed’s theoretical and literal explorations of migration and estrangement in an attempt to explore the impact of the dislocated psychoanalytic body on contemporary articulations of subjectivity.

Building resilience and vision for the emerging world: Love and harmony
Mary Elizabeth Hargrow The Association of Black Psychologists, United States of America

Humankind has come about as far as we can go where separation, competition, and winning without considering the consequences to the other, define success. The destruction of life is left behind. Ancient knowledge and wisdom that remain intact support the theory that these practices are counter to balanced holistic human development. Resilience as a human quality that helps us survive and thrive under adverse conditions must include morality and ethics or it could lead us on to a destructive path. The role of love and harmony in the process of dissolving the practices that support anti-compasionate behaviours is at the heart-centre from which all else must be evaluated, including resilience. As we move further into action without considering the consequences of our actions on the “other” we
experience a loss of something intangible that leaves holes in our psyche - a lack of fulfillment - emptiness. It is likely that these are experienced to the extreme by suicidal persons. Studying our war veterans, given their high suicide rate, will likely give us a sense of what is missing, and the missing elements that we as psychologists must work to replant. This address explores research that provides scientific evidence that love is successful in eliminating significant physical and mental diseases. This research shows that love and harmony interventions can be used to resolve practices that create destructive patterns of behaviour.

Power, participation and decision-making: A critical discourse analysis of triadic decision-making in oncology care
Coyne Imelda Trinity College Dublin, Ireland; Gemma Kierman; Faith Gibson; Aislinn Amory; Fin Breathnach
Background past research has not fully explored how the interaction between parent-doctor-child in the medical encounter can influence the active participation of the child. This qualitative research study combined grounded theory with Fairclough's (1992, 1993) three dimensional critical discourse analysis (CDA) framework to explore the power relations that emerge in clinical encounters and which shape the decision-making process. Over one year, we interviewed children with cancer aged 7-16 years (n=20), their parents (n=22) and healthcare professionals (e.g. doctors, nurses, social workers, teachers, play specialists) (n=40) about their experiences of triadic decision-making. The first discourse was the healthcare team's power and dominance. The life-threatening nature of childhood cancer, treatment protocol and cooperation on a journey were factors which predicated professional participation. The team employed a range of strategies to convey the notion of consent to decisions when refusal was not an option. Parents and children were aware of the 'tokenism' but nevertheless complied with expectations. The second discourse was the parent-child alliance to achieve collaboration in process of decision-making. Children used a myriad of actions to alter or negotiate decisions, and if unsuccessful resorted to distressed verbal and non-verbal refusal actions. Adults seldom address their decision-making roles explicitly. Rather, they discursively construct decision-making about treatment and care options in a covert manner. Reflecting on these discursive practices promotes awareness of the challenges that children face when trying to voice preferences and participate in decisions that affect their lives.

Poverty and psychoanalysis: The poverty of psychoanalysis?
Manasi Kumar University of Nairobi, Kenya
The paper reviews psychoanalytic scholarship on the themes of poverty and deprivation that is available on the Psychoanalytic Electronic Publications (PEP-web). The paper evaluates select definitions and explanations of poverty as illustrated in the scientific papers published in the PEP-web from 1933 to 2003 (covering 70 years) and finds that psychoanalytic scholarship has very little to say about poverty or the poor. In spite of references to the poverty of dreams, poverty of affect, poverty of intellect, there is in reality little engagement with 'real' poverty. The reasons and effects of this neglect are firstly traced to the attitudinal biases and beliefs held by the psychoanalytic authors which prevent them from acknowledging the poor and deprived as worthy of their attention. The review also points out great confusion, over simplifications and neglect shown in the use of poverty and related terminologies. Absence of fuller appreciation of poverty is then traced to some philosophical quandaries in psychoanalytic epistemology, such as the place of real vs. psychic, culture vs. individual, and need vs. value, to cite a few. A third reason for this neglect may be attributed to the uneven spread, reception and development of psychoanalysis in different geo-political locations, and the neglect in addressing these cultural differences could be the behind these social inequalities remaining unaddressed in the literature.

Immigration and otherness
Ilanam Mountain Manchester Metropolitan University, United Kingdom and UFMG, Brazil
This paper discusses dynamics of the discursive position of the migrant. This debate is based on previous research conducted in the UK on asylum seekers and refugees’ access to health services, as well as on the analysis of images of the immigrant broadcasted in the media. This analysis highlights mainstream discourses on the migrant that frequently oscillates between the victim, exotic and the mainstream discourses on the migrant that frequent-ly seeks and refugees’ access to health services, as well as on the analysis of images of the immigrant broadcasted in the media. This analysis highlights mainstream discourses on the migrant that frequently oscillates between the victim, exotic and the threat. In this positioning, the migrant appears as the ‘other’ in discourse. This discursive position reproduces particular effects and dynamics. In this paper I will focus on how this image articulates with discourses on multiculturalism and human rights, particularly on the debate of the policies of the ‘celebration of the other’ and on ‘discourses on
sameness’, whereby in both constructions the im-
mit is reified in the position of the ‘other’. Furt-
her, the juxtaposition between gender, race and
class is put forward as crucial in this field, partic-
ularly in relation to public policies and human
ducies. The aim of this debate is to highlight alter-
native discursive constructions of the immigrant,
crucial for process of inclusion.

Unlearning ableism in academia: Nurturing and connecting scholarship and activism

Akemi Nishida The City University of New York, Japan

Although it has been shown elsewhere that U.S. disability rights movements rose from university campuses, academia has also been a space that pathologises and standardises certain behaviours and mental, cognitive, and emotional states. Consequently, academia, including psychology, has been a major force in constructing and defining categories of disability, normalcy, and deviance. Differently valued, the categorisation leads directly to the social stigmatisation of people with disabili-
cties. For these reasons, there have been criticisms against psychology emerging within disability com-
munities. This presentation is an attempt to elab-
orate the historical and contemporary relationship between scholarship and activist communities (es-
pecially between psychology and the disability cat-
egory). Using a social justice framework, I will
conclude this presentation by highlighting acts of
critical resistance within disability communities
against scientific discipline, including psychology.
This conclusion will be framed with principle topics of
critical psychology, such as the politics of psy-
chological research practice as well as of knowl-
edge production. I believe that there is much psych-
ology can learn from critical disability studies and activism, and the cross-disciplinary learning needs to be done in an ethically and politically conscious way. These points are grounded in the
case study of a workshop my colleagues and I
developed for a disability studies conference in 2011 where scholars’ collective privilege and these
privileges’ inherent responsibilities to the commu-
nity were critically discussed.

Psychoanalysis and/or sociopolitical change

Bert Olivier NMMU, South Africa

The proposed paper is predicated on the psychoana-
litical notion that human subjects are characterized by their ‘singular’ desire, and that this marks a paradoxi-
 Balkness beyond skin: Fanon and the crisis of racial legibility in South Africa

Fernanda Pinto De Almeida Stellenbosch University, South Africa

The aim of this paper is twofold. Firstly, I examine the character of blackness both as an abstraction and as a medium for its physical expression, look-
ing at ways in which blackness has been visually identified with, or detached from skin in modern accounts of race in South Africa. Secondly, I crit-
ically engage Fanon’s “fact of blackness” to present the relations between blackness and skin not as transhistorical, but how it achieves a particular form in a particular historical and social formation. If the relation between blackness and skin is historically located, I argue that skin cannot be grasped imme-
diately, as the latter’s concrete expression is always mediated by the character of blackness and its value in social exchange. By locating skin historically, I aim to show how we cannot assume skin and race are separable, and indeed, that the representation of skin has become part of skin’s own “nature”. Look-
ing into the ways blackness animates the legibility of skin in South Africa gold mines from the 1950s to 1970s, I focus on the dis/appearance of skin in visual documents like films, pictures and x-ray photographs, and historical narratives, to question how skin is made identical with blackness in a particular historical moment, or detaches itself from it, in another. I argue that skin marks the perme-
ability between the materiality of blackness and its own representation, a permeability which Fanon’s accounts enact instead of solving.

Therapist-client reflections on language games within social therapy contexts in South Africa

Annie Pistorius University of Limpopo, Medunas, South Africa

In this paper I discuss the value for therapist and client to reflect on the language games they engage in during psychotherapy. I will present reflective notes that are based on my social therapy applica-
tions in South Africa. Social therapy is a cultural performatory approach that draws from post-mod-
ern Marxism, Vygotsky and Wittgenstein. A focus on how we speak about ourselves and our pro-
blems, and how this language is part of a cultural form of life, may serve as an invitation for the therapist together with clients to engage in a critique of the social environments they build for human development. This process entails a deconstruction of the language and relational activity tools per-
formed within therapy, which are formative for both our personal and social worlds. Some of my results include that it is in the activity of looking at what is being said (e.g., I feel depressed) as a relational performance (e.g., how we do your depression
here), that may free both client and therapist from being entangled in misleading pictures of the truth, themselves and what is wrong. The therapist-client relation and its power relation also have to become part of the reflection (e.g., where is our relationship and I in what you are doing). This minimises the danger of the critical reflection to become one more authoritarian power game with a pre-set outcome. I will conclude with building theory on the value of language games in the psychotherapy context.

Discursive construction of reproductive genetic disability screening/enhancement in U.S. public health rhetoric

Debra Swoboda York College/CUNY, United States of America

Using pre-implantation genetic diagnosis to identify embryos that are carriers of genetic conditions/disabili-
ties raises questions about what constitutes ‘nor-
mal’, the boundaries of parental rights, and the power of genetic science. To analyse how rhetoric about genetic technologies shapes understanding of repro-
duction and disability, public health discourse about using pre-implantation genetic diagnosis for disabili-
screening was examined in in-vitro fertilisation clinic web pages and promotional materials, medical/ technical accounts, legal and regulatory documents, American Board of Genetic Counseling training materials/codes of practice, and media reports. Using applied discourse analysis, texts were examined as socio-linguistic dispositive of medical knowledge which embed and transport social practices and ideo-
logical assumptions. Investigation probed participant actions in communication events and the character-
istics of discourse communities, focusing on how particular metaphors, recurrent motifs, story lines and images convey claims and shared assumptions concerning regulation and governance of reproduc-
tive genetic disability screening. Inquiry identified representations of disability and embodiment (e.g.,
normal and disabled, healthy and diseased), and who spoke for these perspectives. Findings evidence how master narratives about health and disability, parental

Narratives of ‘other spaces’: Reconfiguring culture and identity boundaries

Luccred Sabrina University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa; Jill Bradbury

Women scientists are living at a critical time in South Africa as the socio-political landscape is changing rapidly, effecting changes in many dimen-
sions of identification, particularly, ‘race’, gender and class. Drawing on preliminary data from in-
depth interviews with a cohort of Black women graduates in science, this paper illustrates how nar-
rative methods could be used to investigate the ways in which discursive, embodied and symbolic practices in, and through time with space, articulate in their intersectional identities. The focus will be on conceptualising how these women traverse spa-
tially embodied boundaries within white and male dominated spaces into ‘other spaces’ by reconfigur-
ning culture and identity boundaries. The signifi-
cance of this research lies in its contribution to understanding the transformation of collective boundaries, particularly for marginalised groups who come to occupy positions of power in both the production of knowledge and the functioning of society.
choice, and genetic technology’s role in eliminating genetic conditions/disabilities are produced, distribut-
ed, and contested in public health information, and
indicate the constitutive power of these narratives in
guiding genetic consumer and medical/regulatory de-
cision-making. This work informs scientific debate
among psychologists, medical professionals, and
ethicists about the nature of disability and ethics of
using genetic technology to alter the human genome.

Multicultural, intercultural, or just the cultural
(political) and psychological? Lilana Tal MGH, HMS, Psychiatry, United States of
America
In this paper I present my work as a psychologist,
inspired by postmodern theories such as relational
psychoanalysis that uses concepts like inter-subjec-
tivity and social constructionism to describe its
work. Since my work as a psychotherapist is con-
ducted with culture in mind,” the relational theory
offers me a broad space to further explore the
relationship between self and other, development,
dentity and historical context. Like many relational
theorists, I am too, a product of the 50’s, a “chal-
lenging authority” era in many parts of the Western
world that continued through the 70’s (the civil
genocide, the women’s movement, etc…). This new “air” of the time, thriving in highly po-
liticized campuses informed me and formed my
personal and professional self. Through clinical
stories from my office I will attempt to make clear
the relationship between my own history (my sub-
jectivity), the patient’s history (the other’s subjec-
tivity) and the co-constructed narrative of the
therapy relationship.

Submitting to the discipline of sexual intima-
cy: Online constructions of BDSM encounters
Saska Wolfordt University of Pretoria, South Afri-
can; Therese Bakker
BDSM (bondage, discipline/dominance, submis-
sion/sadism and masochism) has recently gained
greater visibility in dominant discourses around
sexuality. However, these encounters are often con-
structed in rigid ways to typically exclude experi-
ences of sexual intimacy. Despite this apparent
exclusion, constructions of subspace (an altered
mental state induced through BDSM encounters)
on online blogs intrigued me to consider it as an
alternative to widely accepted ideas of sexual inti-
macy. The first stage of my research involves the-
oretical grounding in preparation for the subsequent
empirical data collection stage. This serves as prepa-
ration in conducting an online ethnography in which I will explore the varied ways in which
self-identified South African BDSM participants construct meaning around sexual intimacy and
subspace. In this paper I report on the first stage where I familiarise myself with the context in which
BDSM participants might find themselves. This takes into account a brief look at the history of
BDSM, past research done on sexual intimacy, psychotherapy experiences of BDSM participants,
Attempts at depathologising BDSM experiences, the
role that informal online blogs, forums and social
networks play in supporting BDSM participants,
and how BDSM is represented in the media. Using
a social constructionist lens I explore how construc-
tions of intimacy in the BDSM community might
have been silenced through exclusionary definitions in
dominant discourses. I conclude with implica-
tions for how psychology responds to the experi-
ences of BDSM identities.

Critical psychology and public health: Possi-
bility of a mediating process
Vijay Kumar Yadavendu Kisan College, Sohsoarai,
Noland, India
This paper considers that with the rise of health
psychology, a new consciousness pervaded compri-
sing a more general heightened awareness and interest
in personal health. Heightened health awareness
along the lines of personal control and change may
prove beneficial for those who adopt a more health-
promoting lifestyle, where individuals are relatively
free agents with needs, desires, ‘rights’ and so on.
The individual is abstracted from his/her social lo-
cation and the solutions prescribed for disease are
essentially reductionist. The abstracted individual is
completely robbed of his/her collective identity.
Existing social institutions as well as institutional
changes are explained in terms of relatively free
individuals exercising their freedom of choice. Be-
aviour modification, self-help and self-care have
become the guiding principles of public health.
However, the social and economic influences on
choice of occupation, lifestyle, sanitary conditions
and a range of other factors that affect health remain
outside the control of the individual. The result was
an overemphasis on the determination of specific
etiology, development of curative medicines and
preventive vaccines, and promotion of individual
responsibility. It may, in the process, also have cre-
ated the illusion that individuals control their own
existence, and that taking personal action may im-
prove health and satisfy the longing for a varied set
of needs. Psychological dispositions and market fetish-
ism strengthen the case for biomedical and individ-
ual-centric approaches. This effectively obviates the
 dynamics of interaction between the individual and
his/her environment with its consequent impact on
health, and promotes individual risk and responsibil-
ity. It also meant that the sphere of the state’s respon-
sibility shrank progressively, away from the social
sector in general, and public health in particular.

Session Type: Posters

What is jo-sen (decontamination): Dis-
courses concerning the 3.11 Great Eastern
Japan earthquake and nuclear accident in
newspaper articles?
Yasuhiro Igarashi Yamano College of Aesthetics, Japan
The 3.11 Great Eastern Japan Earthquake and the accident of the Fukushima No. 1 nuclear power
plant have had a huge impact on Japanese people.
The death toll from the earthquake and tsunami
directly hit 20,000. In addition, hundreds of
thousands of people were evacuated from their
homes for fear of radiation contamination. After the
nuclear accident, the safety of nuclear power gen-
eration and counter-measures against nuclear disas-
ter became hot issues in the media. One of the
issues that frequently appeared after 3.11 is what
is ‘jo-sen (decontamination of radioactivity)’ and
how should it be done. Although the term ‘jo-sen’ is
written in two plain Chinese characters, it is diffi-
cult to understand hazards of radioactivity and to
determine the criteria to do decontamination work.
It is not clear what effects so-called low level of
radiation will have on us. Even experts cannot set
the criteria to do decontamination work without
these criteria being contested. Even for those who
lived in a ‘low’ contamination area, it is important
to decontaminate their community if they are to
return and rebuild their lives. What is ‘jo-sen’ and
how to do it, has been discussed by experts, gov-
ernmental authorities, victims of the disaster and
other parties before the government eventually set
the criteria as 0.23 µSv/h. Analysing newspaper
articles concerning radiation contamination, this
presentation examines how decontamination has
been socially constructed and what the conse-
quences might be.

Session Type: Invited Addresses
Psychology of napalm: Why do psychologists
avoid burning issues?
Serdar Deginmencolgu Cumhuriyet University, Turkey
This paper examines the response in psychology to
wars and weapons of mass destruction, using na-
 palm as a case in point. Napalm bombs have been
in use since 1945. The heaviest use was recorded
during the Korean War, but napalm became synon-
ymous with the one in Vietnam. Napalm became
well known in 1972 after a plane dropped napalm
bombs on a small village in South Vietnam: A
young girl, whose body was burned by napalm,
was photographed naked, running away from her
burning village. The psychological impact of na-
 palm was recognised during the Bertrand Russell
Vietnam War Crimes Tribunal. Thirty years after
napalm became world famous, Mark 77 firebombs
were used against Iraqi soldiers as Iraq was invad-
ed. Independent sources (e.g., Physicians for Social
Responsibility) see no difference between Mark 77
and napalm bombs. After the invasion was com-
pleted, the “big psychological effect” of napalm
was mentioned by some military sources. In an
interview published in a major newspaper published
in the USA, a commander from Marine Air Group
11, one of the units that used Mark 77 in Iraq, noted
that “generals love napalm,” thanks to the “big
psychological effect” of napalm. Psychology, how-
ever, has completely ignored napalm. There is no
work on napalm and similar firebombs in psychol-
ogy. Psychologists appear to devote little or no
attention to such weapons, refrain from disseminat-
ing what is known about napalm to the public, and
do not fight the production and use of napalm and
similar weapons.

Psychology in context: A critical approach to
social and cultural background of psycholog-
ical knowledge
Nestor Rosell CONICET, Argentina
Psychology is a science, that is, a conceptual system
aimed to explain human behaviour. But is also a
social practice or social activity that produces this
knowledge. In that way researchers, as social actors,
work in different settings, interacting with colleagues
in order to produce knowledge, and to spread it in
the scientific community and beyond into society
where this knowledge is used as technology. In that
way, science is a social institution, that is, a social
Cultural diversity or cultural competence: A
ing cultural competence to better services appears to
exists in psychology in that knowledge about cul-
tural diversity and inter-culturality. A similar problem
of psychiatry, few medical schools provide
awareness of cultural issues as a core component
pro-amnesty. In turn, on a micro level, there
popular movements, such as strikes and move-
tenments pro-amnesty. In turn, on a micro level, there
was dissatisfaction among psychology professors,
novs trained in Philosophy and Education, with
the new social psychology that came from the
United States. Accustomed to an essayistic method
and comparative studies between different areas,
proposals for an experimental study seemed to
them an artificiality, of dubious applicability to the
real needs of the population. Contact with fellow
Latinos and the same perception of poverty on the
continent led to the participation of many in the
popular education movement of Paulo Freire and
the based in communities of the Catholic
Church. There was almost a total abandonment
of the theoretical tools and a commitment to the
practice. The new social psychology focuses on
communities. There is growing need for theoretical
support, which is found in Vygotsky. In the
subsequent 30 years, other theoretical approaches
were added, creating a perspective of social psy-
chology now that permeates much of psychology in
Brazil.

Teaching the history of psychology through
the construction of the discursive contexts
Nestor Roselli CONICET, Argentina

As epistemic branch, the history of psychology is
especially useful to account for the dependence of
theories and models with respect to the social con-
ditions of emergence. But a real understanding of
the sociocultural foundation of the psychological
theories needs a non-encyclopedic approach to the
history of the science. The teaching of the history,
we propose, offers the opportunity (and the chal-
lenge) to immerse students into the discursive con-
text of each theory and the historical conditions of
their emergence. The challenge is the personal con-
struction (or recreation) of those discursive uni-
verses. To get that, it is essential that students carry
out an active research in all kinds of sources and
documental bases. This activity leads to the elabo-
ration of creative written reports, where the students
display the product of their personal involvement in
the discursive contexts they have analysed.

Optimising construction of psychological sci-
ence: Learning from consolidated branches
of knowledge
Nestor Roselli CONICET, Argentina

Science aims to describe the behaviour of the uni-
verse in terms of concepts and relations, and tech-
nology exploits this knowledge for the benefit of
humankind. This context is studied by epistemolo-
y. But it is also the fruit of activity and interaction
between humans and therefore influenced by moral,
culture, ethics and other social values. The second
field is the subject of sociology of science. One may
address these two scenarios disciplinarily, studying
epistemology and sociology of each area per se.
Another way is examining the epistemology of
several areas on one side, the sociology of various
areas on the other, and only then combining the
findings of both. We believe that psychology will
benefit from the second approach. The key is de-
termining the epistemological moment a certain
sub-area of psychology is at. identifying the same
moment in the evolution of an already consolidated
area (biology, chemistry, physics), and taking the
actions that most contributed to the advancement
of knowledge at that point/time. Taketani’s applied
philosophy is a convenient framework to assess
epistemological moments. Case studies, like the
development of quantum mechanics, will set the
social background. From the latter, one may learn:
(i) on the crucial role of a statesman, a researcher
who was not the greatest exponent, but who was
able to sew agreements and to trim edges of pas-
sion, tragedy and ambition among the great, this
way achieving the more noble goal of understand-
ing nature; (ii) that small and focused working-
conferences, involving the exponents, will improve
advancement speed.

Psychological research as a social practice
Nestor Roselli CONICET, Argentina

This presentation aims to claim for a concrete and
situated view of the psychological research, look-
ing at it as a social activity. Researchers, as social
actors, work in different settings interacting with
colleagues in order to produce knowledge and to
spread it in the scientific community and beyond
into society where this knowledge is used as
technology. In that way, science is a social institution, that is, a social activity submitted to institutional regulations, as any other social activity. These social regulations concern not only a simple and outlying organisation of the activity, but, in a deeper level, a particular logic of power distribution and a kind of relationship between actors. In fact, psychology is not only an epistemological object, but a social activity, and the scientific community can be viewed as a social system. It is important to analyse the narrow interactions, which are not easy to depict, between both epistemological and social dimensions. The presentation begins with an analysis of the micro-social systems of psychological research, but it focuses specially on the macro-systems, as the international scientific community. In all social systems there are three aspects that must be analysed: The social interactions, the norms and cultural values, and the psychological identity. In the international social system an aspect is specially important: The philosophical cultural traditions supporting theoretical and methodological traits of the research activity.

**View of the history of psychology in the frame of discursive contexts**

*Lucia Rossi* UBA, Argentina

The history of psychology is especially useful to evidence the social conditions of emergence of theories and models. Indeed, a real understanding of the development of psychological knowledge across time needs not only to examine theories and authors, but also the discursive context of this epistemic development. Each theory stands on a particular discursive context derived of the society in a specific time. The presentation will analyse the emergence of two theories, psychoanalysis and behaviourism, inside their sociocultural contexts. This view has important consequences for the teaching of psychology. The history of psychology becomes the social context de la science; it allows a more concrete perspective of scientific knowledge. But this teaching requires a non-encyclopedic approach to the science. The teaching of the history we are proposing offers the opportunity (and the challenge) to immerse students into the discursive context of each theory and the historical conditions of their emergence. The challenge is to get the personal construction (or recreation) of those discursive universes.

**Metaphor as a key to the power of Kahne-man’s psychology**

*Karl Scheibe* Wesleyan University, United States of America

This presentation will begin with a brief history of the use of metaphor in psychological theory, with special attention to showing how the metaphors psychologists prefer derive from the social and cultural context of their times. Freud’s metaphors were entirely different from those of Kahnemann. Both have proved to be poetic masters in the construction of psychological theory. Daniel Kahnemann has been called the most influential psychologist of our time. He is credited with major developments in founding the field of behavioural economics, with identifying major biases and heuristics in human judgment, with making fundamental contributions to our understanding of pleasure and pain, and with the establishment of a line of thinking known as "Prospect Theory" which focuses on a description of the exercise of purpose in making everyday choices. This paper provides an analysis of the use of metaphor in Kahneman’s psychology. Ostensibly, Kahneman’s psychology is supported by carefully constructed and executed empirical studies of human beings in laboratory and real-life settings. But I argue that the power of Kahneman’s psychology, the reason why it is so influential, derives from the quality of his metaphoric constructions. He has demonstrated a capacity to derive a fresh set of metaphors capturing the human actor in the everyday marketplace and has thus succeeded in transforming the common understanding of human frailty and human brilliance.

**Constructing psychological knowledge from the socio-epistemological context of other sciences**

*Piotr Trzesniak* Universidade Federal de Itajubá, Brazil

Science aims to describe the behaviour of the universe in terms of concepts and relations, and technology exploits this knowledge for the benefit of humankind. This context is studied by epistemology. Science is also the fruit of activity and interaction between humans and, therefore, influenced by moral, culture, ethics and other social values. This is the field of Sociology of Science. While the epistemological moment of some sub-area of knowledge establishes what research approach optimises the ratio between scientific advancement and efforts, the sociological context defines how this research will occur in practice and which particular sub-area will be at the forefront. Our proposal is that the development of psychological knowledge can greatly benefit looking at the consolidated areas of knowledge (biology, chemistry, physics). The key is identifying the epistemological moment of a sub-area of interest in psychology (i.e., which), searching for a corresponding epistemological moment in a consolidated area, and working along the most pertinent and fruitful steps in research (what) and social interaction (how) taken at that time in the latter. To illustrate, we will discuss the social background of the development of quantum mechanics, from which one may learn: (i) on the crucial role of a statesman, a researcher who was not the greatest exponent, but who was able to secure agreements and to trim edges of passion, tragedy and ambition among the great, this way achieving the more noble goal of understanding nature; (ii) that small and focused working-conferences, involving the exponents, will improve advancement speed.

**The adult educator in the constitution of the subject in early childhood: The other one that could indicate the singularity**

*Cristina Dias* USP, Brazil, Brazil

The context of teachers’ work in early childhood education puts into play the importance of their role in the constitution of the subject in early childhood. The place occupied by teachers is established within the scope of relations established between the child and adult educator, as well as the ethical position that latter takes in the social bond. In recent years, education has become a field where questioning and criticism are increasingly prohibited. Especially in basic education, the prevailing assumption is that children should be "educated" through practices that, in most cases, assume control and obedience as their primary educational strategies. In this sense, the teacher deals with a shared truth, which seeks to ensure balance and uniformity, eliminating any conflict or desire, that could put into play other kinds of knowledge in this environment. Thus, to format, order and control children have become the goal of education, which may indicate some principles contained in this social bond. In the relation teacher-child, conflict, difference and uniqueness are to be treated as a malaise by educators, to the extent that it challenges their position, setting up a permanent gap in which the child becomes the main object in satisfaction. From the standpoint of psychoanalysis, if we think lack and conflict as constitutive of subjecthood, with ethical consequences: how do we promote singularity?

**A clinical-political psychoanalytic practice as opposed to criminalisation and pathologisation**

*Miriam Rosa* USP, Brazil, Brazil; *Sandra Alencar*

Experiences of psychoanalytic treatment in communities marked by social and political exclusion, specifically with regards to immigrants, refugees and exiles, has given us the opportunity to elaborate the specifics of what we call “trauma clinic”. This clinical-political psychoanalytic practice poses challenges and requires strategies in two areas: that of the subject and that of social practices. On the side
of the subject we consider the issue of grief and mourning in its political appearance, i.e., the socio-political production of anguish and the impairment of the subjective processes of mourning. These are cases in which subjects have not built a metaphorical response, a symptom through which they can speak of their suffering and address a demand. We argue that in situations of lack and of addressing the Other, articulated with the dimensions of trauma and grief, mourning is often prevented or denied to peoples. Who suffer various forms of violence and disruptions. On the side of social institutions (educational, health, legal) we propose to consider the subtle forms of prejudice based on class, race or gender present in the mechanisms of individuation, criminalisation and pathologisation that are affected through so-called scientific practices that separate events of the personal, family, institutional, social and political scenes of actors. This paper illustrates, through a case example, how one can diagnose ongoing processes of exclusion and reverse the direction of practice, so as to allow everyone the occupation of their place in the social scene.

It's hard work to be a girl: A group of South African adolescent girls experiences of gender inequality in the home

Sherine Van Wyk Stellenbosch University, South Africa

Gender roles and constructions play a pivotal role in our lives. They are critical drivers of mental health, development and well-being. Since 1994, South Africa has taken great strides in establishing a democratic society built on a culture of human and gender rights. Children born post-1994 are often referred to as "Mandela's children" or "Born Frees". The aim of this study was to ascertain adolescent girls' experiences of gender equity in the home. I conducted focus group interviews with 61 girls from three low-income, peri-urban communities in the Western Cape. The data were collected from seven focus groups with Grade 7 and 8 learners, aged between 13 – 15 years. Each focus group met for four consecutive weeks. The findings suggest that despite the transformation and commitment to gender rights in the public domain, traditional notions of gender and gender roles seem to tenaciously persist in the private domain. Compared to their brothers, participants experience high levels of gender inequality at home, have less privilege, access to material goods, shoulder most of the household chores and are responsible for caring for their younger siblings. The perpetuation of male privilege could not only have costs to both girls and boys on a personal and interpersonal level, but also the transformation of this society as a whole. Interventions to address gender inequality on all levels of society should become the focus of mental health professionals.

Indigenous knowledges: What is the difference?

Patricia Dudgeon University of Western Australia, Australia

If psychology is part of the colonising project, where is there space for indigenous peoples to develop their own knowledges, put these into action, and commence a process of healing themselves? For Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples of Australia, our history of colonisation, resistance and adaptation and shifting government policies creates contemporary situations and issues related to our mental health. In mental health Aboriginal people's resilience and struggle to claim equality and cultural recognition is of fundamental importance. Australian psychology's key points of engagement with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people will be examined and while it is acknowledged that the psychology profession has been part of the colonising process through cultural and institutionalised racism, there is reason for optimism in current times. The potential for empowerment and inclusion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples at all levels of mental health service provision is at hand. Part of the movement towards this includes a growing body of activity where indigenous people themselves are claiming space to develop cultural knowledges that are healing and give back a sense of positive cultural identity. Unique aspects of these new knowledges will be discussed.

Tools of coloniality used to examine the fruits of coloniality?

David Fryer Australia Australia

In her comments at "The Personal and the Political Panel", Second Sex Conference, New York in 1979, Audre Lorde asked "What does it mean when the tools of a racist patriarchy are used to examine the fruits of that same patriarchy?" and in the next sentence she answered: "It means that only the narrowestest parameters (sic) of change are possible and allowable". In her comments Lorde focused on difference of race, sexuality, class and age among women and of course arguments for focus on the role of difference within the lives of colonised peoples is at least as strong. The title of Lorde's comments, at least when published, is, of course, famously: "The Master's Tools Will Never Dismantle the Master's House." In this symposium we will read "the master's house" as "colonisation" and "the master's tools" as the theoretical, methodological, ideological and prevention/ intervention tools of mainstream psyche and be mindful of the points made forcefully by indigenous critical methodologist, Linda Tuhiiwai Smith, that research and the knowledges it constructs and legitimises are the battle grounds for colonisation in particular and oppression in general. In this symposium we will offer opportunities to think from a community critical psychology standpoint about the problematic and contested nature of colonising "knowledges", how they are constructed and legitimised, whose interests they serve and how reactionary colonising knowledges can be resisted, or at least subverted, and progressive decolonising knowledges co-constructed and deployed instead.

Beyond participatory action research

Dolores Miranda University of Puerto Rico, Puerto Rico

Community psychology has developed successfully in Puerto Rico academia, as well as in a diversity of social scenarios. In its effort to make a difference it resists dominant American and European psychology. However, during over 30 years of life it has positioned itself within the Participatory Action Research paradigm and, with the best intentions and love in mind, it has - to a certain extent - reproduced the so-called masters ideology, methods and knowledge. Although some progress is reported as a result of our interventions, we can agree that there has not been much improvement in the lives of those objects of our research. Furthermore, concepts such as: (a) community is addressed from a modern capitalist perspective; (b) empowerment is currently an artefact or technology of control; and (c) social transformation goes beyond psychological and academic. Yet within this general scenario, the author agrees that research should contribute to better societal conditions. With this purpose in mind, this paper discusses the challenges of de-colonising methods within a critical community psychology perspective in the colonial context of Puerto Rico. The colonial condition is a rather complicated time and space reality which problematises a linear, organised and systematised approach to doing research. The author invites researchers to engage in an exercise of looking through the wisdom and practices of the colonised. This implies the courage of letting go of certainty, and to feel the pain in order to continue the ongoing journey of the future.

Problematisation of colonisation's historicity from contexts of Australia and Puerto Rico

Carlos Rivera University of Puerto Rico, Puerto Rico

Colonisation is a taken for granted notion from its very historical grounds. Its signifier has been filled in by either the very action and moment of the initial invasion from one culture to another or by the analytical category referring to the subjugation of one group over another. Puerto Rico and Australia are here positioned as privileged laboratories in which to understand the very conception and historical constitution of colonisation, although not via a comparative approach. In this presentation I aim to elaborate the notion of colonisation from a genealogical perspective by problematising its historicity. I also aim to present critical ethnographic praxis in order to approach the phenomena of subjugation in the contexts of Puerto Rico and Australia from a decolonising position. Lastly I aim to present how this problematisation of the notion of colonisation can produce a conceivable subversion through dispositifs such as public policy or the structuring of programmes. In other words I aim to use the master’s tools to dismantle the master’s house. All these aims will rhetorically be presented as a proposal which, although grounded in preliminary experiences of research, is a project which is in process of being embodied within a University institution.
Language acquisition of young children: A socio-cultural perspective

Anjali Allahabad
Allahabad Degree College, India

Language and socialization are two interrelated terms. Language is a tool of socialization and through socialization a child learns to use language. In an extended family system, most prevalent in India, the network of kinship relations has a differential impact on the verbal environment of home. A child has a larger universe in terms of parental as well as grand-parental speech models. The present study examines the relative contribution of socialization agents i.e., mother, father, grand-mother, grand-father and siblings, to the linguistic environment of family and the acquisition of linguistic skills in children. 84 boys and girls (M=32 months) were taken from joint and extended families. A semi-structured interview schedule, consisting of 26 items, was used to measure the linguistic environment of the the family. The Grammar Comprehension Test, Word Meaning Test and Expressive Language Test were used to assess the language development of children. A multiple regression analysis was performed on scores of all five social agents obtained on the Linguistic Environment Inventory and three measures of linguistic skill. A comparison of beta weights revealed that the grand -mother contributed maximum variance to the linguistic environment as well as to the linguistic skills of children. The findings show that family structure is functionally important in language acquisition and grand-parents, particularly the grand-mother, play a strong role in Indian joint families.

A theoretical review of indigenous and modern entrepreneurship practices among Yoruba people of West Africa

Adoeye Ayinde Obafemi Awolowo University, Nigeria

This study explores the nature of the indigenous pattern of entrepreneurship among the Yoruba race in Nigeria, in comparison to what obtains in recent times, with a view to bringing the cultural and theoretical perspectives to the practice of entrepreneurship. The article underscores the similarities and differences in the indigenous and modern modes of entrepreneurship among persons of Yoruba extraction of Nigeria, where emphasis is placed on the entrepreneurial spirit of our forefathers and the people of the twenty-first century. Based on social cognitive learning theory, the conclusions drawn were that entrepreneurship has been in practice among Yoruba ethnic people for quite a long time, even though there was no specific name given to this practice at the time. It was also concluded that entrepreneurship is deeply entrenched in Yoruba social cultural values as various communities, clans and households were fond of aligning to a particular line of trade or business reminiscent of what might be described as trademark or the patent right in the modern entrepreneurship practice. Thus it is recommended that social cultural values should always be considered in promoting entrepreneurship in Nigeria.

Exploring psychedelic trance, rave culture and drug use in Goa

Leila Badyari
Christ University, India

Trance music, especially psychedelic trance or Goa trance, have been associated with the use of drugs such as LSD (Lysergic Acid Diethylamide), marijuana and ecstasy since the initiation of this type of trance in rave culture in Goa at the beginning in the 1960’s. It is interesting to note that an entire genre of music arose from a culture that began as a means of escape from a materialistic, mechanical world that many felt lacked the ‘soul’ that India had to offer in the 60’s, particularly the beaches of Goa. The main objective of this study was to document the experiences of rave attendees. The specific objectives of this study included exploring the association between psychedelic trance music played at the rave parties and the drug use by the rave attendees, second, documenting the subjective experiences of LSD use and, third, understanding the non-drug users’ perspective on this culture of music and drugs. Within the ethnographic framework, the researcher was able to implement the interview method wherein ten participants were selected, based on the method of purposive sampling, and subjected to a semi-structured interview. It was found that most of the participants placed a lot of emphasis on the sense of belonging and freedom that they experienced at rave parties. They felt that it was a place where people from diverse backgrounds could come together while still retaining their individual identity. The use of drugs was found to be highly significant in the entire experience as was the psychedelic trance music. LSD use was common among most of the drug users and they described their experiences as spiritual, religious and some also as elaborated synesthetic experiences. The study was able to capture the essence of the rave parties from the participants’ subjective viewpoints, giving greater insights into the culture.

Difficulties and challenges of post-migration family relationships for isolated men of Algerian origin

Anna Bayard
University of Picardy J. Verne, France

Our clinical research in psychology focuses on isolated men of Algerian origin, who have immigrated to France and live in a welcoming center in the south of France. About 80% of those we met mentioned being in a situation of complete alienation from their family who had migrated with them to France. A phenomenological approach has been used to collect and analyse precise clinical cases, which have been put into perspective by the text analysis software Alceste. This enabled us, through lexical analysis, to point out the significant structures and the underlying content of each of these life-time stories, which actually go far beyond the familial and individual dimension. We are trying to understand what is at stake in post-migration family relations: questioning each family member’s place and role in the family, changes in family values and questioning of their own identity. We shall also aim at giving sense to the verbal, psychic, symbolic and of course physical violence which may take place in these families. Through a complementarist approach mixing psychology and sociology, we shall throw light on the search for identity which underlies family conflicts. While highlighting the gap between the various migration experiences of the family members, we shall reveal the various strategies implemented by families and individuals to be
part of the host society and which often lead to families breaking up. We promote a closed and interculturalised clinical space to migrants.

Support group manuals on coming out and HIV/AIDS for LGBT people in Namibia
Christiane Berker CB Consult, Namibia
In 2009 the authors developed two manuals to be used by trained lay people to run LGBT self-help groups in the interest of expanding support and advocacy for LGBT people living throughout Namibia where same sex relations are open to criminal prosecution. The first manual is called PRIDE Coming Out Group. This is a multimedia interactive 20-session manual for those who are in the process of accepting and incorporating their sexual and gender identity into their everyday life. As a facilitator manual, it provides facilitation guidelines, information, instructions, illustrations and handouts. If resources permit, DVDs and CDs were selected to accompany the sessions. A unique manual, its intent is to provide a structure for culturally diverse Namibian LGBT people with limited access to non-judgemental support and information, opportunity to strengthen their self-image, reduce isolation and improve coping skills. The second facilitators manual is called HIV/AIDS Support Group for LGBT People and incorporates issues of identity with living positively with HIV. It covers health issues, sexuality, prevention, stigma, disclosure, ARVs, PMTCT etc. This user-friendly manual is created similarly to the Pride manual. We will share our experiences as trainers of a 3-week workshop for LGBT facilitators as well as the successes and challenges concerning special aspects of cultural influences when dealing with HIV/AIDS, sexuality and LGBT issues in Namibia.

Academically gifted African-American college students in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics: Identifying factors for success
Fred Bonner Rutgers University, United States of America; Mary Alfred
The objective of this study was to determine the factors that contributed to the success of academically gifted African American students in STEM disciplines who were enrolled in Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs). The population for this project included: Academically gifted African American students enrolled in STEM programs at four-year HBCUs. We also sought input for this project included: Academically gifted African American students in STEM disciplines who were enrolled in Historically Black Colleges and Universities at four-year HBCUs. We also sought input for this project included: Academically gifted African American students in STEM disciplines who were enrolled in Historically Black Colleges and Universities at four-year HBCUs.

Support group manuals on coming out and HIV/AIDS for LGBT people in Namibia
Christiane Berker CB Consult, Namibia
In 2009 the authors developed two manuals to be used by trained lay people to run LGBT self-help groups in the interest of expanding support and advocacy for LGBT people living throughout Namibia where same sex relations are open to criminal prosecution. The first manual is called PRIDE Coming Out Group. This is a multimedia interactive 20-session manual for those who are in the process of accepting and incorporating their sexual and gender identity into their everyday life. As a facilitator manual, it provides facilitation guidelines, information, instructions, illustrations and handouts. If resources permit, DVDs and CDs were selected to accompany the sessions. A unique manual, its intent is to provide a structure for culturally diverse Namibian LGBT people with limited access to non-judgemental support and information, opportunity to strengthen their self-image, reduce isolation and improve coping skills. The second facilitators manual is called HIV/AIDS Support Group for LGBT People and incorporates issues of identity with living positively with HIV. It covers health issues, sexuality, prevention, stigma, disclosure, ARVs, PMTCT etc. This user-friendly manual is created similarly to the Pride manual. We will share our experiences as trainers of a 3-week workshop for LGBT facilitators as well as the successes and challenges concerning special aspects of cultural influences when dealing with HIV/AIDS, sexuality and LGBT issues in Namibia.

Symptom expression and mental health literacy among low-income Latinas: A qualitative analysis
Drha Cortes Cambridge Hospital/Harvard Med , United States of America; Norah Mulvaney-Day
Low levels of mental health literacy (i.e., knowledge/beliefs about mental disorders that aid recognition) may contribute to adverse health effects and mental health service disparities. This qualitative study describes factors that characterize psychiatric symptom expression for Latinas during mental health intake sessions and generates theory to inform development of mental health literacy interventions. Videotaped mental health intakes of 20 Latinas drawn from a primarily low-income sample selected from a parent study of 129 intakes were analysed. The sample varied according to new versus previous history of mental health treatment and English versus Spanish speaking. A coding team identified factors related to symptom expression in the intake, and documented provider input. Four primary factors emerged: labelling of disorder; problem recognition; knowledge about mental health treatment; and social/cultural expressions of disorder. Most previously treated patients labelled disorders using psychiatric language, while new to treatment Spanish speaking patients used cultural idioms. Spanish speakers expressed somatic symptoms, but also utilised psychiatric terminology to describe mental health symptoms. Patients frequently linked symptom expression with social stigmas and cultural issues. Providers and patients combined sociocultural and medical explanatory frameworks when discussing symptomatology. Even patients new to treatment demonstrated some degree of mental health literacy. Mental health literacy interventions should address cultural idioms and somatic symptoms, but also expand to consider how providers could better address the intersection between social stigmas and psychiatric symptomatology with this population.

Return migration: Different expressions of gender issues when returning from Japan and the U.S. to Brazil
Sylvia Dantas Federal University of Sao Paulo, Brazil; Laura Ueno
The present study indicates gender as a crucial category on the understanding of return migration. Two qualitative studies based on grounded theory are compared. The first study was conducted in 2001 (DeBiaggi-Dantas, 2004). It was based on interviews with 10 participant families who had lived in the U.S. The second study was conducted in 2010 and 2011 with 14 participant families that returned from Japan. Whereas return to Brazil from the U.S. meant a contrast between what was before considered a more egalitarian arrangement and environment to a more conservative one, returning from Japan to Brazil meant the opposite. Japanese-Brazilians felt less social pressure for women in regard to gender role performance, even to the more traditional couples. Brazil has always been considered a country of immigrants. In the mid-eighties it also entered the international migration flow by having many leaving the country. Due to the country’s economic growth and new global order many Brazilians who were abroad now return to their home country. The comparison of two different groups of Brazilians that returned to their homeland indicates the importance and complexity of gender as category in understanding return migration.

Development of a culture assessor for a German airline company
Dominika Dej Tu Dresden, Germany; Ingrid Tout
We developed a culture assessor based on the empirical study and theory of cultural orientations as introduced by Thomas (1998). Participants were sampled within the employees of a German Airlines Company. Specifically, we conducted 75 semi-structured interviews with ground crew who interact with foreign passengers on a daily basis. Participants were asked to recall and describe an intercultural situation encountered in the work setting. After preliminary content analysis, we developed culture-specific assimilators for India, African countries, Japan and Russia. In the second step experts from each culture evaluated assimilators’ typicality on a four point scale ranging from “very typical” to “absolutely untypical.” Finally, we selected 20 assimilators who were evaluated by the experts to display critical situations realistically and precise. Obtained assimilators will be integrated in intercultural training to be conducted by the Airlines Company to measure the training’s effectiveness.

Exploring perceptions of intercultural harmony in a globalised South East Asia: A Malaysian perspective
Jessica Dunn University of Nottingham, Jamaica
Some South East Asian countries have performed well since the 2008 Global Recession (ILO, 2009). This has led to a significant influx of migrants to countries such as Malaysia (a society with its own intrinsic cultural diversity) for employment and education (Sirat, 2008; Lenn, 2004). This paper explores how a country with a combination of vastly different native cultures – predominantly Malay, Indian and Chinese – has responded to the relatively rapid influx of foreigners. It also seeks to determine how foreign residents acculturate, cope with the diversity, and how they perceive their reception from Malaysian nationals. While the social implications of these trends have been explored widely in Chinese and Japanese cultures (Salleh, 2005), there is still a paucity of empirical evidence looking into the socio-cognitive effects of these demographic changes in South East Asia. This paper draws on established cultural psychology theory including social comparison (Festinger, 1958); divergent construals of the self (Markus & Kitayama, 1994) and cultural dimensions (Hofstede, 2007 & Berry et al, 2002) to investigate cultural tolerance in the Malaysian context. 150 Malaysian citizens and 150 foreign residents, including students and skilled workers have been purposively selected to complete a survey exploring their intercultural attitudes. This included (i) cultural awareness; (ii) perceived differences in out-group and in-group norms, values and beliefs and (iii) cultural tolerance. Multivariate statistical analysis
will be conducted to determine whether intercultural attitudes predict cultural tolerance and facilitate intercultural harmony. Practical implications and future research directions will be discussed.

Different ways of feeling: Gender and disgust in Ghana and the United States
Vivian Dzokoto Virginia Commonwealth University, United States of America; Alexander Skolnick

While emotion has been identified as a universal psycho-physiological process, its experience, expression, display, and regulation is subject to cultural shaping. Previous emotion research, mostly conducted in Western populations, has identified gendered patterns of emotional displays. For example, consistent gender differences are found in scalar and behavioral measures of disgust in American and European samples. Cultural scripts that have been identified as impacting the expression of emotion in Western adults, but not Euro-American cultural spaces include a bias towards the somatic (Guerts, 2002) and a lower perceived importance of awareness of emotion (Dzokoto, 2010) consistent across genders. These differences in cultural scripts suggest that the gendered pattern of differences in the context of disgust may not be replicable within a West African context. Based on a comparison of self-reported perceptions about disgust, disgust-sensitivity, and reactions to disgust-evoking visual stimuli in male and female adults from Ghana (West Africa) and North America, gender differences in disgust in Ghana seem to be few and far between.

The findings of the study suggest that while gender shapes aspects of everyday life in West African and American settings, the impact of gender in Ghanaian settings does not extend to the experience and expression of disgust.

A study on life satisfaction, loneliness and psychological security of left-behind junior high school children and their relationships
Yuanyuan Gan Nanjing Normal University, China; Jiajuan Yu

Chinese government statistics show that more than 58 million left-behind children in rural areas whose parents have left home to search for work in the city, and their psychological development has drawn wide attention. In order to explore the characteristics of left-behind children’s life satisfaction, loneliness, psychological security and the relationship among them, 105 left-behind children and 123 non-left-behind children were respectively tested. The results indicated the following: (1) The friendship satisfaction, the environment satisfaction and the psychological security from the left-behind children score significantly lower than that from the control group, while the loneliness from the left-behind children scores much higher than that from the control group. (2) The type of guardianship is the main influencing factor for their life satisfaction, the frequency of parent-child agglomeration and the frequency of parent-child connection are the main influencing factors for their loneliness, while the duration of parent-child separation is the main influencing factor on their psychological security. (3) The certainty in control, the interpersonal security and the loneliness of the children could predict their life satisfaction significantly; the interpersonal security also could indirectly predict their life satisfaction through loneliness. According to the result, the conclusions draw as are follows: (1) Left-behind children show a low level of friendship satisfaction, environment satisfaction and psychological security and high level of loneliness. (2) Loneliness and psychological security of left-behind children are important as predictive variables for their life satisfaction.

What Chinese people value most and how it changes
Xi Le Gao Global Trend Consulting Co., China; Gonggu Yan; Xile Gao

China has made a great achievement on economic development with the open policy in the last three decades. Meanwhile, people’s values systems in China has showed a significant change as well. This study aimed to investigate the specific changes and its pattern in value systems by generation, and to figure out the mainstream values held by Chinese people. The Personal Value Inventory, designed by Chinese Scholars based on Rokeach’s model and Chinese traditional culture, was administered to 370 Chinese people whom were sampled randomly from nation-wide scope. It was found that: (a) Chinese people valued most highly Health, Happiness and Pleasure as their ultimate values, and value Kindness, Filial Piety and Credibility as instrumental values. (b) Elder groups (born before 1970) valued significantly higher Social Base factors, composed of Equity, Justice, Harmony and Compatibility, younger groups, on ultimate values. Elder groups also value significantly higher Benevolence factors, and lower Productivity factors, than younger groups on instrumental values. (c) Compared to elder people more specifically, younger Chinese highlight Freedom, Friendship, Ambition, Creativity, and Responsibility, Stability, Loyalty, Credibility, Frugality as less important. The findings indicated that Chinese traditional culture still plays an important role in modern Chinese society. The implication of the findings on the value changes between elder and younger generations were discussed.

Attachment to God, marital satisfaction, and mental health
Bagher Ghobari Bonab University of Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran; Hossein Ali Shirazi; Marzieh Dousti

The aim of the current study was to investigate the relationship between attachment to God, with marital satisfaction, and mental health, in parents of children with hearing impairment, visual impairment and intellectual disabilities. To accomplish the stated goal, 372 parents of exceptional children were selected by means of stratified sampling in Zahedan, Muslim Spiritual Attachment Scale (Miner and Ghobary Bonab, 2009), Enrich Marital Satisfaction Scale (Enrich, 1983) and Symptom Check-list 90-R (Derogatis et al., 1973) were used. The results indicated the existence of negative significant relation between General Symptom Index (GSI) and secure attachment to God. (r = 0.69, p < 0.001). Moreover, significant correlation were found between the General Symptom Index (GSI) with avoidant attachment (r = 0.67, p < 0.001) and anxious attachment (r = 0.67, p < 0.001). Further analysis indicated a positive association between marital satisfaction and secure attachment to God (r = 0.72, p < 0.001). Data analysis also revealed that parents with avoidant, and anxious attachment to God were lower in marital satisfaction. Regress analysis revealed that 47% of variations of mental health in parents was explained by secure attachment to God. Moreover, secure attachment explained 51% of variations in marital satisfaction of parents. The results of the current study showed importance of quality of attachment to God in mental health and marital satisfaction of parents of exceptional children. Theoretical implications, practical applications, and future trend of research are discussed in the original paper.

Culture in context: A mixed-method exploration of the relationship between school climate and culturally relevant pedagogy in Bahamian secondary education
Niambil Hall-Campbell College of The Bahamas, Bahamas

A number of studies explore the relationship between teacher training and culturally relevant pedagogy; however, examples of the association between school climate and culturally relevant pedagogy are scarce. The purpose of this research is to examine school climate and culturally relevant pedagogy in a Bahamian context. Using a sequential exploratory design, perceptions of Bahamian pedagogy were obtained through semi-structured interviews (N = 7) and a focus group (N = 1) and used to devise Bahamian measures of culturally relevant pedagogy (Phase 1). In Phase 2, teachers and administrators (N = 227) were surveyed regarding their perceptions of school climate (Hoy et al., 2002), efficacy to enact culturally relevant pedagogy (as perceived in both Bahamian and American settings) and beliefs in the positive outcomes of using culturally relevant pedagogy (Siwatu, 2007). The results of this research demonstrate the validity and reliability of the scales and confirm a significant relationship between school climate and culturally relevant pedagogy. The qualitative data gathered provided rich insight into perceptions of Bahamian culture and its symbiotic relationship with education. It also helped to distinguish the practice of culturally relevant pedagogy in a Bahamian context. Quantitatively, the study supported the hypothesis that school climate is a significant predictor of culturally responsive pedagogical beliefs. Results demonstrate the importance of contextually specific practices and the use of school climate as a predictor of culturally responsive pedagogy while the implications of this study can be used to inform teacher education programs and professional development trainings for Bahamian and Caribbean educational systems.

Religiosity and psychological well-being
Zeenat Ismail IBA Karachi, Pakistan

The aim of the present study was to explore the relationship between religiosity and psychological well-being in a sample of Pakistani Muslims. Previous research has documented a positive relationship between the two factors. A sample (65 men and 85 women) with an age range from 18 to 60 years was chosen. Religiosity was operationalized as religious gatherings attendance, belief salience and frequency of prayer. Anxiety, loneliness and life satisfaction were chosen as dependent variables.
because they are important facets of psychological well-being. Consistent with previous research, correlation statistics suggested that a strong, negative relationship does indeed exist between religiosity and loneliness \( r = -0.4852 \) and between religiosity and anxiety \( r = -0.511 \). A strong positive relationship was also found between religiosity and life satisfaction \( r = 0.76 \). Thus, the results of the study supported the hypothesized association between religiosity and different facets of psychological well-being.

Beliefs about sleep paralysis and the Jinn among the general Egyptian population

Baland Jalal, The American University in Cairo, Egypt; Devon Hinton

SP displays great similarities in the way the experience is manifested across cultures, which results from the neurological roots of the experience. However, in spite of the similar symptoms cross-culturally, the phenomenon of SP is driven by cultural bound interpretations (Hinton, Hufford, et al., 2005). In the current study we explored whether the phenomenon of SP has lead to unique cultural interpretations and beliefs about the experience in Egypt. The Sleep Paralysis Questionnaire (e.g., Yeung, Xu, Chang, 2005) was orally administered to 137 Egyptian individuals. Results suggest that 71% of participants believed that SP was pre-cipitated by spiritual forces. Nearly half or 48% of participants specifically attributed SP to Jinn assaults and a little more than one fifth or 22% of participants disclosed that they thought SP was caused by the Shaitan (i.e., an evil spirit or a demon). Moreover, 37% mentioned that their SP episode was accompanied by either hypnopompic or hypnagogic hallucinations; out of these, 56% felt the presence of the Jinn, and 44% reported visual hallucinations. In 83% of cases in which visual hallucinations were reported participants would mention seeing a shapeless or shadow-like figure. Follow up analyses included a cross-cultural comparison with Danish individuals. Data suggest that Egyptians are more likely to endorse supernatural causes of SP compared to subjects from Denmark (71% vs.5%, \( \chi^2 = 74.7, p < .01 \)). The current study is the first to elucidate how SP has a generated a cultural unique interpretation of the phenomenon in Egypt, namely as Jinn attacks.

Cultural psychology and politics

Gordana Jovanovic, Belgrade University, Psychology, Serbia and Montenegro

The aim of this paper is to search for political implications of cultural psychology through its history. Cultural psychology is by its subject-matter explicitly linked to political issues. However, what is more challenging are political implications of its ways of theorizing and its reception in scientific and broader communities. The first versions of cultural psychology, Dilthey’s descriptive hermeneutic psychology and Wundt’s Völkerpsychologie, coincided with formation of psychology as an independent science, but they did not find a proper place in dominant historiographic memories of psychology. At the beginning of its history psychology was not understood as an eligible participant in political discourses of the time - on the contrary, it nurtured a para-mechanical myth of psyche. The second example is Vygotsky’s cultural-historical theory developed in the 1930’s in the Soviet Union. In that setting psychology was put on the political ideological agenda as a participant in the project of producing new man and new society. Ironically enough, Vygotsky’s theory which could provide conceptual and theoretical tools (social genesis of higher mental functions, formative role of symbolic tools) for such a project was banned. The renaissance of cultural psychology in the Western academic framework in the 1990’s, described by Bruner as a second cognitive revolution, coincides with dramatic social and political changes. How are we to understand flourishing cultural studies in times of growing social dissolution and missing grand social theories?

Intercultural expertise in the armed forces: Challenges on the strategic level

Stefan Kammhuber, University of Applied Sciences, Switzerland

Intercultural Expertise has become an important factor in training soldiers for international missions in many armed forces during the last decade. "Winning hearts and minds" is deemed to be an key factor for the success of any international mission. As intercultural research in the German Armed Forces shows, intercultural training of the individual soldier is not sufficient to reach this goal. Moreover, intercultural expertise has to be developed, also on the level of strategic military planning which has rarely been done up to now. In the paper, I will present how intercultural expertise influences the strategic, operational, tactical, and ethical level of military missions. Further, I will present some data from a project that has been conducted with the top leaders of the German Armed Forces regarding intercultural expertise.

Mental health issues of culturally and linguistically diverse clients in Australia

Nigar Khawaja, Queensland University of Technology, Australia; Michael Dunne, Vivienne Braddock; Rebecca McCarthy

Australia is one of the most culturally and linguistically diverse societies in the world due to increased international migration. A range of mental health services have been established in Australia to offer culturally sensitive and appropriate services to the culturally and linguistically diverse clients with the aim to promote their mental health well being. Queensland Transcultural Mental Health Centre (QTMHC) is one example of such service. It works in partnership with mainstream mental health services as well as ethnic communities and agencies. The present study examined QTMHC’s archived data (N = 1499 clients) collected over two years period (2007–2009). The demographic characteristics of these clients as well as their presenting complaints and psychological symptoms were studied by using descriptive statistics and Chi-squares. The results indicated that clients were referred from a range of sources and were generally adults. There were more women than men who sought services. At least half of the clients had language barriers and relied on bilingual workers. The most frequently expressed mental health issues were mood disorder symptoms, followed by symptoms of schizophrenia and psychosis and anxiety. Acculturation strains and stressors were described as the most common psychosocial issues. Mental health and psychosocial issues differed for age, gender and world regions from which these clients originated. The findings provided an understanding of clients who seek services at a transcultural centre. Various ways in which the cross-cultural services can be further improved are discussed.

Religious, juridical and professional discourses among Ugandan mental health workers on suicide and suicidal individuals

Birthe Loa Knoeck, NTNU, Norway; Heidi Helme-land; Charity Akotia; Eugene Kinyanda

Suicidal behavior is sanctioned legally, religiously and culturally in Uganda. Moreover, Uganda has a shortage of mental health workers, giving a heavy work load to each of them. On this background we studied mental health workers’ views on suicide and suicidal people as attitudes are important for the readiness to help. We conducted qualitative interviews with 30 mental health workers in Kampala, the capital of Uganda. These mental health workers consisted of psychiatrists, clinical psychologists, psychiatric clinical officers and psychiatric nurses. They were asked about their principle attitude towards suicide as well as their attitude towards suicidal people. They were also asked about their views on the current criminalization of suicidal behavior in Uganda. The mental health workers employed three different moral discourses in positioning themselves; 1) Religious moral reasoning, 2) Professional moral reasoning, and 3) Juridical moral reasoning. The religious reasoning was strong in all informants and sometimes overruled the other moral discourses, especially regarding a principle attitude towards suicide. The opposite was true with respect to their attitude towards suicidal people. On the basis of positioning themselves in a continuum between religious and professional rea-
soning the informants then took a standpoint towards suicide being criminal as positive, negative or ambivalent. These attitudes are important in the efforts to develop culture sensitive suicide prevention strategies that may be implemented by these health workers.

Dangerous boys or boys in danger
Asmah Lahlah Intervent, Tilburg Law School, Netherlands

Ethnic minorities account for a large share in juvenile crime both in United States and Europe. In recent decades studies convincingly show that child abuse exposure is consistently linked to an increased risk of juvenile violent offending. In addition, research has identified several risk factors associated to child abuse, which are also prominent in ethnic minority families. However, only few studies have comprehensively examined the extent to which ethnic differences in levels of exposure to child abuse exist and if so, to add to the differences in levels of violent offending. The current study seeks to expand our knowledge of the relationship between ethnicity, child abuse and violent delinquency in a sample of 477 Dutch and Moroccan-Dutch boys. Information from self-reports was analysed to determine whether prevalence of child abuse and violent delinquency varies by ethnicity and whether different types of child abuse mediate the effect of ethnicity on violent delinquency. For all types of child abuse, Moroccan-Dutch boys reported higher levels of exposure. In addition, these differences in exposure were of sufficient magnitude to partially explain the observed differences in levels of violent offending between Dutch and Moroccan-Dutch boys. A focus on both ethnicity and child abuse serves as a fertile ground for improving theory and research on juvenile delinquency. Cultural norms and values may serve to differentially expose adolescent boys to the consequences of child abuse. This information is essential for formulating proper intervention strategies to neutralise the consequences of child abuse.

Cultural priming effect in categorisation and evaluation of lies and truth-telling for antisocial and prosocial purposes
Ching-Man Lai Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

While artificial lies told to benefit oneself at the expense of others are commonly regarded as undesirable, the evaluation of lie-telling behaviours for antisocial and prosocial purposes varies across sociocultural contexts. Previous studies revealed that the Chinese considered prosocial lie-telling less reprehensible than their Western counterparts. This study examined (1) the causal role of cultural knowledge on moral evaluation of lie- or truth-telling using cultural priming, and (2) the role of self-construal and social attribution in the process through which culture influences our moral evaluation of lie- and truth-telling. About 120 Chinese bicultural undergraduates were randomly assigned to the American culture, Chinese culture, or neutral priming conditions. The ambiguous social evaluation task tapping on participants’ social attribution tendency was administered followed by the Twenty Statements Task measuring one’s definition of self-construal. Participants were then requested to read twelve vignettes in which a protagonist either lied or told the truth to conceal/ confess one’s misdeeds/ good deeds, identify whether these statements were lies, and evaluate how “good” they were. The results showed that the Chinese culture primed group was more likely to honour modest lies than the American culture primed group. This study was among the first to demonstrate how moral evaluation about lying can be manipulated through activating one’s cultural interpretative frame. Findings of this study have shed light on inter- and multi-cultural communication about the desirability to tell the truth in a situation of modest-honest dilemma.

Cultural difference in the effect of paradoxical framing on creativity
Shyhnan Liu ICID National Cheng Kung University, Taiwan, R.O.C.

This study tests a cultural moderation model of the enhancement effect of paradoxical mindset on creativity. Previous studies proposed that the adoption of paradoxical frames, mental templates that encourage individuals to recognise and embrace contradictions, increases creativity. This paradoxical relationship creates a sense of conflict in individuals and enhances their ability to integrate contradictions, which in turn increases creativity. One of the fundamental aspects of Chinese naive dialecticism, according to Peng and Nisbett (1999), is the acceptance of apparent contradiction. The person with dialectical views attempts to reconcile the opposing propositions, and produces less sensitivity to contradiction. We argue, therefore, that dialectical reasoning should result in East Asians experiencing conflict less, thus engaging in integrating complexity less frequently than Westerners. In four laboratory studies, using different creativity tasks and different manipulations for eliciting paradoxical frames, participants who adopted holistic thinking (classified by cultural priming or holistic/analytic thinking styles test, Choi et al., 2007) were less creative than their counterparts who are analytic thinkers. Our results show that when primed with a paradoxical frame, dialectic thinkers neither experience a sense of conflict (study1,3) nor are they motivated to integrate contradictions (study2,4), thus they do not enhance creativity as analytic thinkers do. The paradoxical framing on creativity is culturally moderated.

Psychology Down Under: An indigenous orientation in New Zealand
Angus H Macfarlane University of Canterbury, New Zealand; Sonja Macfarlane; Catherine Savage; Angus Macfarlane

Research quality is multidimensional in form and often involves weighing up a balance of different concerns and approaches. For example, for any particular study, the issues of appropriateness of methods involve negotiations and choices among reliability, generalisability and validity. The literature around methodology that comes from traditional (conventional Western) streams, and Indigenous Research (IR) streams, are often perceived as incompatible – are not in balance. New ideas and new directions for research, such as IR, tend to lure researchers toward misconceptions about what IR stands for, philosophically as well as scientifically. Indigenous practices too are often dismissed as lacking rigour on account of being low on evidence. This presentation will challenge that thinking, and affirm a set of changing conditions in New Zealand – where traditional approaches and Indigenous Maori approaches are placed on a more equal footing.

The relationship between rock music and depression in adolescents
Daniel Martinez Carlos Albizu University, Puerto Rico; Lisandra Gonzalez-Ramos; Cesar Melendez-Villagies; Daniel Martinez-Ortiz

Music is one of the most effective ways of transmitting messages, emotions, and ways of thinking about the most mundane situations. It has been said that music is good for balancing one’s emotions, while others say that it causes behavioural problems in listeners. Anderson, Carnegy y Eubanks (2003) found that music videos with a high content of violence negatively influenced adolescents. It was also stated that the majority of adolescents did not pay attention to the lyrics of the song. The current investigation explored the relationship between rock music and depression in adolescents. The Beck Depression Inventory was used to measure the relationship. Results revealed a negative correlation between rock music and depression. It was hoped that by identifying the factors related to depressive symptomatology in adolescents, the family therapist would be able to promote healing in the family. Similarly, a content analysis was utilised based on quantitative and qualitative techniques with the goal of identifying the psychological contents of the lyrics in reggaeton music. A chi squared data analysis revealed 6 different psychological themes which will be presented to the audience in spoken and musical forms.

Respectful partnerships between Australian psychologists and Aboriginal people
Stephen Meredith Department of Health, Australia; Yvonne Clark

Australian Aboriginal people have experienced a long history of dispossession and oppression as a consequence of European colonisation. These experiences have resulted in a disproportionate burden of social and emotional distress amongst Aboriginal people. Because the number of Aboriginal Psychologists in Australia is currently disproportionately low, it is necessary that non-Aboriginal Psychologists play a role in providing services to help Aboriginal people in healing. In order to be effective, these services need to be delivered by culturally competent Psychologists, who are able to provide a culturally safe environment for Aboriginal people. Our experience provides evidence that this can best be achieved when non-Aboriginal Psychologists in these roles develop and maintain respectful partnerships with Aboriginal people. In this presentation, we describe a range of respectful partnerships exemplified through our own experiences and through a case study of a community mental health organisation in which partnerships were developed at a number of levels. We discuss the nature, development and maintenance of these partnerships over time and present data on their effectiveness in creating a culturally safe service. We conclude that, when non-Aboriginal psychologists take responsibility to develop respectful partnerships with Aboriginal people, it is possible for them to play a part in healing some of the damage that has been done to Aboriginal people by the process of colonisation.
Gender and other differences in the experience and coping with jealousy in intimate relationships
Sikhumbuzo Mfusi Walter Sisulu University, South Africa; Mags Bekinska

Jealousy is the emotional reaction to a perceived threat to an existing relationship. It becomes a possible reaction when a person believes that some other interest may seriously detract from the relationship or replace it. Typically, jealousy is created by the perception that one’s partner is attracted to someone else. Factors that are believed to be responsible for the existence of jealousy in a relationship include the self-esteem of the jealous partner. In addition, feelings of inadequacy in a relationship, dependency, and sexual exclusivity have also been related to jealousy. The experience of jealousy is a complex psychological process which involves several components such as the perception of a threat in an existing relationship as well as the severity of that threat. This paper presents the results of a study that was conducted using one hundred male and female undergraduate students. The criteria for selection was that participants were involved in a romantic relationship. A questionnaire was administered which contained items measuring the conceptualisation, experience and coping with jealousy in a relationship. Data were analysed quantitatively, and the results are discussed in relation to other studies involving the phenomenon.

An exploration of South African Muslim general practitioners’ perceptions of mental illness
Zaakiyah Mohamed University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa; Sumaya Laher

General practitioners (GP’s) are often the first point of entry when seeking medical treatment. They are responsible for treating members of the community of entry when seeking medical treatment. They are General practitioners (GP’s) and thus their understanding and conceptualisation of mental illness needs to be addressed. Furthermore, based on the above themes it can be concluded that socio-cultural factors as a predictor of reoffending while increasing health inequalities and social exclusion (Sindfield et al., 2009; Social Exclusion Unit, 2002).

Socio-cultural mediators of help-seeking for mental health difficulties in black or ethnic minority ex-offenders
Danielle Oliver Newman University College, United Kingdom; Keva Reid

This is an exploratory study to examine the reasons that may contribute to black and minority ethnic (BME) ex-offenders’ poor engagement with the mental health services. Brinded et al. (2001) puts forward that despite experiencing mental health difficulties this group refrains from help-seeking.

The aim of this study was to explore the issues related to help-seeking behaviour both in terms of past behaviour and future intent. The participants were five males and one female, with an average age of 44 years. The inclusion criteria were: previous offending history, BME origin, and an experience of mental health difficulty. Semi-structured interviews were conducted, transcribed and subsequently thematically analysed. The analysis revealed socio-cultural factors as a predictor of help-seeking. This theme was inclusive of factors such as religion, racism and discrimination, attitudes of friends and family and stigma. In most cases each of these factors negatively influenced help-seeking. The exceptions included family attitude and religion which were at times supportive of help-seeking, however this varied across participants. There are implications for understanding and improving the services for BME ex-offenders to decrease reoffending while increasing health inequalities and social exclusion.

Community factors and youth substance abuse in South Africa
Neo Morojele Medical Research Council, South Africa; Judith Brook; David Brook; Elizabeth Rubenstein; Chenshu Zhang

Substance abuse among young people in South Africa is a growing concern. The aim of the study was to examine the role of community and individual factors in adolescent substance abuse among a sample of South African adolescents from three cities: Durban, Cape Town, and Johannesburg. The participants comprised 2,195 adolescents aged between 12 and 17 years (mean age=14.6; SD=1.8). Just over half of them (54.3%) were female. The participants were recruited via a multi-stage stratified sampling procedure, and interviewed in their homes. Structural equation modelling was used to analyse the interrelationships between cultural factors (violent victimisation, and legal and illegal drug availability), personal factors (depressive symptoms, low self-esteem, and health problems) and cigarette smoking and alcohol use. The results indicated that cultural factors were both directly and indirectly associated with both alcohol and tobacco use. The association between cultural factors and alcohol and tobacco use was mediated by the personal factors. In addition, there was a significant association between smoking and alcohol use. The findings suggest the need for both community and individual level interventions to address substance abuse among young people in South Africa.

“Inzilo (mourning) is not what you wear”: Discourses of mourning among rural and urban amaXhosa in the Eastern Cape
Hlonelwa Ngqangweni University of Fort Hare, South Africa

Mourning is a universal practice following the death of a significant other, but is culturally specific. Among amaXhosa the death of a person is marked by a tradition called ‘ukuzila’ – the Xhosa equivalent of the mourning process. The discriminatory nature of the practice and some of the detrimental effects to the widows’ health and safety is well documented, but the reasons for its continuity remain largely unexplored. Taking into account the fact that culture is not “homogenous but always exists in situated, dynamic, largely subjective, versions, and hence is always in tension...constantly in a process of being constructed and reconstructed” (Geertz,1973, p. 29), this paper explores the discourses deployed in men and women’s constructions of ‘ukuzila’ specifically focusing on spousal mourning. It is argued that it is these discourses that sustain the practice in spite of the recognition of its discriminatory nature and its detrimental effects to the widows’ health and safety. The research was conducted through focus group discussions held with younger and older urban and rural men and women, as well as interviews held with widows and widowers and key cultural informants. Key discourses identified were the familial – ‘ukwenda’, ‘lonhipha’/respect, and male sexual drive discourse. The positioning of men and women within these discourses is also examined.

Psychology of a community that hides behind trees
Minati Panda Jawaharlal Nehru University, India

The present paper studies through the folklore and the contemporary folk narratives (obtained through interviews) of a tribal community called Saora (an oral tribe that lives in the Southern part of Odisha, India), the impact of new contacts, institutions, modern artifacts and concepts on their mind and subjectivity. The paper critically analyses one cultural concept called Saora that combines two words, Sa and Ra: Sa means behind and Ra means tree, and locates it discursively in a web of concepts called Yama, ganru, danton etc., that together shape the consciousness of Saoras and their actions. Analysis of the Saora narratives reveal how Saora becomes an ontological category with the help of other related cultural concepts and metaphors like Yama, ganru, danton etc. These folkloric subcategories stay deep in their self and construct their collective consciousness. The belief that they are a community that hides behind trees is so ingrained in Saora mind that it predisposes Saora children and adults to participate and act in certain ways in modern institutional spaces of school, college, health services and other developmental projects. In fact, the Saora children’s relatively poor success in school education as shown in our MLE data can be explained by these psychological phenomena. Vygotsky’s cultural historical psychology and the postcolonial theory of Franz Fanon are used to discuss why proximity breeds fear in these societies, how these values and beliefs evolve historically and are embodied, and how the modern democratic institutional practices sustain these discursive and embodied selves.

The psychology behind skin bleaching in Jamaica
Petra Robinson Rutgers University, United States of America

Slavery and colonialism’s remnants and legacies are well documented in postcolonial and social sciences literature. Notably, the oppressive and dominant nature of slavery and colonialism taught subjugation, and racial and social discrimination in multiple ways. Within the context of Jamaica, a small island nation
with a history of colonialism and slavery, Eurocentric values, including light skin color as an indicator of beauty, sit within a space of privilege. This paper presents the findings of a qualitative research study which sought to examine the psychological and socio-cultural factors that influence the practice of skin bleaching in the postcolonial society of Jamaica. Additionally, the study outlined the nation’s efforts to combat the skin-bleaching phenomenon. The study explored how Jamaicans perceive light skin color as a form of social capital, how their history influences this perception, and how various elements of culture promote stratification based on skin color. The findings, based on 15 in-depth interviews, describe efforts to negotiate, manage, and attain this social capital, particularly evidenced by the practice of skin bleaching. Through skin bleaching, individuals seek to improve beauty and obtain this capital (light skin), and make efforts to convert it to other kinds of capital and thus increase social standing and other opportunities. This study also examined the community education campaigns and the perceptions of these education efforts as a national adult education strategy.

Experiences of emotional distress and strategies of coping for Xhosa women in a South African township
Sarah Rubin Case Western Reserve University, United States of America
Life in a township near Cape Town, South Africa includes many hardships and reasons for emotional distress. For Xhosa mothers with young babies, these hardships may be intensified or more difficult to cope with, at least that is what current psychology research on perinatal mental health leads us to expect. Psychological anthropology approaches human suffering from a local, subjective, cultural perspective, asking, “How do people in a specific cultural community experience, narrate, and derive meaning from their everyday lives?” Ethnographic, qualitative interviews and home/community observations of 40 Xhosa mothers over an 18 month period illuminates a culturally and contextually unique engagement with suffering that minimises personal anguish while strengthening social bonds. These Xhosa mothers perceive the hardships of their daily lives as part of a community of suffering and find personal strength and relief in this communality and perceived normality. This paper discusses some of the experiences that Xhosa mothers find emotionally distressing and how they successfully cope, or struggle to cope, with their suffering. Through this discussion, we can gain a better understanding of how Xhosa women who are distressed and struggle cope with hardship, can be helped by mental health services and other local resources. It also offers an alternative way of understanding how poverty and culture affect emotional experience, sharpening the tools of psychology to serve humanity in all its diversity.

Psychology of acculturation: New advances and future directions
David Sam University of Bergen, Norway
Psychology of acculturation is a young area within the broad field of cross-cultural and social psychology. Nevertheless, it is the fastest growing area as evidenced by changes in the published articles in journals. The interest and growth of acculturation psychology undoubtedly is in response to the unprecedented increase in worldwide migration and globalisation, and this interest will continue unabated for years to come. As a growing field, the issues being addressed and emphasised are still in flux, and the field is at crossroads in terms of future direction. In particular, the field has received major criticism regarding methodological approaches, such as how constructs should be operationalised, the conceptualisation of central concepts such as acculturation itself, and how to apply research findings to improve the welfare of people involved in acculturation. However, in spite of or partly due to these criticisms, efforts have also been made by many researchers to consolidate and further develop the theoretical grounds and empirical models exploited in acculturation research. It is against this background that this address will be made. The address will review some of the main theoretical perspectives in acculturation research taking the ‘ABC’ of acculturation as a starting point, together with contributions from acculturation and developmental psychologies. Some research findings will also be reviewed and how these can be integrated into a comprehensive theory of acculturation examined. The implications and methodological challenges the new perspectives raise will also be discussed.

Trajectory equifinality model as the tool for depicting chronogenesis in human life
Tatsuya Sato Ritsumeikan University, Japan
Trajectory Equifinality Model (TEM) is a psychological tool of cultural psychology for describing and understanding human life development with in specific time and place. Traditionally, psychologists have discussed the “Nature and Nurture” problem for a long time. Efforts to decide the gravity of relative influence results no answer. Cultural psychologists think that human development is influenced by both factors. Cultural psychologists abandon the simple “cause - effect” way of explanation. Elementalistic causality (factor X causes Y; e.g., “intelligence” causes success in problem solving; or “culture” causes “girls being shy”) is not important for cultural psychology (see Toomela, 2012). Instead, cultural psychologists take system theory seriously for constructing the new methodology. Cultural psychology uses ways of generalisation that are based on systemic analyses of singular phenomena (Valinser, 2003a). TEM is not a technique of psychology. TEM is a methodology of psychology, especially cultural psychology. TEM has many conceptual tools to describe human life course within irreversible time. In the globalisation era, psychology should abandon the ambition to construct general laws of human psyche. Instead, we should describe and understand human life in culture politely. However TEM also aim to general knowledge of human being in culture using the notion of sign. Sign mediated behaviour is a key point for constructing general knowledge. TEM provide the conceptual tools, for example Equifinality Point (EFP) and Bifurcation Point (BFP), for such professional activities.

Barack Obama in Hawaii and Indonesia: The making of a global president
Dinesh Sharma IIICS St Francis College, United States of America
The first 18 years of President Obama’s life, from his birth in 1961 to his departure for college in 1979, were spent in Hawai’i and Indonesia. These years fundamentally shaped the traits for which the adult Obama is noted – his protean identity, his nuanced appreciation of multiple views of the same object, his cosmopolitan breadth of view, and his self-rooted ‘outpost’ patriotism. 'Barack Obama in Hawai’i and Indonesia: The Making of a Global President' is the first study to examine, in fascinating detail, how his early years impacted this unique leader. Existing biographies of President Obama are primarily political treatments. Here, the author, cross-cultural psychologist and marketing consultant, explores the connections between Obama’s early upbringing and his adult views of civil society, secular Islam, and globalization. The paper draws on the author’s on-the-ground research and extensive first-hand interviews in Jakarta; Honolulu; New York; Washington, DC; and Chicago to evaluate the multicultural inputs to Obama’s character and the ways in which they prepared him to meet the challenges of world leadership in the 21st century.

Issues in cross-cultural teams
Yanyang Shi Shanghai Jiao Tong University, China
Ningyu Tang
With the emerging of world economic integration, cross-cultural teamwork is becoming an important part of the company’s daily business activities. In this context, this paper reviewed the current studies on cross-cultural teams, which mainly dealt with three questions. First, what’s the definition of cross-cultural teams? Second, what individual factors and team process factors predicted the cross-cultural team adaptation as well as the cross-cultural team effectiveness? Third, how does information technology change cross-cultural teams? Based on the analysis of the current studies, the authors found the team leaders’ characteristics and the team members’ cultural intelligence together with the mutual trust and communication between the team members would predict the cross-cultural team adaptation and effectiveness. Besides, with the development of information technology, the cross-cultural virtual teams played a more and more important part in today’s organisations.

Culture, family and cognitive behaviour
Aradhana Shukla Kumaun University SSI Campus, India
In recent years the relevance of cultural variables in psychological enquiry is accepted and the quality of pertinent studies is improving considerably. It is supported in these studies that people hailing from an enriched cultural setup have been found to be much better compared to their counterparts living in impoverished cultural setup. Keeping these views in consideration this study was planned and it aimed to find out the developmental patterns of memory and metamemory in tribal and non-tribal children of Kumaun. 200 7- to 12-year-old children served as participants and they were arranged according to the requirement of 5x2x2 factorial design with 5 sub-cultural groups (Bhotia, Tharu, Buxa, Raji and General Kumaun), 2 levels of sex (Boys, Girls) and 2 levels of age (7-9-10-12 years). Measures of metamemory and potential memory were administered on
them and it was found that differentials in metem-memory and potential memory were more pronounced in General Kumauni and Bhotias followed by Tharu, Buxa and Rajis, respectively. In addition, it was found that the metem-memory – potential memory discrepancy was relatively low among older girls. Moreover, findings were also compared with the family climate of the children and it was noted that the family climate of General Kumauni and Bhotia was supportive for their children. Findings were discussed in light of the culture – cognition relationship.

Determinants of organisational development
Anna Smirnova Saratov University, Russian Federation
The search for cultural characteristics of the organisation which determine innovative development is an important scientific problem. We have held empirical research on the results of which the socially-psychological model of innovative culture of the enterprise has been constructed. The method included supervision, interviewing, an expert estimation, an interrogation by special technique which we have created. The empirical basis of the study involved the innovative enterprises created on the basis of higher schools, and traditionally developing large industrial enterprises. Two parameters have been put on the basis of innovative culture model designing: Time and sphere of planning. These two parameters form horizontal levels of models: 1. Level of mission. 2. Level of professional work. 3. Level of current (professional) activity. All three levels of the model have the same cultural characteristics.

How parenting style and family function affect perfectionism in Chinese university students
Shanggui Song University of Jinan, China; Lei Song
Perfectionism is defined as a high standard of performance accompanied by a tendency to critical self-evaluation. According to Frost, maladaptive perfectionism consists of two dimensions: Concern over mistakes and doubt about action. The present study examined the predictive powers of parenting style and family function in the development of perfectionism. 538 university students in China completed the measures of parenting style, family function, and perfectionism. Regression analyses indicated that parenting style such as mother overprotection, father overprotection, family functions such as problem-solving, affective response, denial and rejection were significant predictors of perfectionism in university students. These five factors accounted for 17.1% of variance in predicting perfectionism. The current findings suggested that parenting style and family function play a key role in perfectionism. The results supported the social action model.

Growing up Indian and Hindu in Southern California
Sujata Sriram Tata Institute of Social Science, India; Maryam Aakhte; Mohamad Hosein Fallah; Neda Eshaanashi; Taherreh Moradi
This paper examines how Asian Indian adolescents in San Diego, Southern California, develop an understanding of what it means to be Hindu. The Asian Indian population in the United States is the largest growing ethnic minority group, and is dominated by families of Hindu origin. Interviews with 25 Hindu adolescents indicated that there was a conflation of the Indian and Hindu identities. Most families had a temple corner or shrine in the house, with statues and pictures of popular Hindu deities. Festivals were celebrated with vigour in the families, and family membership in religious organisations helped children understand the nuances of being Hindu in a culture dominated by the Judeo-Christian ethic. The presence of Hindu temples in the city helped provide the spiritual connection that migrant populations seek in an alien culture. Celebration of religious festivals with other Hindu families helped children understand what it meant to be Hindu. Religious instruction was provided through weekend programs for children and youth, organised to instruct them on the details of being Hindu, using stories and myths from Hindu epics and scripture such as the Mahabharata, the Ramayana and the Bhagvad Gita. Participation in religious functions provided the opportunity for social interactions for families. While children took part in religious ceremonies and events, their knowledge about the ceremonies varied. It was seen that when children entered high school, their participation in religious activities declined.

Emotional expressions of Chinese people in Batam Island, Indonesia
Wills Srisayekti Padjadjaran University, Indonesia
Chinese is one of the majority ethnic groups in Batam Island, Indonesia. The social history experienced by the members of this ethnic group in Indonesia has influenced their emotional expressions, particularly in the public domain. Earlier empirical findings reported that their idiosyncrasies of emotional expression often provoked misunderstandings and precipitated interpersonal conflicts in their interpersonal relationships, in particular with other ethnic groups. This study was aimed at revealing emotional expressions of the Chinese people, and comparing them to those of non-Chinese people in Batam Island. Adapted self-report questionnaire Display Rules Assessment Inventory (DRAI) developed by Matsumoto & Yoo (2007) was administered to 195 Chinese students (99 males, 96 females) and 160 non-Chinese students (80 males, 80 females), age 16-18 years, in Batam Island. The results describe the similarities as well as the differences between the emotional expressions of 7 basic emotions in public and private situations, displayed by Chinese and non-Chinese students.

Impact of globalisation on young Asian Indians
Sonia Suchday Yeshiva University, United States of America
Globalisation in emergent economies like India necessitates adaptation to socioeconomic and cultural changes in the social infrastructure similar to acculturation. However, research on the meaning and impact of globalisation is limited. College students from Mumbai, India (N=56, Age=19yrs, 95% Female) responded to open-ended questions about changes in their culture as a result of globalisation. Two independent raters identified common themes in participants’ responses and three additional raters grouped similar themes together. Each theme became an item on an Impact of Globalisation scale. Principal component analysis computed on 211 participants’ (42 Male, Mean Age = 18.65 years) responses to items on a 4-point Likert scale (Range: 1=Almost Never to 4=Almost Always) showed four factors comprised the scale: Sociocultural Changes (Internal Reliability (IR)=.95), Increased Unhealthy Behaviors (IR=.84), Materialism (IR=.61), and Deterioration of Traditional Values (IR=.70). Factor scores were negatively related with self-rated socioeconomic status (SES; r=-.20, p

Culture and expertise of citizens in criminal information processing
Shinkichi Sugimori Tokyo Gakugei University, Japan
Judicial information processing is supposed to be aligned to expert legal reasoning. Azuma(2000) has compared responses of Japanese and U.S. students to a simple question: “Student A has intentionally injured teacher B. Is A guilty or not guilty?” Most American students have answered “guilty, since the student’s deed was intentional and the teacher was actually injured,” whereas the majority of Japanese students answered “this information is not enough to make appropriate judgment, because the teacher might have invoked the student’s aggression.” Responses to the next question about “what kind of information is necessary to make firm judgment?” have shown strong cultural difference. The American students required legally appropriate information such as the age or past criminal deed of A, while the Japanese students asked about what A was feeling when he was injuring the teacher, and how he is currently feeling. Azuma(2000) has concluded that American students has processed the criminal information through “courtroom metaphor”, while the Japanese students has “family member metaphor”, just as if A was part of their family. This study has compared the Japanese lay and expert cognition of criminal act using the same procedure of Azuma (2000). Participants consist of three types of different degree of expertise in legal judgment: lay persons, graduate students with some legal knowledge, and legally trained expert graduates. The result has revealed strong reliance of lay persons to family member metaphor, and expert students’ strong reliance to courtroom metaphor.

Effective leadership factors and successful school development: A case study
Hechuan Sun Shenyang Normal University, China
In changing our schools, school culture plays a powerful role. To build up a strong and powerful school culture, an effective leadership is needed. However, what are the effective leadership factors that may help to build up a strong and powerful school culture in which teachers’ instructional quality, students’ learning and psychological development, school’s quality may have the possibilities to be enhanced? This paper presents a remarkable case study on how to change the school culture of a failing rural school, named Dulangkou Junior Secondary School (DJSJ) in Shandong Province in the northern part of China, into a successful one (over 250,000 visitors have visited this school by the end of 2011; it is now called the Dulangkou Model) by the Ministry of Education in...
China). This paper focused on finding the effective leadership factors for shaping and reshaping a school’s culture, for students’ learning and development, and for improved classroom instruction. Hofstede’s model and organisational theories were used to analyse the Dulangkou Model. As a case study, it describes the cultural reshaping process and school improvement process of DJSS. The paper carefully analyses the major factors that influenced the changing and cultural-reshaping process of DJSS. The most valued personalities of the school Principal, Qisheng Cui, are also presented in this paper.

The adaptation of global employees in China: The effect of cultural intelligence and acculturation strategy
Nguyu Tang Shanghai Jiaotong University, China; Bo Zhu
In the past 20 years, China has attracted many multinational companies to invest, or set up their subsidiaries, in this emerging economy, which brings many foreigners to work and live in China. Previous studies show that while cultural diversity will be good for flexibility, innovation, creativity and decision-making (McLeod, Lobel & Cox 1996; Leung et al., 2008), dual-cultural working and living experience will cause some negative psychological results (Tang et al., 2010). This paper aims to study how cultural intelligence (Earley & Ang 2003) and acculturation strategy (Berry 2003) will affect global employees’ adaptation. The study surveyed 134 global employees (77 male, 57 female, 70% of them having been in China more than 1 year) with cultural intelligence, acculturation, cultural distance and adaptation questionnaires. By using hierarchy linear regression, the results revealed that (1) After controlling age, time in China and language, cultural intelligence had signiﬁcant relations with psychological and socio-cultural adaptation of global employees in China; (2) The group with high acculturation with both home country and China; (3) Cultural distance moderated the relationship between cultural intelligence and socio-cultural adaptation which means that the bigger the distance between global employees’ home culture and Chinese culture, the more signiﬁcant the relationship between cultural intelligence and socio-cultural adaptation; (4) In the group with low acculturation with Chinese culture, those with higher cultural intelligence adapted to the Chinese situation better.

Cross-cultural context of stress-coping research
Kryukova Tatiana Kostroma State University, Russian Federation
This work explores the possibilities and obstacles of an inter-cultural dialogue in three sample populations: Russians, West and East Europeans (French, German, Czechs and Poles). The inner and outer groups have been analysed through the main variables of social representations and attitudes, measured by coping scales (CIS, WCQ), E. Bogardus Social Distance Scale, and psychosematic methods. The findings show that Russians are facing psychological difficulties: their values and goals were previously collectivistically-oriented, but they have to join individualistic cultural values and norms more and more often today. Modern Russian mentality turns out to be rather indifferent to “others” (especially far distance is measured between Russians and Poles, Russians and Czechs – representatives of those cultures who shared the same historical, ideological background – socialism – 20 years ago). This could be a manifestation of post-totalitarian efforts to separate, defending national interests and values, partly unconscious. The main coping strategies in the Russian sample are ambivalent: problem-oriented coping is thoroughly combined with seeking social support and collective coping. The data show a non-productive way of identifying “others” and a collective Self in Russia which simplifies the processes of social perception, enhances other cultures’ stereotypical images, and deforms reality. Some differences between auto-and hetero- stereotypes as a barrier to a true inter-cultural dialogue are deﬁned. Fortunately, a great number of similarities in social representations of the younger part of the sample – students – may serve as a resource of coping with cross-cultural difficulties.

Addressing mental health needs across borders
Pernille Terlange Department of Psychology, Denmark
It is widely accepted that psychosocial support interventions in post-disaster settings need to be culturally appropriate and sensitive. This paper presents an exploration of what cultural sensitivity means in practice, and how it is interconnected with perceptions of coping and resilience. I advocate for the use of cultural historical and socio-ecological approaches to developing appropriate interventions, based on my research data from the Dominican Republic and Haiti, working with Haitian children and their families who were evacuated to the Dominican Republic for medical emergency treatment after the earthquake of January 12, 2010. The presentation also draws on a literature review of the cultural-historical relationship between Haiti and the Dominican Republic.

Predictability of interpersonal problems from the frustration among Mizo exposed to immigrants
Zokai Thaugli Mizoram University, India
This study investigated the impact of intercultural interaction. The predictability of interpersonal problems, from regression, fixation, resignation, and aggression of the frustration subscales due to the pressure experienced by the Mizo exposed to immigrants was determined. In all, 2x2 factorial designs (2 insurgency (participated as insurgent and non-insurgent) and 2 fatal experience (experienced fatal episode and non-experienced)) were employed, and an equal number of 50 participants each who were exposed to immigrants completed the measures to assess predictability of interpersonal problems and frustration scales. Results showed that frustration experienced emerged to be positively related to interpersonal problems, and frustration significantly predicted the interpersonal problems by the Mizo. The findings suggest that the consequences of intercultural interaction can be predicted from frustration experienced by the interacting cultures.

The Devadasi system and its impact on their children
Shwetha Tumkur Shivakumar S.D. M. College, India; Manjula M.Y. S.D.M. College, India
The Devadasi system has existed in India for centuries. It is the practice of ceremonially offering an unmarried girl as a wife to god. Over a period of time this has become nothing more than commercial sex work in the name of god. Children born to such mothers bear the stigma of being ‘Devadasi’s children’ and lack a father figure. These children are often looked after by their grandparents or care-takers because most of them can’t stay with their mothers. These children miss out on parental care and guidance during crucial periods of their development. We need to understand these children’s feelings, their opinions about this practice and its impact on them. A purposive sample of three boys and four girls was selected. Unstructured interviews were used for data collection. Most of them report that the children got to know that their mother was a devadasi around the age of 10 years and they felt very sorry about it. They don’t blame the mother as they perceive her to be a victim of the system. Themes that emerged in the discussion are these: The children do not want to be labelled as ‘Devadasi’s children’, they want this system to be eradicated, and they get perturbed if people ask them about their biological family. Neither the boys nor the girls want their family members to become Devadasi and they feel that it is an oppressive practice. It is certain that the younger and disapp-proval towards the society that is responsible for their current downtrodden status.

Perceptions of an older adult’s cross-cultural population on adjustment to aging, age representation and subjective age: A multiple correspondence analysis for latent constructs
Sofia Von Humboldt ISP, Portugal; Isabel Leal
This presentation investigates latent constructs that can act as major determinants in the adjustment to aging (AtA), age representation (AR) and subjective age (SA), and to explore relations between these constructs in an older adults cross-cultural population. Measures were completed using a variety of culturally appropriate methods, including demographics and interviews. Complete information on 33 older adults aged between 74–101 years (M = 86.2; SD = 5.4) from eight different nationalities, was available. The data were subjected to content analysis. Representation of the associations and latent constructs were analyzed by a Multiple Correspondence Analysis (MCA). Standardised instruments measured regular cognitive abilities. Findings showed a model for each pre-category. SA was explained by a two-factor model: ‘age-cautious’ and ‘young-at-heart’. A three-dimension model formed by ‘maximisers’, ‘optimisers’ and ‘essentialists’ was indicated as a best-fit solution for AtA, and AR was best explained in a three-dimension model by ‘past-oriented’, ‘present-orien-ted’ and ‘future-oriented’. AtA is shown to bear associations with individuals’ SA and AR in a model composed by ‘enjoyers’, ‘engaged’, ‘regardful’ and ‘conciliated’. AtA is therefore related to SA and AR in older adults. Enhancing AtA on shared perceptions of SA and AR might be an important target to improve older adults’ interventions’ outcomes in aging well.
Cultural narratives in TAT responses: A thematic analysis of stories told by Mamelodi adolescents.

Theunis Vorster
University of Pretoria, South Africa; Ilse Ruane
Delivering psychological services in a culturally diverse society like South Africa, demands understanding how cultural narratives influence the tools used by mental health practitioners. In South Africa, where a large portion of the population live in townships, it often happens that professional and client do not share much of a cultural context. Cultural knowledge is pertinent to generating a complex and thorough interpretation of assessments. The aim of this study was to explore possible cultural narratives evoked in the responses to the Thematic Apperception Test (TAT) so that cross-cultural use of the test would be more effective in the Mamelodi township. The research was done from a narrative point of view; the idea that lived experience is understood by organising it into structured narratives or stories that repeat throughout an individual’s life. The pictures of the TAT were viewed as a context that could elicit such life narratives from respondents. TAT stories from five adolescent residents in Mamelodi were thematically analysed as a method of identifying common stories that could be reflective of the cultural narratives that young persons in Mamelodi draw from, to make sense of their world. The results indicated common narratives concerning the following: The experience of violence; the experience of close relationships; dealing with challenges; and the role that clothes play. It is suggested that these findings, and findings from similar future research, might aid psychologists towards a better understanding of the TAT in the township context.

Using virtual reality exposure therapy to treat test anxiety: A pilot study

Guangxin Wang
Beijing Forestry University, China
Virtual reality exposure therapy (VRET) is an altered form of behavioral therapy and may be a possible alternative to standard in vivo exposure. Test anxiety has become a highly frequent problem in our society. The study aims to explore the effectiveness of a set of virtual reality environments for emotionally significant responses in Chinese students with high level of test anxiety. Thirty students with high test anxiety participated in the study and were randomly assigned to imagination exposure group, virtual reality exposure group and waiting list group. Test anxiety was measured pre-treatment, post-treatment and at a three-month follow up. The improvement achieved using virtual reality exposure was superior to a WL and similar to that achieved using Velour. Results support the efficiency of VRET for the treatment of test anxiety.

Emerging issues in ethics in Africa

Douglas Wassenaar
UKZN, South Africa
Efforts to develop and institutionalise psychological ethics in Africa have been varied. There have been international efforts to improve research ethics capacity, and these will be outlined in brief. Given the poverty levels, cultural differences, and the call for mental health research in many areas of Africa, the need for attention to cultural issues in research ethics is increasing. This presentation will discuss some of the unique ethical features associated with research in Africa, with special attention given to the South African context.

Producing films that teach cross-cultural concepts

Mary Ann Watson
Metropolitan State College of D., United States of America
Professors of social and clinical psychology attempt to find supplemental materials to demonstrate, in the classroom, many psychological constructs. Particularly challenging, is material that illustrates cross-cultural differences and similarities. This presentation will feature three presenter-produced videos with an accompanying Instructor’s Guide that serves in this capacity. Film footage of college students and faculty was collected at the University of Axum in Ethiopia and then matched with similar footage in Denver, Colorado. The same number of students and faculty from each institution were matched by age and educational attainment. The ongoing principle guiding these video projects, is to provide college and university students with dynamic slices of real life experience in disparate cultures. Core concepts provide insight for the following questions: What makes United States and Ethiopian students happy? What constitutes a “meaningful life” in both cultures? How do these two cultures differ on Hofstede’s “Five Dimensions of Culture”: Individualism/Collectivism, Masculinity/Femininity; Uncertainty Avoidance; Power/Distance; Long-term/Short-term Orientation? Findings reflected in the film footage indicate differences on certain constructs, and similarities on others. This presentation will be led by the psychologist/senior producer and the series videographer. Discussion will include videographer input on the richness and difficulties in cross-cultural filmmaking.

The unifying psychology in China makes a positive contribution in art

Zhong Weidong
The Unifying Psychology Work shop, China
Art represents a combination of sincere, true feelings, relaxation and basic skills. Kinds of elements (space, shapes, colors, sounds, etc.) in events causing physical pain and emotional hurt can leave traces in people. Due to the stimulation caused by these elements, an artist won’t necessarily produce a relaxed, cheerful, beautiful and natural emotion when they face the same or similar scene. For instance, an injury from the foetus period will last long with and be represented with black. This connection is drawn between black and physical pain. Therefore, in tradition, people recognise the common concept, “away from black, towards the light.” This will greatly block the artist’s creativity to express feelings with these stimulating colors or shapes. The Essence of Beauty is, however, not concerned with physical pain or emotional hurt or anything of lower self-awareness. The Unifying Psychology in China is thus dedicated to help artists to eliminate influences from injury or accident, to restore their natural, true, beautiful feelings to natural objects.

Towards a practitioner’s cultural empathy and humility: Exploring postmodern methods for engaging with indigenous Australians

Arthur Wouters Tabor, Victoria, Australia
What opportunities exist for perspective transformation relevant to training future practitioners? How can students of psychology and psychotherapy experience their own biases and presuppositions and engage vitally with Indigenous Australians and different cultural views in a cross-cultural setting? Can a structured field trip create the necessary dissonance to develop cultural empathy and humility? These questions shaped this exploratory study which drew upon applied elements of Jack Mezirow’s (2000) theory of perspective transformation, Reuven Feuerstein’s (1990) theory of Structural Cognitive Modifiability and Mediated Learning Experience, and the adoption of a postmodern form of inquiry associated with Narrative Therapy (White, 2007) and Collaborative Therapy (Anderson, 2007). A group of 16 Melbourne based Psychology and Counseling students were prepared through a series of readings to provoke dissonance, personal reflection and dialogue. They subsequently met in Darwin, the capital of the Northern Territory for a week long series of structured live-in experiences which involved their being paired up with other practitioners who worked with Indigenous Australian young people. This period of experiential learning was punctuated by collaborative reflective activities involving the coordinators and local practitioners using methods adapted from the Narrative practice of Definitional Ceremonies (White, 2007) and Collaborative Therapy’s practice of Triologues (Wagner, 2007). Various qualitative indicators suggesting perspective transformation are presented in this paper by way of readings from collective documents and documented testimonies.

Cross-cultural adaptation of South Korean students in China

Wenhua Yan
School of Psychology and Cognit, China
The objective of this research is to explore cross-cultural adaptation of South Korean students in China. Both qualitative and quantitative methods were used. In the qualitative study, 10 South Korean students in China were interviewed individually. Grounded theory was used for qualitative data. Results showed there were some factors affecting students’ adaptation, such as motivation for coming
to China, preparation, host language competency, self efficiency, personality, perceived social support, adaptation strategy, and their perception of Chinese students, as well as perceived Chinese society and environment. For quantitative research, 151 South Korean students from four cities (Shanghai, Beijing, Guangzhou and Chengdu) in China answered a questionnaire. Correlation and regression analysis results showed that there were positive correlations among psychological health, life satisfaction and socio-cultural adaptation. In four cities, students’ socio-cultural adaptation in Beijing was significantly better than that in Shanghai and Chengdu, while their socio-cultural adaptation in Shanghai was significantly better than that in Chengdu. Students’ emotional stability, culture empathy and openness were positive indicators of psychological adaptation and flexibility was a negative indicator of psychological adaptation. Openness was positive indicator of life satisfaction, and flexibility was negative indicator of life satisfaction. Host language competency, cultural empathy and departure knowledge were positive indicators of socio-cultural adaptation.

What makes people happy and what makes them unhappy?: A cross-cultural qualitative study on the sense of happiness

Oyama Yasuhiro Kyoto University, Japan; Masuo Koyasu

This study involves cross-cultural qualitative research on subjective well-being. It aims to determine the psychological components of happiness and unhappiness with regard to people in different countries. In a study on happiness, conducted by a group of psychologists from Kyoto University, over 8,000 respondents from 13 countries (seven languages) were required to complete a sentence-complementation test (SCT) via the Internet. The questions pertained to what makes them happy, what makes them unhappy, and how they define happiness. The collected data were translated into Japanese and were analysed through text mining and category coding methods. In order to determine cross-cultural differences accurately, results from seven countries, including South Africa, were discussed in depth. The result shows that the component factors of the sense of happiness are different from those of the sense of unhappiness and that the definition of happiness does not always correspond with the sense of unhappiness. Some findings with regard to the interdependent self-construct in East Asian cultures were also discussed. For instance, the Japanese sense of happiness is strongly affected by the relationship with the generalised others, and participating in an activity with others is considered more important than merely being together. The overview of the differences between people of the seven countries highlights the need for a more comprehensive framework that can facilitate the understanding of cross-cultural issues beyond ones understood between groups of a dichotomy such as Europe and North American versus East Asian cultures.

Dealing with cultural conflicts: In case of Asian international students in China

Wang Yujue East China Normal University, China

This study aims at exploring how Asian international students in China deal with cultural conflicts. Qualitative methods were used. There were 5 students from Japan, Korean, Malaysia and Vietnam interviewed (4 males and 1 female). The interview time lasted from 1 hour to 1.5 hours, and each interview text contained an average 150,000 words. Based on the Grounded Theory, data were analyzed with Nvivo8. Eight categories were discerned, and they could be divided into three levels: behaviour changes, cognitive adjustments and emotional reshaping. The model was named the Conflict Resolution Model. The main information derived from this model was: From a cognitive aspect, people identified conflicts, processed conflicts, and then developed diversity perspectives to deal with differences. From the behavioural aspect, people experienced three stages of avoiding conflicts, resolving conflicts and after-effects. From the emotional aspect, people lost the self-efficacy to cope with conflicts, and then retained it. Compared with the existing theories of intercultural conflicts, cultural distance might affect the conflict-reaction mode and when the host country belonged to the same cultural circle of the original country; people experience fewer conflicts in such cases. Based on these findings, it was suggested that the foreign students developed multiple perspectives to deal with cultural differences and to establish Conflict-Coping-Efficacy, rather than just to be told what’s right and how to do it. The limitation of the study is the small size of respondents, which means it’s hard to identify the differences between nationalities and sexes.

The relationship between Innovation Culture and Transformational Performance of small and medium firms in China

Wei Zhang Hangzhou Dianzi University, China

Previous studies have found a positive effect of Organisational Culture on organisational performance. The aim of this study is to probe the structure of Innovation culture by means of Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) and Structural Equation Modelling (SEM) and then discuss the relationship of Innovation Culture and Transformational Performance with SEM. Using empirical results from a sample of 175 Chinese firms in a period of transformation, the study identifies the conception model of Innovation Culture by means of EFA. Innovation Culture is made up of six key elements in the Chinese cultural context: namely, market-oriented organisational change, participation in decision making, leading action, sharing in collaboration and risk-taking. The results show that the six structural characteristics of Innovation Culture have a significant positive effect on transformational firms’ Innovation Performance, Competitive Performance and Potential Performance. The results also show that Innovation Culture has a significant impact on the ways of Organisation Innovation Adoption. Therefore, the study points out that Innovation Culture has a remarkably positive effect on Transformational Performance.

Recognition of emotional facial expressions of varying intensities: An American-Chinese comparison

Fang Zhang Assumption College, United States of America; Xiao Ang Wan; Sarah Cavanagh; Maria Parmley

Although the recognition of facial expressions such as anger, sadness, and happiness has been considered universal, recent research suggests that differences in cultural nuances promote an in-group advantage in the recognition of these expressions. The present study examined this among Chinese and American judges. These two cultures differ in values, customs, and conduct rules—while Americans value self expression and tend to be expressive in showing emotions to others, Chinese value restraint in expressing emotions in social situations and tend to be less expressive in showing emotions. These cultural differences in social experience suggest differences in recognition of facial expressions over and beyond the in-group advantage. 194 American undergraduates and 213 Chinese undergraduates viewed and labelled angry, sad, happy expressions of 15%, 30%, 45%, 60% and 75% intensity levels as well as neutral expressions of 4 European targets and 4 Chinese targets (2 males and 2 females in each culture). Repeated-measures ANOVAs revealed a clear in-group advantage in the recognition of anger expressions, a partial in-group advantage in the recognition of sad expressions, and no in-group advantage in the recognition of happy expressions. Further, American participants were more accurate than Chinese participants in labeling sad expressions of low to moderate intensities of both cultures, suggesting Americans showed greater sensitivity to sad expressions than the Chinese. Overall, the findings provide unique insight into the influence of culture on the perception of facial expressions beyond the in-group advantage.

Session Type: Posters

Development of cross-cultural psychology in post-Soviet Kazakhstan

Ahnar Almaganbetova Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan; Laura Alzhanova; Olga Almaganbetova

Modern Kazakhstan represents one of the economically developed states formed after the disorder of the Soviet empire. Today, a representative of 140 various ethnicities and cultures lives here. They are representatives of the Asian and European race, Moslems and Christians, and representatives of other religious faiths. In this connection there is a special urgency for cross-cultural psychology directed on studying the similarities and distinctions between different cultural and ethnic/cultural groups. Features of the Kazakh culture as nomadic don’t allow a fixed writing of the first stages of the formation of cross-cultural researches in Kazakhstan. However the feature of a site of republic which at all times were a place of crossing of geographical ways and cultural directions, forced Kazakhs to look narrowly to adjacent national societies, to define features of their character and to fix them in oral national creativity, using proverbs, sayings, and fairy tales. The following stage in developing psychology cross-culturally is connected with the names Al-Farabi, J. Balasaguni etc. Directly scientific research of cross-cultural studies appeared only in a XIX-th century, and they are connected with names of S.Ulahanov and A.Kunanbaev. Since 1930 XX-th centuries in the conditions of totalitarian societies, directed on unification of national features, cross-cultural research have been forbidden. Today we became witnesses of the present explosion of the development cross-cultural psychology. So, from this year lectures on cross-cultural psychology are read in the Kazakh national university. Thus, cross-cultural research in Kazakh-
stan are defined by a real multicultural situation, as Euroasian territory.

Ethnic stereotypes in post-Soviet Kazakhstan
Alnara Aimaganbetova Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan; Akhmet Almaganbetov

The urgency of cross-cultural features of ethnic stereotypes research, is determined by the fact that modern post-Soviet Kazakhstan represents a multicultural state where representatives of more than 130 ethnoses live today. The purpose was to study stereotypes’ features and characteristics for representatives of students’ youth, among two of the largest ethnic groups, Kazakhs and Russians. The analysis of an emotionally-estimated component of ethnic stereotypes has shown differences in parameter of ambivalence: Kazakhs – 0.52%; 0.36%; 0.53%; 0.54% and Russian – 0.5%; 0.38%; 0.51%; 0.44%. In expressiveness, studying of an emotionally-estimated component of an ethnic stereotype, following quantity indicators have been received: Kazakhs – 0.19%; 0.21%; 0.17%; 0.22% and Russian – 0.14%; 0.2%; 0.25%; 0.26%. The orientation of diagnostic factor of an ethnic stereotype is presented by following quantity indicators: Kazakhs – 0.3%; 0.5%; 0.31%; 0.29% and Russian – 0.37%; 0.51%; 0.33%; 0.38%. In general, research has shown that ethnic stereotypes of Kazakhs and Russian ethnic groups’ representatives, is characterised by a positive orientation.

Social-psychological features of young Kazakh repatriates acculturation in modern Kazakhstan
Laura Baimoldina Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan; Davlet Dusenbekov

This research deals with the social-psychological peculiarities of young Kazakh repatriates’ adaptation to living conditions in modern Kazakhstan, and their acculturation to a new ethnical environment, social-legal demands and professional challenges. An analytical study allowed us to distinguish three fields where young repatriates face social, legal and cultural difficulties. The first sphere embraces social-economic adaptation connected with a rather long term (up to 5 years) of legal naturalisation, and finding job and accommodation. The second sphere, cultural-ethnical adaptation, connected with non-coincidence of cultural, national and confessional standards of left country, and the new cultural environment, linguistic adaptation connected with non-coincidence between norms of Kazakh language spoken abroad, for instance by Kazakhs in China, and similar norms of Kazakh as State language. The predominance of the Russian language in major social and professional activities, especially in big cities can also be mentioned. Empirical research had been conducted by using the diagnostic technique of social-psychological adaptation developed by assessment of stress-resistance and social adaptation levels, testing of legal and civil consciousness, testing means of personality and linguistic anxiety, and testing of cultural-value orientations, in 150 subjects. By means of non-parametrical statistics, research data processing allowed us to divide them into 2 groups according to rank of social-psychological transformation (positive and negative), that occur during the adaptation process. The intermediate conclusion of continuing research: young Kazakh repatriates’ acculturation effectiveness, depends on adaptation success among members of the closest environment (family, friends), and reconstruction of socially and culturally meaningful personality traits.

Experimental research of ethnic identity features of modern teenagers
Svetla Berdibayeva Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan; Almagul Ayagana
ova

The purpose of experiment consist: in revealing of ethnic identity features of Kazakh teenagers by studying their heterostereotypes concerning representatives of Russian nation. For the first time we had been carried out measurement of ethnic identity through heterostereotypes on basis of a technique National stereotypes in our updating 25 personal qualities. In research participated 93 Kazakh teenagers. The analysis of distinctions between indicators of control and experimental groups was spent by calculation of by criterion Mana Whitney. U-empirical = 106; U-critical = 56; H0 accepted, < 1 it is rejected, there are no significant distinctions in expressiveness of heterostereotypes concerning Russian respondents. Conclusion: research of ethnic identity of modern Kazakh teenagers by measurement their heterostereotypes concerning Russian and their comparison with indicators of control group has found out among groups-teens and senior generation both lines of similarity, and line of distinction between them. Similarity of heterostereotypes concerning Russian in control and experimental groups is shown in absence of statistically significant distinctions between modal values of all indicators, and also in similarity of private structures of both heterostereotypes. Thus, modern Kazakh teenagers in general don’t differ in their heterostereotypes concerning Russian from teenagers of more elder generation. At the same time in comparison with them they show a little more an appreciation readiness to endow for the losing personal interests for others and slightly more low estimates such quality as pride of their nation.

Ethnopsychological features of the political leader recognition
Svetla Berdibayeva Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan; Aiman Kelamatov; Janat Sarybekova; Almagul Ayagana
ova

Purpose: to reveal the ethnopsychological features of political leader preference. Subjects: there were 60 respondents in general (32 male, 28 female), divided in two groups (kazakhs and russians). Age of the subjects was 20-60 years old. Methods: Kettle’s 16 factor personal methodologies FLO-105-D; Questionnaire developed for revealing the most preferred political leader. For analysing the data we used – U-criterion of Manha Whitney and H- Test by Kruskal-Wallis one-way analysis of variance. Results: Research revealed ten psychologica

Conclusion: One ethnopsychological distinction caused by a choice of the political leader is revealed only. There is an identification of nonbased ethnoses to the given political leader and they, project their expectations on political culture of Kazakhstan “hope” that the person of any ethnoses living in territory of Kazakhstan can become the political leader of the country. Also On the first place on the importance in choice of the preferred political leader there is a force factor, i.e. ability of the political leader to provide in the country calmness to give sensation of reliability and trust.

Understanding and celebrating diversity! An organization and relationship systems coaching experience
Jennifer Campbell INAASO, Netherlands

Understanding and celebrating diversity are great ways to enhance relationships of any kind in communities, organisations and societies. Being aware of differences, thoroughly understanding them and collaborating from a place of mutual respect, however, isn’t always easy. In this paper and workshop we’ll experience ways to understand and celebrate diversity, by experiencing tools from the Organisation and Relationship Systems Coaching (ORSC) perspective. ORSC is a ground-breaking model for coaching relationship systems in organisations, groups, teams, partnerships and couples. One or two ORSC tools, called ‘Lands Work’ and ‘Deep Democracy Process’, will prove to be quite adequate for the exploration and understanding of diversity and finding common ground. Participants will have an experience of how these methods work and how they: enhance awareness of the diversity between people and/or groups in a non-judgemental and respectful way; create openness to hearing all (diverse/multicultural) viewpoints, opinions, feelings or ‘voices’ within the group to any (conference related) topic at hand; facilitate in understanding, respecting and celebrating diversity; eventually enable participants to name new possibilities and ingredients for collaboration within a multicultural society. After the workshop a summary of experiences from this workshop will be presented to the conference organisation. The aim is to contribute to the implementation of the conference conclusions and to enhance implementation projects.

Mother–infant interaction and maternal strategies during infant feeding in British and Italian communities
Cristina Costantini University of Portsmouth, United Kingdom; Vasudevi Reddy; Clare Wilson; Alessandra Fasulo

Patterns of maternal behaviours and responses towards infants’ needs and requests have been largely investigated, however, little is known about mother–infant interaction during feeding, particularly when the first complementary food is introduced in infants. Furthermore, maternal strategies during infant feeding, such as the use of distractions, have been rarely investigated in non-clinical populations in Western and non-Western countries. This short-term longitudinal study investigates patterns of maternal behaviours, mother-infant interaction during feeding, and maternal emotional responses towards infant feeding in two European communities, British and Italian, UK and Italy. Thirty British and
thirty Italian mothers of infants aged between 3.5 and 7 months were interviewed at three different points in time: Before and after weaning, and when the infant was 7 months. Mealtimes were also video-taped on the second and third visit. Finally mothers completed the Infant Behaviour Questionnaire Revised on the first and third visit. The results show a variability of mother-infant interaction, in terms of verbal and non-verbal communication, maternal behaviours and use of distractions during feeding, with different patterns in the British and the Italian mothers. Maternal emotional responses towards feeding are similar before and after the introduction of complementary food in both communities. Mother-infant interaction during feeding may be linked to cultural values and habits, but also to maternal beliefs and behaviours. More research is needed to investigate mother and infant interaction in non-clinical populations in Western and non-Western countries, to highlight different beliefs and habits which may influence positively or negatively the infant feeding.

Generation, education, language and social-support as predictive measures that modify Hispanic gender roles in USA

Shaina Fieldstone Nova Southeastern University, United States of America; Dyoma Augustin; Danette Betra; Sarah Cooper; John Lewis

In contrast to United States mainstream, Hispanic gender roles are clearly defined. Latino men are defined with the term machismo, while less is known and studied about the female counterpart marinismo. The purpose of this study is to determine how marinismo changes to a more egalitarian role when residing in the US. We hypothesise generation, education, language and social-support will have predictive value in determining the extent Hispanic females will identify with marinismo. Ninety-eight Hispanic females residing in South Florida participated in exchange for inclusion in a raffle. In addition to providing level of education and generation in the US, participants completed the Short Acculturation Scale for Hispanics (α=0.92), which assesses friend-ships preferences and language acquisition (Marin et al., 1987) and the Marinismo Beliefs Scale (α=0.76), which assesses attitudes towards traditional gender roles within 5 pillars (Castillo et al., 2010). Descriptive statistics of 98 participants show a range in age (18-65 years), education (4-20 years) nationality (including Cuban, Brazilian, Peruvian, Nicaraguan, etc.) and generation (first = 36%, second = 44%, third or more = 10%). We will analyse the sample with a forced entry multiple regression to examine which variables account for changes in marinismo. The results of this study will provide insight into the predictors for changes in gender roles among Hispanic female populations within South Florida. This research will facilitate further understanding of characteristics affecting marinismo beliefs and how they subsequently affect the self-esteem and self-image among immigrating populations.

Cognitive strategies used by Korean white-collar workers in adjusting to the Japanese workplace

Lee Geonsil University of Tokyo, Japan

In Japan, the issue of foreign workers has attracted growing interest in recent years, due to the increasing number of such workers in Japanese society as a result of globalisation, and concern over the country's declining birth rate. However, little research has been carried out on foreign white-collar workers in Japan to date. For historical reasons, this is particularly the case for Korean white-collar workers. This study aimed to throw light on the strategies used by Korean white-collar workers in adjusting to the Japanese workplace. Data were collected from Korean white-collar workers through semi-structured interviews and analysed using the grounded theory approach. Working in Japan, Korean white-collar workers' acculturated identity wavers again. They are reluctant to fully embrace Japanese culture and tend to stick to their national identity. However, because they came to Japan to further their career, they try to adjust to the Japanese workplace. Analysis of the data showed that the workers interviewed for this study used at least two different adjustment strategies: 1) Revealing aspects of their identity to Japanese colleagues that could be comfortably shared, and 2) controlling the degree to which they revealed their national identity. These cognitive strategies are not only a kind of internal globalisation, but also the adaptation strategies of a minority, as the workers are using them to further their careers. However, because they only result in superficial coping, it is important for psychologists to provide mental-health support and to take interests in their life career planning.

The expression of depression in different cultural contexts

Jennifer Gradt University of Heidelberg, Germany; Manfred Cierpka; Annette Kaemmerer

The influence of culture on the expression of depression has been topic of substantial theoretical discussion. Emphasis in this research field has been placed on the investigation of somatic or psychologi- cal symptom presentation and empirical research to date has mostly been limited to compar- isons between North-American and Asian samples. The focus on the comparison of these two main cultures has been a topic of frequent complaint in the research fields of cross-cultural and cultural psychology. With the aim of extending this limit and exploring the cultural influences on the expres- sion of depression in a South-American and West- ern European Sample our study investigates soma- tisation (and psychologisation) tendencies in Chile and Germany. Symptom presentation is examined in depressive patients in a mixed-method design, comparing spontaneous problem report, structured clinical interview and symptom questionnaire meth- ods. This multi-method approach serves two pur- poses: Firstly it provides the opportunity to explore the role of different clinically relevant diagnostic contexts in the way patients express their depres- sion. The diagnostic approach is considered to in- fluence the symptoms patients elicit in a clinical setting. Secondly the use of multiple assessment modalities addresses the problem of culture related response bias, which seems to mainly affect the answering of self-report questionnaires with Likert-type scales. As possible mediators between culture and somatic symptom presentation the role of stigmatisation of mental illnesses and communi- cation style (High-Context vs. Low-Context Com- munication Style) are examined.

Illuminating profiles of binge eating disorder symptomatology among Cuban American women

Hillary Howrey Nova Southeastern University, United States of America; Marissa Snell; William Dorf- man; Christian Delucia

An abundance of research has acknowledged that symptoms of disordered eating (DE) may present differently cross-culturally. An increasing amount of research has focused on Binge Eating Disorder (BED) as the diagnosis has been slated for inclusion in the DSM-5 and chronic overeating symptom patterns are included in the ICD-10. Until present, cross-cultural research on DE has focused on iden- tifying definitive differences between racial groups (e.g., Black Americans and Hispanic Americans); however, studies have suggested symptomatology may vary more within than between racial groups. Factors such as immigrant/refugee status and cul- tural history have a large impact on psychosocial factors that influence the development and clinical presentation of psychopathology. While most His-panic families living in the United States emigrated voluntarily, the subgroup of Cuban Americans is different in that most hold refugee status. Further- more, Cuban Americans are less likely than Hispa- nics to utilize DE interventions. This study will use the Psychosocial Risk Factor Questionnaire and the Eating Disorder Inventory, 3rd edition (EDI-3) to compare the risk factors and multidimensional symptom profiles of Cuban American women (n=50) with BED to a sample of Hispanic American women (n=150) with BED. We hypothesize that Cuban American women will experience qualita- tively different psychosocial risk factors and clinical symptoms on the EDI-3 compared to Hispanic American women. It is crucial that clinicians un- derstand the differential manifestations of symp- tomatology across cultures in order to make an accurate diagnosis and to provide appropriate inter- ventions to promote positive mental health.

Other-oriented achievement motivation in Japan and Korea

Tadahiro It& Gakushuin University, Japan

East-Asian people, who have interdependent self- construal, place emphasis on interpersonal relations- ships in achievement situations. Some previous studies (e.g. Azuma (1994)) revealed that Japanese people were likely to have other-oriented achieve- ment motivation that was a motive to achieve for meeting family members' peers', and other people's expectation. But Koreans are known to have more respect for elders than the Japanese. So it was predicted that Korean people are likely to display other-oriented motivation in achievement situations. The main purpose of the present study is to investigate the difference of achievement mo- tivation between Japan and Korea. About 600 Jap- anese and Korean undergraduates gave responses to the questionnaire including the self- and other-orien- ted motivation scale (Ito, 2004). This scale was developed to measure five attitudes toward self- oriented motivation (SM) and other-oriented moti- vation (OM) (the emphasis on SM, the emphasis on OM, the perceived negative aspect of OM, the SM as an ultimate motive, and the integration of OM and SM). Additionally, the scale measuring con- tents of expectation from parents was included in the questionnaire. The results showed high correla-
tion between the expectation of having good relationships with others and acquiring other-oriented achievement motivation. In addition, the difference between Japan and Korea in achievement motivation style and expectation from parents was suggested. Conclusively, the role of expectation from others on acquiring OM was discussed.

The power of African cultural arts: Promoting holistic health, healing, and community building in the African Diaspora

Adann Johnson Loyola University Maryland, United States of America; Jamilla Codrington

Final African cultural art forms are powerful tools for promoting holistic health and healing of individuals, collective healing, and community building throughout the African Diaspora. This proposed poster presentation will explore how African-based forms of dance, drum, and orality have historically been used to promote optimal functioning of mind, body, and spirit, heal from trauma, transmit cultural values, and build and sustain communities. Examples provided will illustrate how these art forms can be innovatively applied to the process of holistic healing and community building with individuals and communities of African descent. Presenters will discuss how the vibrations and rhythms inherent within African cultural art forms can be used to promote optimal functioning through awakening of the spirit, creating harmonious states, and restoring balance. The unique ability for African cultural art forms to enable individuals and communities to heal themselves is addressed by examining how these art forms provide a) connection to spirit b) ancestral connection, c) cultural transmission, d) a remembrance of who we are as African beings, and e) ritual drama for the process of coping with trauma. Additionally, because they have traditionally been incorporated into rituals within societies throughout the African Diaspora, African-based forms of dance, drum, and orality serve an important function in the intergenerational transmission of ancestral wisdom and building and strengthening communities.

A social-psychological study of interpersonal family relations in Kazakhstan

Maira Kabakova Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan; Musa Kundyz; Serikbayeva Gulzina

The aim of this study was to examine spouses’ evaluation of interpersonal relationships in families. The study employed two instruments to examine the assessment of interpersonal relationships, specifically, Kabakovs Marriag Satisfaction scale (1997) and Aleshina, Gomzan and Dubovskayas Marriag Satisfaction test (1987). A total of 120 couples (240 persons) participated in the study. The participants were divided into two groups. Group 1 consisted of married couples in marital relationships of varied periods: 40 couples with 0 - 4 years of marriage (average term – 2 years; the so-called young family period) and 40 couples with 5 - 19 years of marriage (average term – 11 years 6 months; adult period). An additional 20 young married couples (average term 2 years 6 months), who had experienced marital crises were also included in this group. Group 2 consisted from 20 divorced couples. The data indicated high marital life satisfaction in Group 1, compared to Group 2. Correlation analysis between evaluation of marriage satisfaction and general communication evaluation of each couple shows a positive connection (p < 0,05). It was also found that over the years spouses evaluated their satisfaction of family relationships increasingly lower (< 0,05). The data also indicated that the character of interpersonal relationships depends on mutual understanding and good communication as reflected in the evaluation of marital satisfaction.

The perception differentiation toward the dying process in Balinese elderly on doing japa

Putu Eka Prayastiti Kefani University of Udayana, Indonesia; Ni Putu Nataluya

Recently, various studies have strongly indicated the undeniable role of spiritual practices in resolving issues related to dying. Timms (2010) defined spirituality as experiences of a deep-seated sense of meaning and purpose in life a sense of belonging, a sense of connection of “the deeply personal with universal acceptance, integration and a sense of wholeness. Dying is the process of approaching death, as well as the choices and action involved in that process. There is a wide range of spiritual practices from the religious to secular – which may not be obviously spiritual. This study will research the perception differentiation towards the dying process in Balinese elderly who practise japa and those who do not. This research is quantitative research. Data will be collected by questionnaires and the method of sampling is stratified sampling (random sampling). This research will be analyzed by T-Test. The participants are Balinese elderly. The results of this research we assume will show the perception differentiation towards the dying process in Balinese elderly who practise japa and and those who do not, and that Balinese elderly on doing japa will have a more positive perception towards the dying process.

What does it mean being lazy? Cross-cultural research of the phenomenon

Anna Leybina Raffles College of Education, Singapore; Hui Zhong Ong

Attitudes and stereotypes towards laziness may affect people, work environment, and the process of education. Thus it is important to explore cross-cultural stereotypes towards laziness and lazy people. The goal of this research is to explore how Asians (a collectivist culture) and Europeans/Americans (an individualist culture) view lazy people and if there are any ethnic stereotypes towards laziness involved. The general assumption of the research was that cultural differences could affect the perception and attitudes toward laziness. A total of 274 subjects participated in this research. They selected a word from each of 49 pairs of words related to psychological features that best represents their idea of a lazy person. They also were provided with 8 photographs (4 males and 4 females) of people from Malay, Indian, Chinese and Caucasian roots, breaking their ethical and moral values.

The conceptions and actions in mental health services of primary health care professionals

Aluisio Lima Universidade Federal do Ceará, Brazil; Meire Lima; Eliany Oliveira; Aline Andrade; Arístides Pontes Filho; Luís Tolfo

This poster aims to present the conceptions and actions of mental health, more specifically in the field of crack, alcohol and other drugs, of Family Health Centers – CSF, professional team members, in the city of Sobral Ceará in Brazil, about customers, drug use, problems related to abuse and/or dependence and harm reduction. Data indicates how these ideas and actions are co-ordinated with social, moral and political values. The results show potentials and limitations of the adoption of harm reduction actions targeting drug users in those CSF. The methodology used in this investigation was descriptive quantitative, using a questionnaire administered face-to-face, in a population of 300 members of the CSF team (Doctors, Nurses, Nursing Assistants, Community Health Workers). The survey results offer a diagnosis on the level of acceptance of the harm reduction proposal, on the knowledge of its ideological foundations and on the values that support professionals work, providing evidence of the limitations and problems that can mischaracterise and make mental health actions unviable in primary care, and harm the health of people who use drugs and seek treatment in these health services.

Media role in public consciousness as psychological factor in forming cultural identity

Ilmihanovna Lyazzat Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan; Jakupov Satybaldy; Perfenbetov Mukhan; Komelbayeva Lyazzat; Satybaldy Dzhakupov; Alfiya Mussakieva; Gaziz Telebayev

Negative information has a destructive effect on the psyche, in the subconscious. The severity of this problem is also due to the increasing number of foreign media in Kazakhstan. Distribution of pro-Western and pro-American culture on the territory of Kazakhstan may lead to the loss of their own roots, breaking their ethical and moral values. Ethno-political thinking not only reflects the realities of the ethno-political situation in the country and the world, but also has a significant impact. The nature of this influence, the degree of conservatism and reactionary or, conversely, democratic and progressive depending on the type of thinking – the old or new. According to the survey: “Do you think that the media, along with other entities in the Republic of Kazakhstan, played a positive role in the development of ethno-political processes?” 76% of respondents gave a positive answer. In terms of regions of the maximum number of consonants with this response, respondents living in the North (51.9%), Central Kazakhstan (51.7%). A total of 27.4% of respondents believed that the media shapes public opinion in a positive way, 18.2% respondents believed that the media can create educational programmes about the historical roots of
What is responsible for happiness? Cross-cultural comparison of quality-of-life indicators

Sherri McCarthy Northern Arizona University-Yuma, United States of America; Kyle Hawkey; Jas Jaafar; Aisha Zubair; Boone Rountree

To determine level of happiness, 1942 respondents from Malaysia and Indonesia completed the Oxford Happiness Inventory and reported the meaning of happiness and things that made them happy on an open-ended questionnaire. Their levels of happiness were comparable to those reported in other areas of the world. Based on their responses of what made them happy, a 15-item questionnaire listing the most-reported indicators was developed. As a pilot project, approximately 350 young adults from Malaysia and the U.S. were given the questionnaire and asked to rank the items most responsible for their happiness. On most indicators, responses were similar although indicators related to group welfare were rated higher overall among Malaysians while those related to achievement were rated higher, overall, by U.S. respondents. This paper reports the findings and discussions, from the perspective of culture and socialisation, similarities and differences.

Development process of communication skills of children
Sakae Nakata Sophia University, Japan

Research conducted on children who achieve low scores on social skills has shown that picture card, video modelling and role-playing are the most effective methods for teaching children how to improve social behaviour.

Mental health stigma in the Caribbean: A review of cultural and religious belief systems
Kristyn Neckles Carlos Albizu University Miami, Grenada; Anabel Alvarez; Rafael Martinez; Jennette Vernezo; Jussethy Cortina

There has been a call to action by the World Health Organisation (2011) for more research to measure mental health awareness and systems in the Caribbean. Despite major strides through research and investment by similar international bodies, it is recognised that perceptions of mental illness are still very much impacted by religious and cultural beliefs. Relevant literature reviewed suggests that both religion and culture play a prominent role in Caribbean populations and directly influence current stigma associated with mental illness. Unfortunately, the degree to which stigma impacts the perception of mental illness, help-seeking behaviour and treatment within this population is grossly under-researched. Current research also notes considerable methodological gaps between public knowledge of mental illness and its treatment in the Caribbean. Attribution theory is considered by the literature as the most effective in addressing stigma and is utilised as a model in the conceptualisation of these issues. Results of this review indicate that identifying lay conceptions of mental health prevalent in Caribbean populations is critical if systems and treatment are to be considered culturally adaptive. To dismiss the impact of these influences has potential consequences for the acceptance of a psychiatric diagnosis, adherence to treatment and functioning within the community.

Interdependent self and subjective well-being: Relational harmony as a mediator
Xiaopeng Ren Institute of Psychology, CAS, China; Xin-wen Bai; Hong Xie; Rui Zheng

A survey in an interdependent nation (China) was used to examine the hypothesis designed to link culture and Subjective Well-Being(SWB). The hypothesis is that people achieve SWB through actualising the respective cultural mandates in their modes of being. By the age-stratified random adult sample from mainland China, independent and interdependent self-construals (Markus and Kitayama,1991) are the determinants of SWB. Furthermore, although relational harmony can fully mediate the relationship of interdependent self-construal and SWB, self-esteem cannot mediate the relationship of independent self-construal and SWB. The analysis controlled factors of age and and gender as well as education.

Cross-cultural features of family relations of the Kazakh and Uzbek married couples
Nazym Satybaldina Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan

This investigation of cross-cultural family relations of the Kazakh and Uzbek couples is significant due to the fact that modern globalisation trends are in conflict with the spiritual foundations of the national family. The connection between cross-cultural and socio-psychological variables of family relationships in modern Kazakh and Uzbek families were found. The aim of the study is to reveal the influence of cross-cultural families’ satisfaction with the marital relationship. The study uses such techniques such as “The measurement of units in a married couple”, “Determination of the consistency of family values and role in setting the couple”, “The distribution of roles in the family,” “Marital satisfaction”. The results showed that the spouses of Uzbek families attach great importance to raising children. For them, it is also meaningful parenting and household functions. The Uzbek family relations are patriarchal. Kazakh couples attach great importance to entertainment and material support of the family, the visual attractiveness and partner identification with her husband. The high level of performance of the spouses of Kazakh families may indicate that greater consistency of expectations and attitudes in the family, that is, indicate higher satisfaction with the marital relationship. Women of Uzbek families to a lesser extent rely on psychotherapeutic support of her husband, are mainly concerned for children and are extremely dependent on their husbands in material terms. Women of Uzbek families less satisfied with marriage than men.

Post-Soviet Kazakhstani scientists did not acknowledge fully the role of culture in psychology
Zharas Seiltur Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan

Post-Soviet Kazakhstani scientists didn’t acknowledge fully the role of culture in psychology. The reason is that highly qualified psychologists were trained mainly in Russia. As for the Soviet empire, it wasn’t interested in doing research works of other countries culture. As a result of being under Soviet colonization, the Kazakh people lost many things in relation to cultural-historical identity. The Kazakhs were discriminated against from an ethno-cultural point of view, so there wasn’t any possibility of doing psychological research work. Totalitarian Moscow completely controlled psychological science. Research was carried out in the shade of a psychological paradigm that adhered to a euro-centric position. Indigenous psychology which could reflect cultural peculiarities of the people did not develop. There was a threat that psychological science could lose its status as the science supposed to research human psychology. According to methodologists it worsened the situation of psychology in permanent crisis. As a science, psychology and its studies must give opportunities to reveal human behaviour in any cultural environment, that is why the culture category should be included to psychology. Usually we use terms like “social person”, “political men”. Nowadays social practice (international relations, cultural exchange, business, psychological consultation, education and etc.) requires taking into account the term “cultural person”. So we should develop cross-cultural psychology in our country.

Japanese social skills learning for international students through a psycho-educational session
Tomoko Tanaka Okayama University, Japan

To develop a cross-cultural social skills learning session for international students in Japan, a small group session was conducted based on cognitive and behavioural learning techniques. Three international graduate students, from China and the USA, who studied at a Japanese university and were interested in learning about Japanese culture joined the four days session for cross-cultural adaptation and the last day was assigned for Japanese social skills learning. The international students learned cognitive and behavioural social skills that focused on culture-specific interpersonal behaviours in Japan. Two Japanese graduate students who were interested in cross-cultural education also joined the session as helpers of learning. During the skills learning session, they learned about the ways of asking direction to a Japanese person with language handicap, Japanese drinking communication, visiting Japanese professor and Japanese indirect refusals. Each session included lectures about Japanese behaviour patterns and cultural backgrounds. They learned about situations through target behaviours, situational role plays, feedback, a second role play and finally discussion. Participants reported more understanding to Japanese culture and more interest in Japanese cultural behaviours increased self-confidence and greater motivation to experience cross-cultural contacts. As a result of the evaluation their role play in video tape, their improvement of the performance had been shown. It is suggested that this psycho-educational session would enhance their social-cultural adjustment during their studying abroad.

A Chinese theory of making interesting contributions to scholarly inquiry
Thomas Li-Ping Tang Middle Tennessee State Univ, United States of America; Theresa Tang

Culture
Many multinational corporations have outsourced their manufacturing and production processes to China. Research and Development in the US has been turned into Receiving and Duplicating in China. Academic research follows a similar pattern. Scholars have urged Chinese researchers to go beyond the Theory of Chinese Management that makes limited intellectual contribution to theory and develop the “Chinese Theory of Management”. This article advocates a Chinese Theory of Making Interesting Contributions to Scholarly Inquiry that is indigenous and important in and to China. We turn our attention to two Chinese words meaning learning and asking a question, a process of gaining knowledge. According to Confucius (551 BC–479 BC), “Learning without thought is labor lost; thought without learning is perilous”. The core competence of knowledge creation can be traced to two major roots of action: Studying and asking questions. Furthermore, strong, interesting, theoretical contributions come from well constructed logical arguments, full of novel insight, adequate conceptual development, and a deep appreciation of the relevant literature.

Core self-evaluations and job performance: Entrepreneurs in China

Thomas Li-Ping Tang Middle Tennessee State Univ, United States of America; Clark Tang; Xiao-Yan Li Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) in the People’s Republic of China represent about 99% of all enterprises, 45% of GDP, 45% of all exports and 38.7% of tax revenue. They have contributed significantly to China’s economic development. This study investigates the relationships between Chinese core self-evaluations (CCSE) and job performance among entrepreneurs of private SME in China. In Study 1, we incorporated two indigenous constructs: Team leadership, self-esteem, personal characteristics, and community. We revised existing core self-evaluation scale, and developed a newly revised 13-item, 4-factor Chinese Core Self-Evaluations construct based on collected data from 300 Chinese entrepreneurs. In Study 2, in a second sample of 306 entrepreneurs, we tested the relationships between our 13-item, 4-factor Chinese Core Self-Evaluations Scale (CCSES): Namely, personal self-esteem, team leadership self-esteem, self-competence and personal integrity; and overall, three components of the 16-item, 3-factor Job Performance Scale i.e. social performance, task performance and contextual performance. The relationships were significant. Furthermore, males had significantly higher CCSES scores than females. There were no differences across age and educational background. Chinese entrepreneurs with high CCSE scores believe that they can achieve high levels of job performance. The synergy of combining numerous entrepreneurs in these SME centres in China may fuel the fire that contributes significantly to China’s economic development.

A cultural comparison of solution styles of school teachers in Japan, China and Taiwan

Rieko Tamo Doshisha Women’s College, Japan

The purpose of this study is to consider the conflict resolution styles supported in three East Asian counties. Solution styles are different even in Asian neighboring counties. Which principles of solution-finding are supported and handed down from teachers to children in each country? Evasive ways of conflict are especially focused upon in this study, and the views of 199 elementary school teachers (48 Japanese, 70 Chinese, 81 Taiwanese) are analysed as regards to conflict solutions. These were represented in three famous typical stories in Japanese and Chinese elementary school texts in a questionnaire survey. The results were as follows: (1) There is a significant difference of the estimations in three countries, and Japanese teachers put much higher value on avoidance strategies. (2) Chinese and Taiwanese teachers have much lower valuation of avoidance, especially in the case where the characters made an abortive effort to change the enemies’ malicious intentions. While Japanese teachers expressed sympathy to the characters portrayed, Chinese and Taiwanese teachers saw the characters’ behaviours – namely, naively expecting enemies’ change – as rash. These results may suggest that different cultures in East Asia have different ideas of conflict resolution styles taught by school teachers.

Undergraduates’ career development education: A structure perspective modified the psychological separation impact on career development

Chin-Lun Tsai Department of Psychology, FJU, Taiwan, R.O.C.; Chih-Min Dhou; S.F. Wang; Kang-Lin Yang; James Vyathapan

Many previous theories about career development, include career decision or career indecision as individual perspectives. Prior research has shown that individual psychological separation can directly or indirectly impact on career development. It did not, however, reveal how the social structure will influence these relationships. This research is a pilot study based on Gottfredson (1981) circumscription and compromise theory. By using a qualitative method, we investigate that the structure factor. The participants include American, Philippine, and Taiwanese undergraduates who studied in college during 2010–2011. Adults included 11 males, 24 females (ranging from 19–24 years old). The participants agreed to the interview or focus group. The research found that positive structure character can modify the relationship of individual psychological separation impact on career development (career decision or indecision). It can also reduce individuals’ degree of compromise.

The difference between achievement goals of Korean students and Japanese students

Hitsashi Uebuchi Tokyo Gakugei University, Japan; Kotono Yamada; Marie Uebuchi; Akiko Tonegawa; Akinori Sakai; Takahiro Saito; Ryosuke Onoda; Shotaro Kakuta; Mayumi Oie; Tadahiro Ita; Tsutomu Fuji

This purpose of this study is to find the difference between achievement goals of Korean college students and Japanese college students. 500 Korean students and 500 Japanese students submitted self-reported scales of achievement goals (Tanaka & Fujita, 2004). Results were: (a) Koreans’ performance-avoidance goal was higher than Japanese, (b) there was no significant difference of mastery goals between Korean and Japanese students, and (c) Koreans’ performance-approach goal was higher than Japanese students. These results were discussed by industrial development and religion. Korea was thought to be a more competitive country than Japan. So, Koreans’ performance goals were higher than Japanese performance goals. And Koreans assign credence to Confucianism that adds emphasis to effort. But Japanese also prefer effort. Therefore, no difference between mastery goals was found.

Perception of value of children in the Baduy tribe

Laila Wardani University Kebangsaan Malaysia, Indonesia; Amalia Ramadhantri; Inda Sabisimi; Resty Pratandani; Siti Khadijah; Fanny Aryani; Regina Ariana; Nurul Adiningtyas; Anivela Metalika

The objective of this research was to study the perceptions of parents of children in the Baduy tribe. This study also can tell the difference of perceptions on the value of Bedouin children generally, and was conducted by a survey of Bedouins. The Baduy tribe are very strict about filtration culture from the outside and is bound by customary laws. The data retrieval techniques used are face to face interviews. Through this research, it is expected that the results obtained can be used as a basis for making strategic human resource development plan in the Baduy community.

How Balinese adolescents consider the importance of ritual in maintaining their social identity: Indigenous psychology approach

Ni Nyoman Wiranti University of Udayana, Indonesia; David Hzikia Tobing; Ida Ayu Gede Sri Evitasari

Adolescence is a critical period because it’s the period that leads to a developed individual identity. Bali has rituals and a culture that has been handed down from generation to generation. In addition, in Balinese life, ritual and culture are important to strengthen ethnic identity. Rituals in adolescence are called Rajawesala, Mepandes and Otonan in local wisdom. Balinese adolescents experience an ambiguity between traditional Balinese, which is full of local wisdom, and modernisation, with the impact of tourism and global trends. It is interesting to understand how Balinese adolescent dynamics help to find self-identity, and what efforts are taken to preserve Balinese identity in this global era. This research is aimed at exploring how adolescents perceive social identity, related to rituals they perform in that period using a qualitative with a collected data method, and also open-ended questionnaires, and in-depth interviews with 150 senior high school students. Data analysis of this research is used for categorisation response and thematic coding. The result of this research is that there are various views on the rituals that they perform, to build and strengthen their identity. The dynamics of formation of self-identity in Balinese adolescents, engaging the culture context will be explained in greater depth.

The implication of local wisdom at school in preventing unwanted pregnancies in Balinese adolescents

Ni Nyoman Wiranti University of Udayana, Indonesia; Ida Ayu Gede Sri Evitasari; David Hzikia Tobing

This research aims to describe the implication of local wisdom in Bali as an alternative method in preventing unwanted pregnancies in Bali. The Baduy tribe lives in the highlands in the West to East of the Banten province, Indonesia. In this study, we interviewed the Baduy tribe people who live in the Baduy community near the city of Bogor. The Baduy tribe follows the Arab law and is bound by customary laws. The Baduy tribe are very strict about filtration culture from the outside and is bound by customary laws.
preventing unwanted pregnancies in Balinese adolescents. Balinese local wisdom such as Tri Hita Karana, Desa Kala Patra and Karma Phala can be beneficial in preventing and addressing unwanted pregnancies in Bali that are caused by free sex among students. These concepts have the same function as providing the foundation for shaping character and human behavior. These concepts have highly humanitarian values. When Balinese adolescents have a good understanding of these concepts it can shield them from juvenile delinquency. The methods that were used in this research are study literature and qualitative research which uses open-ended questionnaire and in-depth interview to 150 senior high school students. In this research we found that implantation of local wisdom was more effective in addressing adolescent problems. The impact of implantation of local wisdom in preventing unwanted pregnancies will be discussed later.

A psycho-analysis of bereavement in African cultures
Sibongile Yawa University Of South Africa, South Africa; HE Roets
The role and impact of African rituals in the bereavement process are often overlooked, as a result of the exposure of psychologists to the Western processes of bereavement. This study investigated the process of bereavement in Xhosa, Zulu and Tswana cultures. The study argued that although psychologists are, to some extent, aware of the bereavement process in the African Black culture, they often lack training, exposure and knowledge on how to handle the counseling process. Using qualitative research methods, semi-structured interviews were conducted. One cultural expert from each group, and one bereaved family, were selected to participate in the research process. Data were collected by recording responses from participants using tape recorder, written notes and by observation. Furthermore, a qualitative thematic analysis was employed. Findings seemed to concur with the view that the process of bereavement in the African culture is different from the Western culture. The process of bereavement in the Western culture seems to be more focused in the intrapersonal processes of bereavement than on interpersonal processes. In addition, the study revealed that the process of bereavement is similar among the Xhosa and Zulu and Tswana cultures compared to the Tsawa culture. Lastly, that although there are differences among the Xhosa, Zulu and Tswana ethnic groups, the similarities are more compared to the Western process of bereavement. Based on the findings, the study makes recommendations on how psychologists and educators should handle the process of bereavement in the Xhosa, Zulu and Tswana cultures.

The embodiment of beliefs and practices: Unpacking Chinese somatisation
Xiaolu Zhou Hunan Normal University, China; Yunshi Peng; Shun Peng; Andrew Ryder
The tendency of depressed patients in China, to emphasise somatic symptoms is widely acknowledged from cultural psychopathology. Proposed explanations characterise somatisation either as a pathological, or a strategic way of presenting depression; these explanations are rarely tested. The current study examines explanations of Chinese somatisation of depression in terms of beliefs and practices. Two studies were conducted in Changsha, China. In study 1, Chinese students (n = 214) completed the Chinese Personality Assessment Inventory somatisation subscale (CPAI-S). In study 2, Chinese depressed out-patients (n = 281) completed a battery of questionnaires, including the Chinese Personality Assessment Inventory modernisation (MOD) and somatisation (CPAI-S) subscales, Center for Epidemiological Studies Depression Scale, General Health Questionnaire, and Chinese Health Questionnaire. In study 1, confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) confirmed a division of CPAI-S into 2 correlated factors: beliefs (preferences for bodily solutions) and practices (bodily responses to psychosocial stressors). Study 2 confirmed this structure in clinical sample, and then used structural equation modelling to show that beliefs and practices have independent associations with modernisation values and the somatic symptoms of depression: MOD was negatively predicted by preference for bodily solutions; somatic symptoms were positively predicted by bodily responses to psychosocial stressors. The two factors predicting different variables suggest that Chinese somatisation not only is a direct bodily experience but also an approach to the social world. The findings suggest that previously proposed pathologising and strategic explanations for somatisation can be integrated.

Balance between shu and nu: A Chinese perspective on forgiveness
Ting Ting Zhu Nanjing Normal University, China; Lin Jon Tao; Hong Fu
The purpose of this paper is to find out the conception of Kuan shu and improve forgiveness intervention in Chinese culture and broaden the cultural perception of forgiveness. In Chinese kuan shu is the best word to express forgiveness or to forgive, and shu is the core. Etymologically, the ancient Chinese used the same character to express both shu and nu (which means anger) and eventually separated it into two characters. Semantically, shu means understanding, excuse and one Confucian ethics category. In summary, in Chinese culture kuan shu (1) happens after aseious interpersonal transgression, (2) happens based on understanding the transgressor, (3) is a balanced situation between negative and positive mental states. It is easy to associate the definition of kuan shu with Taiji, a Chinese philosophical concept. As yin and yang, shu (forgiveness)and nu (anger) are two opposing elements of the psychological situation after an interpersonal transgression. From intervention point of view, following the Chinese way of thinking, Chinese clients would understand kuan shu more easily, and therapists can develop intervention plans based on Chinese culture. From the theoretical view, the Chinese ancestor used the same character to represent both shu and nu, to a certain degree this finding supports the evolutionary view of forgiveness and revenge (McCullough Kurzbam & Tabak, 2010). So the authors believe humans have the ability and disposition to forgive, but in different cultures there are different ways to express this.

Psychosomatic research of ethnic self-determination features of Kazakhs
Zhanar Zhukheseva Mental Technology Institution, Kazakhstan; Murat Moldagaliy
In Kazakhstan there is a marked discrepancy of ‘ethnicity’ of the individual and other representations about ‘standard identity.’ The given research based on self-determination theory Edward Desi (E.Deci) and Richard Rajana (R.Ryan) which frameworks transition of the motives connected with external forces, and management of motivation of the person, is investigated, revealing ethnic self-determination features of Kazakhs. From the analysis of the placing of images in semantic space (drawing 1), it is clearly visible that Kazakhs with positive identity civil identity (r=0, 68) prevail. They are proud of the ethnic accessory (r=0, 70) and consider themselves as patriots of Kazakhstan (r=0, 82). In Kazakhs with positive identity, the image of the person who is ashamed of the national identity (r=0, -82), and an image of the person, indifferent in relation to the national identity, (r=0, -93) is negatively estimated. The analysis of semantic (sense) spaces provides the chance to speak about qualitative distinctions in features of ethnic self-determination of people in one ethnic group. Presence of these distinctions specifies motivators in participation in the formation of ethnic identity of people, both external and internal.

Racial and ethnic health disparities in an international context: A multi-level perspective
Norman Anderson American Psychological Assn, United States of America
Differences in health outcomes, among racial and ethnic groups around the world, pose both a scientific and a major public health puzzle. Understanding and eliminating these disparities will require taking them into the multiple interacting factors that operate across the life course. The purpose of this presentation is to provide an overview of recent research from several countries that have systematically explored the causes of health disparities at multiple levels of analysis, and to highlight some successful efforts to eliminate such disparities.

Social relations in an aging society: Future directions
Toni Antonucci University of Michigan, United States of America
As we move through the 21st century, it is clear that our population demography is permanently changing. We are having fewer children, more generations are alive at the same time, and people are living longer. These changes represent important achievements in public health and technology, and in the natural, physical, and social sciences. Nevertheless, they have significant implications for society as we know it. Social relations remain central to our society, although the structure and function of these relationships are changing. Individuals, families, and communities will need to be both innovative and creative if they are to be successful as they face the challenges of an aging society. This presentation will consider the current state of research evidence concerning the positive and negative potential of social relations in an aging society, and outline potential best case scenarios to maximize the potential of social relations in the aging society of the future.
Toward a cultural psychology of located action
Kevin Durheim University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa; Jaehee Choi
Mainstream approaches in social psychology have primarily sought to explain the cognitive mechanisms underlying human thought and behavior. Where they have focused on context, this has been viewed as a passive container of human action, providing cues for thinking and constraints for acting. Some approaches to cultural psychology have followed suit, speaking about culture in the cognitive language of beliefs. This presentation seeks to develop an approach to cultural psychology that focuses on what people actually do. It argues that psychological contexts and subjects are constituted in the articulation of talk and embodied action. This argument is developed via an analysis of a ‘culture’ of racial segregation in post-Apartheid South Africa. The cultural psychology of located action that is developed in the presentation is then used to explain the tenacity of racism in contexts of social change and to develop a non-essentialist account of race.

Efficacy, effectiveness and adaptation of HIV/STD risk-reduction strategies: A reasoned action approach
John Jemmott The University of Pennsylvania, United States of America
The HIV pandemic continues to exact a heavy toll on young people. Sexual behaviour is a key mode of HIV transmission and young people are also disproportionately impacted by other sexually transmitted infections and unintended pregnancies. Behaviour-change interventions are therefore urgently needed to address sexual risk behaviours among young people. Such interventions are likely to be most effective if they draw upon evidence-based behaviour-change principles and are tailored to the specific population of young people. This presentation will describe a series of randomised controlled intervention trials that used such an approach to address a variety of sexual behaviour outcomes with young people both in United States and in South Africa.

Cultural neuro-science: Brain plasticity in varying social contexts
Shinobu Kitayama University of Michigan, United States of America
Cultural neuro-science is an emerging field that examines the interdependencies between culture, mind, and the brain. By investigating brain plasticity in varying social contexts, it seeks to overcome the nature-nurture dichotomy. Here, after a brief overview of the field, I will illustrate its potential by reviewing evidence for cultural variations in the brain mechanism’s underlying cognition (i.e. dispositional bias in attribution), emotion (i.e. emotion control), and motivation (i.e. self-threat). Directions for future research will be discussed.

Positive immigrant youth adaptation in context
Frosso Motti University of Athens, Greece
Globally, staggering numbers of people have left their home country for a new one. Many of these immigrants have a strong commitment to putting down roots in their new countries, as evidenced by the fact that they stay throughout their lives, and over generations. The successful adaptation, then, of immigrant youth is a high-stakes issue for multiple stakeholders in many countries, since their future is inextricably linked to that of the receiving society (Masten, Liekind, & Hernandez, 2011). The focus of this presentation is on individual, and ethnic group, differences in immigrant youth adaptation, and on individual and contextual predictors of these differences. I will first present a conceptual framework, integrating a risk and resilience developmental perspective, with key concepts and evidence from acculturation and social psychologies, to account for who among immigrant youth succeeds, and why (Motti-Stefanidi, Berry, Chrysochou, Sam, & Phinney, 2011). Secondely, I will present results from our Athena Studies of Resilient Adaptation project (ASIRA) that test elements of this framework. The quality of adaptation of over 2000 immigrant adolescents, and their nonimmigrant classmates, was examined in two studies, one cross-sectional, and one three-wave longitudinal. Their adaptation with respect to three core developmental tasks, i.e. school achievement, positive conduct and popularity, was assessed using multiple methods and informants, and their adaptation with respect to acculturative tasks, as well as their psychological well-being, were assessed through self-reports. Based on the integrative framework, the presentation of the results will be organised around three questions: Firstly, are societal level contextual factors, such as immigrant status, social adversity and discrimination, risk factors for immigrant youth adaptation? Secondly, do personality attributes and proximal context, i.e. school and family variables, independently predict individual differences in immigrant youth adaptation? Finally, do these individual and proximal context variables mediate, and/or moderate, the relationship between societal level risk and adaptation? The implications of these findings for interventions and social policy will be discussed.

Psychology in Indian tradition
Koneru Rao Indian Council of Philosophical, India
Psychology in the Indian tradition, known as Indian psychology, is embedded in Samkhya-Vedanta theories, Buddhist phenomenology of consciousness, and yoga practices. In the Indian tradition, psychology is the study of the person (jiva). The person is a composite of consciousness, mind and body, a unique blend of thought, passion and action. Consciousness is perceived as changeless and the permanent base of all knowledge and awareness. Mind is the interfacing instrumentality, a necessary link between consciousness and the body. The body is the physical base, and the frame that constrains and moulds consciousness reflected in the mind of the person. The person, in the existential condition, is seen as conditioned, her consciousness is clouded and consequently unable to know the truth and realize her full potential. This is considered to be a state of ignorance and suffering that needs to be overcome. The goal of Indian psychology is to understand the human condition and to explore ways to elevate it to higher levels of being, to clear the clouds of ignorance, and to enable the person to attain a state of bliss where the truth is known and the person becomes perfect. Such an end state is variously described as kaivalya, moksha, nirvana and so on, which is a state of absolute freedom and perfection. Three ways of achieving such a state are suggested: work (karma marga), worship (bhakti marga), and wisdom (jnana marga), which appear to cater to the three basic aspects of the mind: volition, emotion and cognition. In essence, each of these is a distinct way of deconstructing the ego, which is believed to be the main obstacle to transcending existential limitations. The implications and applications of Indian psychology include (1) holistic understanding of human nature, (2) exploring the extended spectrum of the human condition, (3) exploiting the hidden potentials for the common good, and (4) cultivating altruism in the person and conflict-free conditions in society. The veracity of Indian psychology is exemplified to a degree in the lives of Mahatma Gandhi and Mother Teresa (karma marga), Chaitanya Mahaprabhu and Bhakta Tukaram (bhakti marga) Ramakrishna Paramahamsa and Ramana Maharishi (jnana marga).

The two-way interplay between nature and nurture: Concepts, findings and prospects
Michael Rutter United Kingdom
The modern understanding of genetic influences, of environmental effects, of mental disorder, and of inheritabilities will be described. The practical utility of finding susceptibility genes with a very small effect will be questioned. The empirical findings and implications of developmental perturbations, epigenetics, gene-environment correlations and interactions will then be discussed. It is noted that the genes involved in gene-environment interactions may be concerned with susceptibility to all environments and not just adverse ones.

Culture and its effect on the naming practices of the Sharqiyya Bedouins of Oman
Amel Salman Sultan Qaboos University, Oman
The growing field of ethnophysiotherapy postulates that there are cross-linguistic and cross-cultural variations in how people categorize the environment. More specifically, different communities perceive their surrounding landscape in different ways and these alternative worldviews are reflected in the features they choose to communicate and name. This study investigates the Arabic place names of the Sharqiyya region in Oman, with a focus on toponyms related to sand and sand dunes. The region, known for its varied topography and vast desert, is home to the largest number of Bedouins in the country. A linguistic analysis and identification of the semantic features of toponyms such as al Hail (an unstable and collapsing heap of sand), guides us in determining the cultural significance of naming practices and helps us to further our understanding of which landscape features are universal and which ones are language and culture specific.

Mobilising compassionate critical citizenship and psychologies in the service of humanity
Mohamed Seedat University of South Africa, South Africa
Critical psychologies have tended to obtain activation through initiatives that promote social justice, resist the influences of disabling ideologies and disciplinary traditions, and work, in support of
transformative forces in society. In many respects, such psychologies continue to be influenced by contradictory forces, such as historical disciplinary continuities, contemporary intellectual innovations, neo-liberal market dynamics, and global social movements. An in-depth review of selected critically-driven psychological work may shed light on the social, ideological, economic and geographical particularities that shape critical psychologies, especially those in marginalized regions of the world. Lessons drawn from such psychologies may also provide a much-needed impetus for global conversations about the form, structure and focus of twenty-first century psychologies. Such conversations may well obtain currency at a time when democratic voices are asserting themselves through multiple expressions of agency aimed at challenging the new modes of social, economic and health inequalities. Accordingly, this presentation will be centred around several aims. Firstly, the author will describe the developmental trajectory, and intellectual and social focus of a South African-based institute working in the social and health sciences to illustrate how notions of relevance, social justice and struggle, inspire community-centred psychologies. Secondly, the case illustrations will be used to explain how compassion, criticality and insurgent citizenship may be mobilised in the service of humanity. Thirdly, in conclusion, the delicate and yet complex interactions between compassion and criticality in socially conscious psychologies will be closely analysed.

Community cultural development and indigenous empowerment: Perspectives from community and liberation psychology

Christopher Sonn Victoria University, Australia

Race remains a significant issue in the lives of many people in Australia. For example, indigenous Australians’ lives continue to be marked by social and economic disadvantage, and everyday experiences of exclusion. Within this context the Community Arts Network (CAN WA) use community cultural development to promote change and work towards empowering indigenous groups. With an emphasis on community strengths and resources, CAN WA use arts practice to create, promote and improve opportunities for participation, network development and empowerment. In this presentation I explore these projects from a community psychology orientation, which is committed to developing opportunities for inclusion, and exposes the workings of power in everyday settings. Although there have been many positives that have resulted from the different activities with communities, there have also been significant barriers to transformative practice, in particular, issues of racialization and continuing colonisation. I discuss our efforts aimed at understanding and disrupting racialized oppression, which include engaging with critical race theory and whiteness studies, within the context of indigenous and non-indigenous partnerships for change. The aim is to build on our proposal for a decolonising standpoint, that is, a perspective grounded in critical social sciences that will allow us to promote deeper critical thinking and reflexivity, as well as political and epistemic transformation.

Cross-cultural psychology in plural societies: The case of South Africa

Fons Van De Vijver Tilburg University, Netherlands

Various developments have taken place in psychology in South Africa since the abolishment of apartheid in 1994. A common thread is the emphasis on including culture and diversity. It is argued in this presentation that psychology in South Africa can learn much from models of mainstream psychology that are usually developed in Western countries. The focus of the presentation will be on assessment as one of the most important applications of psychology in South Africa. Blindly copying instruments, which is sometimes seen, is counterproductive for the development of psychology in South Africa. Delineating what can be adopted from Western psychology and what should be developed specifically for South Africa is an important issue that is still insufficiently addressed. I will argue that viewpoints in cross-cultural psychology on the patterning of cross-cultural differences and similarities can yield an important framework for addressing the question of what can be imported from the West and what should be developed from scratch. There is strong evidence that basic features of personality, emotions, values, and cognitive processing are universal. Still, simply copying Western instruments for use in South Africa can run into two problems: (1) The basic structure of psychological functioning, as found in the West, may yield an incomplete coverage of the corresponding constructs in South Africa. This problem will be illustrated on the basis of a large-scale personality project in South Africa in which it is found that Agreeableness, one of the factors in the five-factor model of personality, is split up into different factors and that social aspects of personality are inadequately covered by Agreeableness to describe South African personality. (2) Even if constructs are applicable to South Africa, there is no guarantee that all the items that work in Western cultures also work in South Africa. Behavioural or attitudinal referents of constructs are not necessarily identical across cultures. This problem is exacerbated by the absence of instruments that have been employed across all main ethnic groups in South Africa. This cautious attitude toward Western tests, based on the desire to adopt Western tests while acknowledging their shortcomings, requires test development procedures that combine universal and culture-specific elements. Procedures to develop instruments in this so-called combined emic-etic approach are described and illustrated. It is argued that this balanced approach is the most efficient way of dealing with cultural diversity in South Africa, as it avoids the problems of bias inherent to imported tests on the one hand and the development of completely new instruments on the other hand.

Session Type: Invited Symposia

Symposium title: Developmental trajectories of vulnerable boys

Convenor: Oscar Barbarin

Individual and parental moderators of social development

Kirsten Scott Tulane University, United States of America; Esther Jean-Baptiste

The third presentation explores the role of individual cognitive factors and parental involvement practices in the promotion of social competence and in moderating the relationship of social competence to academic achievement. The cognitive factor associated with social competence include abstract reasoning and the ability to order, organize and predict outcomes in social situations. These fundamental cognitive skills undergird social reasoning and are associated with pro-social approaches to conflict resolution in young children. Parental beliefs proved to be important because they are associated with actual socialization behaviors and practices. Traditional adult centered versus child centered beliefs have proven to be important in the growth of boys’ competence because they are differentially related to parental practices related to control, support, criticism, use of explanations and scaffolding and the allowance of autonomy. Moreover the extent to which families provide enrichment of the child through extracurricular activities (music, drama, sports, arts, reading) and are involved in schools by connecting with and collaborating with schools is associated with higher social competence and better academic outcomes.

Symposium title: Indigenous science and science education: Does culture matter?

Convenor: Douglas Medin

Resisting the nature/culture bisection: Science teaching and learning in indigenous communities

Megan Bang University of Washington, United States of America

The place of science and science education in nations across the globe is, ever increasingly, a focus, and a hope, for building the capacity to solve some of the most pressing challenges facing the earth. Daily acts of sovereignty are connected to professions or policy are currently intertwined with science, for example, the management of tribal lands, food production and basic physical infrastructures (water, housing, sewage, buildings). I will argue that a core construct in science and science education (among many other domains of western thought) has been built on bisection culture and nature, and positioned humans in places of privilege, dominance, and entitlement to land (e.g. Deloria, 1999; Cajeet, 2000; Kawagle, 1995). This bisection however is a cultural product of western forms of thought but has been named as a universal cultural construct that permeates how we understand, study and construct theories of human cognition and development (e.g. Medin et. al, 2010) and by extension the ways in which systems of education are built. For indigenous communities whose worldviews do not rest on this bisection, most configurations of science and science education are epistemologically and ontologically hegemonic and enclose us in cycles of colonialism (e.g. Deloria, 1979; Yazzie-Burkhart, 2004; Marker, 2006). I will present findings, and reflect on a 6-year mixed-methods research project, which centred on community-based design of learning environments, while also conducting basic cognitive research. We found that community-based design, used as a tool in decolonisation, created the space for transnational praxis in science learning environments to emerge (Smith, 1997; Smith, 2005; Alfreid, 2005), and simultaneous-
ly expanded broad understandings of cognition and child development.

IKS, human development, and the role of the academy
Catherine Hoppers Canada
Canada
Human development as a working concept seems to have been eluded in most parts of the world where the paradigm of "development" is anchored in the Western system of thought. Everywhere "development" has gone, it is followed by the toxic associations with serial displacements, linearity, epistemological disenfranchisement, and the logic of consumption, accumulation and progress. Although the prefix 'human' does not completely save 'development' from its inherent baggage, introducing 'human' to the phrase adds a multidimensional approach to social change, in which human-ness linked to livelihood, as a chain of being connects life with life-cycle, life worlds and cosmology. Looking at the 21st century, the global South is rebelling against the developments as touted by the West, sequentially, linearly according to the idea of progress where the tribal and the peasant evolved into an industrial system with the associated violence explained as necessary. African scholars are linking up with organic intellectuals, elders, other scholars in the global South, and some conscientious people from the North (read "West") to develop an epistemology of the South in a model in which the tribe, the peasant, the rural and industry must co-evolve. This gestures towards new points of departure in rethinking the future of knowledge, learning, innovation, social justice and human agency within a new conception of knowledge economy and information society. Some of these points of departure include putting knowledge in the plural, linking epistemology and democracy, cognitive justice and the right of traditions of knowledge to co-exist and unfold without duress.

Universal psychological science needs indigenous psychologies
Janak Pandey Central University of Bihar, India
The statement that science is truly without borders may not be true for human sciences like Psychology. Developments in cultural, societal, ethnic and indigenous psychologies have demonstrated the way psychological processes and behaviors are influenced by culture, questioning universal nature of psychological theories. More than natural sciences, psychologists of various cultural backgrounds not only choose to investigate different questions, but may approach the same questions in different ways. In their scientific work, they use perspectives, assumptions, hypothesis and select methods according to their cultural social upbringing, education and training. Thus, Knowl edge and theories are conditioned by the scientists epistemological perspectives limiting universality of science. Thus, one may argue that science benefits greatly from a scientific community that approaches problems in a variety of creative ways. This argument suggests that diverse background of psychologists engaged in vibrant indigenous psychologies may potentially facilitate evolution of a universal psychological science.

Reconstruction of knowledge through science education: Arguing for African community-based research
Berte Van Wyk Stellenbosch University, South Africa
A general aim of science is to always strive to know in greater and deeper detail. Since 1994 there has been a renewed scholarly interest in acquiring new knowledge(s) about the complexities of South African society and there have been numerous attempts to revisit, revive, and re-assert unique and sometimes pre-colonial perspectives with the purpose to educate and (re)construct knowledge. Thus, there is not a unity of science in South Africa as there are diverse cultural virtues, ways of knowing, knowledge traditions. Often there are uncertainties between what is regarded as indigenous and colonial or post-colonial cultures. The result is that the local and indigenous are sometimes in conflict with the global, and there is a tension between the orientation toward indigenous values and problems on the one hand and addressing global problems on the other. This tension can be alleviated or resolved by communication across cultural boundaries. This paper argues for a form of African community-based research that seeks to enhance the capacity of community members to participate in the process that shapes research approaches and intervention strategies. Community-based research opens new opportunities for the integration of indigenous and community-based knowledge systems into existing knowledge systems. Importantly, community-based research does not attempt only to revive and reinstate indigenous African knowledge systems but take into account the impact of modernity and industrialisation.

Symposium title: Parental styles: Universals and cultural specificities
Convenor: Gonca Soygut

Symposium overview
Gonca Soygut Hacettepe University, Turkey
This symposium will address the role of parental styles in development of self in the context of universal and culture specific aspects. It will bring together researchers having different theoretical backgrounds from different fields of psychology. The first presentation will focus on pattern of perceived maternal and paternal behaviours including emotional warmth, rejection, intrusion, guilt induction, and comparison reported both by parents and children in a large Turkish sample. The second presentation will discuss the effect of parental styles on Arab adolescent-familly connectedness and on adolescents’ mental health. The discussion will focus on the adolescent-family connectedness, and its relationship with better mental health of adolescents. The third presentation will report the relationships between parental control dimensions and adolescents’ psycho-social functioning (internalised and externalised problem behaviours) and discuss some mediating familial and individual variables. The fourth will touch on universal and culture specific aspects of early maladaptive/interpersonal schema by bringing into focus the question of "whether schema are universal or culture specific?" Schema-focused models and overall findings of our studies conducted in Turkey, between 1994 and 2009 will be addressed. The final presentation will be based on "the Families across Cultures project", which focused on psychological variables across countries. The links between the socio-economic level and dominant religion of countries, family networks, family roles, and the psychological variables: Family values, personal values, personality traits, and emotional bonds in 27 countries around the globe will be presented.

Symposium title: Presidential symposium: Acculturation of diaspora migrants
Cultural identity: Returning home to Hong Kong and mainland China
Nan Sussman College of Staten Island, United States of America
The Cultural Identity Model (CIM) of cultural transitions proposes four identity profiles following an international sojourn: Subtractive, additive, affirmative, and global. These identities are primed and become salient upon return to one’s country of origin. Subtractive identities, exhibited primarily by Westerners, are characterised by decreased identification with home culture and affective distress. Additive identities result in adding a new cultural layer, either as hybrid or bicultural. Affirmative identities are characterised by strengthened home country identity and global identifiers who have weakened identity with home and sojourner countries due to multiple sojourns. Two studies investigated the CIM among return-migrants. In Study 1, Hong Kong remigrants completed structured interviews and a battery of psychological scales that included measures of acculturation, self-construal, satisfaction with life, and repatriation distress. Utilising the cultural values of flexibility and integrative harmony, Hong Kongers exhibited an “Additive/bicultural” cultural identity, layering their Chinese/Hong Kong, and Western cultural background and experiencing little repatriation distress. In Study 2, Mainland Chinese biculturals, who studied in the U.S., completed a questionnaire prior to returning to China or following their return, either in English or Mandarin. When their “American frame” was primed, returnees show Affirmative social identities (positive Chinese attitudes) and Additive individualistic ones. When their “Chinese frame” was primed, additive identity resulted in a group-oriented self-concept. Results of these studies highlight the cultural-specific nature of cultural transitions, the universal applicability of the Cultural Identity Model.

Migrant worker acculturation in China
John Berry Queen’s University, South Africa; Yong Zheng; Yangxia Gui
Chinese migrant workers form a substantial body of people who move to large cities from rural areas to seek employment. As they settle into the large urban cities, these internal migrants experience challenges that are similar to those of international migrants, and of members of ethnic groups who engage in the process of acculturation. Many see this flow as a problem, one that needs to be understood through research using evidence based on concepts and methods used in international acculturation research.
In the present study, we examine the urban identity of 787 migrants, using the Migrant Workers’ Urban Identity Questionnaire developed by Gui (2010). This instrument distinguishes two aspects of urban identity: social identity and place identity. Findings show that the acculturation strategies model based on international immigrants’ identity can apply to the seasonal migrant workers’ identity. With respect to their acculturation strategies: (1) Different operationalisations of the second dimension in the two dimension model lead to a different classification of acculturation strategies; the ‘deeper’ the psychological phenomena the less migrant workers want to engage the new society; (2) Different acculturation strategies were favoured in social identity and place identity domains; (3) Data from the Satisfaction with Life Scale and the Global Self-worth Scale shows that by and large, integration is the best acculturation strategy (and marginalisation the worst) for achieving wellbeing in both social identity and in place identity. This corresponds to findings and conclusions of much of the previous research on accultur- ation based on international migration.

Health, literacy, empowerment, and family expansion: A study of Cambodian women who escape toxic workplaces
Ian Lubeck University of Guelph, Canada/UNSW, Australia; Helen Lee; Mee Wong; Neela Griffiths; Sarahat Kros; Michelle Tolson
Since 2000, Cambodian NGO “SIRCHESI” combats health risks among sellers of international beers, found at high-risk for HIV/AIDS with 21.7% prevalence. Employers underpaid them by 50%, forcing some to sell sex. Without universal anti-retroviral treatments, many died. Researchers document workplace violence, coercion, and hazardous/harmful nightly beer consumption (4-8 standard drinks). Industry response was sluggish, so SIRCHESI supplemented its community health-promotion programs with a “primary” intervention. Twenty-six beer-sellers left “toxic” workplaces for a 24-month Hotel Apprentice Program (HAP), featuring Khmer literacy, English, health, social and life skills. For 8 months, they attended SIRCHESI’s morning school, combined with 9-hour shifts of on-the-job skill-training in 9 partner hotels. They received a stipend of $110. They were monitored throughout the 24 months of their initial hotel contracts, and follow-ups continue at 4-month intervals. In contrast to beer-sellers, HAP students showed long-term effects of raised self-esteem and job-satisfaction, while health risks declined. Unexpected discourse about “family” events dominated the 2011 interviews. Co-worker marriages, pooled efforts, and family leaves were discussed, while infants joined the interviews. These events seemed logical, social/family outcomes of the HAP health/literacy/career mobility intervention, in sharp contrast to life-stories of those selling beer in 2010-2011. For the latter, other empowerment paths evolved, as when 53 joined the CFSWF union in Siem Reap (2010).

Religiosity, acculturation processes and perceptions of discrimination among second generation adolescents living in a country with a high value of laicity
Colette Sabatier United States of America
Religiosity is beginning to be an important social issue especially for immigrant people. The question of the relationship between different confessional groups is an open question in the most western countries. In the 21st century, religion and faith seem to take a special importance for people. Because religion is a multifaceted phenomenon, people may find many resources for their well-being and sense of worth. In a context of intercultural relationships, religion may be an element that fosters the cohesion of the ethnic group and make the distinction with other groups; and may enhance the perception of being discriminated against; it may also offer an opportunity for social cohesiveness or to support values and meaning of life. In a study with five ethnic groups in France, we have examined the link between the salience of religion for individuals and their French and ethnic identity, their strategies of acculturation and their perception of discrimination. Results indicate no correlation between religiosity and perception of discrimination but variations of the link between the salience of religion and acculturation and identity variables across ethnic groups. No correlation has been found for Vietnamese (N=65). While for Portuguese (N = 101), Moroccans (N = 142), Turks (N = 59) and Algerians (N = 110), religiosity sustains ethnic identity and the attitude of separation. In sum, it appears that for many groups the religiosity including those who are Catholic, the main religion of the host country enforces the sense of belonging to a group, but do not sustain the perception to be rejected because of it.

Symposium title: African-centered psychology: Then and now

Convenor: Omowale Amuleru-Marshall

Black, African-centred, Afrocentric or Africentric psychology: Different terms or different systems?
Omowale Amuleru-Marshall St. George’s University, Grenada
Black psychology, African-centred psychology, and Africentric or Afrocentric psychology may no longer refer to the same paradigm. These terms are certainly used interchangeably in some, but not all, discussions. Emerging as black psychology in the 1960s, the effort to situate black and African-origin persons within normative and abnormal frameworks that were constructed on the black cultural experience has sprouted many tributaries. Today what is considered an Africentric psychology, by some psychologists, may be fundamentally different from the work that launched the paradigmatic shift from theories and models that were constructed on a white cultural experience. This symposium will be introduced with a comparative reflection on the terms and constructs that are found in this literature. This segment will be limited to a consideration of definitions of euphemistic labels and, at least occasionally, emerging theoretical differences. An argument for diversity and richness will be juxtaposed against a more theoretical, even ideological, orthodoxy which may have limited applicability to the totality of the Pan-African experience.

Early efforts: Seminal contributions and contributors to a psychology of black experience
Zuri Amuleru-Marshall St. George’s University, Grenada
The seminal work that laid the foundation for the development of black/African-centred/Africentric Psychology will be highlighted. The rejection of the Eurocentric model of psychology for African-descended people ushered in a period of intense intellectual activity and production by African-descended social scientists. Their pioneering work, characterised by collective self-definition and self-determination, forced a paradigm shift, moving beyond a mere focus on the black experience to the construction of a psychological framework/model that is based in and on an African worldview. With a commitment to the Africentric idea, these scholars catalysed a movement that shaped our discourse in the field of psychology, that spawned organisational development and institutional change, and that continues to energise and provide direction to a growing community of psychologists and social scientists. In the spirit of Sankofa, this presentation will “go back and fetch” the groundbreaking work that laid the foundation for a psychology that, by any name, seeks to advance and protect the psychosocial integrity of African-descended people.

Directions of acculturation research
Fons Van De Vijver Tilburg University, Netherlands
In this part of the symposium, contemporary directions in the field of acculturation research is discussed and new developments in the area, with a particular reference to the first four presentations, are examined. Social and cultural issues relevant to the topic of acculturation research is presented.

African philosophy and practice: Foundations of an authentic Africentric psychology
Cheryl Grills Loyola Marymount University, United States of America
African Centred Psychology, as a concept within the academy is still very much in its infancy. Its
foundations and practice are centuries old. Central to its ongoing evolution is an articulation of what in fact are the distinctive and indispensable elements of an Africentric psychological paradigm. Initial thoughts will be presented as a stimulus for much needed dialogue and development of shared meaning on the subject. Such scholarly debate is essential to the ongoing evolution of the Africentric paradigm. However, it must be a debate that is neither constrained to the lens of, nor concedes to, the self-scribed authority of Western psychology.

This segment will propose an articulation of the essential concepts and structures of knowledge in African Centred Psychology (e.g., centrality of community, spirituality, consubstantiation, pre- rational knowledge in human behaviour and consciousness) and their related implications for research, teaching and praxis. By necessity, what emerges is an interdisciplinary understanding of human behaviour grounded in an African cultural worldview that has transcended time and place. The issues presented will also beg the question: what lies ahead in the future of African Centred Psychology and that will be briefly examined along with pertinent issues for consideration as African Centred Psychology moves forward.

Black psychology in the contemporary American classroom
Shani Harris Spelman College, United States of America
Black Psychology, African American Psychology, and in some instances, Africentric Psychology courses can be found at nearly every institution of higher learning in the United States. Those colleges and universities that have historically served African Americans are uniquely challenged to create leaders in the field of “Black” Psychology while ensuring that their curriculum is equally, and often-times, over-weighted with traditional, European-informed psychological topics. Certain institutions confront this challenge by creating stand-alone courses and by making the deliberate choice to infuse their overall curriculum with information derived from the theories, studies, and scholars of Black Psychology. The latter effort is fluid and often includes principles from Africentric, Afrocentric, and Black Psychology; though it makes clear to distinguish between the multiple perspectives. This presentation considers the practice of presenting and examining Black Psychology within the contemporary American classroom by presenting, as a case study, the evolution of Black Psychology as a requirement in the curriculum at a small, American, Historically Black College for women.

Competition in schools: A Chinese cultural analysis
Ronnel King United States of America; David Watkins; Marta Fulop
In the Western psychological literature, competition has usually been viewed in a negative light because it has been shown to be associated with maladaptive outcomes. However, research in cross-cultural psychology has indicated that competitiveness may hold different meanings for people from different cultures. In particular, individuals from the collectivist Chinese culture seem to hold a more positive view of competition. The aim of the current study was to investigate the meaning and correlates of competitiveness among Chinese students. Three inter-related studies were conducted. Studies 1 and 2 were qualitative studies that assessed how secondary students felt about competing with their peers. Study 3 was a quantitative study that investigated the effects of competitiveness on different educational outcomes. Utilising the hierarchical model of achievement motivation, it examined the relationships among individual differences (trait mastery and trait competitiveness), achievement goals (mastery and performance goals), and learning strategies (deep and surface learning strategies). Path models indicated that there were important differences in the pattern of relationships among the variables in our study compared to previous findings in the West. Taken together, the studies show that competition is associated with positive elements in the Chinese context. The qualitative studies showed that students were able to identify the positive effects of competition on various outcomes. The quantitative study further supported this conclusion by showing that contrary to Western studies, trait competitiveness was predictive of mastery goals and not only of performance goals. Second, performance goals positively predicted the adoption of deep learning strategies.

Symposium title: Developmental trajectories of vulnerable boys
Convenor: Oscar Barbarin
Symposium summary
Oscar Barbarin Tulane University, United States of America
In developing countries, girls are often disadvantaged and their access to education is often impeded. In the US and much of the developed world, boys tend to lag behind in education and present a variety of challenges with respect to behavioural and socio-emotional adjustment at school; this is particularly the case with boys of colour and those from stigmatised groups. This symposium traces the evolution of these difficulties by examining data on early social and cognitive development that may underlie the difficulties observed among boys of colour in later years.

Understanding competition through associational group analysis among Indian college students
Anjali Ghosh Indian Statistical Institute, India
Competition is an important concept in today’s world, whether it is in education, business or sports or for fame. The present study was done on a group of 220 undergraduate college students selected from different colleges of Calcutta, India. Students were instructed to write as many possible free associations which come to their mind in response to the stimulus word “competition”. Responses were categorised under different groups depending upon its meaning. It was observed that Indian students’ immediate responses mainly centred on the category of achievement, emotion, winning/losing and sports. Though Indians are collectivist in nature their immediate responses indicate their urge to achieve something or winning. Results in terms of gender were also discussed.

Symposium title: Competition and cooperation in cross-cultural perspective
Convenor: Marta Fulop
Attitudes towards competition in business life in different societies: A comparison of Chinese, Hungarian, Russian and Belgian business students’ views
Marta Fulop Institute for Psychology, Hungary; Tamás Nagy; Mihaly Berkics; Ilya Garber; Bai Xuejun
Market economy and competition as key concepts and phenomena of capitalism are under constant debate since the economic crisis started in 2008. The way competition is seen by future business people in different societies may have an impact on economic decisions taken in the future. In the present study, Chinese (531), Hungarian (150), Russian (150) and Belgian (131) business and economics students’ attitudes towards competition were compared at three different levels: attitudes towards competition in general, personal attitude towards competition, and perception of the role of and attitudes towards competition in the economic life. A closed-ended questionnaire was used that consisted of different types of questions: multiple-choice answers and a 23-item Attitude Scale consisting of statements related to the personal-social and economic functions and consequences of competition. This study was carried out in two post-socialist countries: Hungary and Russia, in a socialist market economy; and China and the Flemish part of Belgium with a centuries-old entrepreneurial culture. Our results are interpreted in relation to these different contexts.

Russian business students’ representation of economic versus sports aspects of competition
Ilya Garber Saratov State University, Russian Federation
The comparison of Russian business students’ representation of economic and sports aspects of competition is made as part of the cross-cultural investigation. M. Fulop’s questionnaire (Russian version with additional question) was used. The total number of questions was 27. Five of them were open-ended (including demographic), one semi-closed and 21 close-ended. The sample consists of N = 389 university students of business or economics and is balanced by gender (Male = 53%; mean age = 19.5; SD = 2.2). Psychological characteristics compared are attitudes, estimates of rivals and self-esteem, assessment of typical situations, intentions, stereotypes etc. The historical and social contexts are taken into account. Our major theoretical contribution is that we differentiated economic aspects of competition from sports ones and used this construction in an empirical study. The data obtained and the scheme of their interpretation allow and suppose cross-cultural perspective.
Boys of color: Trajectories of social competence and academic achievement
Oscar Barbarin Tulane University, United States of America
This presentation reviews early childhood data depicting the developmental trajectories of boys with respect to self-regulation, social competence and their relationship to academic development. Social competence is the opposite and positive side of the coin to concerns about behavior and emotional difficulties. Here the emphasis is on the protective and promotive health-related aspects of development that might be considered the foundation of resilience. Social competence is defined in terms of self-regulation of behavior, attention and emotions, positive relations with peers and adults and the capacity to adapt to and meet the demands of the social environment. Specifically, data are presented on the status of Latino and African American boys of color with respect to social competence, compared to girls and to Euro-American boys. The presentation will provide data for and discuss race and gender differences in trajectories of social development in early life and its relation to academic achievement.

Innovation and entrepreneurship: A Chinese perspective
Kwok Leung Hong Kong; Japhet Law
Innovation is a major feature of entrepreneurship, but innovative performance is subjected to the influence of cultural dynamics. A major characteristic of the Chinese culture is relationalism, which refers to the emphasis on interpersonal issues. Following an indigenously derived method, the relationship of the relational orientation of Chinese employees with their innovative behaviour was evaluated in China with a cross-level design. Results generally show that relational orientation is detrimental to innovative behaviour in the Chinese context, but only when innovative climate is low. A major implication of these findings for entrepreneurship is that relational orientation, when coupled with an emphasis on innovation, may actually be beneficial to entrepreneurship in the Chinese context. As an illustration, the development of business schools in Chinese societies is analysed as a case study. A number of business schools in Chinese societies have achieved very high international rankings in the past decade, which provides a case study of successful entrepreneurship. One major strategy deployed by such schools is to form alliances with well-known universities, suggesting a relational approach. An analysis of their ascendance from a relational perspective is provided.

Organisational learning and change leadership among Chinese entrepreneurial firms
Zhongming Wang Zhejiang University, China
Chinese entrepreneurial firms are facing tremendous organisational change and industrial upgrading in the recent years since the world's financial crisis. There have been three major types of changes, which have made the most significant impact upon leadership and entrepreneurship in China: Global and domestic mergers and acquisitions, industrial upgrading with high-tech and green tech and entrepreneurial leadership competence development. This paper reports the results of some recent organisational change and entrepreneurship research using a change leadership model to facilitate organisational learning and entrepreneurial change on the basis of empirical studies among Chinese entrepreneurial firms and organisations. The change leadership model describes the three key leadership dynamic capability elements: Adaptation, Selection and Development (ASD). The organisational learning facilitates and upgrades these change leadership capabilities and enhances organisational innovation and global entrepreneurship. Theoretical and practical implications of this ASD change leadership model (NSFC: 70732001) are then highlighted with international collaborative research.

Social categorisation, leader’s behaviours, and attributional punitiveness: Attitude, not outrage, as mediator
Ramadhar Singh Indian Institute of Management, India; Hui Lim
Male and female participants (N = 112) learnt about in-group-favour or fairness of a leader categorised as out-group or in-group by gender, and made a number of responses (outrage, attitude, attribution, and punishment). From the model of people-as-fair-but-biased-yet-correctible, the authors predicted and found that participants rated a fair leader more positively than the in-group favouring one. More important, attitude and attributional punitiveness (dispositional, attribution and punishment recommendations) to the leader were more marked when the in-group leader favoured the in-group but the out-group leader acted as fair. Although such self-serving bias was more in attitude than outrage, the mediator of the Social categorisation x Behaviour effect on attributional punitiveness was attitude. Apparently, people can be fair in some responses but biased in others while evaluating the same leader.
schema-focused models and the overall findings of our studies conducted in Turkey between 1994 and 2009 will be summarized. Secondly, findings of some research carried out in Turkey and reflecting other related models (e.g. acceptance-rejection, attachment) will be presented. In the overall evaluation, the findings and clinical observations were broadly similar to the preliminary research findings conducted in Western societies and confirm theoretical predictions. However, given that the Schema Therapy model has built in an individualistic cultural context, it is important to discuss the implications of this model with regard to our collectivist culture. As it has been emphasized, there are major cross-cultural differences in perception of parental control and warmth; and parenting styles that have a determining role in self development. At this point, we believe that, although schemas and parental styles have some universality in relation to their impacts on psychological health, it is necessary to address their implications and possible paternal and gender differences in our collectivistic cultural context.

How different and how similar are families across cultures?

Gonca Soygut Hacettepe University, Turkey

Over 100 years of cultural anthropological studies have documented the diversity of family types, role relationships, kin relationships, values, symbols, behaviours in thousands of societies throughout the world and how different family types are embedded in ecological and cultural factors. The Families across Cultures project focused on psychological variables across countries. It studied the links between the socioeconomic level and dominant religion of countries, family networks, family roles, and the psychological variables in 27 countries around the globe. The findings indicated differences between countries on these psychological variables, but also a number of similarities that appear to be universals across cultures. The socioeconomic index of countries was the most powerful source of variation of the variables, followed by the dominant religion of countries. The largest differences between countries were, in descending order, the hierarchical values of mother and father, relationships with family and kin values, expressive roles of mothers and fathers, and family networks. Universals among countries were: emotional bonds with the nuclear family did not differ across countries, nor the degree of bonds with its members; financial roles of fathers were higher than mothers; child care roles of mothers were higher than fathers; and expressive roles of mothers were higher than the child care roles of fathers. The findings are relevant to current issues regarding the degree of changes in family structures and functions in cultures. Sp. families in countries of the majority world will inevitably follow the same path as in N. America and N. Europe as predicted by modernization and globalization theories.

Linkages, support and reciprocity: Essential ingredients in building psychology capacity

Merry Bullock United States of America

One outcome of CRP2011 was a commitment to form a regional, Caribbean psychology organisation. In this presentation existing regional associations of psychology will be described in terms of their structures, missions, and relations with national, international, and content-based associations. Psychology organisations can provide a forum for discussion, development, advocacy, information, and public education, and can serve as a strong voice for the discipline. The role of regional organisations as catalysts for capacity building for psychology and psychologists will be explored, as well as models for regional linkages and interaction with national, regional and international bodies.

Caribbean synergy in collaboration to achieve Caribbean region conference of psychology mission

Rita Dudley Grant Virgin Islands Behavioral Serv., Virgin Islands, United States of America

A critical aspect of constructing a successful conference of psychology in the Caribbean and moving forward to create a Caribbean psychology organisation is the synergy of shared mission among the organisers. Members of the Central Organising Committee (COC) represented the diversity of the region in language, culture, ethnicity, age, gender and theoretical orientation. The English, Spanish and French languages were primary in the COC. Members came from independent countries, including Bahamas, Haiti, and Trinidad, and from the United States Commonwealth and territories of Puerto Rico and the US Virgin Islands, with a liaison from the International Community based in the United States. While primarily American trained, COC members have worked and practiced internationally. This presentation will briefly review the ethnic and cultural diversity of the Caribbean region. Consideration will be given to the role that culture and ethnicity play in the mental health and well being of the region and the challenges of collaboration across these cultures. The synergy created between and among COC members will be reviewed in terms of its serving as a model for the ongoing collaboration necessary to create a successful Caribbean Psychology organisation.

The early career psychologist: Critical role in building a sustainable psychology

Ishitar Govia University of the West Indies, Jamaica

Within the past 30–50 years, psychology has become an increasingly popular career path in the Caribbean region. While some Caribbean nations are just establishing undergraduate psychology majors, others have been witnessing an exponential growth in the numbers of students graduating with psychology majors. These psychology majors and early career psychologists have been, and continue to make important contributions to the region’s pressing issues. Their areas of both applied and research focus alert the public to the complexity of the discipline. These students and early career professionals also alert the discipline to the multiple challenges facing the development of a maturing profession, which include, but are not limited to, not being able to secure funding for research, being faced with limited career options upon graduation, and challenges in addressing experiencing marginalisation from other generations of psychologists. This presentation will highlight both the challenges and opportunities that face students and early career professionals as psychology in the Caribbean region continues to develop. It will describe sentiments expressed at multiple sessions of the CRP 2011 (e.g. networking breakfast, special luncheon, and information/advice session with APAGS representative and a representative from one of the regional universities). Networking and entrepreneurship provide solid models of how the profession can advance in the Caribbean region.

Addressing language and culture matters to build bridges for Caribbean psychology

Guero Nicolas University of Miami, United States of America

Situated largely on the Caribbean Plate, the Caribbean region comprises more than 7,000 islands, islets, reefs, and cays. As such, the region comprises many cultures and languages. This is especially evident by the different languages that are spoken in the region: English, French, Haitian Creole, Spanish, Papiamento, and Dutch. At the historical Caribbean Regional Psychology Conference held in November 15–18th in Nassau Bahamas, many different cultures and languages were represented. The process for addressing the languages and cultural differences represented at the conference will be discussed. In addition, some of the lessons learned will be shared as well as some of our plans moving forward with further initiatives in the regions. Given that the Caribbean is not only multilingual but transnational, it is crucial that the voices of these different cultures are reflective in activities and events that are pertinent to these groups.

Creation of CRP 2011: From vision to reality

Ava Thompson College of The Bahamns, Bahamas

Psychology is a relatively new discipline to the Caribbean region but since its introduction, Caribbean psychologists have made noteworthy individual, organisational and small group intra- and inter-country contributions in a range of settings. However, regional psychologists have had considerable challenges establishing the national and regional psychological infrastructure necessary to promote collaboration and collective effort to advance the development of the discipline. These challenges have also affected regional psychologists’ ability to develop theoretical models that reflect the psychological realities of the Caribbean, ensure culturally-appropriate application and engage meaningfully with colleagues in the global psychological community. This presentation will provide an overview of the vision for the Caribbean Regional Conference of Psychology 2011, which was conceptualised as a critical step in enhancing regional capacity to utilise psychological science to promote human and community development. In addition to a brief chronology of events, emphasis will be placed on the Caribbean worldviews, Caribbean realities and an overarching appreciation for the multiple roles for psychologists in the region.

Presentation title: Psychology in the service of the Caribbean development: CRCP 2011 and the establishment of a Caribbean psychology organization

Convenor: Rita Dudley Grant

Gonca Soygut Hacettepe University, Turkey

Over 100 years of cultural anthropological studies have documented the diversity of family types, role relationships, kin relationships, values, symbols, behaviours in thousands of societies throughout the world and how different family types are embedded in ecological and cultural factors. The Families across Cultures project focused on psychological variables across countries. It studied the links between the socioeconomic level and dominant religion of countries, family networks, family roles, and the psychological variables in 27 countries around the globe. The findings indicated differences between countries on these psychological variables, but also a number of similarities that appear to be universals across cultures. The socioeconomic index of countries was the most powerful source of variation of the variables, followed by the dominant religion of countries. The largest differences between countries were, in descending order, the hierarchical values of mother and father, relationships with family and kin values, expressive roles of mothers and fathers, and family networks. Universals among countries were: emotional bonds with the nuclear family did not differ across countries, nor the degree of bonds with its members; financial roles of fathers were higher than mothers; child care roles of mothers were higher than fathers; and expressive roles of mothers were higher than the child care roles of fathers. The findings are relevant to current issues regarding the degree of changes in family structures and functions in cultures. Sp. families in countries of the majority world will inevitably follow the same path as in N. America and N. Europe as predicted by modernization and globalization theories.
These factors served as the foundation for establishing the various committees, identifying the conference aims, objectives and specific outcomes, determining the conference themes and subthemes and developing the overall conference architecture. The presentation will conclude with a brief summary of the conference and a discussion of the challenges and the opportunities for psychological science to serve the humanity of the Caribbean people.

**Symposium title: Reflections on Sudhir Kakar’s contribution to psychology and social theory**

Convener: Manasi Kumar

The co-existence and confluence of intellectual traditions in Sudhir Kakar’s writings

Christiane Hartnack United States of America

The central thesis of this presentation is that a confluence of different intellectual traditions informs much of Sudhir Kakar’s written work. A close reading of Kakar’s publications reveals that he brings the particular and the universal, the linear and the cyclic, the static and the fluid, as well as the individual and the social, into creative tension. Moreover, some of his publications demonstrate that he skilfully included mono- as well as poly-dimensional perspectives, and that he resolved the subject-object dichotomy that is a characteristic of Western thought, including in the fields of psychology and psychoanalysis. While not unique, the ability to hold and at times even fuse different perspectives is certainly noteworthy. Prior to Kakar, the Indian psychologist Girindrasekhar Bose (1887–1953) blended Indian intellectual traditions with then state-of-the-art Western psychological and psychoanalytical thought. This presentation will conclude with an examination of the commonalities between these two researchers. What is the source of their creativity and how relevant is their perspective today with regard to the psychological challenges posed by post-colonial societies in a global ecosystem?

A conversation with Sudhir Kakar

Manasi Kumar University of Nairobi, Kenya

The conversation will discuss Kakar’s writings, his wide repertoire of non-fiction and fiction written over more than three decades now. This discussion will focus on a critical appraisal of his contributions to psychology and through his writings relocate the emerging identity and reflect on the struggles of psychoanalysis in India today. In this sense, Kakar’s move away from the clinic, a bent towards psycho-historical fiction: How has this broadened the scope of psychoanalytic inquiry in the cultural/historical/political domain? A parallel process of mapping his personal journey and his embracing of psychoanalysis (as a process of seeking greater self-knowledge and also to nurture the ‘scientific minded’ artist in himself would be a good starting point: What were the learnings and unlearnings of his life as a social scientist and what unique insights psychoanalysis provided in this journey? We inquire from him about his fascination for historical characters, a fresh approach to fiction writing which is at once personal, provocative and yet historically embedded; there is a continuous struggle to examine and re-examine the past.

**Sudhir Kakar: Psychoanalytic wine from Indian terroir towards a compassionate psychoanalysis**

Anurag Mishra India

Nossiter writes in his book on wine, ‘Liquid Memory’, “A true expression of terroir... is a very precise means to share the beauty of a specific identity, specific culture, with the rest of the world. It is using the local not to exclude, but to include any one of us in the mystery and distinctive beauty of an ‘other’. Any other.” In an era of psychological universalism Kakar has ventured to produce a fine psychoanalytical wine from the Indian terroir. He writes, “I believe that the traditional Indian view of the person who is open, porous and connected to all of existence is an intangible human heritage that needs to be preserved and defended against those adherents of the modern model who would not brook the existence of a competing model of the person.” Visualising the unconscious as an engine that runs on parallel tracks of desire and the divine he writes, “[E]mpathy, and the meditative state that underlies it, may well be the sluice through which the spiritual enters consulting room, where the art and science of psychoanalysis flow together in the practice of psychotherapy.” Kakar’s writing illuminates the rainbow of passion, creativity, mysticism, empathy and compassion arching between desire and divine. His bringing Compassionate Knowing and Being centre stage is not only of metapsychological interest but is also relevant for praxis of psychotherapy which will be explored further here.

**Child is father of the man: Understanding Obama’s global identity through Erikson and Kakar**

Dinesh Sharma IICCP St Francis College, United States of America

Deploying a psychological, cultural and historical approach to biography used by the psychoanalyst and writer Sudhir Kakar, this paper will examine the first 18 years of president Obama’s life, from his birth in 1961 to his departure for college in 1979. He spent these years in Hawaii and Indonesia, these years fundamentally shaped the traits for which the adult Obama is noted—his protein identity, his nuanced appreciation of multiple views of the same object, his cosmopolitan breadth of view, and his self-rooted "outpost" patriotism. Relying on Erik Erikson’s stages of the lifecycle and Kakar’s application of cultural psychoanalysis to different social worlds, Obama’s life transitions will be examined with attention to his dreams, motivations and political identity. We will deliberate on how the Eriksonian approach as applied by Kakar and others meets the needs of a rapidly globalising world.

**Human rights and women’s health in Turkey**

Ayse Giffa United States of America

According to Global Gender Gap Report 2010 (World Economic Forum), Turkey is number 129 ranked among 134 countries even though Turkey is one of the first countries in the world where women had the right to elect and be elected since the beginning of the 1930s. The modern Republic of Turkey is a paradox since it is neither European, Asian nor Middle Eastern, but rather has characteristics from all. Turkey is the only country with 99% Muslim population that has made secular, progressive reforms regarding the family code and affecting women’s lives. The Turkish civil code, which is based on the Swiss Civil Code, has replaced the Koran-formed family law in 2001. Domestic violence began to be discussed in the 1980s after the feminist movement. In January 1998, a new law against domestic violence was ratified after 20 years of women’s movement and two independent women’s shelters. More recently, there has been an increase in the reports of the domestic violence against women in media. There are controversial arguments about this increase. The debate is whether this increase is due to increased awareness versus increased violence. In this presentation, the author will present cases from court reports as well as media reports on violence against women. Most of these cases will be honor killings. Furthermore, the statistics about women health, specifically mental health, will be provided in light of violence against women.

**Social justice and mental health: Global perspectives**

Arpana Inman Lehigh University, United States of America

Wellness is a positive state of being influenced by a balanced and synergistic link between the personal, relational, and collective. For wellness to be present in each of these spheres, justice has to be prevalent in each of these areas. In essence, care, justice, equality, and dignity, values that are foundational to all societies, are important precursors to good mental health and positive wellbeing. Relatedly, we require “well-enough” social, political, and economic conditions that are free of economic exploitation and human rights abuse. We need environments that are healthy, free, and safe, to promote capacity, opportunity, and empowerment at different levels of being. Further, a strong personal front (e.g., sense of self-efficacy, self-esteem, hope) cannot be present without a strong relational (e.g., social support) or collective (e.g., access to health care, safety nets) emphasis. In this presentation, we highlight the intersection of human rights and social justice and address potential mental health implications in four countries: Nigeria, Liberia, Tanzania, and the United States. This paper will provide a theoretical and conceptual framework to highlight the intersection of social justice, human rights, and mental health that provides a framework for the next four presentations: Harmful practices in Nigeria; Rebuilding Motivation for School Following Conflict and Disaster in Liberia and U.S.; Understanding how attributions, or beliefs about the causes of mental illness, influence stigma toward Tanzanian people suffering from mental illness; and addressing Human Rights issues for women in Turkey.

**Symposium title: Social justice and mental health: Perspectives from Nigeria, Liberia, Tanzania, United States and Turkey**

Convener: Arpana Inman
In this paper I describe the general context for refugees in South Africa, which was learnt from working with various individuals from the refugee population during my nine years as a counsellor at a Trauma Centre in Cape Town, and in particular, the violent xenophobia that many experience. I go on to relate the story of a women refugee from the Democratic Republic of Congo, as told to me in counselling sessions over some months. The shifts she was able to make in a very constricted life were expressed in a complex metaphor. I show how external events led to the virtual collapse of the holding environment and I explore the interacting subjectivities of therapist and client in order to bring some understanding to my subsequent actions.
Male and female identity processing styles in relation to academic achievement and self-esteem
Leila Abdool Gafoor South Africa
The adolescent years are typically marked by the exploration of different roles and lifestyles with experience culminating into a crystallised sense of self (Chao, 2001). According to de Man, Harvey, Ward and Benoit (2008) adolescents who have achieved ego identity generally have higher levels of self-esteem and tend to be more decisive, self-directed, good at problem solving and able to cope with changing environmental demands. Currently there is a lack of identity research in South Africa that encompasses gender, self-esteem and academic achievement. The purpose of this research study sets about to fill such a gap. This study attempted to investigate the differences in males’ and females’ identity processing style in relation to academic achievement and self-esteem. A sample of 428 first year psychology students at a well known South African university participated in this study. A biographical questionnaire, the Identity Style Inventory (ISI-3), the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (SES) and 2009 June examination results were utilised. Findings of the study revealed no significant differences in males and females’ identity processing style in relation to academic achievement and self-esteem. There was however significant difference between the three identity processing styles, in favour of the Informational group on academic achievement. A significant difference was found between the gender groups only on the Normative variable in favour of the females. Implications for further theory and practice and recommendations for future research are provided.

Drawing profiles of the psychological characteristics of adolescence according to specialists and adolescents in Isfahan
Fereshteh Afsar Department of Psychology, Khoras, Islamic Republic of Iran; Asghar Aghaei Jeshaghani; Aboulaqhem Nouri; Mohsen Golparvar; Leila Esmaeili Department of Psychology, Khoras, Islamic Republic of Iran
The purpose of this study was to compare the various points of view of specialists and adolescents in Isfahan, about the psychological characteristics of the adolescents. The statistical population included all adolescence (students) in the age range of 12–25 years, and their parents in Isfahan (Iran) in 2011. The statistical sample included 400 adolescents (197 girls and 203 boys) and 186 specialists. The research instruments included a questionnaire. Cronbach alphas were calculated for the questionnaire and its sub-scales and all were at a reasonable level. The result of the statistical data analysis test (Manova and Scheffe) to compare the two groups, showed that there was significant differences between the points of view of adolescents and specialists about the psychological characteristics of adolescence (p < .01). That there are differences between the two views show the disparity in the developmental issue of adolescents. It also points to the need and challenges specialists and adolescence are facing and will explain the separation between the generations.

Parenting and co-parenting: Developmental consequences
Lieselotte Ahnert University of Vienna, Austria; Darcy Santor; Rachel Calam; John Hunley
All over the world, children typically live with and are cared for primarily by their parents, but also receive care from siblings, extended family members, neighbors, friends, and paid care providers. Increased reliance on paid child care in modern industrialist countries has fostered intense research over the past 40 years. According to many theorists, child care may be particularly problematic for infants, toddlers and preschoolers. Attachment theory, for example, proposed that continuous care (i.e. unbroken by separation) was essential to the development and maintenance of attachments which influence children’s emotional regulation and social behaviours, both contemporaneously and later on in life. Because nonparental child care involves separations from primary attachment figures, attachment theorists were concerned that it might damage the primary attachments and thus have adverse effects on socio-emotional development. Furthermore, other researchers have argued that unrelated care providers are, on average, not as committed to their child care responsibilities as parents would be, and that the quality of those secondary attachments is a function of the degree of relatedness between care providers and children. Thus, the poorest attachment quality should be expected from unrelated care providers. The present paper focuses on the co-parenting function of professional care providers and other aspects of the broader care ecology, reflecting multiple attachment patterns, both primary and secondary types. We will describe similarities and differences among multiple attachments based on research carried out in Europe and Malawi, including the experiences gained by children with regard to the intersection between parenting and co-parenting.

Adolescent stage stereotype as it impacts university students
Justina Aire St George’s University, Grenada
Adolescence is arguably the most dramatic of all the human developmental stages. It is a challenging period for parents, teachers and the children themselves. Human development is measured by age and ability, and is distinguished by key stages of scientifically maintained psychomotor development, that is, progress in mental and motor skill activity. Three stages of adolescence are scientifically identified: Early 12–14 years, middle 15–17 years, and late 18–21 years. Typical of human development, there is flexibility in the age at which each stage is reached and the level and quality of individual experience at each stage. This is often due to environmental and nurturing factors, physical development, and hormone balance. The focus here includes the ways in which adolescents make some of their transition experiences in the Freshman and Sophomore years, and how these impact their psychological well-being through Junior and Senior years. Havighurst (1952) suggests that two important areas of development include work and relationships, while Super (1963) indicates that exploring and crystallising vocational choice are important to older adolescents. Erikson (1968), James Marcia (1980), and La Guardia (2009) stress intimacy and commitment to goals. Of the 333 teenage students drawn from St Georges University, Grenada, the classical behaviour pattern persisted in the males, while the female behaviour was career driven. There were no significant differences between gender attitudes towards intimacy and commitment aspirations. Suggestions and limitations are included.

The effect of parent-based pivotal response treatment on autistic children
Mohnaz Alakbari Dekhdori Payame Noor University, Islamic Republic of Iran; Ahmad Alipor; Narges Chimeh; Tayebeh Mohtashami
The study was designed to evaluate the effect of parent-based Pivotal Response Treatment (PRT) on the functional improvement of autistic children. The statistical population included autistic children referred to the Beh’ara Education and Rehabilitation Centre in Tehran. 20 parents with autistic children were selected through availability sampling and randomly assigned to two control and experimental groups. The research used a pre-test and post-test design with a control group and follow-up. The experimental group were trained in PRT over three months. The Childhood Autism Rating Scale (CARS) and Autism Treatment Evaluation Checklist (ATEC) were used as instruments for measuring improvement in autistic children. Results showed that PRT significantly decreased CARS scores and increased ATEC scores. The most outstanding result of this study was the decrease in autism symptoms, in addition to the improvement of speech/language, sociability and communication (P<0.05). Parental intervention in treatment and increasing therapy sessions for autistic children was found to be important, and we recommend that this therapy method be used in conjunction with conventional methods of training of parents of autistic children, especially mothers.

The baseline survey report of older persons in Kayunga District
Peter Baguma Makerere University, Uganda
The survey was intended to better understand the livelihoods of older persons and orphans living with them, so as to be able to guide the selection of beneficiaries, areas and interventions to improve the poor living standards of older persons in Kayunga district. The study was a descriptive situational survey type, cross-sectional in nature that applied both qualitative and quantitative methods of data collection. It focused on ascertaining the social economic, health, housing, rehabilitation and education status among older persons and OVC in Kayunga district. Kayunga District as a whole was the focus of the survey. Persons aged 55 years participated in the study. Random and purposive sampling strategies were used to select 280 households of older persons who participated in the study plus the OVC under their care. The participants were interviewed, systematic observations made and photographs taken. Ethical procedures were followed including the obtaining of verbal consent. Data obtained were analysed using percentages, chi-square, and thematic analysis. Verbatim quotations were used to enrich the
interpretation of data. Findings indicated a poor social economic, health, housing and education status and poor psychosocial conditions among older persons and their OVC. Vulnerability factors were identified.

Cognitive and brain aging: Using information computing technology to reduce cognitive decline
Soledad Ballesteros Unv. Nac. Educ a Dist (UNED), Spain
Interest in aging research has expanded greatly due to the personal, social and economic implications of the unprecedented growth of the number of aging persons living in our societies. First, I will review the main cognitive and brain changes that occur with age, especially in certain key mental functions. I will present behavioural data indicating that some mental processes as implicit memory did not decline with age. However, recent electrophysiological and functional magnetic resonance imaging results have shown that the neural correlates supporting behaviour differ in young and older adults. Older adults may compensate the low posterior brain functioning by recruiting more anterior sites. How can the negative effects of cognitive decline be reduced? This will be the second topic addressed in the talk. The question asked is whether the use of novel cutting-edge information computing technology solutions reduces the effect of cognitive age-related declines in executive control and episodic long-term memory functions - those mental processes that deteriorate most with age. I will address the role of new interactive technologies in maintaining mental health and independent living in the elderly and how computer technology may provide social integration and mental stimulation in older adults living alone.

Development of racial-ethnic identity in indigenous Canadian children
Corenblum Barry Brandon University, Canada; Helen Armstrong
The development of racial-ethnic identity was explored in Native Canadian children enrolled in early to mid primary grades and living in one of four Native Canadian communities. Children completed measures of cognitive development, racial-ethnic identity, implicit and explicit measures of self-esteem, implicit and explicit measures of ingroup attitudes, and a gender comparison task in which the importance of ten social identities, including being an Aboriginal person, were rated. Descriptive analysis revealed inverse relations between age and implicit ingroup attitudes, explicit self-esteem and racial-ethnic identity. On the other hand, older children expressed more positive explicit attitudes and more favourable implicit self-esteem. Latent variable analyses indicated significant associations between level of cognitive maturity, racial-ethnic identity, positive ingroup evaluations and high levels of self-esteem. Increases in the level of cognitive development predicted increases in racial-ethnic identity, and that, in turn, predicted increases on measures of implicit and explicit self-esteem, implicit and explicit ingroup attitudes, and the rated importance of being an Aboriginal person. Results support predictions from social identity theory and theories on racial-ethnic identity development. Development of racial-ethnic identity in children from racial-ethnic minority groups is a dynamic, affect-laden process involving integration of developmental, social, and contextual factors into an understanding of what it means to be a member of a racial-ethnic minority group.

Individualistic tendencies moderate and mediate between femininity and cybervictimisation
Fatih Bayraktar Eastern Mediterranean University, Cyprus
The research on cyberbullying-cybervictimisation has started recently with the growing inclusion of the Internet and mobile phones to human life. The study has tried to find out whether cyberbullying-cybervictimisation were the continuation of traditional bullying-victimisation. In line with the literature, this research aimed to analyse the associations between victimisation and Hofstede’s cultural dimensions (i.e. individualism-collectivism, femininity-masculinity) which were found to be related with traditional victimization in the previous studies. A total of 393 students were recruited from various universities of North Cyprus (Mean Age = 23.2; SD = 2.51). The Independent and Interdependent Self Scale (α = .89), the Revised Cyberbullying Inventory (α = .79), and the BEM Sex Roles Inventory (α = .84) were used as measurement tools. Moderated regression analyses revealed that individualistic tendencies moderated between femininity and cybervictimisation (F=3.91, p<.001, R2=.04). The interaction showed that participants with the highest level of individualism and femininity scores had lowest cybervictimisation scores, on the other hand the participants who had the lowest level of individualism and femininity scores had highest cybervictimisation scores. The mediator role of individualism between femininity and cybervictimisation was tested with Structural Equation Modelling. The Goodness of Fit indexes of mediation model was very good (χ²/df = 3.73, p = .28, RMSEA = .03, GFI=.99, AGFI=.98, CFI= 1.00, NNFI=.99). The model revealed that individualistic tendencies significantly mediated between femininity and cybervictimisation (standardised coefficient for indirect effect = .06, p<.01).

Childhood relocation and its psychological aftermath: A home attachment perspective
Yoav Bergman Bar-Ilan University, Israel; Mario Mikulincer
The objective of the current study was to examine childhood relocation (CR) in light of an extrapolation of Attachment theory, termed “home attachment.” According to attachment theory, the absence of the attachment figure during critical periods in childhood can be detrimental to development. Based on several preliminary studies, we established that patterns of anxiety and avoidance also exist with relation to home, and examined whether CR, which is viewed as the loss of the home as an attachment object, is a concordant/disconcordant elderly behaviours on perceptions of old age, ageist attitudes, and compassion toward older adults. Israeli undergraduates (N=130) were randomly assigned to two experimental conditions: (1) A 3-minute video displaying a chorus of elderly adults, with wheelchairs and walkers in view (stereotypical “age-appropriate” behaviour; S-AP), (2) A similar video depicting older adults performing a complex synchronised dance (stereotypical “age-inappropriate” behaviour; S-AI). Subsequently, all participants filled out scales measuring ageism and compassion. Multivariate analyses revealed that subjects who viewed the S-AP video demonstrated not only more ageist attitudes, but also higher levels of distress, anxiety and compassion. However, when defining lines between younger and older people are challenged, we may resort to ageist attitudes in order to keep our personal sense of self-worth. However, since we all age, this process can also be accompanied by feelings of compassion towards the elderly. In order to examine these issues, we investigated the effects of concordant/disconcordant elderly behaviours on perceptions of old age, ageist attitudes, and compassion toward older adults.

Sociomoral reasoning in children with respect to exclusion and inclusion relationships
Elfriede Billmann-Maherca Germany; Jaime Yanez-Canal
The goal of this study is the analysis of judgements by children and adolescents with regard to inclusion and exclusion in its moral, personal, and social senses. Interviews were conducted with 96 Colombian children and adolescents of diverse social origins and of different age groups (5, 9, 13, and 17 years). The interviews focused on three types of situations in which peers were excluded from group activities. The qualitative and quantitative analyses show that children and adolescents gradually gain complexity in their descriptions of situations, and their judgements become more flexible, differentiated and integrated. Different models of moral development are discussed, and in conclusion, we propose that moral development can be best understood as a process of increasing complexity and of differentiation-integration of domains.

Be your age: Effects of perceived “age-appropriate behaviours” of older adults on compassion and ageism
Fatih Bayraktar Eastern Mediterranean University, Cyprus; Yoav Bergman
Social identity theory postulates that we need to distinguish ourselves from out-groups in order to maintain personal identity and self-worth. Accordingly, when defining lines between younger and older people are challenged, we may resort to ageist attitudes in order to keep our personal sense of self-worth. However, since we all age, this process can also be accompanied by feelings of compassion toward the elderly. In order to examine these issues, we investigated the effects of concordant/disconcordant elderly behaviours on perceptions of old age, ageist attitudes, and compassion toward older adults. Israeli undergraduates (N=130) were randomly assigned to two experimental conditions: (1) A 3-minute video displaying a chorus of elderly adults, with wheelchairs and walkers in view (stereotypical “age-appropriate” behaviour; S-AP), (2) A similar video depicting older adults performing a complex synchronised dance (stereotypical “age-inappropriate” behaviour; S-AI). Subsequently, all participants filled out scales measuring ageism and compassion. Multivariate analyses revealed that subjects who viewed the S-AP video demonstrated not only more ageist attitudes, but also higher levels of distress, anxiety and compassion.
of compassion and feelings of less personal distance and diffusion. These contradictory findings can be seen from the perspective of Terror Management Theory. Since the S-AP video demonstrates helplessness and physical vulnerability in old age, this makes mortality more salient, and leads to out-group distancing. However, this form of distancing effectively negates death anxiety, and enables individuals to feel emotionally closer toward the elderly. A model depicting this process will be presented.

Surviving the adolescent transition: A new look at developmental processes of attachment in adolescence
Filipa Calado Faculty of Psychology, Portugal; Joao Moreira
This study aims to investigate in what way attachment behaviours are transferred from parents to reciprocal partners in adolescence, an important aspect of social development. In spite of some research, it is still unclear how attachment bonds are transferred to peers, and which resources adolescents could take advantage of to successfully negotiate this transition. 100 Portuguese adolescents and young adults volunteered to complete the Inventory of Parents and Peers Attachment, and the Attachment Functions Transfer Index Questionnaire, the latter having been constructed for this study. The impact of romantic relationship status and perceived attachment quality on the timing and extent of transfer were examined. The results revealed that attachment functions are transferred from parents to peers in a sequence which goes through proximity seeking, safe haven, secure base and separation protest, thereby not replicating previous research. Adolescents who had formed a romantic relationship showed a stronger transfer to peers compared to those who had not. The results showed that, among females, father attachment has an influence on the transfer of separation protest which undergoes a turning point at age 20. This means that, while it is negative for young women under 20, it becomes positive for those older than 20. It appears that quality of father attachment protects girls from a premature transfer of attachment functions to peers, but enhances this transfer at a developmentally appropriate age. Among males, only age has a significant effect on the transfer of attachment bonds. Clinical implications of these findings are further discussed.

Evaluation of an intervention programme to promote self-esteem in preschoolers
Rodrigo Carcedo University of Salamanca, Spain; Isabel Paez; Alejandra Gomez; Isabel del Canto; Diosa Moreira
Having a positive self-concept is one of the most important aspects to promote in children in order to achieve good social and emotional development. The sooner this intervention can be developed, the better is for the development of the child. For this reason, we created and developed a programme for preschoolers. Twenty-four sessions of 20–30 minutes were conducted with 5 year old children. Four sessions focused on physical self-concept, 4 on academic self-concept, 8 on social self-concept, and 8 on family self-concept. The Cuestionario de Percepción del Autoconcepto Infantil (PAI; Perception of Child Self-Concept Questionnaire) (Villa & Aus-

The effect of computer based learning as cognitive training for children with autism
Anindita Chatterjee Manovikas Kendra, India; Mahuya Paul
Autism is a developmental disorder where, in spite of little or no intellectual impairment, learning disability is well recorded. The present study is based on action research approach. The purpose of this study is to enhance the learning skill among autism spectrum disorder (ASD) children with a computer pen device. A group of 20 children with mild degree ASD (CARS) with learning disability and average intelligence were selected for the study. The domains were selected as cognition and communication. The areas of cognition focused on in the study were attention, imitation, perception and intelligence (both verbal and performance), and both receptive and expressive communication skills. Computer based intervention (CBI) was given to improve the literacy skills. The study was based on a team work approach involving psychologist and special educator. Focus was on qualitative improvement in learning skill. The areas of intervention have been decided on the basis of priorities set after pre-testing as well as case history as discussed with the care-givers. An individualized education plan (IEP) was set for each child with goals and instructions and a training period for 3 months. Prerequisite skills were assessed on the basis of the Carolina Checklist, followed by training and again reviewing their learning skills. The study has shown a very significant improvement in cognitive skills in comparison to that of communication skill.

Ignorance means getting it wrong: 4 to 6 year old children’s understanding about ignorant beliefs
Yulu Chen Peking University, China; Yanjie Su
Previous researches on theory of mind have investigated preschoolers’ belief understanding, finding that four-year-olds could accurately attribute true and false beliefs. Three experiments involving 182 preschoolers who passed false belief understanding tasks and 99 adults as comparison addressed whether young children could attribute ignorance, beliefs presenting neither true nor false contents. In Experiment 1, participants were told that an agent was going to open two cupboards to fetch the toy but had not seen which cupboard the teacher placed the toy in. The participants were questioned as to which cupboard the agent would open first, why, and whether it was probable that the agent opened the other cupboard first. Most of preschoolers predicted that the agent would open the cupboard without the toy first because of not knowing where the toy was placed. However, most 6-year-olds answered that the agent was also likely to open the other cupboard first, while most 4-year-olds thought it was improbable. Experiment 2 and 3 disconfirmed alternate explanations that placing the object by others as tricking or emphasising the word ‘first’ when questioning led to such results. Findings show that children begin to understand ignorant belief at the age of 6, however, they tend to use the wrong rule of ‘ignorance means getting it wrong’. It suggests that children’s failure to reason other’s mind as accurately as adults may result from falsely using reasoning laws about theory of mind.

Preschoolers’ understanding of the inversion concept of addition and subtraction and its influencing factors
Yinghe Chen Beijing Normal University, China; Shiyong Cao; Congcong Han
The reverse relationship of addition and subtraction is critical in children’s learning of addition and subtraction. Eighty-three children aged four to six participated in this study. The Algebraic Reasoning Paradigm, Cardinal tasks, Magnitude Comparison task, and Running Memory task were administered to examine the developmental trend of their inversion concept about addition and subtraction, and how this trajectory was influenced by Cardinal, Quantity Comparison and Memory-Updating. The results showed that: (1) 4- and 5-year-old children’s accuracy was not above the chance level in non-symbolic or symbolic inverse problems. Few 5- and 5-year-old children solved the inverse problems. However, 6-year-old children showed great progress in both non-symbolic and symbolic inverse problems. Almost half of the 6-year-old children solved the symbolic inverse problems. (2) According to
children’s response patterns, pre-schoolers were prone to one side of addition and subtraction. Usually they did not connect the two operations. (3) Magnitude Comparison and Memory Updating had salient and positive prediction for children’s understanding of the inversion concept. These two factors may play a critical role in pre-schoolers resolving inverse problems. (4) Those pre-schoolers who had already grasped cardinals and those who had not, showed great differences in the development of the inversion concept. However, children’s understanding of the inversion concept cannot be predicted by their knowledge of cardinals.

**Golden snub-nosed monkey (Rhinopithecus roxellana) number cognition**

*Tao Chen, Peking University, China; Yanjie Su*

Number cognition plays an important role in animal and human functioning. Usually number cognition is considered to be controlled by the Object-file model and Analogue Number Model. Our experiments are used to test the ability of Golden snub-nosed monkey. In the experiment, the Relative Numerous Judgment paradigm was used to test the monkeys’ number discriminating ability. The results support the Object-file model. The results are analyzed from an evolutionary perspective. We consider that the living environments of Golden snub-nosed monkeys are vital to their number cognition. Number cognition is a kind of adaptation to environments. Future research could pay attention to environmental influences on number cognition.

**Chinese adolescents’ autonomy in academics and friendship: Its influences**

*Kuei-lan Chen, Art and Law Department, China; Zongkui Zhou; Zhao Zhang*

Self-determination theory asserts that autonomy can predict optimal functioning in social, academic and other domains. The relationships between autonomy, support, and the functioning of adolescents in the academic and friendship domains were explored by questionnaires among 1047 Chinese high school students. A 2 (verbal priming VS nonverbal priming) × 3 (autonomous condition, controlled condition and nondirection group) × 2 (nondirected learning VS conceptual learning) design experiment was conducted to show the relationship between autonomy and text learning. The results showed that: (a) Academic autonomy played a partially mediating role in the relationship between autonomous support from parents and teachers and academic competence. Autonomous support from the mother and teacher could positively predict adolescent academic competence. Autonomous and controlled motivation exerted a combined impact on academic competence. Those with higher scores on academic autonomy scored higher on academic competence and GPA than those with lower scores in academic competence. (b) The experiment indicated that those under the condition of autonomous support got higher scores on the text learning than the controlled group and nondirection group. Girls outperformed boys in text learning. The group under the condition of verbal directions performed significantly better than other groups. (c) Friendship autonomy played a partially mediating role in the relationships between autonomous support from parents and friendship quality. Those who scored higher on friendship autonomy had higher friendship quality while those who scored lower both on autonomous and controlled motivations, got the lowest scores in friendship quality.

**What is more important? Comparison between parents’ and teachers’ beliefs about school readiness**

*Xin Chen, Peking University, China; Yanjie Su; Qing-xue Zhao; Shuang Di*

School readiness refers to all sorts of key characteristics or basic qualifications that preschoolers need to benefit from formal school education. The beliefs of parents, kindergarten teachers, and elementary school teachers about what characteristics are important for school adjustment may influence their educational and evaluational methods. Differences between their beliefs may lead to a series of problems. Though important, research about these issues is still limited in China. According to interviews with 29 parents whose children would enter elementary school several months later, previous interviews with teachers, and the school readiness model of the American National Education Goals Panel, we developed a questionnaire and conducted a survey about parents’ and teachers’ beliefs about school readiness. 348 parents whose children had just entered elementary school, 173 kindergarten teachers, and 318 elementary school teachers answered the questionnaire. The survey results show that Chinese parents and teachers believe the level of preparation for a child to attend school consists of 6 dimensions, namely health and movement, academy related sociality, daily life related sociality, learning capacity, academic knowledge, and ‘hobby’. The average point value of the whole questionnaire and the average point value of most dimensions differs between parents, kindergarten teachers, and elementary school teachers. The structure of Chinese parents’ and teachers’ beliefs suggests that they pay more attention to children’s academic development, and the differences between their beliefs indicate a need for further communication to promote children’s school readiness.

**On the current situation of the psychological development of rural left-at-home children**

*Minxin Cheng, School of Psychology, CCNU, China; Cuiling Fan*

Left-at-home children, who are under 17 years and left at registered permanent residences, mostly in rural districts, by their parents migrated to somewhere else, amount to over 58,000,000, and is a noticeable phenomenon in China. Previous researches revealed inferior positions in psychological developments of left-at-home children compared to other children. Nevertheless, all these results are based on self-reported information of left-at-home children. This study aims to investigate the current psychological development of rural left-at-home children through their teachers’ perspective. By using a questionnaire, a total of 2679 teachers from 49 towns or counties in China were tested to evaluate left-at-home children in General Evaluation, Adaptation in Studying, Morality, and Daily Behaviours, Emotions and Interpersonal Relationship, from 2007 to 2009. The findings show the following: (1) The evaluation of rural left-at-home children’s General Evaluation, Adaptation in Studying, Morality and Daily Behaviours, Emotions and Interpersonal Re-

**Phenomenology of the game culture traditions: Some experience of theoretical reconstruction**

*Anna Chernaya, Southern Federal University, Russian Federation*

The present study was an attempt to the theoretical reconstruction of the game culture traditions as a condition of personality (ontogenetical) development. Vygotskian methodology and objectively-analytical method is applied to the game culture traditions. The subject of the theoretical reconstruction is the main characteristics of ontogenetical development. The data base includes more than 2000 images and descriptions of children, adolescents’, adults’ plays, games, toys, play equipment. The main findings are as follows. (1) Mastering of the subject area of the game culture traditions supports early developmental trends which include subject-manipulations, subject-specific, subject-mediated and subject-replacement actions with natural and utilitarian objects and the archaic toys (a rattle, a top, a ball, etc.). (2) Mastering of the imagery-sign area of the game culture traditions provides the natural sign systems (the body scheme, gesture as a generalised play sign, conventional play signs etc.), the imagery signs in combination with symbolic means. (3) Mastering of the natural area of the game culture traditions forms systems of representations of the natural objects and enriches the individual heuristic experience while interacting with nature. (4) Mastering of the social-normative area of the game culture traditions develops social schemes reflecting “ethnos play biography” and universal social tactics such as social reflections, attractions, personal positions of social tolerance and rigid social norms, it happens only in a game with rules. The results of the research show that the game culture traditions are applied to the practical-oriented sphere of the psychological support of personal development.

**Research on preadolescents’ differential evaluations of normative and deviant members based on conventional and moral norms**

*Fan Cuiling, School of Psychology, Central Ch, China; Zongkui Zhou; Wang Mingzhong*

This study analysed factors that affect children’s evaluation of normative and deviant members based on conventional or moral norms. Generally, adolescents evaluate normative members more positively than deviant members based on conventional as well as moral norms. As the deviant members increase their deviance from the conventional norms, preadolescents show in-group favoritism toward normative members. As their intergroup bias increases, adolescents evaluate conventionally normative members more positively while they evaluate conventionally deviant members more negatively. When their judgment is based on members’ moral behavior, adolescents’ evaluation of members is not affected by the evaluated members’ membership or the evaluator’s intergroup bias.
The relationship between college students' personality traits and loneliness: The mediating effect of self-esteem
Fan Cuiying, School of Psychology, Central Chi, China; Zongkui Zhou; You Zhiq; Fan Cuiying
To explore the relationship model among college students’ personality traits, self-esteem and loneliness, 300 college students were measured with UCLA, SES and EPQ scales. The results indicated that: (1) there was significant gender difference in the loneliness of college students, and females experienced lower loneliness than males, but there was no significant grade difference in it; (2) personality traits, self-esteem and loneliness had significant correlation. Further structural equation modeling analysis showed that personality traits could significantly predict loneliness of college students, and self-esteem had partial mediating effect in the relations between personality traits and loneliness. It is concluded that college students’ loneliness differs according to gender, and self-esteem mediates the relationship between personality traits and loneliness.

Speech as a problem-solving tool in children and young adults: a comparative analysis
Maria Damianova Monash South Africa, South Africa
Founded in Vygotksiy’s (1986) seminal work on speech as an instrument of thought, this study examined the dynamics of speech internalisation and verbal mediation of problem-solving in children and young adults, with specific focus on the use of social, private and inner speech in task execution. A total of 120 preschool, primary school and secondary school children divided into four age groups, and a sample of 15 university students completed the Coloured and the Standard version of the Raven’s Progressive Matrices, respectively. Task completion was video-recorded and utterances produced were classified into three speech types: social, private or inner speech. The results indicated that across childhood and early adulthood, social speech followed a complex polynomial trend, primarily compliant with features of a linear decrease, whereas the occurrence of inner and private speech conformed to a curvilinear trajectory. The profiles of speech production of young children and adults, showed both similarities and differences. Preschoolers used extensively social speech, then private speech and least of all—inner speech. Young adults also preferentially relied on social speech but unlike pre-schoolers, they produced inner speech at a higher rate and engaged minimally with private speech. The findings support Vygotksiy’s view on the role of peer collaboration for mediating individuals’ cognitive functioning and serve as empirical validation that with age, rather than disappearing, private speech “goes underground.” It was concluded that verbal mediation is age-variant and that explicitly social forms of verbal mediation permeate individuals’ cognitive repertoire continually from childhood to adulthood.

Lessons from an evaluation of South African community-based early childhood interventions
Andy Dawes University of Cape Town, South Africa; Lynn Hendricks; Linda Blisterhe; Andrew Dawes
 provision of effective early childhood (ECD) interventions are essential if the risks to child development of malnutrition, poverty, parental illness and depression, and low levels of language and cognitive stimulation are to be mitigated and school outcomes improved. The present study seeks to contribute to the South African evidence-base for interventions to improve cognitive, language and numeracy outcomes in poor children aged 36–60 months. Interventions in five rural and informal communities were evaluated. They included holistic two-generation home visiting interventions, community playgroups, and community preschool practitioner training. Children’s growth status was assessed at baseline, and cognitive and language development was assessed at three data points: Baseline, on completion of the intervention, and in Grade R (the year prior to formal schooling). In Grade R, 270 children who had attended one of the interventions were compared to those who had not been in a programme. The study found that children whose caregivers had received home visiting did not make significant developmental gains. High levels of participation in playgroups increased the odds of being within the norm for age for cognition; hierarchical regression showed that growth status (weight for height Z score), and baseline cognitive level moderated the effects of this intervention on cognitive and language outcomes. Children who had attended preschools performed better on all domains when compared to children from the same communities who had no ECD inputs or who had received home visits or community playgroups. Implications for programming are discussed.

The influence of adolescents’ personality and self-regulation on PIU
Li Dongmei The Department of Psychology, China
Pathological Internet Use (PIU) has been an important focus in recent years. This study explored the relationships among personality, self regulation and PIU of 306 Chinese adolescents. The results show that: First, there has been a significant interaction effect between gender and grade on PIU. Second, adolescents’ self regulation has a significant direct negative effect on PIU. Third, neuroticism has an indirect influence on PIU through self regulation. Finally, conscientiousness has a significant direct negative effect on PIU, and it also has an indirect effect on PIU through self regulation.

Influence of senior high school students’ implicit personality theory on their learning motivation and confidence
Xiaoji Duan Institute of Psychology, CAS, China; Jianlong Shi; Ting Tao
Dweck distinguishes between two implicit personality theories of intelligence. Those who have an “entity theory” believe that intelligence is a stable entity and will not change. This should generally be seen as maladaptive. Those who have an “incremental theory” believe that their success is based on hard work and learning. This should generally be seen as adaptive. In contrast, Albert postulates that Dweck’s entity theory should have maladaptive consequences if a person shows ability deficits and it should have positive consequences if a person shows high abilities. Furthermore, they also postulate that an incremental theory and therewith the firm belief that aspects of one’s own self can be modified is of particular importance when dealing with deficiencies of one’s own ability. These are called “stability belief” and “modifiability belief” respectively. The present study focused on the influence of senior high school students’ implicit personality theory on their learning motivation and confidence. The participants included 332 senior high school students aged 15 to 18. The students were asked to complete questionnaires concerning implicit personality theory, learning motivation and confidence. The results showed that Dweck’s implicit theory can significantly predict performance goal approach and performance goal avoidance positively, while stability belief and modifiability belief can significantly predict mastery goal, performance goal approach and learning confidence positively. These findings showed that Zielger’s theory is more suitable in explaining children’s motivation and confidence.

Perceived economic strain and parent-adolescent relationships: The adolescents’ and parents’ perspective
Aysun Ergul Ankara University, Turkey; Aysen Gure
In recent years, a growing number of researchers have indicated that economic strain in a family negatively influences parental behaviours and the nature of parent-child relationships. It has been proposed that the experience of economic strain is psychologically stressful for both adolescents and parents, which undermines the quality of family relationships. The aim of the current study is to investigate the extent to which both adolescent’s perceived and family’s experienced economic strain predict parent-child behaviour and the quality of parent-adolescent relationships. The present study included 364 male and female students from secondary and high schools and their mothers and fathers. Perceived Economic Strain Scale, Parenting Behaviour Questionnaire and Quality of the Parent-Adolescent Relationship, and an Economic Measures Index were used for collecting data. For secondary school, preliminary analyses showed that adolescents’ reports of economic strain negatively predicted both mothers’ and fathers’ support and positive quality of relationship. While mothers’ reports of financial cutbacks negatively predicted support, fathers’ reports of financial concerns negatively predicted authoritative control. Furthermore, mothers’ and fathers’ reports of financial concerns negatively predicted positive quality of relationship. For high school, results indicated those only fathers’ reports of financial concerns negatively predicted authoritative control. In general, the findings revealed that there is a different pattern of relationships between perceived economic strain and parent-adolescent relationship for both parents and adolescents.

Body mass index, teasing, eating disorders and social anxiety: the mediation effect of body dissatisfaction among Chinese female university students
Ping Fan Central China Normal University, China; Zongkui Zhou
Body dissatisfaction is one essential aspect of body image, relating to an individual’s degree of dissatisfaction with particular parts of the body. Disagreement exists regarding the influential factors of body dissatisfaction, the relation between body dissatisfaction, eating disorders and social anxiety, that may be more complex than is often implied in
previous literature. The present study was to investigate the relationship between Body Mass Index (BMI), perceived teasing, eating disorders, social anxiety and body dissatisfaction of female university students. The negative physical self scale (NPSS), the perception of teasing scale (TPTS), abnormal eating disorders scale (AEDS) and interaction anxiety scale (IAS) were administered to 293 female university students. Major results are as follows: (1) BMI groups of female students (low weight group, normal group, overweight group, obesity group) were significantly different on fat dimension, whole dimension and total score. The score of obesity group female students was significantly higher than the low weight, normal and overweight groups (p<0.01). (2) Eating disorders were significantly related to BMI (r=0.16, p<0.01), perceived teasing (r=0.26, p<0.01), body dissatisfaction (r=0.45, p<0.01) and social anxiety (r=0.21, p<0.01). Social anxiety was significantly related to perceived teasing (r=0.22, p<0.01), body dissatisfaction (r=0.29, p<0.01). (3) Structural equation modelling analysis indicated BMI exerted, and had its influence on, eating disorders through body dissatisfaction, and teasing exerted, and had its influence on eating disorders and social anxiety through body dissatisfaction.

Criterion and predictive validity of Child Development Scale
Diana Fecene
Psychological Test Laboratory, Poland

The subject of this presentation is to discuss validation studies of the Child Development Scale (a test created and published by the Psychological Tests Laboratory of Polish Psychological Association). The Child Development Scale is a tool for measuring the current level of development of young children (3–36 months). Validity was tested in two aspects: criterion-related and predictive criterion validity. Studies involved comparing the results of the clinical group (N = 32), consisting of the children with suspected neurological disorders (aged from 3 to 12 months) with the results of the control group (normalisation sample). Results obtained by comparison of overall performance distributions in both groups as well as the distribution of subtest scores have confirmed the criterion validity of the tool – in comparison to the normal population significantly smaller percentage of children with suspected neurological disorders obtained average or high scores. Analysis also indicated Motor Performance subtest as the most discriminating factor between different regions, grades, ethnic groups and between single child and those who have brothers or sisters. However, there was no significant evidence that the interactions at home, at school and in the street have their own dynamics. For children, school is a place to live their childhood. Children are not passive in situations of entertainment, they are dynamic actors. They point out that play is part of life and therefore part of their childhoods, marking their social and emotional relationships with adults, other children and animals. They do not express a single representation of childhood, but have different perspectives. The research contributes to the elucidation of the multiple ways of living a childhood, and that work with children needs to take into account their own ways of understanding their childhoods.

The role of motivation for development and the role of development for motivation
Alexandra Freund
University of Zurich, Switzerland

One of the most striking changes across the lifespan is the changing ratio of developmental gains and losses. Whereas younger ages are best characterized as times of acquiring new skills and resources and relatively few losses, middle and particularly older adulthood are affected by increasing losses. The losses are particularly prevalent in physical and cognitive functioning, social roles, as well as remaining lifetime. In this talk, I will argue with changes in resources affect motivational processes, which in turn influence developmental outcomes. More specifically, I will present studies centering around three key motivational constructs: (1) goal orientation, (2) goal focus, (3) interrelations among goals. For all three constructs, I will show developmental trends as well as age-related differences in their consequences. Taken together, the empirical studies suggest that motivational changes are subject to the changing ratio of gains and losses and help in managing the acquisition and maintenance of, and coping with losses of resources. In conclusion, I will argue that age matters for understanding motivation and that motivation matters for understanding development.

Research on parent-adolescent cohesion and parental awareness of adolescent parents
Minghong Fu Yunnan Normal University, China

To understand the relationship between parent-adolescent cohesion and parental awareness, a questionnaire (Robinson et al., 1995), Torrance Tests of Creative Thinking (Torrance, 1993), and a curiosity test developed and validated by the authors. Analyses of the data revealed that child rearing practices were associated with creativity in students. High school students who were raised by the democratic style were higher in creativity; their scores were especially higher in the originality sub-scale of the creative thinking scale. In addition, data revealed that mothers with accepting attitudes and style of parenting raised more curious children. The current study revealed that child-rearing styles were effective in the nurturing of creative thinking and curiosity of adolescents who were studying in high schools. Theoretical implications and practical applications of the study have been delineated in the original paper.

Numerical abilities of school-age children with developmental coordination disorder
Alice Gomez INSERM U562 Unité de Neuroimagerie, France; Stanislas Dehaene; Ghislaine Dehaene-Lambertz; Karla Monzalvo; Antoinette Jodar; Caroline Huron; Manuela Piazza

Developmental Coordination Disorder (DCD) is characterized by a marked impairment in the development of motor coordination, interfering significantly with academic achievement or activities of daily living, which cannot be attributed to mental retardation or general medical condition. Most studies conducted in DCD have focused on motor capacities, showing that children with DCD show deficits and larger variability in a wide range of motor activities (e.g., finger tapping, ball catching, hand foot coordination, and writing). These deficits no significant difference between different ethnic groups of China. (2) Parental awareness of adolescent parents showed significant differences between different regions, grades, ethnic groups and between single child and those who have brothers or sisters. However, there was no significant evidence that could link change of genders to change of parental awareness of parent-adolescent relationship. (3) The stronger the parental awareness of adolescent parents has, the better the relationships between adolescents and their parents are. The correlation coefficient between parent-adolescent relationship and the parental awareness of the parents shows significant difference between different genders, grades and between single child and those who have brothers or sisters. There are no significant differences between different ethnic groups and different regions.

Relationship between child-rearing styles with creativity and curiosity of female high school students in Tehran
Bagher Ghobari Bonab University of Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran; Marzieh Dousti University of Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran

The aim of the study was to investigate the relationship among child-rearing practices and (democratic versus authoritarian, accepting versus rejecting, permissive versus authoritative), creativity, and curiosity in high school students. Two hundred students were selected by means of multistage cluster sampling from high schools located in Tehran, the capital city of Iran, and the following instruments were administered: parenting style questionnaire (Robinson et al., 1995), Torrance Tests of Creative Thinking (Torrance, 1993), and a curiosity test developed and validated by the authors. Analyses of the data revealed that child rearing practices were associated with creativity in students. High school students who were raised by the democratic style were higher in creativity; their scores were especially higher in the originality sub-scale of the creative thinking scale. In addition, data revealed that mothers with accepting attitudes and style of parenting raised more curious children. The current study revealed that child-rearing styles were effective in the nurturing of creative thinking and curiosity of adolescents who were studying in high schools. Theoretical implications and practical applications of the study have been delineated in the original paper.

How children represent childhood from the use of drawings of a free day
Marcia Franco Cesuca Faculdade INEDI, Brazil

Education, society and childhood, raise discourses and knowledge that must be understood. The objective of this presentation is to understand the possibilities of childhood as articulated in the vision of children aged 6 to 12 years of Cachoeirinha, municipality of Rio Grande do Sul – Brazil. This study’s sample consisted of 134 volunteers. The study used the instrument known as a “test of episodes”, material used by Schmid-Kitsikis (1994). Data was analysed using content analysis with categories based on the talk and drawings of the child participants. The analysis identified seven categories and three spaces (home, street, school) that the children inhabit during the day. The data clearly indicate that the interactions at home, at school and in the street have their own dynamics. For children, school is a place to live their childhood. Children are not passive in situations of entertainment, they are dynamic actors. They point out that play is part of life and therefore part of their childhoods, marking their social and emotional relationships with adults, other children and animals. They do not express a single representation of childhood, but have different perspectives. The research contributes to the elucidation of the multiple ways of living a childhood, and that work with children needs to take into account their own ways of understanding their childhoods.

Developmental
could be due to a dysfunction of parietal regions (e.g., Zwicker, 2009, Wilson et al., 1997). Although educational psychologists and teachers often report that children with DCD have difficulties with numerical aspects of mathematics, there appears to be no detailed published research (Yeo, 2007). We aim to compare the behavioural performance of children (ranging from 7–10 years old) with DCD (score on the Movement Assessment Battery for Children

The role of children's empathy-related responding and emotion regulation in the prediction of prosocial behavior

Mandy Grumm Goethe-University & IDeA, Germany; Michael Fingerle; Sascha Hein

Empathy plays a pivotal role in various processes of social adjustment and competence during child development. Recently it has been argued that socially competent behavior (e.g., prosocial behavior) depends not solely on the level of empathy but also on the ability to regulate vicariously experienced emotions. The main goal of the present study was to predict children’s prosocial behavioral tendencies with the help of situational empathy-related responding (assessed with the help of an interview procedure) and dispositional empathy (assessed with the help of questionnaires). Particularly, it was hypothesized that situational empathy depends on emotion regulation skills, especially when an emotional experience occurred. A sample of 157 children in the fourth-grade of elementary schools participated in a two-tiered interview procedure that used situational descriptions to assess aspects of situational empathy. In both steps, children were asked to read a story about a character in distress, which is argued to elicit sadness in the children. Children were then asked questions that captured aspects of situational empathy and prosocial behavior. Between these two blocks children were asked to recall a situation in which they felt sad. Results from a latent difference model indicated that the increase in situational empathy and prosocial behavioral tendencies from block one to block two was significantly predicted by emotion regulation skills. The implications of this study will be discussed on the background of prevention programs that foster empathy-related skills and emotion regulation.

Linking social validity and effectiveness of aggression prevention

Mandy Grumm Goethe-University & IDeA, Germany; Michael Fingerle; Sascha Hein

Many programmes aimed at preventing aggressive behaviours have been implemented at German schools. However, only a few studies take individual perceptions (social validity) of participants into account. This contribution attempts to emphasise the importance of social validity in the prevention of aggressive behaviours. Social validity refers to the level of acceptance associated with a prevention programme and three major components can be distinguished (importance of goals, appropriateness of methods and importance of effects). Results of three research projects will be presented and it will be outlined how children perceive aggression prevention programmes and how effectiveness and acceptance are related. In this research project, children in elementary schools were asked to fill in questionnaires prior to and after the completion of prevention programmes. The results indicated that some children evaluated the effects of prevention programmes as important, while others devalued the effects of the programme. These individual perceptions can be crucial for the transfer of programme contents into the everyday life. Moreover, it could be demonstrated that individual evaluations of the programme were differentially related to pre-post test changes in the prevention studies. Findings will be discussed with regard to the further development of aggression prevention programmes. We should gain broader insights into the contents that are evaluated as socially valid in addition to knowledge that we already have about the effectiveness of a programme, because this might enable us to make prevention more developmentally appropriate.

The situational effect of social creativity of primary school children: An empirical study

Chuanhua Gu Central China Normal University, China

To investigate the effect of interactive situations of social creativity, 194 primary school children (third to sixth graders, 113 boys, 81 girls) with a mean age of 10.5 years were sampled randomly to be interviewed individually based on nine hypothetical life situations and three true life situations in which participants’ responses were rated by five postgraduates according to the same criteria. The differences between social creativity in hypothetical situations and that in true situations, and among social creativity in the three situations of peer relationships, the teacher-student relationship, and the parent-child relationship, were analyzed with a paired samples T-Test and repeated measures F-test. The findings indicated that significant situational effects existed on social creativity of primary school children, and overall social creativity, originality, fluency, flexibility, complexity, risk-taking, curiosity, appropriateness, and validity in hypothetical situations were more remarkable than those in true situations. Furthermore, overall social creativity, originality, fluency, flexibility, and risk-taking in teacher-student situations were more remarkable than those in peer and parent-child situations, and appropriateness and validity were the reverse. In addition, curiosity in peer situations was stronger than that in the other two situations. This implies that social creativity in true situations should be discriminated from that in hypothetical situations, and the interaction of teachers with students in Chinese culture should be strengthened to improve social creativity of primary school children.

An ecological approach to intervention development: The Early Home Learning Study

Naomi Hackworth Preventing Parenting Research Centre, Australia; Jan Nicholson; Donna Berthelsen; Misel Trnovaski; Warren Cann; Jan Matthews

Research indicates that an ecological approach to intervention development leads to programs that have greater feasibility, effectiveness and sustainability. Furthermore, thorough planning with the involvement of end users when developing interventions makes it more likely that they will be delivered as planned and achieve the desired outcomes. The aim of the Early Home Learning Study is to develop, implement and conduct a cluster randomised controlled trial of smalltalk. This community based parenting intervention aims to support parents facing vulnerable circumstances to provide an enriched home learning environment for their very young children. It is designed for delivery through two existing service delivery platforms - Maternal and Child Health and supported playgroups. This paper documents the collaborative process undertaken in the development of smalltalk to ensure its optimal tailoring for the service contexts. The paper considers the way in which collaboration with end users, including families and service providers informed the development of content, materials and mode of delivery and reports data on the potential impact that this has had on acceptability of intervention inputs, processes and attrition. The design enabled the successful recruitment to the study of parents with high rates of risk factors for poor parenting compared to a normative Australian sample. 93% reporting socio-economic disadvantage, mental health difficulties and/or low parenting competence, and 73% had problems across one or more risk factors. Rates of participant recruitment and retention to 4–5 month follow-up are very high relative to those achieved by other Australian and international trials with similar populations.

Development of number line representation in 2–4 grade Chinese children with mathematical learning disability

Congcong Han Beijing Normal University, China; Yinghe Chen

Children with a mathematical learning disability (MLD, n = 21 in 2nd, n = 23 in 3rd, n = 26 in 4th) and low achieving (LA, n = 24 in 2nd, n = 31 in 3rd, n = 35 in 4th) children were identified using
Caregiver–child attachment classification styles as correlates of treatment compliance among HIV-positive children

Given Hapunda University of Zambia, Zambia

Taking anti-HIV medication consistently and properly is a critical issue for patients infected with HIV. Drug regimens are complex and when not taken properly, HIV can become resistant to the drug. Children and adolescents infected with HIV face unique challenges of taking HIV medication properly, partly because of their social, emotional and behavioral proclivities. Weinfeld et al. (1999) postulated that most emotional and behavioural predispositions of children are a result of the nature of the caregiver–child attachment. The nature of the attachment is a strong predictor of social and behavioural outcomes in different situations. Thus, the purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between caregiver–child attachment and treatment compliance among HIV-positive children. Forty (40) participants were recruited from health centres. The sample consisted of 20 caregivers and 20 of their HIV-positive children aged 3-5 years. All caregivers who consented to participate in the study responded to a number of questionnaires and the children completed the Attachment Story Completion Task (ASCT). A chi-square test showed that there was a significant relationship between compliance to treatment and caregiver–child attachment. The results support that a significant amount of the variance in the score of compliance to treatment is accounted for by the nature of the caregiver–child attachment. Therefore, interventions that aim to maximise caregiver–child attachment should be incorporated in clinical practice.

Early precursors of school achievement in reading and mathematics

Marcus Hasselhorn German Institute for International Educational Research, Germany

In this symposium, we discuss various approaches to identify important precursors of reading and mathematics performance that can already assessed either before school entrance or immediately thereafter. Researchers from Austria, Germany, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom will present longitudinal studies. For instance, using a very large database of tens of thousands of children in England, Peter Tymms, Christine Merrell and their colleagues assessed the relative importance of measures collected at the ages of 3, 4, 5 and 6 to attainment in reading and maths at age 11, as well as characteristics of the schools and the teachers included in this study. These data come from large-scale monitoring projects run by the Centre for Evaluation and Monitoring at Durham University, UK, with data representative of the country. In a German study supervised by Marcus Hasselhorn, Wolfgang Schneider and their colleagues, a large sample of kindergarten children were recruited about 18 months before entering elementary school and carefully screened regarding their cognitive competencies. Children at-risk were given specific treatments during the last year of kindergarten, and long-term effects on school performance in reading and maths were subsequently assessed. Similar approaches were used by Karin Landerl and her colleagues in Austria and Alexander Grob and his team in Switzerland. One major aim of the symposium is to identify early precursors of subsequent school achievement that seem to be influential in all of the countries represented in this symposium.

Enhancing methods to address the needs of diverse learners

Gopalakriahnan Hemalatha IASE, SAIDAPET, Chennai; India

The purpose of the study is to investigate the suitable instructional methods to address the needs of diverse learners. The investigator has chosen pictorial representation, multimedia representation and democratic interactive methods for satisfying the needs of 200 diverse learners at higher secondary level based on their learning style, attention, memory power and academic performance. Research was conducted in the frame work of multiple group repeated measures experimental design model. The sample was classified based on their language fluency, intelligent quotient (IQ) and academic performance. The instruments used to collect data for this study were: (1) Kolb’s learning style inventory (2005) (2) Memory tool prepared by Hemalatha and Saraladevi (2011) (3) Attention tool by De W Vos and Schepers (1993). Three methods were adopted for all the groups for about six weeks. Pre-test, Post-test measures were collected from the sample and analysed through t-test, product moment correlation, two way ANOVA and stepwise partial regression analysis. The results confirmed that the different methods had influenced their learning style, memory, attention and academic performance differently for different types of learners. It was also concluded that multimedia presentation remarkably promoted the level of visual learning, academic performance, attention and memory levels of sample.

Effectiveness of storytelling therapy on the reduction of aggression and stubbornness in children with oppositional defiant disorder

Samaneh Hosseini Science and Resarch Azad University, Islamic Republic of Iran; Ghassem Naziry Science and Research Azad University, Islamic Republic of Iran

Storytelling is as old as human history. The aim of the present history is to evaluate the effects of storytelling therapy in decreasing aggressive and oppositional behaviors in 7 to 9 year old children with oppositional defiant disorder. In a semi-experimental study, 20 children with oppositional defiant disorder in the 7 to 9 year old age group were randomly assigned to control wait list and storytelling groups. The cases in the storytelling group received 12 sessions of storytelling therapy twice a week. Both groups were studied before the intervention, and after 6 weeks, using behavioral disorder questionnaire, aggression inventory, oppositionality inventory, and clinical interview. There were significant reductions in the scores of all of the above mentioned questionnaires in the storytelling group after six weeks. Storytelling may be a useful method in the treatment of children with oppositional and aggressive behaviours.

Migration experience, resilience and mental health outcomes: A mixed-methods study of Iranian immigrants in Australia

Ashrafalsadat Hosseini University of Melbourne, Australia; Melanie Donven; William Evans; Ritsuko Kakuma; Harry Minas

Mental health problems are an increasing problem in Australia and worldwide. The World Health Organisation (WHO, 2010) has predicted that Depression will be the number one health issue in the world in 2020. Psychologists and mental health professionals have increasingly shifted their research focus to exploring human talents and capabilities rather than the previous sole preoccupation with abnormalities and impairments. The complexity of resilience as both outcome and process has been linked to wellbeing in a wide range of populations and contexts (Garmezy & Masten, 1991). Improved knowledge of factors that determine resilience can provide a foundation for a comprehensive and integrated approach that considers illness and pathology and that seeks to understand and enhance health and wellbeing. The process of immigration is complex in that it encompasses a wide variety of motivations and personal experiences of migrants. This study addresses the relationship between migration experiences, socio-demographic factors, resilience and mental health outcomes (subjective wellbeing, depression, stress and anxiety) in Iranian immigrants living in Australia. A mixed methods design, with qualitative and quantitative data collected, will be used. Qualitative and quantitative data will be used for a more in depth exploration of resilience factors and their relationships with migration experiences, socio-demographic factors, resilience and mental health outcomes, than could be provided by either questionnaire or interview data alone (Creswell & PlanoClark, 2011). The findings will be used to inform intervention programmes that seek to assist with adaptation issues, promote individual wellbeing, and to realize the full potential of Iranian immigrants in Australian society.

The relationship between forgiveness and wellbeing

Ashrafalsadat Hosseini University of Melbourne, Australia; Zahra Hosseini; Hadis Aryanpur

The purpose of this research was to examine the association between forgiveness and well-being.
This study investigated forgiveness and well-being in couples who were selected by convenient sampling in Tehran, Iran. Demographic questionnaires, the Family Forgiveness Scale (FFS) and General Health Questionnaire (GHQ-28) were used. The result of the study demonstrates a positive relationship between forgiveness and well-being (r=.54). Findings reveal the correlation between high level of forgiveness and less anxiety and depression. Results also show a meaningful association between forgiveness with age (r = .14), marital duration (r=.11) and education levels of couples (r=.21). However, it does not show any significant relationship between the number of children and forgiveness. According to further results of this study, there is a difference in the level of forgiveness between couples as men show a higher level of forgiveness than women. The results of this study inform intervention programs that seek to assist couples’ well-being.

The relationships between personality traits, peer relations, and social adjustments in Taiwanese adolescents

Kung-Yu Hsu National Chung Cheng University, Taiwan, R.O.C.

The main purpose of this study is to examine the direct and mediated effects of temperament and peer relations on internalizing and externalizing problem behaviours (IPBs and EPBs) in Taiwanese adolescents. Two main research questions were investigated: (1) Does peer relation mediate the influence of personality traits on IPBs and EPBs? (2) Does IPBs and EPBs have impacts on peer relations? A two-year research was conducted. There were 1375 adolescents, between the ages of 13 to 16, followed for up to two years. In the first and second years, Youth Self-Report was used to measure Adolescent’s IPBs (Anxiety, Somatic Complain, and Social Withdrawal) and EPBs (Aggression and Rule-breaking). In the second year peer nomination in a class was used to measure the sociometric and perceived popularity, and HEXACO-PI-R was used to measure the participants’ six personality traits (Honesty/humility, Emotionality, Extraversion, Agreeableness, Conscientiousness, and Openness). After controlling the effects of IPBs and EPBs during the first year, the only mediated effects that was found was that the effects of Agreeableness on Aggression were partially mediated by the effects of sociometric popularity. Rule-breaking had negative impacts and anxiety had positive impacts on two kinds of popularities only for girls, after controlling all of the problem behaviours at first year. The cultural and gender implications for the relationships among personality traits, peer relation and social adjustment are discussed.

Research on the characteristics of mobile media and its influences upon adolescent values

Quiping Hui Xinyang Normal University, China; Anming He Xinyang Normal University, China

With the coming of the 3G age, the mobile phone has become the emerging fifth mass media after the newspapers, radio, TV and the internet. In the mobile media age, the proportion of adolescents who are using mobile phones is increasing quickly, while originally only graduates used mobile phones, more and more adolescents have become part of the "mobile generation". As a new social factor, mobile media affects the formation and development of adolescent values via its unprecedented fashion and power, moreover, it impacts upon their healthy growth and success. This paper aimed to address the limitations of current studies, focusing on the scientific development of youth values as a research perspective, uniting qualitative and quantitative approaches and the macro and micro harmoniously. This paper not only analyses the mobile media characteristics of a huge user group, with wide-area coverage, low threshold, real-time, and portability, bearing rich information, but also systematically explores its positive and negative influences upon all aspects of values including political values, moral values, interpersonal values, academic values, and self-values.

The development of adolescents’ internalization of parental authority

Chang Hui-Tzu National Chiao Tung University, Taiwan, R.O.C.

Research has shown that the different perceptions of legitimacy of parental authority often result in parent-adolescent conflict. Although studies have demonstrated that the legitimacy of parental authority decreases as adolescents increase in age, recognition of parental authority, to some extent, indicates an acceptance of parental values that are primarily informed by social convention. This study attempted to explore how adolescents internalize parental authority. An in-depth interview was used to understand the process of internalization of parental authority. A total of 171 adolescents (81 boys and 90 girls; 58 fifth grade, 59 eighth grade and 54 eleventh grade) from Taiwan participated in the study. Data were collected in 2008. The results showed that there were four types of internalization of parental authority on the part of adolescents: (1) 'Obedience to authority', which refers to that adolescent obedience to parental authority due to external factors, such as fear of punishment. (2) 'Trust of authority', which indicates that adolescents agree with authority because parents are doing something for their own good. (3) 'Identification of authority', which refers to adolescents identifying parental authority, but simultaneously doubting whether that authority is absolutely right. (4) 'Negotiation of authority', which indicates that adolescents negotiate with parents about what should be done by stating and discussing the positions of both parties. In conclusion, this study found four types of internalization of parental authority: obedience to authority, trust of authority, identification of authority, and negotiation of authority. There is a developmental trend of the authority types, with identification and negotiation of authority more likely to be shown in older age groups.

Empirical study of professional-parent-child interaction in healthcare decision-making

Coyne Imelda Trinity College Dublin, Ireland

The aim of this study is to investigate children’s participation in decision-making from the perspectives of children and adolescents, their parents, and healthcare professionals. Through voice, it is argued, children’s views can be asserted and represented as valid in their own right with respect to their perspectives and understanding of the social world. There is now greater recognition of the power imbalances between adults and children which has led to increased focus on uncovering the different roles parents, children and health professionals occupy in triadic healthcare interactions. Data were obtained from 70 participants via interviews, observations and focus groups. The sample consisted of hospitalised children aged 7-16 years.
A limited time perspective causes preferential visual fixation on positive stimuli

Aleksandra Jaskolowska, Warsaw School of Social Science, Poland; Marzena Cypryanska; Izabela Krejtz; Alicja Kulawiak

Recent findings suggest that the limited time perspective related to advanced age may be the key variable in the motivational shift in emotion regulation towards the positivity bias. An experimental study disentangles the motivational effects of the limited time perspective from chronological age on the positivity bias in visual attention. The eye-tracking methodology was used to examine visual fixations on faces expressing positive vs. negative emotions (vs. neutral) in the limited life-time perspective vs. mortality salience vs. neutral conditions among young adults. The results confirm that the limited time perspective causes a positivity bias in emotional regulation at an early stage of information processing, following visual scrutiny. Young adults gazed more at happy than at sad or neutral faces, when they were asked to imagine they had only 3 years to live, than they did in the neutral conditions or when asked to imagine they will die in 3 years. The results support findings of previous studies for young adults in neutral conditions. The participants paid more visual attention to sad and fearful faces than happy and neutral ones. The present findings are discussed in light of the socio-emotional selectivity theory. These findings have an applied value suggesting that temporary changes to the time perspective result in attention bias towards positive emotional stimuli. Under mortality salience the participants fixated their gaze on fearful, happy and disgusted faces more than on neutral ones. These results are consistent with the terror management theory literature.

A comparison of the interactive play behaviours between children with albinism and their siblings and children without albinism and their non-albino siblings

Gwatinera Javangwe, University of Zimbabwe, Zimbabwe; Rachel Mukondyo

The study explored the nature of the interactive play behaviours of children with albinism and their siblings and children without albinism and their non-albino siblings and compared the interactive behaviours of both children with albinism and children without albinism. After obtaining parental consent and the children’s assent, a total of 16 participants were recruited through snowballing and were divided into two groups, the experimental group and the control group. The children came from 8 families. Naturalistic observations were conducted during 15 minute periods of free play, using the interactive play behaviour checklist aided by video recordings on three different days. The children were observed within their homes. The children were aged between six and eight years with a mean age of 6.75 with a standard deviation of 0.88. The findings of the study showed that children without albinism showed more pro-social play behaviours, aggressive play behaviours, affiliative play behaviours and possession-related play behaviours, compared to children with albinism. A significant difference was noted in the pro-social and possession-related play behaviours between children with albinism and children without albinism. Children without albinism showed more interactive play behaviours compared with children with albinism. Both groups of children showed the same amount of aggressive and affiliative play behaviours, while children without albinism showed more pro-social and possession-related behaviours.

Toward a socially responsible psychology of human development

Cigdem Kaglicibas; Koc University, Turkey

‘Psychology Serving Humanity’, the title of the congress, could very well be the title of this presentation. Throughout the decades I have been involved in psychology, I have been increasingly concerned with its vision and mission of serving human well-being. Has this vision/mission been accepted and recognized by both the community of psychologists and by the outside world? And more importantly, has it been realized? Is it hard to answer these questions in the affirmative. There are many factors responsible for this situation. One is the predominantly individual focus of psychology which renders it rather ‘irrelevant’ to the attempts at solving some large scale human problems. Related to this, there is the image of psychology as a ‘Western’ endeavor. Another factor is the persistent tendency of favoring ‘experimental’ over ‘applied’ research. These issues are not insurmountable as some recent work combining sound scientific methodology and a socially relevant problem-oriented approach has demonstrated. In particular, developmental perspectives which also take into consideration changing contexts and adaptation to them promise to contribute to human well-being. Intervention research projects carried out in early childhood and early adolescence are discussed as cases in point. Such studies, emerging from various countries, exemplify how research can lead to policy and sustainable applications serving the developing child. They also contribute in significant ways to our understanding of human development and thus to our psychological science.

Image perception problems as a component of sense-value space: theoretical understanding

Zhanna Kara; Southern Federal University, Russian Federation

Psychology tries to look into the inner life of a person more deeply. Therefore, the problem of studying different forms of non-perceptual figurative phenomena of a multivariate description in the inner life of a person is raised. One of the forms of displays of a person’s inner life are figurative phenomena, such as images of imagination, how the individual views images about himself/herself and the world, images of memory, fantasies, dreams, etc. There is an interrelation of figurative and personal components in an acute psychological problem of a personal-sense comprehension by a person of all completeness of subjective experience. Secondary images can be determined as images of subjects and phenomena, having their existence in the person’s subjective world in the absence of prototype-stimulator directly effecting them. But a powerful component of psychological constituents, namely the person’s secondary images, can be a presence of his/her own personal sense as it is included in a subclass of regulatory sense structures directly influencing processes of activity and mental reflection. Personal sense presented in secondary images is also a necessary condition for forming sense-creating components of person’s sense sphere. There is always a subjective personal predilection in an image. During direct perception and representation, objects and phenomena of the reality appear in us ‘painted’ in that personal sense which they have for us owing to the objective place taken in our life and in the realization of our needs. Thus, we can emphasise the urgency and the demand of the given research direction determined by science and society.

The motivations of altruistic behaviour in young children

Zhang Kang; Peking University, China; Yanjie Su

Altruistic behaviour is a specific form of pro-social behaviour. The aim of this study was to explore the motivation of altruistic behaviour. The altruistic behaviour of 4 to 6 year old preschoolers (n=120) was investigated using a two-alternative choice task, which focused on the process of sharing. In the preliminary experiment, children with altruistic behaviours were selected by testing whether they would deliver tokens to their partner at no cost. Thereafter, 53 preschoolers with altruistic tendencies participated in the formal experiment, which was designed to explore the reason why children would behave altruistically using the two-alternative choice task. Results showed that there were three kinds of children who could be altruistic. The first kind of child could serve the tokens only in the condition of no cost to themselves, the second kind of child could deliver the tokens when the partner had nothing, and the third kind of child could share the tokens equally. Moreover, altruistic behaviour was strongly shaped by the cost of being altruistic. These findings indicated that other regarding preference, empathy, and fairness might be the motivations of children’s altruistic behaviour, in other words, altruistic behaviour was motivated by several factors jointly and were shaped selectively by the cost of altruistic behaviour.

Insights to resiliency: Examining values in the acculturation process of African emerging adults in Canada

Ernest Khlemo; HSRC, South Africa; Sophie Yohani; HSRC, South Africa; Rosslynn Zulla; HSRC, South Africa

Whilst the concept of acculturation has been a well-recognised and important area of study (Berry,
Life-sense strategy as a trajectory of a person’s development: Theoretical research

Liudmila Kruteleva Southern Federal University, Russian Federation

The sense-value sphere of each person is strictly individual and is being formed during ontogenesis on the basis of assimilation of personal experience and culture in which the individual develops. The Life-sense strategy of a person is a complex mental formation, an inside-reduced program of a possible action, determined by content and motivational-dynamic structural elements of the person’s sense-value sphere. The basic components of a person’s life-sense strategy are: (1) deep life-sense orientations which are shown as an attitude of the person to the world and to himself/herself and determine his/her cognitive orientation; (2) the life-sense conception which includes a hierarchical system of sense-value structures of the person and represents an individual generalized system of views on purposes, process and results of the own life; features of self-actualization; a self-appraisal and motivation system. The life-sense strategy sets a trajectory of the person’s development and optimizes his/her activity in interrelations with the objective reality. Its dynamic character means flexibility and an opportunity for change depending on certain conditions of daily life, and also the person’s constant assimilation of socio-cultural values and senses. A person has usually got a whole complex of various life-sense strategies produced in the course of life. Each of them, pursuing one and the same main purpose, includes different contents, i.e. different sense-value sub-goals of which achievement is accompanied by different behavioural responses. Quantity and quality of the strategies which the person can possess are not potentially limited and depend on individual experience and sense-value orientations of each particular person.

An empirical look at the relation between language and emotional competence in child development

Irina Kumschick Excellence-Cluster Languages of Emotion, Germany; Luna Beck; Michael Eid; Gisela Klann-Delius

Whether there is any relation between emotion and language is a controversial issue, which has not been a prominent one in developmental research. In recent years, some studies have supported the view that language and emotional competence might be related. This research has focused on the early stages of childhood. It is still an open question whether emotional competence and language competence are related in later stages of development. As the transition from kindergarten to school constitutes a sensitive period for socio-emotional and cognitive development, this is an important issue. Thus, the purpose of this interdisciplinary study was to evaluate whether language competence continues to be related to children’s emotional competence once they reach middle childhood. More specifically, our aim was to examine which of the components of language and emotional competences contribute most to this relationship. Therefore, we measured multiple components of children’s receptive and expressive language, as well as emotion understanding and expression. 210 primary-school children participated in this study. A canonical correlation analysis was calculated in order to appropriately consider the multivariate relationships among the variables. Results identified a positive relationship between language and emotional competences. Receptive vocabulary and declarative emotion knowledge were identified to contribute most to this relationship. These findings underscore the assumption that children’s emotional development is intricately intertwined with language competence, even in middle childhood.

Filial piety as a moderator between parent-adolescent relationships and adolescent autonomy in Taiwan

Chao-Sheng Kuo Education(IED), NCTU, Taiwan, R. O.C.; Yih-Lan Liu

Autonomy is one of the most important tasks of adolescent development. Empirical evidence shows that parent-adolescent relationship is positively correlated with adolescent autonomy. Furthermore, filial piety is the traditional concept that portrays how Chinese children should interact with parents. Yeh (2003; 2006) adopted a dual approach to describing the characteristics of autonomy (e.g., individual and relating autonomy) and filial piety (e.g., reciprocal and authoritarian piety) in Taiwan. This study examined whether different filial piety styles have moderating effects on the relationship between parent-adolescent relationships and dual autonomy in Taiwan. Participants were 440 adolescents (227 boys and 213 girls; 215 10th grade and 225 7th grade students) from northern Taiwan. Structural Equation Modeling was conducted to examine whether filial piety moderates the relationship between parent-adolescent relationships and autonomy. Results showed that both reciprocal filial piety and parent-adolescent relationships positively predicted relating autonomy (all models showed excellent fitness, $\chi^2=89~102$, df=48, p.In conclusion, results indicated that filial piety moderated the relationship between parent-adolescent relationships and autonomy. However, only authoritarian filial piety moderated the relationship of mother-adolescent relationship with relating autonomy in Taiwan.

Discipline with love

Asmah Lahlah Intervict, Tilburg Law School, Netherlands

Theorists have proposed a causal link between parents’ use of physical punishment and child aggression. Numerous studies have found that children subjected to harsh physical disciplining tend to be more aggressive than children whose parents use alternative disciplinary strategies and often commit delinquent crimes. Unfortunately most of this research does not control for other dimensions of parental behaviour, such as parental connectedness and warmth. This omission is important because the impact of severe punishment may be mediated by parental connectedness. The sample consists of 477 Dutch and Moroccan adolescent boys. History of physical disciplining, parental connectedness, and violent delinquency are assessed with self-report instruments. Physical disciplining is positively associated with delinquency. In addition, low parental connectedness has a positive and significant contribution to the prediction of violent delinquency. To test for interaction effects, we ran separate models for Dutch and Moroccan boys. Stepwise hierarchical regression analyses for Moroccan boys revealed that physical disciplining accounted for 16.2% of the variance in violent delinquency. The addition of parental connectedness contributed an additional 13.7% of variance, with emotional warmth mother being moderately significant predictive of violent delinquency. For Dutch boys, physical disciplining accounted for 9% of the variance in violent delinquency. The addition of emotional warmth for father and mother was non-significant. The results suggest the importance of exploring the links between physical disciplining and delinquency within the context of parent-adolescent relationship. In addition, this study identifies a need to further look at the cultural context in which physical punishment occurs.

The remediation of arithmetical difficulties in two young people on the Autism spectrum: Two case studies

Christine Lawson United Kingdom; Hongyan Bi; Yuan Deng; Hui Hu; Yang Yang; Qinlin Li; Jing Zhao

Often research concerning individuals on the autism spectrum emphasizes differences in terms of their presentations and the interventions implemented to facilitate their development in comparison with those who are not of a similar disposition. Two case reports are presented here of young people who have demonstrated difficulties associated with the autism spectrum and aspects of their numerical development. Both individuals participated in a program to help them make progress in relation to their social and communication skills as well as other aspects of their development. The current presentation specifically considered the numerical difficulties demonstrated by the young people. One of the individuals discussed here experienced problems in learning the
multiplication tables. He participated in a program involving a Dyscalculia Test Battery Assessment and a specific multisensory technique designed by the present author to facilitate learning the multiplication tables and discussed by Lawson (1995b, 2000b, 2001a, 2002, 2005b, 2008b, 2011a). The second young person experienced difficulties associated with particular types of addition exercises and he participated in another program designed by the present author. In relation to research by Friend (1979) concerning specific non-rectangular addition exercises, the current author developed assessment exercises and a conceptually based strategy involving a particular remedial technique to facilitate the development of arithmetical skills and numerical concepts (Lawson, 1986, 1989, 1990, 1995a, b, 2000a, b, c, 2001a, 2002, 2008b, 2009, 2010, 2011a). Both young people discussed here overcame their specific difficulties and indicated increased understanding in relation to their numerical conceptual development and other areas of mathematics.

Development and validation of the child and youth resilience measure (CYRM-28)

Linda Liebenberg Resilience Research Centre, Canada; Fans van de Vijver; Michael Ungar

The presentation will document the development of the Child and Youth Resilience Measure (CYRM-28), a culturally and contextually relevant measure of resilience process in the lives of youth. The presentation will review briefly the initial development of the 28-item measure that accounts for individual, relational and contextual resources implicated in resilience processes. This process involved an iterative, mixed methods design with 1451 youth (13–23 years) in 14 international sites purposively selected to maximise diversity regarding context and the risks that youth face. The presentation will then focus in detail on sub-scale identification and validation of the CYRM-28 among two samples of youth with complex needs in Atlantic Canada (n1 = 497; n2 = 410). Three subscales were identified using exploratory factor analysis. Internal reliability of these scales was assessed using Cronbach’s alpha (range: .65 to .91), paired sample t-tests (no significant differences were found) and Interclass Correlation Coefficients (absolute agreement; range: .583 to .773) on time one and two responses. Scales were then confirmed using Confirmatory Factor Analysis (χ2/df = 4.10 = 98.00, p < .001; TLI = .957; CFI = .979; RMSEA = .046). Findings add support to the CYRM-28 as a reliable and valid self-report instrument that measures three components of resilience processes in the lives of complex needs youth. Advanced statistical modeling yielded evidence that the scale, originally developed for use in various countries, can be used to assess resilience in youth from various ethnocultural backgrounds in Atlantic Canada.

Relationship between ego identity status and parenting styles in Chinese college students

Hui Ling Hunan Normal University, China; Jian-ren Zhang

The aim of this study is to explore the status of Chinese college students’ ego-identity, parenting styles, and their relationships. A sample of 330 college students were administered the Extend Objective Measure of Ego Identity Status-2 (EOM-EIS-2) and the Parental Bonding Instrument (PBI). The results show that: (1) There were significant differences between male and female students in parenting styles, with the female students getting higher scores in the Mother Care factor than male students, and male students getting higher score in Mother and Father Control factors. (2) The parents care, parents encouraging autonomy were significantly positively correlated to students’ identity achievement, while negatively correlated to students’ identity foreclosure and identity diffusion. The parents control were positively correlated to students’ identity foreclosure and identity diffusion. Parenting styles played an important role to the development of college students’ ego-identity, parents care and parents encouraging autonomy had contributed to children’s identity achievement.

The relationships among parental control, adolescent temperament, self-regulation and obedience to parental authority: Test of a moderated mediation model

Yih-Lan Liu National Chiao Tung University, Taiwan, R.O.C.

This study proposed a moderated mediation model to investigate how adolescent temperament (e.g. inhibitory control, activation control) moderated the mediating process of self regulation on the relationship between parental vs. maternal control (e.g. psychological control, behavioral control) and obedience to parental authority in Taiwan. Participants were 606 adolescents from northern Taiwan (323 boys, 281 girls, and one unidentified). Based on Culler and Judd’s (2005) suggestion of moderated mediation analysis, multiple regression analyses were conducted to examine the moderating effects of inhibitory control and activation control on the mediating process. Paternal vs. maternal behavioural control showed direct and indirect effects on obedience, with indirect paths via self-regulation. Activation control moderated the mediating process of self-regulation on the relationship between maternal behavioral control and obedience. Activation control also moderated the relationship between paternal vs. maternal psychological control and obedience. Inhibitory control did not show any moderation effect. This study found that both paternal and maternal psychological control were positively related to adolescent intentional self-regulation, which further positively correlated with their obedience. For adolescents with high activation control, the mediating process of self-regulation on the relationship between maternal behavioral control and obedience was stronger than ones with low activation control. The negative relationships of paternal vs. maternal psychological control with self-regulation were stronger for adolescents with low activation control than high activation control.

Assessing the fears of children with varying degrees of visual impairment

Helene Loxton Stellenbosch University, South Africa; Thomas Ollendick; Lisa Visage

The study aimed to determine whether significant differences exist between the fear profiles of South African children with varying degrees of visual impairment. This often-marginalised population is one which has been neglected in past research. As far as we could ascertain, no research on this topic has been carried out within the past nineteen years, and studies within the South African context are non-existent. It has been suggested that children with a physical disability are more prone than their non-disabled peers for the development of psychological difficulties, including fears and anxieties. Therefore, it is important that these children’s fears are identified so that those involved in their day-to-day lives can gain a greater understanding of their emotional world. Assessing children attending two special schools in the Western Cape Province of South Africa participated in the study. Children were administered a biographical questionnaire and the South African version of the Fear Survey Schedule for Children. These measures were adapted for administration according to the children’s degree of visual impairment. The final sample consisted of 67 children with varying degrees of visual impairment (totally blind n = 9, severely visually impaired n = 11 and partially sighted n = 47). Results indicated that significant quantitative differences in self-reported fears existed among the three visual groups. Children with severe visual impairment reported the highest instances of fear reactivity (across number, level and pattern of fear). Results are discussed in terms of possible factors which could have brought about these differences.

Epigenetics and developmental psychology: Searching for common ground

Vannessa Lux ZfL Berlin, Germany

Only recently have geneticists started to question their former notion of genetic determinism. Empirical findings indicate that gene–gene and gene–protein interactions, cell differentiation, chromosomal aging, nutrition and psychosocial stress influence gene expression. The growing field of molecular epigenetics studies the underlying processes of gene regulation (e.g. DNA methylation, RNA interference), their possible role in ontogenetic development and their transgenerational stability. Complex interactions between biological, psychological and social/cultural aspects of development during ontogeny have been studied for a long time in developmental psychology. Some of the central concepts of molecular epigenetics today (e.g. ‘epigenetic landscape’/‘developmental pathway’, ‘imprinting’/‘critical period’) are commonly referred to in psychological models of development. However, these concepts as well as the term ‘epigenetics’ are used very differently in molecular genetics and developmental psychology. This indicates a conceptual gap between the disciplines. The aim of this paper is to outline the common ground but also some of the key differences in terminology and developmental theory between molecular epigenetics and developmental psychology. First, the mechanisms studied in molecular epigenetics and some of the findings expected to contribute to the understanding of psychological concepts (e.g. memory, learning) and psychopathology (e.g. PTSD, autism) are reviewed. Second, it is reconstructed how the term “epigenetic” and associated concepts (e.g. “genetic/genesis”, “pathway”) are used in developmental psychology (e.g. J. Piaget, E.H. Erikson, J. Bowlby, G. Gottlieb). Finally, the relationship between molecular epigenetics and developmental psychology is discussed from an anti-reductionist perspective.
Resilience and mental health among adolescents with low parental support

Xiaohui Ma Renmin University of China, China; Li Lei

The objectives of this study were to identify dimensions of resilience of adolescents who cannot be supported well by their families, and to explore the influence of resilience on their mental health. 173 adolescents (90 boys, 83 girls) with low parental support and 180 adolescents (92 boys, 88 girls) with high parental support were asked to complete questionnaires about resilience and other measures on mental health. Major measures included the Adolescent Resilience Scale, the Beck Depression Inventory, and the degree of life satisfaction and index of subjective well-being. Results were as follows: (1) Compared with high supported teenagers, the low supported group did not display significant psychopathology with respect to depressive symptom scales; (2) The level of resilience was positively associated with life satisfaction and subjective well-being. And for the low supported teenagers, correspondence between resilience and mental health was high; (3) A further analysis on the concerning influence of the elasticity ability showed that teenagers’ resilience can positively predict mental health, and better effect was found among the low support group. It was concluded that high resilience can protect teenagers with low parental support from mental illness, and attention to their mental health may build and promote their resilience.

The structure of moral judgment based upon altruism and human relationships

Hong Keung Ma Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong

It is a common finding that Westerners tend to make moral judgments based on social law and justice. Our research indicated that Chinese people tend to make moral judgment based on humanity and relationships. The structure of moral judgment development of Chinese people was studied in terms of altruism and human relationships. A five-stage structure of altruism judgment was proposed: Stage 1: Obedience and Egoism. Stage 2: Instrumental Purpose, Opportunistic Hedonism, and Reciprocal Altruism. Stage 3: Primary Group Affection and Altruism. Stage 4: Golden Mean Orientation and Social Altruism. Stage 5: Utilitarian Altruism and Basic Rights. Two hypothetical dilemmas of the Moral Development Test (MDT) were used and the sample consisted of 698 students. By combining Stages 1 and 2 together, results of factor analysis indicated that the four stages (Stages 1/2, 3, 4, and 5) form a simplex-like pattern. In addition, 212 participants of the sample also answered the Defining Issues Test (DIT). The relation between Altruism (AL) Stages and DIT stages also exhibited a consistent pattern. The same results of factor analysis indicated that the four stages were used and the sample consisted of 698 students with low parental support from mental illness, and attention to their mental health may build and promote their resilience.

Psychosocial determinants of work/education decisions among graduates in Ghana

Sherrif Mahama Friedrich-Schiller University, Ghana; Rainer Silbereisen

Decisions to continue with postgraduate education are complex with long-term implications, especially for youth in sub-Saharan Africa where graduates form an elite group (5% of high school students in Ghana). This study sought to investigate this decision among Ghanaian graduates after the mandatory national service programme amidst changing societal conditions. The Jena social change model and the expectancy-value model were combined to capture intrinsic and contextual factors influencing this decision. In the Jena model, demands refer to the individual’s perceived uncertainties concerning their work opportunities. It was expected that heightened demands would correspond with the decision for postgraduate education, based on literature showing that current work environment uncertainties led to youth prolonging their education. The relationship between larvae stage and demands was expected to be mediated by expectations and subjective task values. Pilot data collected using questionnaires from a sample of 105 Ghanaian students revealed that students highly endorsed further education (87%) and lower demands meaning students generally felt that their opportunities in the work place were not getting progressively worse. Further analysis showed that students who rated lower demands were more likely to have higher expectations about their success in furthering their education and also likely to endorse a decision to continue with their education. Results from the main study highlighting the mediation relationship and the dimensions of decisions will be presented in the poster at the ICP 2012 conference.

Methodological issues in birth order research: A practical exploration

Kyla Mills University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa; Gillian Mooney

Four different methods for ranking birth order have emerged in birth order research; namely the categorical, dichotomous, serial, and continuous methods of ranking. The categorical ranking organises birth order into four categories – only child, first born, middle born (between oldest and youngest) and last born. The dichotomous method ranks first borns as 1 and all later-borns as 2. The serial method follows the actual birth order with first borns having a rank of 1, second borns having a rank of 2 and so forth. Finally, the continuous method divides the number of older siblings of an individual by the total number of siblings the individual has. An exploration into these methods of ranking birth order was conducted in order to examine their various strengths and limitations. Research using the Situational Test of Emotional Understanding was introduced to demonstrate the discrepant results obtained from the various methods on the same sample – a group of 156 undergraduate psychology students from the University of the Witwatersrand. Implications regarding the results of birth order research are discussed and possible methods for conducting future research on birth order are presented.

Interpersonal competence mediating paths from social perspective taking and public self-consciousness to emotional adaption of high school students

Wang Mingzhang Central China Normal University, China; Zhou Zongkui

The aim of this study was to explore how high school students’ social perspective taking and public self-consciousness would influence their emotional adaption. 465 high school students from China were investigated using such tools as the public self-consciousness and social anxiety subscales of the Self Consciousness Scale, the Interpersonal Competence Scale and the UCLA Loneliness Scale. The results revealed that both social perspective taking and public self-consciousness could directly positively predict students’ interpersonal competence and social anxiety. In addition, low interpersonal competence could negatively predict their loneliness and social anxiety. Interpersonal competence was an important mediator on the path from social perspective-taking and public self-consciousness to loneliness and social anxiety. The educational implications for the results were discussed.

Substance abuse amongst adolescents

Irene Mohasoa UNISA, South Africa; Eduard Fourie

Substance use by adolescents is a major problem facing the world today. Therefore, the strategies to curb adolescent substance use need to be identified. The study was conducted in the rural areas of Zeerust, North West Province of South Africa. The participants included 12 African male adolescents, whose ages ranged from 12 to 15 years. A qualitative, explorative design was employed. Data was gathered using semi-structured interviews, genograms, and observations. Thematic analysis was used to analyze audio-taped data. The study found that substances abused by the adolescents include beer, cigarettes, cannabis and heroin. Their reasons for using these substances include individual, family and environmental factors. However, peer group pressure was identified as the primary factor for adolescent substance use. This study emphasizes the painful nature of substance abuse among adolescents, yet at the same time it succeeds in highlighting the strategies that can be employed to address substance abuse among adolescents. In addition, this study recommends a concerted effort by all stakeholders in addressing the substance abuse problem.

The effect of training of pivotal response treatment to mothers of autistic children on family functioning

Tayebeh Mohtashami Payame Noor University, Islamic Republic of Iran; Ahmad Alipor; Mahnaz Aliakbari Dehkordi; Narges Chimeh

This study was designed to evaluate the effect of Pivotal Response Treatment (PRT) training with mothers of autistic children on family functioning. The statistical population included all mothers of autistic children in Tehran. Twenty mothers were selected as the study sample by means of non-convenience sampling and randomly assigned to two control and experimental groups. The research used a pretest- posttest design with a control group and follow-up. The experimental group were...
What role does intelligence play in leadership emergence in preschool children’s groups? 
Romana Morda Victoria University, Australia

Research exploring the relationship between leadership and intelligence has traditionally focused on adults in business settings. This study examined leadership in young children’s groups and the characteristics and skills of emergent leaders. Using a mixed methods approach, this study specifically investigated the role that cognitive and social intelligence played in leader emergence in a sample of preschool children. A battery of measures was used to assess children’s general cognitive intelligence, social cognitive and social behavioural skills, and leadership play behaviours. An exploratory cluster analysis of play behaviours was undertaken in order to identify groups of children with similar play profiles. Three clusters were identified: Mixed play behaviour style, Peripheral play behaviour style and Leaders. The study’s findings suggested that both cognitive and social intelligence played a role in leader emergence. Children who emerged as leaders had significantly higher Abstract/Visual reasoning scores than children in the Mixed and Peripheral groups. There were no significant between-group differences in social intelligence. However, a case study analysis of quantitative and qualitative data indicated that children in the Leader group, in comparison to the Mixed and Peripheral groups, showed that leaders were more likely to show synchrony between their social cognitive and social behavioural skills. It is not the author’s contention that all children should be leaders, however on the basis of this study’s findings recommendations are made for how activities to foster leadership may be incorporated into the preschool curriculum.

Identity formation, its role in optimal human development: A psychobiographical study of artist Jackson Pollock
Toni Muller NMMU, South Africa; Louise Stroud

Celebrated artist Jackson Pollock challenged the very concept of art. Unconventional in all that he did, Pollock moved beyond paintbrush and easel to throwing paint across canvases laid out on the floor. Around these emerging artworks he would move and dance, mesmerising those present by the way he made art immediate using his entire body to create the abstract image. However, despite this capacity for originality, Pollock’s life was bracketed by alcoholism and emotional instability. In this paper the importance of identity formation for healthy development is illustrated through a psychobiographical study of the life of Jackson Pollock. Pollock’s difficulties in establishing a stable sense of self seemed to play an integral part in impeding a positive life course. The developmental theory of Erik Erikson (1950) was the lens through which Pollock’s life was studied, with a focus on Erikson’s proposed fifth stage of development, that of Identity versus Role Confusion. What emerged from the study was that it was largely the individuals who surrounded Pollock who shaped him into what they wanted him to be, with Pollock lacking the stable sense of self to protect him from a society that treated both him and the art he poured himself into as a commodity to be celebrated and vilified on whim. Alcoholism would cause his death at the age of 44, when, while heavily intoxicated, Jackson Pollock drove his car into a tree a few metres from his home.

Day in the life of thriving immigrant five-year-olds in transition to school
Lynda Phillips Douglas College, Canada; Catherine Cameron

The aim of this paper is to describe pilot ecological studies of immigrant children in transition to school from a home culture that is divergent from the settlement community. This extends current resilience research, adding to the discourse on young children’s acculturation and explores kindergarten experiences of immigrant five-year-olds ‘doing well’ in ecological context. The approach involves an innovative visual ‘Day in the Life (DITL)’ procedure that was developed to investigate everyday lives of thriving toddlers in seven global locations (Authors, 2010) as well as resilient mobile adolescents in eight communities internationally (Author, 2011). This DITL adaptation involves interviews with parents, teachers and children to obtain information respecting perspectives on home and school transitional expectations. A Full Day in the Life of kindergarten children is filmed and field-notes taken. A photo elicitation involves the children photographing people, places, and things important to them with a disposable camera. A half-hour compilation is made of the day, and shown to the teacher, parents and child to elicit reflective comments. Preliminary analyses document the children’s security strivings in exchanges with family, teacher and peers. The relationship between emergent literacy activities at home and school will also be identified. Conclusions and recommendations include highlighting the value of observing an entire day in a child’s life during their transition to school in order to identify ‘promotive transactions’ (Sameroff, 2010) in the multiple cultures and contexts in which children are seen to ‘do well’ (Authors, in press).

An exploration of the experiences of adolescents living with HIV
Leanie Pienaar Tshwane University of Technology, South Africa

This research endeavours to explore and describe the experiences of adolescents living with HIV that undergoes chronic disease management and aims to describe how these experiences inform their identity. Six adolescents, attending the Kalafong Hospital Paediatric HIV clinic (Pretoria) for ongoing disease management, were interviewed using a social constructionist narrative approach. Two semi-structured interviews and drawings were used to collect data. Through collaboratively exploring the adolescents’ experiences it became possible to co-construct the meanings that they attached to their experiences of HIV that informed their identities. The three-dimensional space approach by Clandinin and Connelly (2000) was used to analyse their stories in different contexts such as the medical and home context. The adolescents constructed multiple identities in various contexts. Their experiences as patients significantly shaped how they perceived themselves in other areas of their lives. They expressed different views about the role of ART in their lives. They had limited opportunities to discuss their experiences with friends or family members and felt conflicted about the future disclosure of their HIV status. Lack of communication and impersonal staff interactions with patients were identified as barriers to disease management. The research recommends that the clinic should provide ongoing support to the adolescents with regards to disclosure of their status and adherence to medication. The results were communicated to the multi-disciplinary team at the clinic. This aimed to enhance their understanding of the reality of the adolescent when attending the clinic for disease management.

Redefining disorganised attachment: An exploration of subcategories of disorganisation in middle childhood using the ASCT
Alexa Pilt Wits, South Africa

Disorganised attachment is the only attachment that is not considered an adaptive or functional strategy for maintaining the caregiver-child dyad and is often a result of having abusive or neglectful caregiving relationships. Children with disorganised
attachment are at higher risk for developing severe emotional and psychological problems. This study aims to further analyse disorganised attachment within a South African sample which offers a unique context and high rate of youth at risk. Using the Attachment Story Completion Test, 17 disorganised children between the ages of 8–12 were selected from children’s homes and hospitals and their story stems were analysed using a thematic content analysis. Results indicated clear subcategories of disorganised attachment ranging on a spectrum of severity. This study has possible implications for the classification and treatment of disorganised attachment as well as move towards predicting the possibility and severity of future pathology.

Infants’ mistrust of inaccurate and unhelpful adults
Diane Poulin-Dubois Concordia University, Canada
Ivy Brooker

The primary aim of the study was to examine how the reliability of a model influences infants’ selective learning and prosocial behaviours. This issue was examined by manipulating both the experimenter’s epistemic and socio-emotional reliability. Infants aged 18 months (n=55) were thus divided into one of two groups: (1) Both epistemically and socioemotionally reliable or (2) epistemically and socioemotionally unreliable. The epistemic domain was manipulated by means of the experimenter’s accuracy in labelling and demonstrating a property of a familiar object. The socio-emotional domain was manipulated according to the experimenter’s benevolence, specifically her responsiveness to the infants’ communicative cues. We examined whether the culmination of these factors would influence infants’ word learning, imitation, and helping behaviours. Results indicated that only infants in the unreliable condition increased their looking time at their parent, while decreasing their latency to do so, from the first to last trial of the training phase. Infants’ performance in learning novel words did not differ across the groups. However, infants in the reliable condition tended to better understand the prior intentions of the model (e.g. pulling a pin before opening a door). Finally, comparison of the infants’ performance on the helping tasks showed that infants in the reliable condition were more likely to help the experimenter on both tasks combined than with those in the unreliable condition. Overall, these findings support the hypothesis that infants are sensitive to a model’s behaviours from a very young age, with a stronger effect being found on social behaviours.

Resilience: Contributions of this concept for coping with vicissitudes in educational relations
Vivian Carla Bohm Rachman PUC-SP, Brazil; Claudia Davis

The primary objective of this research was to ascertain how the concept of resilience has been studied by Brazilian researchers in the areas of Education and Educational Psychology. The main views of resilience adopted by Brazilian scholars will be presented, as well as situations in which this concept is studied and methods employed for doing so. Theses and dissertations produced at renowned universities in Brazil between 2002 and 2007 were studied, and were selected among those meeting the specific criteria of the studies being digitally available, and involving the concept of resilience with an educational intention, and considering it as a psychological phenomenon (n = 14). The analysis carried out showed that educational studies mainly adopted the concept of resilience as a personality trait, making it an innocuous concept for this area, without major implications for educational practices. A new look at this issue is proposed, based on sociocultural psychology, considering resilience as a process through which the teacher can deliberately help students give new meaning to the vicissitudes they face. This new approach can contribute who are directly or indirectly involved with students who are in crisis, allowing them to grasp a more positive attitude to explain what has happened in their lives.

Cultural and human development: Towards the development of an African psychological theory on child development
Mashahogene Ramokopoa University of Limpopo, South Africa

Though human development is a universal phenomenon, there are studies that have suggested that culture is critical in defining how this takes place. This paper is based on the results of a study that was aimed at investigating the developmental stages of an African child in a rural environment. The study was conducted in Bolobedu district – a rural area in Limpopo Province (South Africa). This area, which is under the jurisdiction of Queen Modjadji the III, was chosen because of its relatively un-spotted and uninterrupted African cultural practices. A total number of 150 participants (63 male = 63; female = 87), aged between 55 to 82 years were selected through random sampling. All the participants were interviewed using a structured questionnaire that contained both open-ended and close-ended questions. Among others, the study found that each developmental stage in the African community was defined, not by age, but mainly by the readiness and ability to perform roles. Furthermore, the study found that the participants tended to perceive cooperation, interdependence and collective responsibility as critical values that shape positive human development. The results are discussed in relation to Erik Erikson’s psychosocial stages of human development.

When age matters: Developmental perspectives on processing and regulating emotions
Michaela Riediger MPI for Human Development, Germany

Much of what we know about the nature of emotional experiences and competencies stems from investigations of young adults. Such research has fundamentally shaped contemporary views on emotional functioning. Insights from young adult populations, however, do not readily generalise to other age groups. Individuals from various age groups differ in how they process emotional information and in how they control their own emotional experiences. This symposium brings together an international group of researchers who demonstrate from various perspectives that combining social-psychological and developmental perspectives deepens our understanding of emotional functioning. Eben and colleagues use eye tracking to show adult age differences in the processing of emotional faces, and their dependencies on the age and emotion expressed in the face. Fung and colleagues also employ eye tracking to demonstrate that older, in contrast to younger and middle-aged, adults selectively disengage their visual attention from overly positive images of aging. Riediger et al. focus on the age range from adolescence to old age. They present evidence from a longitudinal experience-sampling project and from Implicit Association Tests on age-related differences in the prevalence and functions of pro- and contra- hedonic orientations. Voelkle and colleagues use an extensive repeated measures design to demonstrate adult age difference in how people regulate their mood in the face of recurring and unavoidable unpleasant situations. Isaacowitz and colleagues highlight the role of the context for understanding adult age differences in the perception of emotional stimuli for the regulation of emotion. Alexandra Freund, finally, discusses and integrates the five papers.

Racialized in refugee: A comparison of developmental contexts and adaptation among the children of resettled refugees and voluntary migrants
Julie Robinson Flinders University, Australia

Many adult refugees flee war and oppression primarily to secure a better future, peace and freedom for their children. However, even the minority who are offered a place in a country of resettlement, often find that the future for them and their children is limited by poverty, acculturation stress, discrimination and their past exposure to traumatic events. This study aimed to identify unique characteristics of developmental contexts and outcomes for the young children of refugees by comparing data for children of forced and voluntary migrants in a large nationally representative database in Australia. The Longitudinal Study of Australian Children traces the development of two cohorts, infants and preschool-age children, every two years. This paper focuses on data collected from both cohorts when children were aged 4 to 6 years. It compares young children whose parents were born in Non-English speaking refugee source countries with those whose parents were born in Non-English speaking immigrant source countries. Information about children’s developmental context and their social and emotional problems were obtained from parents and preschool/school teachers using the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire. Teachers also reported on preschool/school adjustment using the Student-Teacher Relationship Scale. Children of forced migrants were more likely than children in other groups to experience disadvantage in several dimensions of their developmental context. Outcome variables differed in the extent to which parents’ migration status explained independent variance in outcomes. Parent- and teacher-reports showed that both groups of children were resilient on some dimensions of development.

A relational theory applied to intergenerational relations in South Africa
Vera Roos North-West University, South Africa

Researchers’ attempts to focus attention on the importance of relationships to explain intergenerational relations as well as to promote intergenerational solidarity, provide little insight to explain the relational nature of intergenerational relationships. The aims of this presentation are to describe intergener-
Does the gaze of two-year-old children serve as an indicator of disposition? Observations in a day-care centre
Junko Sagara Seiotsu University, Japan; Kazu Murata

The aim of this study was to examine if the gaze of two-year-old children in a group nursing situation, serve as an indicator of individual differences in terms of interest towards objects and people. At a private day-care centre in Tokyo, 6 participants (3 males, and 3 females) were observed, using a videotape recorder, while they played freely at the ages of 24 months, 30 months, and 36 months old respectively. How long they looked at "objects" and "people" were analysed. We also compared the observation time of the objects operated by themselves and by other children. We found that there were some children who concentrated on objects and seldom looked at “people.” We also observed that children spent more time looking at objects operated by themselves, than at other children operating objects, except one child, whose gaze was shared equally between her operation of objects and the other children’s operation of objects. The results suggested that the gaze direction of two-year-old children, in a group nursing situation, can be used as an indicator of individual differences of their dispositions.

Long-term cognitive outcomes in children with hydrocephalus
Kazue Saito The Jikei Univ. School of Med., Japan; Eri Maeda; Tomoru Miwa; Yuichiro Nonaka; Hiro-oyuki Ida; Hiroko Murakami

To study the long-term cognitive outcomes in children with hydrocephalus, and to guide continuous developmental testing in, and implementing a developmental aid, for children with hydrocephalus in the department of pediatrics of a university hospital in Japan, this present study aimed to examine the psychological development of children with hydrocephalus who have been followed up since infancy. The subjects were 163 children who had undergone developmental testing at our university hospital in Tokyo since April 2002. The Kyoto Scale of Psychological Development was used (correlation with Wechsler Intelligence Scales is 0.87; p < 0.01). A full-scale developmental quotient (FSQD) and developmental quotients (DQs) for 3 sub-scales—posture-motor (PMDQ), cognition-adaptation (CADQ), and language-social (LSDQ)—were calculated and collected once a year. The results of testing were compared with such factors as developmental area, type of hydrocephalus and its cause. In children with 3.5 years old or younger with hydrocephalus, the mean PMDQ (75.3 ± 24.6) was significantly lower than the CADQ (82.7 ± 23.3) or LSDQ (85.4 ± 25.2). The PMDQ (72.0 ± 25.5) was also significantly lower than the CADQ (82.5 ± 24.5) or LSDQ (83.9 ± 26.4) in children with congenital hydrocephalus. Cognitive skills and language can improve with postnatal growth. However, the impairment of motor development before birth can affect development during infancy. Regarding the type of hydrocephalus, in children with ventricular dilatation, development in all spheres was delayed. As for causes of hydrocephalus, both vascular disease and infectious disease were associated with higher rates of a DQ of 70 or less (69.0% and 81.8%, respectively) than other causes.

Researches argued that the social competence in preschoolers and their attachment security are related. However it is also suggested that in this relationship there are some precedent factors as well as some consequences. From that point of view, the aim of this study is to investigate the mediating role of the children’s attachment security in the relationship of mother sensitivity and the children’s social competence. Another purpose of this study is to investigate the moderating role of children temperament in the same relationship. Participants are 50 children who are 36–48 months old from three different preschools and their mothers. Mother Child dyads interactions are observed in a preschool setting. The observation lasts approximately 1hr 30 minutes. School psychologists, teachers, parents and researchers have completed some questionnaires and scales. School psychologists, teachers and parents have completed ”The Social Competence and Behaviour Evaluation-30 Scale”, the mothers have completed ”Children’s Behaviour Questionnaire”, the researcher have completed ”Attachment-Q Sort” to measure attachment security of the children and ”Mother Behavior Q Sort” to measure mother sensitivity. The research is at the data collection stage. The findings will be discussed within the relevant literature.

Study of identity typology in modern adolescents and young adults
Olga Savina Moscow State University Psychol, Russian Federation
The article covers the problems of personal identity formation, identity transformations vs stability. The special focus of the work is personal identity formation of adolescents, their "moving into adulthood" in the situation of social-economic instability and crisis. As criteria for defining identity in adolescents we use stability of self-conceptions in time, and readiness to make independent decisions in life. Thus different combinations of various levels of stability and readiness to make decisions would determine identity typology. In order to build an empirical identity typology cluster analysis of self descriptions and biographical interviews were done. In the groups of adolescents (439 young men and women, 14–20 years old), four clusters had been found: (1) Unformed identity that includes unstable self concepts, low readiness at decision making, adolescents with this identity type do not reflect the social roles and perspectives, they haven’t chosen their profession yet. (2) Formed identity that includes stability and readiness in life-time decision-making, the adolescents are reflexive of their social roles, plan future perspectives, they usually have already chosen their profession. (3) Identity with low level of decision-making that includes enhanced attention to one’s self, absence of future perspective, identity with unstable self concepts in the past, present and future, adolescents that reflect social roles, plan their future life, and profession. The data could be further interpreted in the context of psycho-transformative paradigms as identity-constructing processes.

The relationship between attachment to parents and siblings regarding the autonomy of adolescents
Mojgan Sepahmansour Islamic Azad University, Islamic Republic of Iran

Mojgan Sepahmansour

Mother sensitivity and social competence: The mediational role of attachment style and moderational role of temperament
Nazli Savasan Okan University, Turkey; Dilek Sirvan-Il-Ozen; Ceyhan Yildiz

The article covers the problems of personal identity formation, identity transformations vs stability. The special focus of the work is personal identity formation of adolescents, their "moving into adulthood" in the situation of social-economic instability and crisis. As criteria for defining identity in adolescents we use stability of self-conceptions in time, and readiness to make independent decisions in life. Thus different combinations of various levels of stability and readiness to make decisions would determine identity typology. In order to build an empirical identity typology cluster analysis of self descriptions and biographical interviews were done. In the groups of adolescents (439 young men and women, 14–20 years old), four clusters had been found: (1) Unformed identity that includes unstable self concepts, low readiness at decision making, adolescents with this identity type do not reflect the social roles and perspectives, they haven’t chosen their profession yet. (2) Formed identity that includes stability and readiness in life-time decision-making, the adolescents are reflexive of their social roles, plan future perspectives, they usually have already chosen their profession. (3) Identity with low level of decision-making that includes enhanced attention to one’s self, absence of future perspective, identity with unstable self concepts in the past, present and future, adolescents that reflect social roles, plan their future life, and profession. The data could be further interpreted in the context of psycho-transformative paradigms as identity-constructing processes.
This research examined the relationship between attachment to parents and peers with regard to autonomy in adolescents. Two hundred and fifty adolescents (125 girls and 125 boys) completed the Attachment of Parents and Peers (IPPA) and Adolescents Autonomy Questionnaires (AAQ). The results showed that there is a positive relationship between attachment to parents and peers in girls. Also, the attachment to parents and peers is higher in girls than boys.

The relationship between maternal acceptance/rejection and marital satisfaction: Mediation role of intimate partner acceptance/rejection

Dilek Sirvanli-Ozen; Okan University, Turkey; Ilkay Toprak; Mettem Dikkanoglu

Contemporary psychological theories have a consensus on the utter importance of childhood on healthy psychological and social development. In this regard, many studies were conducted to find out the effects of a child’s perceived parental acceptance/rejection on psychological development and adjustment during adulthood. These studies also denoted that a relation might exist between perceived parental acceptance/rejection in childhood and intimate partner acceptance/rejection in close relationships established in adulthood. Furthermore, the literature shows that a mother’s effect on the child has a higher significance than that of father’s. From this point of view, this study aimed to analyse the relationship between perceived maternal acceptance/rejection in childhood and marital satisfaction in adulthood, from the perspectives of two different genders, as well as the mediational role taken by perceived intimate partner acceptance/rejection, within the framework of the PARTheory. "Demographical Data Form", "Parental Acceptance/Rejection Questionnaire/Maternal Form", "Intimate Partner Acceptance/Rejection Questionnaire", and "Marital Satisfaction Scale" were applied to 187 subjects (95 women and 92 men), aged between 23 and 73, living in Istanbul. The results of the analyses indicated a significant relation between perceived maternal acceptance/rejection and marital satisfaction for both male and female subjects. Also perceived intimate partner acceptance/rejection was found to have a mediational role in this relation for women. However, for men, perceived intimate partner acceptance/rejection acted as a partial mediator. The findings were discussed within the framework of the PARTheory.

The development of selective trust in Brazilian children

Debora Souza Universidade Federal Sao Carlos, Brazil; Natalia Velludo; Melissa Koening

This paper presents preliminary findings of a collaborative study investigating possible effects of culture and social cognition in the development of selective trust. Recent studies have demonstrated that North American children keep track of whether an individual was ignorant or inaccurate in the past and selectively prefer to learn new information from previously reliable informants, but there is little evidence about the development of selective trust in other cultures. Moreover, the possible relationship between mental state understanding and selective trust needs to be further explored. The present study is the first to investigate this developmental process in a sample of Brazilian 3- and 4-year-old children. A standard selective trust task (Corriveau, Meints & Harris, 2009) was used which included three conditions: (1) inaccurate x accurate informant; (2) inaccurate x neutral informant and (3) accurate x neutral informant. Participants were also administered the Scale of Theory-of-Mind Tasks (Wellman & Liu, 2004) and the Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test (PPVT). Preliminary results suggest that both 3- and 4-year-olds in the accurate x inaccurate condition perform above chance, showing a clear preference

Inculcating human values in primary school children using creative drama

Charuu Sharma University of Delhi, India

Getting into the shoes of others’ helps one develop empathy and compassion for our fellow human beings. The present Indian education system requires instilling human values in children to churn cultured, compassionate adults who do not indulge in episodes of rape, road rage, bullying of the weak and more such heinous acts. The classrooms should be developed into an experimental space where competition is substituted by cooperation and aggression is substituted by compassion. This transformation needs to begin from primary schools in order to ensure that it is well engrained in the psyche of children and lasts for long. Creative Drama can be used as a transformational mode via which children improvise and indulge in creating myriad characters and situations. They get an opportunity to live and re-live situations thus leading towards better understanding of people and of life. The paper shall draw special focus on a study conducted with primary school children in schools located in Delhi and will highlight the impact of Creative Drama on the social and cognitive development of children.

The combined effect of parents’ attachment styles on the emergence of their kids’ attachment styles

Marcilio Silva UFPE, Brazil; Antonio Roazzi

This study aims at investigating the effect of parents’ attachment styles’ interaction on the emergence of their children’s attachment styles. It offers a review of the attachment styles literature from John Bowlby’s first theory drawings to what has been done most recently in this field. It also offers a short review on methodology issues. The methods chosen take a reference the facett theory, and three different approaches are going to be applied: Attili’s (2001) modified version of the SAT (Separation Anxiety Test (SAT), de Klagsbrun e Bowlby (1976)) for the evaluation of children’s attachment styles; the ECR (Experiences in Close Relationship) questionnaire for the evaluation of couples’ attachment styles; and in loci video footages of the families’ interactions. The intention is to investigate around 50 economically non-privileged Brazilian families of the north-east region of the country. The data analysis will encompass correlational tests and the SSA (Similarity Structure Analysis), a variant of the Multidimensional Scaling Analysis. As hypotheses, the author expects that children’s attachment styles will be directly influenced by the predominant styles of their parents: parents who show secure attachment will have children with the same pattern of attachment; parents with insecure attachment styles will have children with insecure attachment patterns; whereas in cases in which one parent has a secure attachment style and the other an insecure style, the children will tend to show secure attachment styles.

Endowment effects of children aged 3 to 6 years old

Zhe Shang Department of Psychology, China; Tingyong Feng; Lei Wang Department of Psychology, China; Shang Zhe

The present research examined the endowment effect of young children in three experimental conditions using several sets of watercolor pens for exchange. Results indicated that children aged 3.5 years old performed endowment effect; the 3.5 year olds were significantly superior to the 3 year olds in the objects exchange tasks; there was no significant difference between the 4 and 3.5 year olds in the objects exchange tasks; the 4 year olds were remarkably superior to the 4.5 year olds; There was significant difference among the 4.5, 5, 5.5 and 6 year olds. The study concluded that, children performed endowment effect as early as 3.5 years old. And the development of self-consciousness in young children has a strong correlation with endowment effect change across ages.
for the more reliable/correct informant. In contrast, in the correct x neutral condition, most participants (75%) show no preference for either the correct or for neutral informant. When children determine whether to believe the claims of another, examples of when a speaker has been wrong may be weighted more heavily than examples of when they have been right.

Ironic understanding in Brazilian children
Debora Souza Universidade Federal Sao Carlos, Brazil; Nadia Villa
This paper presents findings of a study investigating the development of ironic understanding in Brazilian school-aged children. Sixty-seven children (7- and 9-year-olds) were administered: 1) the Scale of Theory-of-Mind Tasks (Wellman & Liu, 2004); 2) the Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test (PPVT) and 3) the Ironic Understanding Task created by Filli-pova and Astington (2008; 2010). This task was the first to include both the social-cognitive aspects of irony discourse (understanding the speaker’s meaning, belief, intention and motivation) and its social-communicative functions. Results suggest a similar developmental pattern to the one found in Canadian children. With regard to the social-cognitive measures, 8- and 9-year-olds perform significantly better than 7-year-olds. A significant correlation was found between children’s performance in the ironic task and in the Theory-of-Mind Scale. Moreover, Brazilian children have more difficulty in detecting hyperbolic irony (speaker exaggerates what he/she means) than contrastal irony (the speaker says the opposite of what he/she means). No effects of age were found for the social-communicative measures. More than half of the participants did not find the ironic statements funny. The type of irony that was found to be the funniest was hyperbolic praise and the one found to be the meanest was hyperbolic criticism.

Links among inductions, empathy, and prosocial moral reasoning in Mexican- and European-American adolescents
Cara Streit University of Missouri, United States of America; George Knight; Gustavo Carlo; Alexandra Davis
Scholars have asserted that parental discipline is important in promoting moral development (Hoffman, 2000). Positive inductions refer to parents’ use of reasoning and explanations to foster awareness of others in a transgression context (Carlo et al., 2011). Positive induction has been positively linked to children’s prosocial development (Krevena & Gibbs, 1996) and is positively associated with moral reasoning (Hoffman, 2000). However, such prior research has examined prohibition-oriented moral reasoning rather than prosocial moral reasoning (i.e. thinking about helping situations in the absence of laws or formal rules, Eisenberg, 1986). Thus, the current study will examine the relations between parental positive inductions and prosocial moral reasoning through the mediating roles of perspective taking and empathic concern in a sample of Mexican American and European American early adolescents. Three hundred and thirteen early adolescents (205 Mexican American; girls, n=157; M age=10.96 years) participated. Participants completed measures of parental positive inductions, perspective taking, empathic concern, and prosocial moral reasoning. Preliminary structural equation modeling (models had adequate fit, CFI>.92, RMSEA <.098) indicated that parental positive inductions positively predicted perspective taking and empathic concern. Perspective taking positively predicted empathic concern. Empathic concern was positively associated with high levels of prosocial moral reasoning, and negatively associated with low levels of prosocial moral reasoning. Follow-up analyses will examine the moderating roles of ethnicity and gender. Discussion will focus on the role of discipline in fostering prosocial moral development, and the mediating roles of empathy in early adolescents from different culture groups.

Acquisition and transfer of dual-task coordination skills in older adults
Tilo Strobach Ludwig-Maximilians-University M, Germany; Peter Frensch; Torsten Schubert; Hermann Mueller
Younger and older adults reduce dual-task performance costs when contrasted to single-task performance with extensive practice. In younger adults, there exists evidence for a contribution of dual-task coordination skills to this reduction. These skills improve the control of two simultaneous tasks. They are acquired under conditions of dual-task, but not single-task practice, and are independent from the practiced dual-task situation and transferable to new situations. For older adults, however, the contribution of dual-task coordination skills to the reduction of dual-task costs is still an open issue in studies on cognitive aging. Therefore, we practiced older adults either under dual-task or under single-task conditions and subsequently performed a test of their dual-task performance level in the practiced and in transfer situations. In both types of situations, dual-task performance was improved after dual-task practice. Thus, for the first time in older adults, the present findings provide evidence for the acquisition of dual-task coordination skills that are transferable to new situations. These findings are discussed in the context of the cognitive training literature.

Reflective functioning in parent-child interventions
Siobhan Sweeney Rhodes University, South Africa; Lisa Saville-Young
Sensitive understanding and accurate responsiveness to a child’s needs forms a secure attachment between mother and child which is associated with positive later development. In adverse circumstances of poverty and single parenting, however, parenting can become a negative experience with identity conflicts for mothers, and thus, negatively impact a child’s development. In developing parental reflective functioning or a sense of “wondering”, mothers become more sensitive to their child’s needs—a crucial element in secure attachment. The “Watch, Wait, and Wonder” (W.W.W) and “Mind-ing the Baby” interventions have previously shown promising results in promoting secure attachments between mothers and infants as well as maternal reflective functioning (Cohen et al., 1999; Sadler, Slade & Mayes, 2006). Although there is a need for mother-child interventions for at risk populations in scarcely-resourced South African communities, the majority of interventions involve infants rather than children. Drawing from the W.W.W and MTT intervention, a tailored group-based intervention for single mothers and their 6 year old children was implemented in a scarcely-resourced South African community. Using data collected pre- and post-intervention, an outcome assessment evaluating the impact of such an intervention on two factors, (1) the quality of attachment and (2) reflective functioning, was conducted through analysis of variance. The correlation between these two factors was investigated. Furthermore, constructs of maternal identity were explored in psychosocial interviews and questionnaires assessed perceptions of the intervention and therapeutic experience. Results of the impact of the intervention on these factors and recommended adjustments necessary in the South African context are reported.

How the Chinese perceive themselves post-1980s: A pilot study
Ningyu Tang Shanghai Jiaotong University, China; Chao Chen; Chen Jamie
People born in China after 1980 (Huang, 2008; Dong & Gao, 2009), are the “new blood” in Chinese society. However, they bring challenges and complexity, and are thus an interesting topic for research in China. The understanding of the millennial workers is awayed mostly prevalent negative assumptions and stereotypes rather than by empirical studies (Tang, Chen, Zheng, Shi, 2012). In order to compare them with the older generation, the public needs to understand how this generation perceive themselves. By asking open-ended questions to 44 graduate students in a key Chinese university, this paper did a pilot study to explore how Chinese post-1980s look at themselves. The results showed that (1) Compared to other generations, Chinese post-1980s valued independence, innovation, individualism, freedom and work-life balance more; had a higher level of education and higher competition in schools, job seeking and career development; (2) The negative side of Chinese post-1980s are: self-centeredness, low social responsibility, lack of conscientiousness, and a defeatist attitude in the face of difficulty; (3) Though realising the negative side of Chinese Post-1980s,
most of the samples (80%) identified with this generation. The paper also gives suggestions on what can be done empirically in future.

**Developmental trajectory of emotion understanding in primary school children: A Chinese perspective**

Yuehua Tong, University of Jinan, China

Emotion understanding refers to the ability to discern and understand others’ emotions, using situational and expressive cues that have some degree of cultural consensus as to their emotional meaning. It includes one’s knowledge about emotional states, interpreting the cause of emotion and the possibility of regulating emotions. The present research aimed at examining the developmental trend of emotion understanding in Chinese primary school children. 170 children in Grade two, Grade four, and Grade six participated in the study. Emotion vignettes were used to collect research data. The findings of the present study showed that the development of emotion understanding was a slow and progressive process. Primary school children were able to explain emotions by means of external and internal reasons. No significant gender differences were found in understanding emotion states and emotion regulation. Girls in Grade six had better understanding in the causality of emotions than boys. The implications of the study for emotion education are discussed.

**Psychosocial responses to media’s thin-body ideal [re]directed by online peer comments**

Jolanda Veldhuis, VU University Amsterdam, Netherlands; Elly Konijn

Media serve as an important source of aesthetic standards including the Western thin-body ideal, especially for adolescent girls. However, via social reinforcement, socio-emotional pressure, and modeling mechanisms, peers also exert an influence on adolescent girls’ body ideals. Thus, peers may further strengthen or weaken girls’ body dissatisfaction, distorted weight perceptions, and intentions to change (e.g., via eating disorders or plastic surgery). Therefore, the present study investigated the combined influence of media’s thin-body ideal and peers’ feedback on such media images on adolescent girls’ weight-related psychosocial responses. Hypotheses were tested in a 3 (media models’ body shape: extremely thin vs. thin vs. normal weight) x 3 (peer comments: 6kg-underweight vs. 3kg-underweight vs. normal-weight) x 2 (appearance schematicity: low vs. high) quasi-experimental design (N = 216, age range of 11-17 years old). Media models and peer comments were presented as an incorporated entity designed in a YouTube format. Results of multivariate tests and contrast analyses showed that peer comments interacted with the media models’ body shapes in affecting participants’ body and weight perceptions, in particular for girls high in appearance schematicity.

**Relationship between personality traits, positive affect, negative affect and life satisfaction**

Wan Shahrazad, Wan Sulaiman, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia; Nor B’yah Abdul Kadir; Fatimah Omar; Fatimah Wati Halim

Adolescence is an important developmental stage for every individual as it is a transition period from childhood to adulthood. Hence, many variables contribute to the feelings of life satisfaction among adolescents. It is therefore prudent to investigate what adolescents deem as important in influencing their life satisfaction. The objective of this study was to examine the relationship between personality traits, positive and negative affect with adolescents’ life satisfaction. A total of 230 respondents aged between 18 to 20 years old participated in this study. Three standardized instruments were used, namely the NEO Five Factor Inventory (NEO-FFI) to measure personality, the Positive and Negative Affect Scale (PANAS) and the Satisfaction with Life Scale (SWLS). Results showed that there was negative and significant relationship between neuroticism and positive affect and life satisfaction. The findings also indicated positive and significant correlation between neuroticism and negative affect. On the other hand, results showed that there were positive and significant relationships between conscientiousness with positive affect and life satisfaction while a negative and significant relationship was obtained between conscientiousness and negative affect. Finally, there were also significant correlations between positive and negative affect with life satisfaction. In conclusion, adolescents who were satisfied with their lives were those who have high positive affect, low negative affect and personality traits of emotional stability and conscientiousness.

**Loneliness in middle childhood and its relation to multi-level peer experience**

Sun Xiaojian, Central China Normal University, China; Cuiying Fan; Zhongkui Zhou; Huaoshan Liu

The goals of the current study were to investigate relations between children’s social behaviour, peer relationships, perceived social competence and loneliness, multi-mediation between social behaviour and loneliness, and analyse constructs of different levels in peer interaction with a sample of 450 children from Grade 4 to Grade 6. The results showed that: There are significant gender and grade differences in social behavior, peer relationship, perceived social competence and loneliness. Social preference associates with loneliness only through the mediation of perceived social competence, there are mediating and direct relations between friendship quality and loneliness, among variables in four levels of peer interaction, the strongest predictability on loneliness is from perceived social competence, and the less strong are friendship quality, social behavior and social preference respectively.

**Bias of children’s perceived peer acceptance: Prospective associations with loneliness**

Zhiqi You, Central China Normal University, China; Zongkui Zhou; Fan Cuiying; Zhong Fengjuan

Is loneliness in childhood associated with realistic social self-perception to a certain extent? In order to find the relation between bias of perceived peer acceptance and loneliness in childhood, 371 Chinese primary school students (206 male and 165 female) in third, fourth and fifth grade, were randomly selected from a primary school in the city of Wuhan, China. Children in the current study rated how much they liked their classmates and completed self-report measures of self-perceived social competence and loneliness questionnaires twice (once each year). Their systematically under- or over-estimated peer acceptance was measured by standardized residuals derived by regressing children’s responses to the Social Acceptance subscale of the SPPC onto peer acceptance ratings. The results indicated that there was significantly negative correlation between bias of perceived peer acceptance and loneliness. Negative bias of perceived peer acceptance predicted increase in loneliness, which showed that children who underestimated social self-perception would increase loneliness.

**Research on the relationship between school belonging and achievement motivation for college students**

Guifong Yang, Guizhou Normal University, China; Yun Pan

This study investigated the relationship between school belonging and achievement motivation of 540 college students by using a questionnaire for school belonging and achievement motivation. The results showed that undergraduates had significant sexual differences scores. The college mens’ scores were significantly higher than womens in the motivation of achieving success and achievement motivation, while the womens’ scores were significantly higher than mens in the motivation of avoiding failure. There was a significant positive correlation relationship between motivation of achieving success and school belonging, but there was a significant negative correlation relationship between motivation of avoiding failure and the only factor of campus peer relationship recognition in school belonging, and without significant correlation for other factors in school belonging. It has a significant impact on the factor of sense of responsibilities and campus peer relationship recognition in school belonging for undergraduates’ motivation of achieving success.
city, China. Mediating effect tests indicated that self-perceived social competence was the mediator on the separate relations between peer interaction variables (prestige, social liking and friendship quality) and loneliness. Path analysis showed that self-perceived social competence no longer had mediating effect on association of prestige and loneliness when considering the influences of social liking and friendship quality. The findings suggested that the quality and quantity of direct friends had more contribution to keep children away from loneliness, meanwhile indirect friendships had lower but significant influence on children’s loneliness.

An analysis of children's cognitive transition patterns and test invariance

Jiahui Zhang; Beijing Normal University, China; Wei Tian; Tao Xin

This study aimed to address cognitive development patterns of children between 4- to 6-years-old. The measurement invariance of the self-developed cognitive battery was also tested in the study. Two research questions were of interest: (1) Whether early cognition or the structure of early cognition is stable over time, (2) what the transition and its patterns across the latent classes (based on the factor scores pattern) are. A two-tier full-information item factor analysis model was applied to the data of a three-year longitudinal research. Data were drawn from a large-scale project in China and included 1,484 children who had scores for early cognition from age 4 through to school entry. The measurement instrument is a cognitive battery developed by psychologists and primary educational experts. The battery included following tasks: (1) Quantitative comparison, (2) orientation, (3) plus-minus, (4) geometric puzzle, (5) classification, (6) ordering, (7) schema, (8) measurement, and (9) exaction. Each task is polytomously scored. Data analysis was realized by IRTPRO and Mplus 4.2. The result showed that the structure of the cognition test is stable over time, and the transition pattern is consistent with the hypothesis. The results of this study shed light on the development pattern of children who were enrolled in kindergarten before they entered primary school, and thus suggested the effectiveness of kindergarten education in boosting children’s school readiness. The importance of measurement invariance and its testing methods were also discussed.

Developmental characteristics of ego-identity in adolescent students

Jianren Zhang; Hunan Normal University, China; Hui Ling

The aim of this study is to explore the developmental characteristics of young people’s ego-identity. 337 high school students (male:177; female:160) and 368 university students (male:182; female:186) in Changsha were randomly selected and measured using the EOM-EIS-II. The results show the following: (1) There were significant differences in the dimension of identity achievement and foreclosure between male and female, with the boys getting higher scores than girls. (2) There were significant differences in the dimension of identity achievement and foreclosure between urban and rural. (3) There were some differences between high school group and university group, with the sophomores and junior students getting the highest score in identity foreclosure, the twelfth grade students getting the lowest score in identity foreclosure, and the first year high-school students getting the highest score in identity diffusion. Generally, the development of ego-identity of adolescents is unsteady and out of balance, and there are significant differences between sexes, urban and rural.

The relationship between emotional display rules cognition and peer acceptance of 9–11 year-old children

Jing Zhang; School of Psychology, China; Ri-Xin Tang; Ni Li

This study investigated the relationship between children’s emotional display rules cognition (EDRC) and peer acceptance. A sample of 127 9–11 year-old children participated in two experiments. Story context interview was used in the first experiment to examine the EDRC of children with different ages and gender, and the EDRC of children in different moods. In the second experiment, the method of peer nomination was adopted to measure peer acceptance. The results showed that: (1) The EDRC of children developed with age, (2) 9–11 year-old children tended to use social orientation goals to guide their emotional expression, (3) more neutralisation strategies and masking strategies were used by children in positive emotional situations than in negative situations, (4) emotional role knowledge, social orientation goals and masking strategies of children correlated positively with peer acceptance. These findings may indicate that the EDRC of 9–11 year-old children correlated positively with peer acceptance.

The influence of gender roles and class environment on the development of pathological internet use in adolescence

Guohua Zhang; Renmin University of China, China; Li Lei

The objective of this study was to investigate the influence of gender roles and class environment on the development of Pathological Internet Use. The term ‘Pathological Internet Use (PIU)’ has been used to describe problematic, excessive, or mal-adaptive use of the Internet. This study investigated 123 adolescents in a longitudinal design from a middle school in Beijing. The Adolescent Pathological Internet Use Scale (APIUS), which consisted of six dimensions, has been assessed six times in 18 months, including for salience, mood alteration, social comfort, tolerance, compulsive internet use/withdrawal symptoms, and negative outcomes. Simultaneously, the Class Environment Questionnaire was used to access their perceived class environment, this scale consisted of five dimensions, including Relationship between teachers and students, Relationship among classmates, Order and discipline, Competition, and Learning load. In addition, the Bem Sex Role Inventory was used to access their gender roles. The longitudinal panel data was analyzed through the Hierarchical Linear Model (HLM) and SPSS. The results showed that (1) the growth of PIU had no significant difference between genders, but an effect of gender roles on the PIU was found, in which the higher the level of masculine, the higher the initial PIU, and feminine level could ease the growth rate of PIU; (2) PIU has a positive relationship with Relationship with classmates, which also could positively predict the development of PIU. It was concluded that gender roles and relationships with classmates could predict the development of Adolescents’ Pathological Internet Use.

Relationship between suicide ideation, self-esteem and family environment of primary school students

Ziqing Zhao; Beijing Forestry University, China

In order to understand the suicide ideation of primary school students in Beijing, and to clear the relationship between suicide ideation, self-esteem and family environment, 716 primary school students were sampled from six primary schools in Beijing by multiple sampling. Subjects were measured by Family Environment Scale (FES), SEI and others to clear their psychological status and family environment situation. We analyzed the primary school students’ suicide ideation, and the multiple logistic regression analysis was used to identify significant factors for suicide ideation of children. 28.3% students reported they have suicide ideation. Self-Esteem and Family Environment were significantly related. Self-Esteem positively correlated with Cohesion, Expressiveness and Independence in family; and negatively correlated with Conflict. Both Self-esteem and Family Environment were significantly correlated with Suicide ideation. The ideation positively correlated with family conflict; and negatively correlated with Cohesion, Expressiveness, Intellectual-Cultural Orientation and Organization in family. Children with higher self-esteem have a lower incidence of suicide ideation. At the same time, Self-Esteem influenced suicide ideation as a mediator factor. Multiple logistic regression analysis shows that the major factor for children’s suicide ideation is age, whether being taken care by their parents or elders, family conflict, cohesion and self-esteem.

Effects of structured teaching on autistic children

Ziqing Zhao; Beijing Forestry University, China; Xiuyu Lei

The objective of the study was to explore the therapeutic effects of the structured teaching(TEACCH) on autistic children. A total of 32 autistic children were trained following the TEACCH method for 6 months, for more than 6 hours a week, carried out with individual and team teaching. The structured teaching pattern was applied in training including visual clues used in every action area. The structured work-rest time, educational environment and work organisation were emphasised. All children were assessed by C-PEP at begin and after 6 months. The average C-PEP score was significantly increased, P<0.01, especially in language ability, emotional expression and cognitive comprehension. Moreover, teachers, parents and staff reported that most children were improved in compliance and self-control. Emotional stability was also improved. For children with autism, the structured teaching treatment is an effective training strategy.

Popular peers’ influence on early adolescents: A longitudinal study

Shuangguo Zhen; South China Normal University, China; Wei Zhang; Hongling Xie; Dongping Li; Song Tang; South China Normal University, China

In order to understand the student peer group in China, and to clear the relationship between peer group and student behaviors, 1,484 children who had scores for early cognition or the structure of early cognition is developed with age, (2) 9–11 year-old children tended to use social orientation goals to guide their emotional expression, (3) more neutralisation strategies and masking strategies were used by children in positive emotional situations than in negative situations, (4) emotional role knowledge, social orientation goals and masking strategies of children correlated positively with peer acceptance. These findings may indicate that the EDRC of 9–11 year-old children correlated positively with peer acceptance.
Existing studies have provided compelling evidence that peers exert a strong influence on shaping adolescents’ behaviours. However, most current studies examined peer influence without taking into account that peer influence is not equally distributed in peer social networks. Developmental theories and social psychological theories suggest that a peer’s influence may be related to his/her social status. Thus, in a six-month follow-up study, we explored the influence that high status peers (i.e., popular peers) have on early adolescents’ physical aggression and prosocial behaviours. 321 7th grade students (55% girls) from three middle schools in the North Eastern USA participated in this study. Data were collected in the fall (T1) and spring (T2) semesters. At T1, 253 of them (60% girls) provided popularity nominations. Participants were also asked "Are there any students in your grade who hang around together a lot?" at T1 in order to identify a target individual’s affiliation with popular peers. Both at T1 and T2, physical aggression and pro-social behavior was measured by peer nominations. Results show that: (1) Popular peers influence a target adolescent’s physical aggression, which is moderated by the target’s initial level of physical aggression, the affiliation with popular peers, gender similarity and racial similarity between the target adolescent and popular peers, (2) popular peers influence a target adolescent’s pro-social behaviour, which is moderated by the target’s initial level of pro-social behaviour and racial similarity between the target individual and popular peers. These findings have important implications in preventing physical aggression and promoting pro-social behaviour.

The developmental trend of peer respect and the prospective effect of sociability-leadership: A three-year longitudinal study
Zongkui Zhou Central China Normal University, China; Fan Gouying; You Zhai
The present research held a three-year follow-up investigation on 285 students of grades 3 and 4 in elementary school. It analyzed the trend and individual differences of children’s peer respect development, and discussed the effects of sociability-leadership on children’s peer respect development. By using the Revised Class Play procedure, we measured peer respect nomination and sociability-leadership. Hierarchical Linear Model (HLM) was employed to analyze the longitudinal data. The result demonstrated that getting and giving respect had grown steadily over the three years. According to the initially tested data, we found that getting respect has no significant difference between girls and boys, but girls tend to increase faster than boys in the growth rate of getting respect. With regard to the giving respect, we saw a gender advantage on it in the early stage (7 to 8 years old) such as girls’ scores are higher than boys’, but the growth rates of giving respect had no significant difference between them. More importantly, sociability-leadership is a significant predictor of the developmental trend of respect of children.

Children’s understanding of emotions under different circumstances
Shuangzhu Zhou Beijing Normal University, China; Meng Zhang; Yinghe Chen
This study investigated 4, 5, and 7-year-olds’ predictions of emotions in rule situations. Rules were stated by different rule sources (adult authority, peer authority, no supervisor) in personal and prudential domain. We found that even 4-year-olds showed early insights of sensitivity to different rule sources and different rule domains, and the evidence from 7-year-olds were most robust. In personal and prudential domain, children predicted more "transgression feel good" and more "compliance feel bad" with age increasing. Adult authority was a prominent rule source for young children; they predicted more "transgression feel good" and "compliance feel bad" for adult authority trails than for peer authority and no supervisor. Children’s prediction patterns were similar for peer authority and no supervisor. This suggests that children may not appreciate the importance of peer authority till they are 7-year-olds.

Autonomy priming and its effects on Chinese high school students’ text learning
Xuelian Chen Art and Law Department, China; Zhao Zhang; Zongkui Zhou
Based on positive psychology, self-determination theory (SDT) asserts and has proved, that autonomy is one of the fundamental psychological needs of human beings; it is considered to represent self-determination, which in turn is assumed to predict optimal functioning in social, academic and other domains. To gauge the effects of autonomy priming on their text learning, a designed experiment: 2 (verbal priming vs.nonverbal priming) ×3 (autonomous condition, controlled conditions and non-directed group) ×2 (non-directed learning vs. conceptual learning), was conducted among 268 Chinese high school students. The results indicated that interactions among all the constructs were not significant. Students tested in the group that was given autonomy priming scored higher in text learning than the controlled group and the non-directed group. As for non-directed learning, the non-verbal autonomy priming group and the non-directed group got higher scores than the controlled group did. Regarding conceptual learning, the verbal autonomy priming group scored higher than the other two groups. Girls had significantly higher scores than boys in text learning. Students in the group who given oral directions performed significantly better than those in the other two groups. The scores of the non-directed text learning group were significantly lower than those of conceptual text learning group.

Children’s performance of conflict detection
Chu Chiao-Ling Fo Guang University, Taiwan, R.O.C.; Wen-ying Lin; Jenn-wu Wang
In the present study, two experiments were designed to examine the elementary school children’s ability and the strategies in detecting conflicting information presented in different story types. In experiment 1, second-(n=30) and fifth-graders(n=30) were individually read two short narrative stories and each story contained either an implicit or an explicit conflict. Results indicated that the children’s ability in detecting conflicts increased with age. In experiment 2, 30 second- and 30 fifth-grade children were asked to detect either structure conflicts or
The Big Five Model represents the most widely accepted taxonomy of basic personality traits (McCrae & Costa, 1997). Many empirical studies prove that this approach can be taken as universal and stable across different ages (McCrae & Costa, 2003). Searching for the structure of personality in self-descriptive data obtained from children is a particularly intriguing challenge. Children as respondents often find it difficult to complete word-based questionnaires. Measures for children should consider aspects of their cognitive development. Such a measure was recently proposed by Mackiewicz and Cieciuch (2011): the Picture Based Personality Survey (PBPS) for children. The inventory consists of 25 behaviour-oriented items. Extraversion, Neuroticism, Agreeableness, Conscientiousness, and Openness are measured by 5 items each. In each item, 2 pictures are presented that describe the two polar ends of the respective dimensions. The leading character is in the same situation, but behaves completely differently. The behaviour in the first picture indicates a high intensity of the factor, whereas the behaviour in the second picture indicates a low intensity of the same factor. Children choose the picture that is most indicative of their own behaviour. The presented study was carried out in Poland, Germany and Italy. Results of confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) as well as of exploratory structural equation modeling (ESEM) will be presented and discussed in terms of the development of personality structures.

The recognition of non-verbal messages expressing emotion by children aged 4 to 8
Ewa Czapolawska University of Gdańsk, Poland; Sonia Czapolawska University of Gdańsk, Poland

Researchers have been discussing which behaviour (verbal and non-verbal) can be called pragmatic. Most agree, however, with the statement that we may include among them the giving and understanding (receiving) of communicative intentions (acts of speech). While data concerning the understanding of verbal messages by children are available in subject literature, there is much less information on the subject of their understanding of non-verbally expressed communicative intentions, or their reception of contradictory messages. The two main factors of non-verbal expression are voice and facial expression. The purpose of this study was to determine: (1) If and to what extent pre-school aged children (4.0-7.11 years) recognize facial signs of emotion. (2) If and to what extent pre-school aged children recognize vocal signs of emotion. (3) If, in the case of contradiction between the verbal and non-verbal message, preschool children emphasise the content or the intonation of speech. This research involved the participation of 113 children attending pre-school in the Tri-City in Poland. Analysis of the study results allowed us to state that as children mature there is also an increase in their ability to decipher emotion from facial expressions, while their ability to recognize emotion expressed by voice manipulation decreases. Moreover, it appears that in the case of ambiguous messages, younger children place more emphasis on voice intonation than their older peers, whereas older children prefer message content as the main indicator of information.

Fostering prosocial behaviours in Mexican and European-American adolescents: Parenting and gender roles considered
Alexandra Davis University of Missouri, United States of America; Cara Streit; George Knight; Gustavo Carlo

Research demonstrates that parents influence the prosocial development of their children (Carlo & De Guzman, 2006). Parents engage in a number of practices that socialise and shape their children’s prosocial and moral tendencies. Particular styles of parenting have been the focus of prior scholarly research, namely responsive and demanding parenting (Maccoby & Martin, 1993). Furthermore, there is research that suggests that parenting styles might be associated to prosocial behaviours in different ways across distinct ethnic groups (Carlo & DeGuzman, 2006), such that cultural values might mediate the relations between parenting styles and prosocial behaviours (Carlo & DeGuzman, 2006), and that parenting styles might be differentially related to different forms of helping (Carlo et al., in press). The current study will examine the relation between parenting and prosocial behaviours and the moderating role of gender roles. Participants included 314 Mexican American and European American adolescents (206 Mexican Americans, 50% girls, mean age = 10.97 years). Participants completed measures of parental responsiveness and demandingness, traditional gender roles, and prosocial behaviors. Preliminary structural equation modelling (models had adequate fit, CFI > .95, RMSEA < .08) indicated that responsive parenting negatively predicted traditional gender roles. Traditional gender roles were positively associated with public and anonymous prosocial behaviours and negatively associated with altruistic prosocial behaviours. Further analyses will examine the moderating effects of gender and ethnicity. Discussion will focus on the role of parenting styles and cultural values in moral development among Latino youth, and the importance of studying different forms of helping behaviours.

Adoption project
Silvia De Medeiros University of Erecchim, Brazil; Simone Krah; Jacqueline Meneghati

Adoption, understood as a legitimate form of family constitution, which meets the desire of many couples who want to perform the function of parents and many children and teenagers who yearn to be reintegrated into a new family in which they can grow up with health and integrity. Estimates suggest the existence of 80 thousand youngsters in Brazil scattered in shelters waiting for adoption. The Adoption Project is part of a University Extension Program, developed through the course of Psychology at URI – Campus Erecchim, located in Brazil, in partnership with the Children and Juvenile Court and Public Ministry. The Project was implemented in 2006 with the purpose of strengthening and expanding culture in favour of adoption. Adoptive families and ones qualified to adopt are given a space where they can express their feelings and reflections, and also information on the adoption issue. During its implementation emerged other tasks prospective, such as: open lectures to the community, public awareness about adoption through conducted dynamics in schools, fomentation of affective sponsorship programs and fostering families – as an alternative shelter – also spreading the culture of late adoption. We understand that the Adoption Project became more than a support group for adoptive families and ones qualified to adopt, serving an average of 100 families every year, and now a days is consolidated in the city of Erecchim and Region as a reference center of studies on the subject, and as a partner of the community and the entities who care about children and adolescents in situations of social vulnerability.

A day in the life of siblings who take care of younger siblings
Letícia Delaazama UFRGS, Brazil; Lia Freitas

Siblings play influential roles as caregivers, friends and sources of support throughout life. In addition to helping to socialise their younger siblings, older siblings may take on the role of being their formal caregivers. Some anthropologists have highlighted the fact that in different cultures children and adolescents routinely take on the role of caring for younger siblings. The objective of this paper is to describe the daily routines of low-income adolescents, focusing particularly on those who look after their siblings. The description is based on a study conducted with 20 12- to 16-year-old Brazilian adolescents. The instruments were: A record of socio-demographic data, a family genogram, and a semi-structured interview about a typical day. The activities described were organised into: Personal care, sibling care, domestic tasks, school tasks, and leisure. The participants were divided into three groups based on the type of care: Those responsible for sibling care, those who helped their mothers with sibling care, and those without such responsibilities. Whether siblings have formal care responsibilities is related to socio-economic status, family configuration and the culture in which the family is located. It was observed that the number of children, single-parent family configuration and sex of the eldest child are also important factors related to formal sibling care. Adolescents of both sexes took care of siblings, but females were more likely to take on domestic chores. School and leisure activities of adolescents were negatively impacted when they were responsible for care.

Children’s perceptions of peer and student-teacher conflicts in the school-setting
Megha Dhillon Mann Delhi University, India

This qualitative investigation explored Indian children’s perceptions of conflicts with peers and teachers in the school setting. Forty girls and boys...
Developmental

The development of 5- to 11-olds' ability of time reproduction

Ge Fang Institute of Psychology, CAS, Afghanistan

The purpose of present study was to investigate the developmental process and the effects of task conditions on time prospective reproduction with the duration of 6s and 12s in 5, 7, 9 and 11 year olds. Two conditions were carried out in the study: (a) Single-tasks on time reproduction, (b) dual-tasks on time reproduction with easy and difficult non-temporal tasks. The results showed that (1) children's ability for reproducing a short time-duration was improved increasingly with age, specially improved rapidly from 7 to 9 olds, (2) in single tasks on time reproduction 5 and 7 year olds overestimated the duration of 6s and underestimated the duration of 12s. However, the lengths of such duration had no effects on 9 and 11 year olds' accuracy of time reproduction, (3) the non-temporal tasks had more effects on 5 and 7 olds' accuracy of time reproduction than 9 and 11 year olds' one of those, (4) counting was one of the most efficient strategies for the problem solving of time reproduction. Even 5 olds had already showed the ability of regarding time as a quantitative dimension.

How do Chinese children come to think of themselves and others as a girl or a boy?

Fuxi Fang Institute of Psychology, CAS, China; Zhen- tao Fan

How do children develop their beliefs that the gender of their own selves and others is unchangeable? The findings of prior studies in Western societies indicated that the understanding of gender constancy followed a developmental sequence. In this study we addressed the question of how Chinese children, who live in an Eastern society, come to think of themselves and others as a girl or a boy. This was done by interviewing 120 Chinese children grouped by the ages of 3, 4, 5 and 6 individually, in Beijing, using a questionnaire with pictures of figures attached. The subjects had to make judgements about their own and others' gender, with justification. The results showed: an understanding of gender constancy went through a developmental sequence from gender identity (in 3 to 4 olds) to gender stability (in 4 to 5 olds) and finally to gender consistency (in 5 to 6 olds); that 3 olds identified themselves with gender earlier than they identified others' gender; with regard to gender stability, children first came to understand that one's gender can not be changed in the near future, or in the past nor in the foreseeable future, and finally not in distant future; Concerning gender consistency, children first come to believe that one's gender can not be changed by willing it, neither can it be altered by adopting the clothes or hairstyles of the opposite sex, and finally, nor can it be transformed using a combination of the clothes and hairstyles of the other gender. Thus, the development of gender constancy in Chinese children is largely universal.

Social risk, vulnerability and resilience in Brazilian teenagers' autobiographies

Liciane Felix Federal University of Ceara, Brazil; Idílvia Germano

This work discusses social risk and resilience processes based on narrative interviews with 21 Brazilian teenagers, and youth who attend public schools, and who live under low socioeconomic conditions. The aim of the study was to analyse how vulnerable individuals told their life stories, particularly how they dealt with adversities, navigating their way to health-sustaining resources, including material support and social relations, leading to experience of well-being in family, community and cultural environments. The qualitative design of the study is expected to provide a more comprehensive picture of lives lived under adversity and addresses youth's own perspective on their culturally embedded pathways to resilience. Using Michael Ungar’s concept of resilience, and Fritz Schutz’s contributions on biography and narrative theories, the study discusses the various “tensions” negotiated by those young tellers in their life course, how they perceive social risks, manage to seek help (personal agency) and overcome painful adversities such as poverty and violence. Considering that the concept of resilience, as navigation, also refers to the availability of the help sought, special attention was directed to their perception of their families’ and communities’ capacity to provide health resources and experiences in meaningful ways. A result that stands out is their perception of public politics and services, as ineffective or absent. Facing the decline of the public sphere, youth tend to take refuge in the family and in their own personal resources as means to stand up to their future and resist risky unhealthy choices.

Families: influences in child development and behaviour, from parent and teacher point of view

Claudia Figueiredo ISPA-IU, Portugal; Filomena Dias ISPA-IU, Portugal

Family plays a very important role in an child’s development and behaviour, and a divorce can be a very stressful experience. This is an exploratory, comparative study that aims at identifying the differences in children’s behaviour with divorced (or separated) parents and with married parents (or parents who are living together), based on parents’ and teachers’ perceptions. We recruited a convenience sample of 62 children (30 with single parents, and 32 children with married parents) between 6 and 9 years old. To evaluate the parents’ perceptions about their children’s behaviour the Portuguese version of the Child Behaviour Checklist

Dating and sexual behaviour of undergraduates in Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Nigeria

Opeyemi Ekundayo Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Nigeria; Ayobami Oyedeji

Wanting to have a romantic partner is a natural, anticipated part of adolescence. However, involvement in a serious or exclusive romantic relationship at this stage of development can be problematic. This study assessed the influence of dating on the sexual behaviour of the undergraduate students of Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, with a particular focus on gender, dating pattern, age and their family type. Two hundred subjects were sampled, comprising of 105 (52.2%) males and 95 (47.5%) females. Their age range was between 17 and 30 years. A self-developed questionnaire was used to gather data. It is established by this study that dating and sexual behaviour, especially sexual activities, have a very strong relationship; dating influences sexual behaviour. Results revealed that older undergraduates engage more in sexual activities than younger ones. It was also found that the sexual behaviour of undergraduates is being affected or in young children reported lower frequencies of peer conflict, older children perceived such events to be a regular occurrence. Moreover, younger children reported conflicts to be short-lived while older children believed that the duration of conflicts depended on their ‘seriousness.’ Anger was frequently mentioned in relation to conflicts. Sadness was associated with conflicts with friends but not with non-friends. Boys believed that controlling anger was essential for ending conflicts while girls felt that feelings of sadness and regret motivated them to resolve conflicts. Children reported settling disputes through various strategies like apologizing and negotiation. Intense conflicts were perceived to entail negative consequences and were thus considered best avoided. Yet, factors like anger and impulsivity were believed to push children into fights. Regarding conflicts with teachers, children reported feeling upset when teachers mis-understood them or sided with another child. The most common response to conflicts with teachers was reported to be submission. However many older children believed that parents or the school principal could be asked to intervene in certain cases. Implications of findings and areas for future research have been identified.

How do Chinese pupils know the clock time?

Ge Fang Institute of Psychology, CAS, Afghanistan; Xiuhua Zhu

Knowing of the clock time significantly depends on the transferable abilities from digital time to clock time and vice versa. How are these two kinds of abilities developed in the individual? Do they develop synchronously? What kinds of strategies do the pupils use to construct the clock time? We addressed these questions by testing 72 pupils in Beijing grouped in ages of 6, 8 and 10, using both time-setting and time-telling procedures. Furthermore 11 children of 8 years old with ADHD were tested in comparison with the normal children. The results showed that (1) the performances of knowing clock time grew rapidly from 6 to 8 years old. The 8 to 10 year olds could recognise the clock time based on hours, half an hour and 5 minutes but not on minute, (2) the performances of telling-time were better than the time-setting. The development of two kinds of transferable abilities were not synchronous, (3) the strategies used for time-setting were changed from drawing clock face clockwise or anticlockwise (in 6 and 8 year olds) to setting digits of 3, 6, 9 and 12 as anchoring coordinate, while drawing the clock (8 and 10 year olds), and (4) there were significant differences in the performances of difficult tasks but not of easy tasks, between normal children and children with ADHD at age 8.

from grades 1 and 5 (average ages 6.4 years and 10.5 years respectively) were interviewed. The data was analysed using Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis. Children reported having conflicts with peers over issues such as physical and verbal provocation and the use of objects and spaces. While younger children reported lower frequencies of peer conflict, older children perceived such events to be a regular occurrence. Moreover, younger children reported conflicts to be short-lived while older children believed that the duration of conflicts depended on their ‘seriousness.’ Anger was frequently mentioned in relation to conflicts. Sadness was associated with conflicts with friends but not with non-friends. Boys believed that controlling anger was essential for ending conflicts while girls felt that feelings of sadness and regret motivated them to resolve conflicts. Children reported settling disputes through various strategies like apologizing and negotiation. Intense conflicts were perceived to entail negative consequences and were thus considered best avoided. Yet, factors like anger and impulsivity were believed to push children into fights. Regarding conflicts with teachers, children reported feeling upset when teachers mis-understood them or sided with another child. The most common response to conflicts with teachers was reported to be submission. However many older children believed that parents or the school principal could be asked to intervene in certain cases. Implications of findings and areas for future research have been identified.

Opeyemi Ekundayo Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile, Nigeria; Ayobami Oyedeji

Wanting to have a romantic partner is a natural, anticipated part of adolescence. However, involvement in a serious or exclusive romantic relationship at this stage of development can be problematic. This study assessed the influence of dating on the sexual behaviour of the undergraduate students of Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, with a particular focus on gender, dating pattern, age and their family type. Two hundred subjects were sampled, comprising of 105 (52.2%) males and 95 (47.5%) females. Their age range was between 17 and 30 years. A self-developed questionnaire was used to gather data. It is established by this study that dating and sexual behaviour, especially sexual activities, have a very strong relationship; dating influences sexual behaviour. Results revealed that older undergraduates engage more in sexual activities than younger ones. It was also found that the sexual behaviour of undergraduates is being affected or influenced by their family type and that undergraduates who possess the adequate social skills to date the opposite sex reported high rates of sexual activities.

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of young Taiwanese children were established. In these interactions with more mature members of the cultural group, the developmental pathways and affectively participating in the routine of daily life are more spaced the father’s visits, in single parents’ children, the more behavioural problems they have, according to the mothers. Therefore, based on our results, teachers and parents indicate that divorce has a negative impact in children’s behaviour.

Brenda Fassie: A psycho-biographical study
Paul Fouche University of the Free State, South Africa; Roelf Van Niekerk; Odwa Gogo

The aim of the psycho-biographical life history study was to uncover the lifestyle of the musician Brenda Fassie, known as the "Madonna of the Township". Psycho-biography is the use of psychological theory to uncover and reconstruct the development of a significant personality. The Psycho-biographical model by Alexander (1988), was used to identify which biographical data were salient. The Neo-Adlerian theory of Witmer and Sweeney (1992) was used to re-interpret her lifestyle in terms of holistic wellness. Brenda Fassie’s life was explored and described in terms of the life tasks of spirituality, self-regulation, work and friendship. The findings revealed an emerging pattern of wellness and a lesser degree of wellness in certain historical phases of her life.

Taiwanese parent-child conversations for moral guidance: Uncovering the ubiquitous but enigmatic process
Heidi Fung Academia Sinica, Taiwan, R.O.C.; Eva Chen; Jin Li

Building upon our efforts in the past years, in this poster we illustrate how examining parent-child conversations opens a window onto the actual process of how children gradually become full-fledged moral beings. We discuss our research findings on three distinct, yet inter-related, types of communicative activities, the socialisation of 'knowing shame', personal storytelling about past transgressions, as well as talks about learning and achievements. By adopting an ethnographic approach, we observed spontaneous interaction between mother and child. The ages of participating children ranged from toddlerhood (in the first two sets of data) to school ages (in the third set of data). In these interactive processes, the flow of socio-moral messages was relentless. Through actively and affectively participating in these routinely occurring communicative activities with more mature members in the cultural group, the developmental pathways of young Taiwanese children were established.

Hedonic matching of faces and odours: already effective in 5- and 7-month old infants?
Ornella Godard Center of Taste Sciences, France; Jean-Yves Baudouin; Sylvaine Martin; Benoist Schaal; Karine Durand

Understanding facial expressions of emotion is an important aspect of social and cognitive development. Past research has shown that infants differentially treat emotional expressions from the first half-year of life. They also show abilities to process the hedonic meaning of odours, in particular by displaying differentiable facial patterns. In addition, at all ages, odours that are pleasant vs. unpleasant elicit typical patterns of facial expressions. Here, we investigate whether infants can associate a pleasant/ unpleasant odour with a facial expression of happiness/disgust? In this study, 5- and 7-month-old infants were presented with a video of faces while exposed to either a pleasant or unpleasant odour condition, or to a no odour control condition. The video consisted of a 32-s visual presentation of a woman expressing happiness and disgust [composed of 8 4-s sequences of 1/ 4 neutral to expressive to neutral face, the expressive phase lasting 1.5 s]. The results reveal an effect of odour in 7-month-olds, with no effect of expression and no odour by expression interaction. In contrast, in 5-month-old infants, we noted a significant odour by expression interaction. This study highlights: 1/ that olfaction can modulate an infant’s responsiveness to an adult’s face expressing an emotion, and 2/ that this odour-based modulation changes between the ages of 5 and 7 months.

Effect of temperament and external award on social creativity of Chinese adolescents
Chuanghai Gu Central China Normal University, China; Sen Yang

Social creativity is a special sort of creativity in the process of finding and solving social problems which is prevalent in daily life, and has been one of the focuses of creativity research recently. The self-developed open Social Problem Situations (Gu, 2010) and Temperament Scale for Chinese Adolescents (Zhang & Chen, 1985) were administered to 265 Chinese adolescents (117 junior high school adolescents and 148 senior high school adolescents) selected by group sampling to investigate the effect of the temperament (melancholic temperament, choleric temperament, sanguine temperament, phlegm temperament) and external award (having external award of a fine gift vs. no external award of a fine gift) and their interactions on adolescents’ social creativity. The findings indicated that adolescents’ social creativity was significantly correlated with the level of melancholic temperament, choleric temperament, sanguine temperament, and phlegm temperament. The main effect of external award was found on social creativity, and the group with external award scored higher on social creativity than the group without external award. Meanwhile, adolescents’ social creativity had significant interaction with the level of melancholic temperament and phlegm temperament. It could be concluded that external award could improve adolescents’ social creativity, and the actual effect of external award in the process of promoting the development of social creativity might depend on adolescents’ temperament, and the related intervention should consider the temperament of adolescents.

The revised Achievement Motivation Scale (Ye & Hegytvet, 1992), and the Self-developed Open Social Problem Situations (Gu, 2010), were administered to a sample of one hundred and eighty-seven Chinese adolescents, (100 junior high school adolescents and 87 senior school adolescents), who were selected by group sampling to investigate the effects of different types of achievement motivation: namely, pursuing success vs. avoiding failure; having external evaluation vs. no external evaluation, on the social creativity of adolescents. The findings indicated that external evaluation had a significant interaction with the type of achievement motivation on the dimension of fluency of social creativity rather than on the four dimensions of originality, appropriateness, validness, and flexibility of social creativity. Furthermore, under conditions of external evaluation, the adolescents who were apt to avoid failure scored higher on fluency than those pursuing success. No difference existed in the fluency of social creativity between the adolescents avoiding failure and those pursuing success under the condition of no external evaluation. It could be concluded that with external evaluation, those adolescents avoiding failure tended to give more solutions to social problems which indicated fluency rather than originality, appropriateness, validness and flexibility of social creativity.

Effect of coping skill training with stress on emotional intelligence among female high school students
Mohammad Hikami Islamic Azad University, Karaj, B, Islamic Republic of Iran

The purpose of the present study was to investigate the impact of stress coping skill training on EQ increment, its sub scales include stress tolerance, impulse control, problem solving and emotional self-awareness, in female high school students. The statistical population were all female 2nd standard high school students who were studying in 3 majors includes maths sciences, experimental sciences and humanity sciences in the school year 2010-11. From the population 90 girls were selected randomly in multi stage. Then the sample was divided into 6 groups (3 Major Studies: Maths sciences, experimental sciences and humanity sciences and each one divided into 2 groups of control and experimental, each group 15 individuals), each consisted of 3 control groups and 3 experimental groups. All the sample members were examined by Bar-On EQ questionnaire before teaching how to cope with stress, as a pre-test. Then the experimental group were trained by the skill of stress coping in 12 meetings. The results showed that the coping stress training had a positive significant effect on emotional intelligence; and about the sub scales, there were differences between the effects of training on the 3 sample educational fields. Emotional intelligence had been increased statistical- ly in humanity, mathematics and experimental fields, respectively. Additionally, the sorted decrease of stress in mathematics, humanities and experimental fields are concluded to be significant.

Primitive reflex retention and its influence on learning behaviour
Caroll Hermann University of Zululand, South Africa

All humans are born with a set of primitive reflexes that aid survival during the early developmental
years. Over time, these reflexes are inhibited, and replaced with more mature reflexes. If the reflexes are retained, for whatever reason, this can lead to interference in activities of daily living, of which learning behaviour is the most important. The aim of the study was not to integrate the reflexes, but to evaluate the effect of a simple step intervention on learning potential. No other factors that could influence learning behaviour were taken into account.

The work reported here is part of a large qualitative PhD study entitled “Perspectives on children’s participation in custody decision making and children’s reported experiences with participation of custody decision making”. The work reported here sought to investigate children’s experiences with parental verbal arguments using two projective techniques, the human figure drawings (HFD) and the kinetic family drawings (KFD), with 30 conveniently sampled children attending a rural primary school in Zimbabwe. The children lived with either parent or two guardians (grandparents, uncle and aunt). The children were aged between 10 and 12 years of age (Mean = 11years; Standard Deviation = 0.37). There were of 15 male and 15 female participants. The data were thematically analysed. The following five superordinate themes emanated from the study: causes of parental verbal arguments; time of occurrence; effects of parental verbal arguments on children; repressed memories about parental verbal arguments; and gesticulation and parental verbal arguments. The findings of the study revealed that children expressed through drawings, their perceived causes of, experiences of parental verbal arguments and the effects that these verbal arguments have on the family and children. The study highlighted the usefulness of drawings as a non-threatening way of investigating and incorporating children’s views of adult interaction and family dynamics.

The psychological implications of retained Moro Reflex in the classroom
Caroll Hermann University of Zululand, South Africa

This study investigated the psychological effect of the retained Moro Reflex on the behaviour of the client in the classroom. Participants in a preschool setting were assessed for the Moro primitive reflex retention. Structured questionnaires were distributed to the teacher and parents, and time was spent within the classroom by the researcher. Areas of focus were birth delivery method and lifestyle of the participants. Behaviour in the classroom and at home was graded according to a separate questionnaire and compared to academic performance. A significant number of the participants who had retained various primitive reflexes presented with the Moro Reflex. High levels of hypersensitivity, hyper-reactivity, poor impulse control, anxiety (particularly anticipation anxiety), labile emotions and emotional and social immaturity were reported. The results were compared to the DSM-IV-TR criteria of ADHD and a relationship between the retained Moro reflex and ADHD were investigated. This study supported the view that retained Moro Reflex impacted negatively on learning behaviour of the participants in the classroom. The author proposed that an intervention of simple structured movement programmes at school level can assist in integrating these retained reflexes.

Developmental changes in young children’s self-assertion: Observation in free play situations
Shohei Hirose Japan; Yuko Yato

This study investigated young children’s self-assertion in free play situations, focusing on developmental changes in self-assertion and response to assertion from other children. Forty-four 3- to 6-year-old children were observed in free play situations. Results indicated that frequently used types of self-assertion differ by age group. The low-age group used the “request” type more frequently than other groups. On the other hand, the middle- and high-age groups often used “proposition” and “report”. Children in the middle-age group advocated for other children most frequently among other age groups. In contrast, no difference relating to frequency was observed between the low- and high-age groups. Furthermore, various responses to assertion from other children were observed in the high-age group, and children in this group responded to the other children’s assertion more frequently than other age groups. By contrast, children in the low-age group responded the least frequently to assertion from other children. These results indicated that response to assertion from other children increased as children grow older. Moreover, in the high-age group, the frequency of self-assertion decreased and the frequency of response to assertion from other children increased. Children in this group were able to not only assert their opinion to other children but also to respond appropriately. These results were discussed in terms of development of self-inhibition.

Perceived parental attitude and aggression amongst adults: A correlational study
Samuil Hossain Scottish Livingstone Hospital, Bangladesh; Mahbuba Keya

The purpose of the present study was to find the correlation between perceived parental attitude and aggression. The sample was randomly selected from different faculties of Rajshahi University. It comprised 100 participants, 64 were male and 36 were female. The Perceived Parental Attitude (PPS) scale was used to measure perceived parental attitude and a Bengali version of the Edwards Personal Preference Schedule (EPPS) was used to measure aggression. The result showed that there is a significant co-relation between Perceived Parental Attitude and aggression in the sample.

Experimental research on judgement and attribution of moral emotion of children with different self-supporting levels
Xi-Ting Huang Southwest University; Ching-Hsi Wu Ling

The judgement and attribution of moral emotion of children with low support, high support and self-supporting levels in three moral story situations (the lying situation, the stealing situation, and the body injury situation) was assessed through clinical interview. The results showed that children were more likely to judge themselves as the actor of the story. The two groups showed no significant difference on moral judgement tasks. The two groups showed no significant difference in attributing emotions, mothers tended to respond with positive expressions, that is, by facial match. By contrast, when infants expressed negative emotions, mothers tended to respond with mind-related comments, accompanied by positive facial expressions, that is, avoidant mothers were more avoidant attachment were less likely to respond to their infant’s negative emotion with mind-related comments, accompanied by positive facial expressions, that is, avoidant mothers didn’t respond by way of attunement. These findings suggest that this kind of attuned response might be important for infants to develop their empathic abilities.

The observation of maternally attuned responses to infants’ emotional expressions: The normative style and the individual differences of the attuned responses
Shinsuke Kaboya The University of Tokyo, Japan

It has been suggested that a mother’s ability to match the infant’s mental states by attuned responses contributes to the infant’s capacity to develop a concept of its own mind, and the minds of others (Fonagy et al., 2002; Galles, Eagle, Migeone, 2007). This study investigated how mothers of pre-speech infants actually responded in a manner of attunement to the emotional expressions of their own infants. In addition, this study examined the associations among mothers’ attachment style and the frequency of mothers’ attuned responses. 38 pairs of mothers and their infants, at the age of between 5 and 9 months, were observed in free play interactions. To assess mothers’ attachment styles the ECR-GO (Nakao and Kato, 2004) was used. The overall analysis showed that (1) when infants expressed positive emotions, most of mothers responded with positive facial expressions, that is, by facial matching. By contrast, (2) when infants expressed negative emotions, mothers tended to respond with “comments on their infants’ mental states” (Meins et al., 2003), rather than facial matching. More focused analyses showed that mothers rated as having a more avoidant attachment were less likely to respond to their infants’ negative emotion with mind-related comments, accompanied by positive facial expressions, that is, avoidant mothers didn’t respond by way of attunement. These findings suggest that this kind of attuned response might be important for infants to develop their empathic abilities.
Sensitive interactional behaviour and arrangement of learning environments in family homes

Miriam Kachler; Universitätsklinikum Heidelberg, Germany; Andreas Eckhorst

The concept and design of the new project, FILU, and its contribution to the area of early learning in nurseries and day-care centers will be presented. This project started in the autumn of 2011 with the aim to encourage the parental competencies in accompanying and supporting the child within parent-child-interactions in learning environments. Parental competencies should be trained in the areas of (1) functional interactions with the child (cf. Cierpka, 2009) and (2) the arrangement of adequate learning situations and environments in the family homes (e.g. Son & Morrison, 2010). There are two phases scheduled for the project: (1) Training studies in encouraging the parental supporting behavior towards the child and (2) development and implementation of a training program for nursery nurses in teaching consulting competence in the area of parental supporting behavior towards the child and functional parent-child-interaction. After that an effectiveness test concerning the changes will be initiated. Therefore a study with a quasi experimental design is planned with a randomised allocation of the parent-child-dyads respectively the nurses-child-dyads. This is a project of the IDEA center in Frankfurt (Center for Research on Individual Development and Adaptive Education of Children at Risk) in cooperation with the Institute for Psychosomatic Cooperation Research and Family Therapy at the University Hospital Heidelberg. It is funded with a grant from an initiative for scientific excellence (LOEWE), of the government of the state of Hessen/Germany.

The Czech longitudinal study of optimal development

Vladimír Kebza; Nat. Inst. of Publ. Health, Czech Republic; Iva Solcova; Miloslav Koldi; Vera Kernessa

The joint project of the Institute of Psychology, Brno, and of the National Institute of Public Health, Prague aims to explore the paths to optimal development using empirical data of the longitudinal studies following individuals since 1956 (Prague) and 1961 (Brno). We considered the state of present well-being and its circumstances as the manifestation of optimal development in a current sample of 98 individuals (Prague) and 56 individuals (Brno) surveyed by the same set of methods. The variables expressing different aspects of well-being (feeling good, life satisfaction vs. frustration, tension, life events etc.), as well as selected health and behavioural variables have been monitored over the long term, and further constructs (resilience, human strengths) are included in the new project for the 2010 – 2014 period. In current survey we found mostly positive correlations with former findings, e.g. low level of neuroticism (correlation 0.62, but higher in women), higher level of life events (0.43), higher in women, higher level of tension (0.44), higher in men, but better evaluation of self-rated health in men, etc. We hope to gain a better understanding of adaptive functioning of personality during the life course.

Self-esteem, stigmatisation and coping strategies among children with nocturnal enuresis

Simon Klitzo; Stellenbosch University, South Africa

The purpose of the study was to investigate whether nocturnal enuresis affects stigmatisation, self-esteem, and coping strategies of the child. The sample comprised 200 pupils between the ages of seven and thirteen years in primary boarding school. One hundred respondents with nocturnal enuresis were selected using a purposive sampling technique, while one hundred respondents without nocturnal enuresis were selected using quota sampling. The study used a causal-comparative study design. Data on self-esteem was collected using the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Inventory, while data on stigmatisation and coping strategies was collected using an interview guide. The hypothesis on self-esteem and nocturnal enuresis was tested using an Independent Sample T-test, while data on stigmatisation and coping strategies were analysed using case-ordered descriptive Meta matrices. An event dynamics matrix and a cross-case causal network were designed to explain stigmatisation and coping strategies. Results indicated that there was a significant difference between children with nocturnal enuresis and those without nocturnal enuresis as far as self-esteem was concerned. The results indicated that children with nocturnal enuresis had a lower level of self-esteem than those without. Results also indicated that children with nocturnal enuresis were stigmatised by significant others. Children with nocturnal enuresis used both functional and dysfunctional coping strategies in order to cope, as well as using more problem focused coping strategies than emotional focused coping strategies.

Mu rhythm modulation during observation of an occluded grasping action in 14-month-old infants

Jennifer Landt; University of Cambridge, United Kingdom; Maren Grigutsch; Vincent Reid; Tricia Striano

The electro-encephalographic mu rhythm has been shown to be suppressed in adults and in infants during the observation of a precision grip. This has been related to the activation of cortical neurons that are linked to action coding, known as mirror neurons. The current study was designed to determine whether a modulation of the mu rhythm in relation to the mirror neuron system could be observed in 14-month-old infants under conditions similar to those in the original mirror neuron studies involving monkeys (Umiltà et al., 2001). In that study Umiltà and her colleagues presented macaque monkeys with an experimenter grasping for an object in a visible and an occluded condition. When the final part of an action movement is invisible, it can only be inferred, indicating an internal representation of that movement. A frequency analysis of EEG data resulting from the passive observation of an object-directed precision grip in a visible and in a hidden condition indicated a significant enhancement of mu power during the hidden condition when compared with a baseline condition. These results indicate that infants at the age of 14 months discriminate the hidden condition from the baseline condition.

The development of children’s expressive drawings: From literal to metaphorical expression

Samuel Lebaz; University of Toulouse, France; Christopher Gauthier; Delphine Picard

The way children express emotions in their drawings of human and non-human topics is assumed to reflect their artistic, emotional, and cognitive development. This study was designed to investigate the development of expressive drawings during childhood up to adolescence, using a large age range (5 to 15 years) and sample size (N = 480), so as to provide a precise and complete view of the age-related changes in children’s ability to produce expressive drawings. Specifically, we focused on children’s developing ability to use literal and metaphorical expressive techniques, either alone or in combination. We also examined gender-related effects, and the role played by the drawn topics (house, tree, person), and the depicted emotions (happiness, sadness) on the use of each expressive technique. The collected data describe the normal developmental curves of expressive drawing abilities, showing a significant shift during childhood from literal to metaphorical expression techniques. The use of metaphorical expression techniques was also found to vary according to gender and topic, being more frequent in drawings produced by girls than by boys and more frequent in expressive drawings of non-human (house, tree) than human topics (person).

The moderating role of alexithymia on adolescents’ stress and depressive symptoms

Yu Ling; Hunan Agriculture University, China; Ming Zhong; Jin Yi; Shu Yao

The objective of this study is to explore the predicition effect of adolescents’ alexithymia and stress on their depressive symptoms. The current study examined whether the association between the occurrence of negative events and increased depressive symptoms is moderated by alexithymia. At the time 618 adolescents (ages 14–18) completed self-report measures assessing alexithymia, depressive symptoms, and the occurrence of negative events. Every three months for the subsequent 12 months, adolescents completed measures assessing depressive symptoms and the occurrence of negative events. Results of hierarchical linear modeling analyses indicated that adolescents possessing high levels of alexithymia reported greater somatic symptoms following the occurrence of negative events than adolescents possessing low levels. The association between the occurrence of negative events and increased psychological symptoms was not moderated by alexithymia. It follows that adolescents’ alexithymia can predict their depressive symptoms, and that adolescents’ alexithymia and stress can predict their somatic symptoms together.

Behavioural problems in a high risk sample of children born preterm

Maria Beatriz Linhares; University of Sao Paulo, Brazil; Fabiola Andrade; Claudia Gaspardo; Rafae- la Cassiano

Prematurity birth is a risk for developmental problems. Moreover, the mental health preventive strategies recommend the detection of these problems at early ages, especially in vulnerable infants. The aim of the present study was to estimate the prevalence of behavioural problems in a sample of children born preterm and with a low birth weight, in their first five years. The sample comprised 295 children (50% boys) with mean chronological age of 34 months (+ 12m; 18-60), who were born with
The effects of event-control and self-control on children’s mental-time-travel ability
Yan Liu Liaoing Normal University, China; Li-Zhu Yang

Mental time travel comprises the mental reconstruction of personal events from the past (episodic memory) and the mental construction of possible events in the future (forsight) (Suddendorf and Corballis, 1997). The current study examines whether event-control and self-control can affect children’s mental time travel ability. Fifty-seven 4-year-olds were randomly assigned to one of two conditions: Remembering past experiences or simulating future events. Adapted from the paradigm by Quon and Atance (2010), children were asked questions about the same ten events, phrased in past or future tense. Half of these events were ones for which parents rated their children as having a high level of control over how the event unfolds, whereas others were rated as “low control”. Children were further divided into two groups (high self-control or low self-control) according to the waiting time in delay-of-gratification test. Results revealed that (a) Children with low self-control ability remembered more specific past experiences for high-control events compared with low-control events, (b) children generated more specific and accurate future imagination for high-control events compared with low-control events. These findings offer new insights into the dynamic relations between environmental and genetic factors and their influences on mental time travel.

The characteristics of peer conflict resolution strategy of Chinese 4 to 6 year old children
Wen Liu Liaoing Normal University, China; Xuewen Yuan

This study explores peer conflict resolution strategy and the characteristics of children themselves. It chooses temperament and multiple intelligence level of children as an indicator. Family parenting styles is selected as an indicator of the factor of family. The mixed-age education of Montessori is selected as compared with normal age class. Subjects in this study consist of 126 children aged four to six; male and female in equal ratio. It uses the methods of a questionnaire and story interview to measure the peer conflict resolution strategy among 4-6 years old children. The conclusions are as follows: (1) There are significant differences among 4 to 6-year-old children in the maturity of peer conflict resolution strategy; the overall trend is that maturity comes with increasing age. There are still significant age differences in the frequency of strategies of problem solving, seeking help and ignoring. The frequency of problem-solving strategies shows an upward trend with age; and ignoring strategy and help-seeking strategies show a downward trend with age. (2) There are close relationships between peer conflict resolution strategy and temperament, multiple intelligence level and family parenting styles. Linguistic intelligence; interpersonal intelligence of multiple intelligence; activity of the temperament; and a democratic type of parenting styles can predict the development of peer conflict resolution strategies. (3) The mixed-age education gives a promotional power to the maturity of peer conflict resolution strategies.

Conceptions of adulthood in Cameroon: Emerging adult voices from four major ethnicities
Joseph Lah Lo-Oh University of Buea, Cameroon

Research on emerging adulthood has indicated comparative and contrastive definitions of adulthood across cultures and ethnic backgrounds. Such studies have sought to understand the criteria that are most important in signifying adult status; and whether there are universally held conceptions regarding adulthood or if these conceptions are cultural or context bound. The absence or scarcity of such studies from Africa is also evident to the extent that a lot of questions have not been asked and answered about how young people not only develop but also perceive the future of their tomorrow. With a multi-methods approach-interview and questionnaire data, this study explored cultural and ethnic differences as well as score comparisons in the criteria emerging adults hold for becoming adult in Cameroon. Specifically, it compared and contrasted responses from young people in four major ethnic groupings in Cameroon – the highlanders, the coastal peoples, the forest peoples, and the predominantly Islamic peoples, concerning whether they believed they have reached adulthood; examined if conceptions of adulthood could fit a common statistical model for all ethnicities considered; and compared the importance of such conceptions for Cameroonian emerging adults. Using Multiple Response Score comparisons, the findings showed comparative conceptions of adulthood across all four ethnic groups; however, there was also evidence of differential views with respect to specific indicators of components. Also, Cameroonian emerging adults share differing importance to their definitions of adulthood, being the reason why the influence of culture in the transition to adulthood was discussed.

Age 3 lying: is it related to mind, parenting behaviour or intelligence?
Fengling Ma Zhejiang Sci-Tech University, China; Fen Xu

This research examined 3-year-olds’ ability to tell lies, and its relationship with socio-cognitive factors, such as children’s theory of mind ability, general cognitive ability (intelligence) and parenting behaviours. Seventy-six Chinese three-year-olds and their parents participated in the investigation. The results indicated that 82 percent of these children peaked at the toy in the temptation resistance paradigm, and forty children covered up their transgression by lying. Among the transgressors, the occurrence of lie-telling was closely related with children’s theory of mind ability, rather than the general cognitive ability, especially 3-year-olds who performed better on knowledge-ignorance understanding, were more likely to tell lies. The parenting behaviour questionnaire, including emotional-warmth, rigorous and control dimensions, was self-rated by the children’s parents. The results revealed that the control dimension was negatively related to the tendency to lie. The mediation analysis proved that control parenting not only directly affected 3-year-olds’ lying but also had an indirect effect on the child’s theory-of-mind ability. Overall, the present investigation reveals that lie-telling is widespread in 3-year-olds, and identified two socio-cognitive factors related with children’s ability to tell a lie.

Adolescent temperament as a moderator between maternal control and adolescent problematic behaviour in Taiwan
Hsu Ming-Yu National Chiao Tung University, Taiwan; R.O.C.; Liu Yih-Lan

Research has indicated that adolescent problematic behaviours are related to maternal control and their temperament (Shih, 1998; Lai, 1999; Emily et al. 2011). This study examined whether adolescent temperaments (e.g. aggression, inhibitory control and activation control) have moderating effects on the relationship between maternal control (e.g. psychological control and behaviour control) and adolescent problematic behaviours in Taiwan. Participants were 455 adolescents (215 tenth grade and 240 seventh grade students, 221 girls and 234 boys) from northern Taiwan. Multiple Linear Regressions (SPSS 12.0) was conducted to examine the moderating relationships based on Baron and Kenny’s (1986) suggestion of moderation analysis. The result showed main effects of aggression (β = .24, p<.000) and maternal behaviour control (β = -.16, p<.000), and interaction effects of psychological control and aggression (β = .15, p <.001), and interaction effect of behavioural control and inhibitory control (β = .15, p <.001), when controlling gender and grade. This study found that high maternal behavioural control and low adolescent aggression temperament were related to lower adolescent problematic behaviours. Results of moderation.
indicated that adolescents with higher aggression showed a stronger and positive relationship between maternal psychological control and problematic behavior than adolescents with lower aggression. Adolescents with higher inhibitory control displayed a stronger and negative relationship between maternal behavioral control and problematic behavior than ones with lower activation control.

A meta-analysis of studies on gender differences in the prevalence of ADHD in Iran
Azam Moradi Payame Noor University, Islamic Republic of Iran; Soghra Taheri
The purpose of this research was to meta-analyse research on gender differences in the prevalence of ADHD in Iran. Nine studies on gender differences in the prevalence of ADHD, which were completed throughout Iran were selected for meta-analysis. Based on the results of this study, the effect size of the rate of gender differences in the prevalence ADHD was found to be 0.096. This shows that the effect size of gender differences in the prevalence ADHD is low in Iran, based on Cohen’s criteria for interpreting effect size.

Parents perceptions of the most significant change in their autistic spectrum children’s social skills as learnt in a group programme
Divan Mouton Midrand Graduate Institute, South Africa; Lynn Hendricks
There are few programmes in South Africa that deliver social skills interventions for children with autistic spectrum disorders, and of those that are, services are inaccessible to most due to financial constraints. The perceptions of parents are important to the sustainability of such programmes and an exploration of parents perceptions serve as rich sources of data in the investigation of the generalisation of their children’s social skills development beyond the context of the group programme. The objectives of the study were to collect written or verbal stories from each parent to illustrate the individual and collective perception of parents regarding the most significant change in their child’s social skills development since attending a group programme. All parents whose child had attended the programme for more than twelve months were invited to participate in this study (N=9). Four parents submitted their individual stories after which two of the four parents participated in a discussion. Each story was submitted as a narrative and expressed the parent’s perception of social skill challenges their children faced before entering the programme, the most significant changes in their children’s social skills, and how the group programme addressed their children’s initial challenges. An in-depth analysis of the qualitative results illustrate that parents individually and collectively perceived their children to improve in their academic skills, peer relationships, sharing and turn-taking, self-confidence, and their self-management skills.

Secure and disorganised attachment in the relational interactions in shelter for abandoned children
Mbiya Muadi UC Louvain, Belgium
The abandonment of children in Kinshasa and some of its psychological effects, such as the attachment strategies and cognitive impairments, are examined in this study. The aim is to provide a suitable care needs device for not only physical, but also psychological needs of abandoned children. A sample of 50 abandoned children aged from 3 to 7 years, collected in an institutional setting in Kinshasa/DRC, compared to 50 children aged from 3 to 7 years living in families, all explored with ASCI (Attachment Story Completion Task), Raven Matrices (cognition) and a drawing of the family. The Disturbances of Attachment Interview (DAI) and Semi-structured interviews of parents and caregivers were realised. In subjects living in institutions, disorganised and secure attachment strategies are the most frequently observed with respectively 38% and 36%, followed by insecurity 22% and a special category "unclassified" 4%. For the control group, attachment strategies are as follows: 60% secure attachment, 22% insecure attachment and 18% for disorganised attachment. The Raven Matrices showed a higher score than the average for all tested patients in the control group. In a population of abandoned children living in residential institutions in Kinshasa, caregivers-child interactions do not always give the possibility to develop a secure attachment.

Patrimonial traditions in consciousness structure of nations of the world
Valentia Mukhina Moscow Pedagogical State University, Russian Federation
Mentality as a historically formed individual and collective consciousness of ethnic groups, organises typical life dominants, behavioural patterns, and perception of the world. The results of the research (Mukhina, 1985–2011) demonstrate the heritage safety of patrimonial mentality. It is expressed in steady stereotypes, traditions and myths which dominate in the consciousness of present representatives of ethnic groups. The components of the data about Russian and ethnic groups, living in the Far North – Chukchi, Eskimos, Khanty, Mansi and Angolans – is a way to understand general phenomenological features of the consciousness of world nations. The author’s photo archive, analysed by means of the scientific photo method, illustrates the mental features of individual attitudes to life and death. The remaining traditions connected with a birth of a child and name-giving prove that a child is viewed as having great value: the ancestors come back through the child, the patrimonial name carries, for the child, the role of defender, defining his/her personal qualities and destiny as a whole. The attitude to death, oral and visual representations of the Netherworld, life transition into another form (death) are analysed on an example of the traditions connected with funeral rituals. The general phenomenological feature, unique identity of patrimonial consciousness, its fixation on the accepted set of knowledge and rules, interdictions and permissions, myths, and cultural codes reflecting the mental model (the person – human kin – the person) are shown in the article.

Mental models of attachment in middle childhood and self-esteem of adolescents
Tatsuya Murakami University of Tsukuba, Japan; Shigeo Sakurai
The purpose of this study was to examine the influence of attachment mental model in middle childhood on self-esteem at adolescence, by retrospective reporting. Given recent evidence for multiple attachment models, we also examined the structure of attachment mental model. We compared three models: Hierarchy model, Independence model, and Integration model. In Hierarchy model, the mental model for the first attachment person influenced mental model for other attachment persons, and the mental model of the first person strongly influenced the dependent variable. In Independence model, mental models for specific persons were separated, and independently influenced dependent variable. In Integration model, mental models for specific persons were integrated by general model, and it influenced the dependent variable. Respondents were 368 university students. First, we identified the Attachment Figure in middle childhood. Attachment figures were assessed by 3 important nominated people, in proximity seeking function, secure haven function, separation protest function, and secure base function. Secondly, we measured children’s attachment mental models for each these attachment figures. Mental models were assessed in two dimensions: avoidance and anxiety of abandoned model. Thirdly, we measured self-esteem. SEM analysis was conducted in the three models, Hierarchy, Independent and Integrated model. The results showed that Integration model indicated a better fit index than other two models. In integration model, general avoidance mental model (β = -24) and general abandoned mental model (β = -13) significantly influenced self-esteem. Therefore, we suggest that attachment mental model in middle childhood influenced self-esteem in adolescence.

Elder/grandparent caregiving and its implications for emerging adult development
Faheemah Mustafaa University of Michigan, United States of America
As a consequence of greater life expectancy and other modern trends (e.g., families living farther apart), fewer elderly adults rely on spouses and adult children as caregivers (Fruhauf, Jarrott, and Allen, 2006). In 2000, approximately eight percent of caregivers to the elderly in industrialised nations were grandparents (Fruhauf, et al., 2006). The percentage of emerging adult caregivers (EACs) is expected to increase as the “baby boomer” generation ages, and middle-aged, female caregivers become less available due to work and other role responsibilities (Dellmann-Jenkins, Blankemeyer, and Pinkard, 2001). Thus, while “premature” EACs desire to explore identities, establish autonomy, and indulge in “relative independence from social roles and from normative expectations” (Arnett, 2000, p. 469), they sometimes express feelings of frustration, stress, and regret over perceptions of delayed or lost opportunities. At the same time, EACs report stronger family bonding, preparation for future caregiving (e.g., of their own children), increased self-esteem, and positive identity characteristics (e.g. a sense of maturity). This poster addresses questions of interest to the international community regarding the psychological, social, and emotional consequences of elder caregiving for young adult development. Questions such as: What are the strengths and limitations of the current literature? What can nations and cultures where EAC roles are normative teach us? What practical interventions might support both elders and EACs as they adapt to changing social roles and relationships?
What factors experienced during pre- and post-delivery stimulate development of motherhood?
Shuza Oh! Gifu University, Japan; Hitomi Kodama
Some mothers cannot feel that their babies are cute. The case of child abuse by parents has also increased in Japan. But, research on animal mothering behaviour (e.g. Klopfner, J. L., 1971) suggests to us that various marvelous experiences in the perinatal period may drive the mother during motherhood. To support this mothering our purpose is to identify the facilitators to motherhood in the perinatal period. 191 pregnant mothers joined the workshop for late pregnant mothers in obstetrics hospital and participated in this research. They were asked to respond to questionnaires 4 times: Before Delivery (D) (BD), Puerperal Term (PT: within 7 days after D), One Month (1MAD) and 3 Months After D (3MAD), although inquiry items were different among research times. In all, Affection Scale for Babies (ASB) was asked. In addition, the BD questionnaire participant’s base information (age, sex, delivery frequency etc.) were asked. In PT, information on delivery (labor, baby’s weight, baby’s sex, delivery impression scale (18 items) etc.). In 1MAD and 3MAD, mother’s condition, contents of nursing, supportive circumstance, etc. (ASB were constructed by 20 items and 4 factors: positive feeling, appearance, vitality, troublnessomeness. These results were used as dependent variables). The longer labour was, the higher positive feeling for baby, appearance and vitality was in 1MAD and 3MAD, but troublnessomeness was not affected by labour length. Labour also did not affect any factors in PT.

Social support and family status as predictors of adolescents’ life satisfaction
Samuel Oladipo Tai Solarin University of Educa, Nigeria; Sonia Ogunronbo; Olamakinde Olapega
The study examined social support and family status as predictors of adolescent satisfaction with life in a local government area of Ogun State, using an existing descriptive survey research design. Participants in the study were 200 randomly selected secondary school students (100 males and 100 females). The age range was between 16–20 years, with a mean age of 27.3 and SD of 15.5. Validated scales were used for data collection and the three hypotheses stated were tested using the Pearson Product Moment Correlation and t-test statistics. Result of analysis showed that the three hypotheses stated were accepted, thus there was significant correlation between social support, family status and adolescents’ satisfaction with life. Social support and family status significantly predicted life satisfaction among adolescents, but there was no significant difference between male and female adolescents in their life satisfaction. Attention should therefore be focused on providing adolescents with adequate social support as well as keeping intact families that can foster satisfaction with life for the adolescents. School counsellors and psychologists should pay attention to these variables in attending to students who are dissatisfied or less satisfied with their lives.

Viva Mais: A programme for retirement preparation
Marina Pedralho Universidade de Brasilia, Brazil; Thayana Pastor; Sheila Neres; Joao Negreiros;

Sheila Murta; Samia Abreu Universidade de Brasilia, Brazil; Cristineide Franco; Juliane Rosa
Retirement is often a difficult experience for workers, often also associated with health issues. A public University in Brazil implemented a retirement preparation programme, called “Viva Mais!”! The programme aims at promoting wellness, health and quality of life for workers, mobilising them to face the common vulnerabilities before retirement. The implementation occurred in six steps: (1) assessment of needs, (2) creation of visual identity, (3) elaboration of a guide for participants, (4) sensitisation and marketing, (5) launch and (6) groups intervention. The last step consists of two types of interventions: multi-modal and brief. The first one is structured into twelve informational and experiential modules in a psycho-educational format, lasting three hours weekly. The brief intervention occurs in a single session, in groups, lasting 180 minutes, and is based in the “FRAMES” model (Feedback, Responsibility, Advice, Menu Option, Empathy, Self-efficacy). After three sessions of intervention, 43 workers participated of the multi-modal intervention and 108 of the brief intervention. Both interventions show improvements in planning for retirement, greater coping skills and positive changes in mental and physical health. These results, seen as positive, indicate that the content, having been learnt and put into practice by the participants was consistent with what was offered during the intervention. These findings corroborate studies about available resources as relevant to increase quality of life in retirement and aging, showing itself as an important indicator of prevention and health promotion.

The development of children’s expressive drawings: From literal to metaphorical expression
Delphine Picard University of Toulouse II, France; Christophe Gauthier; Samuel Lebaz
The way children express emotions in their drawings of human and non-human topics is assumed to reflect their artistic, emotional, and cognitive development. This study was designed to investigate the development of expressive drawings during childhood up to adolescence, using a large age range (5 to 15 years) and sample size (N = 480), so as to provide a precise and complete view of the age-related changes in children’s ability to produce expressive drawings. Specifically, we focused on children’s developing ability to use literal and metaphorical expressive techniques, either alone or in combination. We also examined gender-related effects, and the role played by the drawn topics (house, tree, person), and the depicted emotions (happiness, sadness) on the use of each expressive technique. The collected data describe the normal developmental curves of expressive drawing abilities, showing a significant shift during childhood from literal to metaphorical expression techniques. The use of metaphorical expression techniques was also found to vary according to gender and topic, being more frequent in drawings produced by girls than by boys and more frequent in expressive drawings of non-human (house, tree) than human topics (person).

Psycho-biographical study of John Wayne Gacy
Juazel Pieterse NMMU, South Africa
This is a psycho-biographical study, aiming to explore and describe the life of John Wayne Gacy. He was respected in his community, but there was a dark side to his nature which he kept hidden. This dark side was exposed, when police found twenty-seven dead bodies ranging from boys of nine to young men twenty years of age, hidden in his basement. The study utilises Erikson’s psychosocial developmental theory in examining Gacy’s lifespan development, in a qualitative single case approach, and the subject was selected through purposive sampling. Archival data was collected from secondary sources. Data were analysed by first organising and reducing information obtained, then displaying it for discussion. Gacy’s life was reconstructed from birth to adulthood and his death. The findings suggest that the theoretical approach considered the psychosocial as well as cultural influences of situations and experiences in Gacy’s development. The main themes of discussion centre around the abuse he experienced, and its influence on his development, the lack of crisis resolution, Gacy’s lack of difficulty in establishing attachment, and the resulting narcissism and lack of self-abandon, as well his homosexuality, sadism and the murders he ultimately committed. The study highlights the importance of psycho-biographical studies and the value of Erikson’s theory in understanding development. Recommendations for future research in this field was made in the hope of further uncovering and understanding personality development.
The role of social and non-social stimuli in shifts of attention in early infancy
Francesca Simion University of Padova, Italy; Valentina Ghirardi; Elisa Di Giorgio

To orient to and detect social objects in the environment is critical to survive from birth. Orienting towards face-like patterns have been demonstrated in newborns and in adults. Given the special status of faces in biasing orienting of attention, a still open question concerns whether or not the mechanisms of orienting are affected by the biological significance of the stimuli. The present study is aimed at testing the role of the central stimulus and of the peripheral target in determining shifts of attention in functional context, by using socially relevant or non-relevant stimuli. The overlap paradigm (Posner & Petersen, 1990) with social and non-social stimuli have been administered to adult subjects (N = 40), 4-month-old (N = 18) and 7-month-old infants (N = 18).

In Experiment 1 and 2, the social stimuli comprised static upright faces whereas non-social stimuli were static inverted and noise faces. In Experiment 3 and 4 the social stimuli were emotional dynamic faces, (i.e. fearful and happy faces) whereas non-social stimuli were noise dynamic faces. Both social and non-social stimuli appeared as central stimuli and peripheral target. Saccade latencies have been recorded by an eye tracker system (ASL) in free viewing conditions. Together, the results demonstrated that the social nature of the stimuli affects the capacity to shift and to disengage attention both in adults and in infants and that the main role is played by the central stimulus rather than the peripheral one.

Newborns’ sensitivity to biological motion: Critical factors inducing spontaneous preference at birth
Francesca Simion University of Padova, Italy; Lucia Regolin; Lara Bardi

Many adaptive responses to natural objects depend on the way these objects are moving and this is particularly true for the movement of biological creatures. Detecting and interpreting the movements of other living beings is critical for social interaction. Recently, studies on newborn babies provided evidence that sensitivity to biological motion is present in humans, as well as in other animals, prior to any visual experience. In a series of experiments, we tested for the specificity of the biological motion preference in humans at birth. Two-day-old babies were tested by comparing a point-light biological motion stimulus with a structured non-biological sequence (an animation depicting a rotating cylinder, exp.1), a non-structured biological motion sequence (a spatially-scrambled stimulus, exp.2) and a biological animation violating the natural direction of the gravity force (an upright stimulus in which each point underwent an inverted trajectory, exp.3).

Results revealed that newborns’ spontaneous preference is specific for the gravity-dependent dynamic of the biological movement. Interestingly, sensitivity to this motion pattern at birth does not depend on configurational information but extends to non-coherent patterns, which maintains the dynamic of biological motion. These fascinating results support the idea that inborn system for detecting the motion of living creatures is present in humans from birth and paves the way to a better understanding of the mechanisms that drive the human system to process socially-relevant signals in their environment.
The effect of leisure activities as a coping strategy on depressive symptoms among adolescents

Zuzana Sykorova Masaryk University, Czech Republic; Aimee Ferreira

Stressful life events are commonly associated with the occurrence of depressive symptoms in adolescence. A number of studies have shown that certain forms of leisure-time activities play a buffering role in moderating the negative effects of stress on physical and mental health. In this study, 300 high school students (age 15 and 17) participated in the study. The European Longitudinal Study of Pregnancy and Childhood – in the Czech Republic. The data were gathered using Coping Style Inventory (Kohoutek et al, 2008), Depressivity (Masopustová, et al, 2008) and Semi-structured Interview (interests and leisure-time activities). Results suggest that leisure activities mediate the negative effects of stress and moderate the depressive symptoms. Adolescents engaged in structured leisure activities (e.g. sport, art, outdoor activity) have experienced less depressive symptoms than adolescents engaged in unstructured leisure activities (e.g. watching TV, playing on PC, hanging out with peers). Results will be discussed in the light of practical implications.

Research on friendship quality and mental health of Chinese disadvantaged middle school students

Yuan Tian Central China Normal University, China; Jing Li Central China Normal University, China; Xiaojun Li; Xiaoyong Hu; Zongkui Zhou; Cuiying Fan

The goal of this study is to investigate the relationship between the friendship and mental health of different levels of academically and economically disadvantaged Chinese students. This study involves students from three disadvantaged situations to examine the interaction effect of disadvantaged situations on middle school students’ friendship. 197 Chinese middle school students were examined by Peer nomination, Friendship Quality Questionnaire, and Mental Health Test. This paper explores the effect of friendship on the relationship between disadvantaged situations and mental health. Conclusions reveal that middle school students’ friendship quality differs among different levels of economic, social and academic situations. Friendship quality has a moderating effect on the relationship between disadvantaged situations and mental health. Positive friendship has a positive effect, while negative friendship does not have a significant moderating effect.

Young children have difficulty inhibiting external facial features: Revisiting the developmental difference of matching unfamiliar faces

Sugimura Tomoko Fukuoka University of Education, Japan

Recent studies have shown that both children and adults are better at identifying or recognising unfamiliar faces from external features (e.g. hairstyle) than from internal features. However, these studies used matching tasks in which internal features were presented only in the absence of external features and vice versa. Here, we examined the developmental difference of internal or external advantages using a new face-matching task, where the two features interact. Sixty 5- to 6-year-old children and 62 adults were presented with two facial images and asked to decide whether the images showed the same or two different persons, not being misled by external hairstyles. Four types of stimuli were prepared: SS, in which the two faces were identical with the same hairstyle; SD, in which the two faces were identical with different hairstyles; DS, in which the two faces were different but had the same hairstyle; and DD, in which the two faces were different and had different hairstyles. We found that the identification accuracy of children was lower than that of adults for every type of stimulus, and that adults exhibited a ceiling effect. Children’s performances with SD and DS stimuli were considerably lower than with SS and DD. This indicates that adults exhibit an internal advantage, while children exhibit a robust external advantage, even when asked to attend to internal features. These results suggest that, unlike adults, young children have difficulty in matching internal features while inhibiting information from external features.

The concept and reference to art and visual objects in children

Carmen Torres Universidad de la República, Uruguay

This paper intends to show some peculiarities concerning the concept of art and visual objects in children. In current times, the concept of art has been shown to follow a very different itinerary, in academic discussions, that have formulated its perception. The search for the concept, in the case of children, poses different questions because it can neither be considered in isolation of the context, nor the complex development of such a concept. This paper tries to follow how children understand the concept and categorise visual objects, based on data obtained from interviews with children of different school levels conducted through a micro-longitudinal design which involved different operations within language.

Violence and gender role depiction in children’s magazines: An examination of Ben Ten and Barbie

Ayca Ulker Karabuk University, Turkey; Ebrar Yenice Kanik

For the child who begins to acquire social roles through the socialisation process, each of the parents, peers, teachers and the others around him are accepted as being important role models. In addition to those agents of socialisation, the increasing number of products of mass media has affected the children in terms of social roles in the last decades. A great number of different magazines are presented for consumption by children in various age groups. Therefore, it is important to examine the quality of publications addressing the children. Most of the literature argues that cartoons and advertisements or games have an effect on the child’s development. This research aims to analyse the depiction of gender roles and the use of violence in two international magazines; Ben Ten and Barbie. Considering the circulation rates taken from two main distribution companies in Turkey, Barbie and Ben Ten were chosen as the main subject of this research. In the current study, all issues published between 2011 and 2012 were examined and content analysis was used to examine the use of violence and depiction of gender roles in the last issues (February, 2012) of those magazines. Three main criteria were defined for the content analysis by the researcher: Depiction of boys, depiction of girls (names of the characters, descriptive features of male/female characters, reference to adult relationship style, reference to the characters’ daily life) and story plot.

Intellectual development of Estonian children during 15 years: A longitudinal study

Marika Veission University of Tallinn, Estonia; Kristina Nugin University of Tallinn, Estonia

This is a 15-year longitudinal study of the intellectual development of children in Estonia. 130 children participated in the first study group. Children were tested with Bayley Scales of Infant Development (BSID-II, 1993) once a year from 1 to 3 years of age. Further, children aged 3 to 6-years were tested once a year with Wechsler Preschool and Primary Scale of Intelligence – Revised (WPPSI, 1990). When the research group children were 3 years old, two control groups of children (one from Step by Step and another from mainstream kindergarten) were invited to the study, and all children were tested with BSID-II and WPPSI. Correlation of the results of both tests was .84, meaning that the tests gave similar results. At the end of basic school, cognitive skills of the same children were tested with the Raven progressive matrices test and, in addition, results of their achievement in native language and mathematics were included. Results show that girls performed better at age 3, but there was no difference in general IQ at the age of 6. In Step by Step kindergartens, it was possible to see a significant growth of IQ compared with mainstream kindergartens. Most of the children who had good results in the early years, also received good results when graduating from basic school. However, there are some different examples.

Verbal definitions of familiar objects in blind children reflect their peculiar perceptual experience

Annie Vinter University of Dijon, LEAD-CNRS, France; Pascal Morgan; Viviane Fernandes; Oriana Orlandi

The aim of the study was to examine to what extent the verbal definitions of familiar objects produced by blind children reflect their peculiar perceptual experience, diverging accordingly from those of sighted children. 96 visually impaired children, aged between 6 and 14 years, and 32 age-matched sighted children had to define 10 familiar words denoting concrete animate or inanimate objects. The blind children evoked the tactile and auditory characteristics of objects and expressed personal
periences in their definitions. The sighted children relied on visual perception, and referred to color, brightness and transparency properties. By contrast, no differences were observed between children in their propensity to include functional attributes in their definitions. The results are discussed in line with embodied views of cognition that postulate mandatory perceptuomotor processing of words when accessing to their meaning.

How Brazilian children evaluate their parents’ marital relationship
Adriana Wagner UFRRGS, Brazil; Viviane Goulart; Luciana Gryzbowski; Nauro Mittmann
This study investigated 200 children and adolescents aged between 8 and 16 years, to ascertain their perceptions of their parents’ marital relationship. Participants completed a demographic data sheet and answered individually an interpersonal conflict scale. Analysis of the items that assessed the frequency, intensity, resolution and content of marital conflict, showed that from the children’s appraisal their parents get along well or very well (91.7%), like each other a lot (75%) and never attack each other (94%). However, children pointed out the existence of marital conflict, which content involves issues such as money, relationship, sex, housework, personality characteristics of each spouse, work, family, time available, their children and “platitudes”. Furthermore, the results revealed that children are exposed to episodes of marital conflict, since the parents fight in front of them (50%) and allow them to witness their conflicts (70%). Parents also pursue coalition with children and ask their opinion about the discussion (85%) and talking down the spouse to them (81%). These findings show that children have a realistic view of marital relationship, which is characterised by the coexistence of love and conflict. On the other hand, results reinforcing the need for psychoeducative interventions with families to assist them in constructing clear boundaries between family subsystems so that the children are protected from marital strife and families have improved health.

How culture, age and manual dominance affect directionality in drawing side view objects
Annie Vinter University of Dijon, LEAD-CNRS, France; Hana Kebbe
The aim of the present experiment was to investigate the extent to which the orientation of objects drawn in side view is a function of culture, age and manual dominance. Right-handed French and Syrian children aged between 6 and 10 years and right-handed adults from the same cultural groups were asked to produce side views of faces, vehicles (car and airplane), self-centered tools with a handle (mug and toothbrush), object-centered tools with a handle (jag and hammer) and animals (dog and fish) using their dominant and non-dominant hands. The French participants exhibited a leftward directional bias whereas their Syrian counterparts displayed a rightward bias. However, no differences between the two cultural groups were observed in the 6-year-olds, who did not present any systematic directional bias in their drawings. Furthermore, regardless of culture, the children did not modify the orientation of the objects in their drawings as a function of the hand used, whereas the hand effect was strong in adults. Finally, despite their directional bias toward the right, the Syrian participants tended to draw the self- and object-centered tools facing leftward. These results are discussed with reference to the current literature on this topic.

A study on the relationship between attachment, self-esteem and interpersonal safety among peasant workers’ children
Hongqiao Wang Central China Normal University, China; Bin Zuo Central China Normal University, China; Min Hu Central China Normal University, China; Feixiang Hou; Wen Jiang Central China Normal University, China
In this research, we explored the distribution of peasant-workers’ children’s attachment type and the relations between the interpersonal safety and self-esteem and interpersonal trust. 1896 peasant-worker’s children in Guangdong province, aged from 12-18 years old participated, and completed the Self-Esteem Scale (SES) as well as the Inventory of Parent and Peer Attachment (IPPA) and Interpersonal Trust Scale (ITS). The results indicate that there is a certain development tendency with attachment. Peer attachment is remarkably higher than mother attachment and father attachment. There are remarkable correlations between attachment and interpersonal trust. Peer attachment is a better predictor than the other two attachments. Peasant-workers’ children’s self-esteem has a partly intermediary role in the attachment on the impact of interpersonal trust. Results are discussed in terms of the educational implications for the social development of peasant workers’ children.

Developmental experiences of mental time travel in 5–10 year old children
Lin Yu Research center of mental health, China
Mental time travel refers to the faculty that allows humans to mentally project themselves backwards in time to relive, or forwards to pre-live events. Mentally reliving past events is also known as episodic memory (i.e., mental time travel into the past). By contrast, mental construction of potential future episodes is also known as episodic future thinking (i.e., mental time travel into the future). As a cognitive ability, mental time travel research is
The effect of external scaffolding on other-regarding preference in young children

Zhen Zhang Institute of Psychology, CAS, China

The effect of external scaffolding (asking children to decide the reward consequences before they made a choice) on young children’s concern for the welfare of others in an anonymous context was investigated. We presented 61 (4- to 5-year-old) children with a two-alternative choice task adapted from research on chimpanzees. Each child was paired with a photograph of a sex-matched child stranger and could choose to merely benefit their own, or to benefit both their own and the recipient. Before the child made a choice, the experimenter either kept silent after baiting all four reward locations, or the experimenter asked the child the consequences of each choice after baiting. As a control, the same choices were presented with no other child’s photograph appearing. Results showed that there was a significant main effect of condition: children were more likely to choose the option that benefited both sides, when they were asked the consequences of each choice before making a choice, than when either the experimenter kept silent after baiting, or when in the control condition. There was no difference between the experimenter’s silent condition and the control condition. Results suggest that young children can take the welfare of an anonymous stranger into account, but that this depends on external scaffolding, i.e. asking children the reward consequences before they make a choice, which may induce children to process the recipient’s desire and thereby facilitate their demonstration of other-regarding preferences.

Session Type: Invited Addresses

Perspectives on cognitive development in adulthood

Adam Niemczynski Katowice School of Economics, Poland

Four sets of data on cognitive functioning in adolescence and adulthood were obtained from both cross-sectional and longitudinal studies with participation of more than 600 women and men at different age levels, from 15 years to 85 years of age. They represented at least the completed high school level of education. The data were analysed to test the developmental hypothesis of growth, plateau, and regression with age. Psychometric data has been derived from application of Thurstone’s Primary Mental Abilities Test and all the partial measures formed the predicted pattern. The same was found with Piagetian measure of operational intelligence as determined by Hornemann and Llongoet’s ‘Test of Fornal Operations’. In the third domain, the social-moral reasoning was studied with Kohlberg’s Moral Judgment Interview on six developmental stages scale. Here again the data support the hypothesis of growth, plateau, and regression in performance of the Kohlbergian tasks. In contrast to findings in the above three domains, a different pattern of continuous growth was found in the domain of biographical thinking development. Niemczynski’s Biographical Dilemmas Interview was used to measure development in this domain. It is argued that biographical dilemmas’ resolution seems to be best suited to study cognitive functioning and development from adolescence to old age.

One language or two? First steps in infancy toward language acquisition

Janet Werker University of British Columbia, Canada

In this talk, I will describe recent research linking speech perception to language acquisition in both monolingual and bilingual learning infants. I will provide data indicating that bilingual acquisition is as natural as monolingual acquisition. Research on the cues infants use to recognise the native language or languages, to segment and represent words, and to link sound to meaning will be presented.

Session Type: Invited Symposia

Symposium title: Behavioral genetics: Looking back and looking forward
Convener: Sergey Malykh

Behavioral genetics: Looking back and looking forward
Sergey Malykh Psychological Institute of RAE, Russian Federation; Yulia Kovas

The symposium gathers scholars who work in the field of behavior genetics from Russian and Great Britain scientific groups. The papers cover a wide range of psychological phenotypes – cognitive development, temperamental and personality traits, IQ, emotional and behavioral problems, and depression. The main methodology employed by the participants is based on the classical twin method, including the cross-cultural behavioural genetics study.

Symposium title: Bullying and cyberbullying among children and young people
Convener: Peter Smith

Bullying and cyberbullying among children and young people
Peter Smith Goldsmiths University of London, United Kingdom

Bullying of pupils in school has been an area of concern for several decades, however the majority of the research has been on mainstream pupils, and in western societies. More recently, cyberbullying has become a new form of bullying with distinctive characteristics. This symposium brings together five...
contributions that take this area forward in various ways. The opening paper by Lee, Smith and Monks (Terminology of bullying–like behaviours in South Korea: a life-span perspective) provides a perspective on bullying from preschool through to school age and into the workplace. This paper focuses on the words used to describe types of bullying (in Korean) and points out the importance of cultural and historical context in our study of these phenomena. The next paper, by Monks and Mahdavi (Cyberbullying among primary school-aged pupils) uses focus groups to identify the earliest forms of cyberbullying. A second study describes the development of measuring instruments for use at these young ages, and some characteristics such as incidence, awareness and impact. The paper by Olenik-Shemesh and Heiman (Cyberbullying victimization: Linkages with depression, loneliness and interpersonal relationships) presents findings on cyberbullying from adolescents in Israel. Besides reporting incidence figures, the authors discuss gender differences, emotional responses, and social correlates of victimisation, and greater risks attached to children with learning disabilities. The paper by Naylor, Dawson, Emerson, Tantam and Lara (Bullying of secondary school pupils with and without Special Educational Needs) reports on a large-scale survey in England. Pupils with SENs are generally much more at risk of victimisation, but interestingly, this does vary considerably with the type of disability or special educational need.

Finally, the contribution by Ortega and del Rey (CON-RED, a Preventive Program to Stop Cyber bullying in the frame of the School Convivencia) describes practical measures to reduce bullying in schools, and especially (in this program) cyberbullying. The program impacts on pupils, teachers and families, and some evaluation of the program will be presented.

Syposium title: Presidential symposium: Acculturation of diaspora migrants
Convenor:

Spouses’ language proficiency gaps in the host country: Longitudinal effects on marital satisfaction
Yaniv Kanot-Maymon IDC, Israel; Orly Sarid; Julia Mirsky; Vered Slonim-Nevo

The current study explored whether gaps in second language acquisition predict marital satisfaction among married immigrant couples in their first years in the host country. Data were drawn from a three-wave longitudinal study of 316 married couples who immigrated from the former Soviet Union (FSU) to Germany and Israel. An Actor-Partner Interdependence Model analysis was employed while controlling for gender, age, working status and host country. Results indicate that gaps in second language acquisition predicted the marital satisfaction two and three years following migration. Simple slopes indicate that gaps between partners in their second language proficiency were related to decreased marital satisfaction. The findings are discussed in the light of the social exchange theory and of theories of stress and adaptation.

Relational aspects of ‘return’ emigration: A South African case study
Maria Marchetti-Mercer South Africa

During the apartheid years emigration from South Africa was often linked to particular political events. In the nineties many exiles returned to find that the country they had considered “home” had changed. Many experienced practical and psychological problems as they often did not receive the expected welcome and in many instances faced criticism and resentment from those left behind who had had to bear the brunt of the “struggle”. Post 1994 emigration has been characterised by a “brain drain” deeply impacting the social core of our society. However, most recently it appears that many are choosing to return to South Africa. The reasons for this return are often speculated upon and may involve difficulties in adapting to very different lifestyles and a longing for relationships left behind. Within this historical context I will present the case study of a family who returned to South Africa from New Zealand so as to illustrate some of the psychological implications of “return” migration. Emphasis will be placed on how interpersonal dynamics and imbalances in marital relationships may impact on families’ decision to return and subsequent adaptation.

Perceived discrimination against immigrant youth living in Greece: How does group discrimination translate into personal discrimination?
Frosso Motti University of Athens, Greece; Jens Asendorf; Frosso Motti-Stefandifi

The purpose of this study was to examine whether and how individual differences contribute to the translation of perceived group discrimination into perceived personal discrimination. 145 Pontic Greek and 269 Albanian students (mean age 12.9 years) enrolled in Greek urban public schools were assessed in grade 1 of high school. Albanians reported higher discrimination against their ethnic group, but not higher discrimination against themselves personally, than Pontic Greeks. Personal discrimination could be predicted by perceived group discrimination, as well as from individual differences between immigrant students, independently of their ethnicity. Furthermore, when students reported high, but not low, group discrimination, their individual characteristics were shown to buffer against translating perceived group discrimination into experiences of personal discrimination. These results highlight the importance of individual differences, in addition to perceptions of group discrimination, for feelings of being discriminated as an individual and suggest that high group discrimination of immigrants, independently of ethnic background, does not necessarily result in high personal discrimination, if individual protective factors are present.

Presidential Symposium: Acculturation of Diaspora Migrants
Peter F. Titzmann Friedrich-Schiller-University, Germany; Peter Titzmann; Rainer Silbereisen

Research in recent years started to investigate Diaspora migration (also referred to as return migration) in greater detail. Diaspora migration is characterised by the immigration of individuals who, for generations or even centuries, have lived away from their ancestral territories and, due to pressing political, social, economic, or cultural reasons, return to what they deem their traditional home. Diaspora migration is a growing phenomenon worldwide and especially some Asian, African, and European countries receive substantial numbers of return migrants. These migrants face a very specific situation, marked on the one hand by identification with the receiving society (even before immigration) and often by an official welcome in the country they return to. On the other hand, however, Diaspora migrants experience acculturation processes similar to those of other immigrant groups, as they had to adjust to the language and cultural practices of the heritage culture. Due to these circumstances Diaspora migrants frequently report that they did neither perceive themselves as member of the heritage culture, nor as member of the receiving society. The aim of this symposium is to bring together various research perspectives from diverse countries and to draw attention to the specific situation of Diaspora migrants in various parts of the world. This will allow us to identify similarities and differences in the psychological and socio-cultural adaptation of Diaspora migrants, to discuss
factors relating to a better or a less optimal adaptation of these groups, and to compare the adaptation of Diaspora migrants with that of other immigrant groups.

**Acculturation or development? Autonomy expectations among ethnic German immigrant adolescents and their native German age-mates**

Peter F. Thoemmes, Friedrich-Schiller-University, Germany; Rainer Silbereisen, CIIPME - CONICET, Argentina

This longitudinal study compared immigrant and native adolescents’ expectations concerning the timing of conventional and oppositional forms of autonomy. Based on normative development and a collectivist background among immigrants, both developmental and acculturative change was expected. The study was conducted in Germany, and 523 ethnic German Diaspora immigrants from the former Soviet Union and 475 native German adolescents participated. Both ethnic groups were divided into an early (age 12.5 years) and a late (age 16 years) adolescent group in order to enable age-group comparisons. All adolescents were viewed annually over four years about when they expected to reach what we defined as conventional and oppositional autonomy variables. Conventional autonomy refers to socially acceptable behaviours, such as expectations of falling in love or being able to go out without having to always tell one’s parents where one is going. Oppositional autonomy refers to socially less-accepted behaviours, such as being drunk or smoking, which can be hidden and more easily elude parental control. Results revealed more developmental than acculturative change, as immigrants and natives mostly showed a similar rate of change in autonomy expectations. Unexpectedly, only immigrants and natives in the older adolescent group differed in their autonomy expectations, whereas young immigrant and native adolescents did not. Acculturative change was found only for oppositional autonomy among late adolescent immigrants, whose later expectations approached those of their native age-mates over time. The findings help to understand when and how autonomy expectations are formed and changed by normative development, enculturation, and acculturation.

**Symposium title: Social and moral development in children and adolescents**

**Convenor: Jose Moreno**

**Expected parental reactions, empathy-related traits and prosocial behaviors among Argentinian and European American adolescents**

Gustavo Carlo, University of Missouri-Columbia, United States of America

Parents who employ an authoritative style, characterized by firm demandingness and support, have children and adolescents who demonstrate more prosocial behaviors. However, youth must be open and accepting of parental moral messages. The more appropriate youth judge parental reactions to their prosocial and antisocial behaviors, the more likely youth accept parental moral messages. Although there is supportive evidence for this model, tests of the generalizability of the model in non-European American youth is lacking. We directly examined the relations between expected parental reactions and youth prosocial behaviors in adolescents from Argentina and the United States. We investigated whether these relations were mediated via empathy-related variables. The participants were adolescents from public high schools in the United States (N = 233) and from Buenos Aires, Argentina (N = 196). Participants completed measures of expected parental reactions to their own prosocial and antisocial behaviors, empathy and perspective taking traits and six types of prosocial behaviors. Across both samples, preliminary analyses show significant relations among expected parental reactions to prosocial behaviors and sympathy, perspective taking, and several prosocial behaviors. However, there were some culture-specific relations to specific types of prosocial behaviors. Further analyses will be conducted to directly compare model fits in each culture and across cultures. Discussion will focus on the roles of expected parental reactions and empathy-related variables in predicting prosocial behaviors in Latino and Euro-American adolescents.

**Adolescents’ empathy, parental expectation and flow in prosocial behaviour**

Belén Mesurado, CIIPME - CONICET, Argentina

The optimal experience or flow is a concept developed by Csikszentmihalyi (2000), who defines it as the mental state of operation in which the person is fully immersed in what he or she is doing, characterized by a feeling of energized focus, full involvement, and success in the process of the activity. Although the concept of flow has been applied to the study of subjective experience in work, sport, leisure, daily life, and study (Rathunde & Csikszentmihalyi, 2005), the existing evidence for the subjective quality of prosocial activities (behaviors intended to benefit others) in adolescence is quite scarce. Several researchers have demonstrated that empathy is associated with prosocial behavior (Carlo & Randall, 2002). On the other hand, recent reports have demonstrated that adolescents who expected more appropriate reactions from parents for prosocial behaviors reported higher levels of prosocial behaviors (Wyatt & Carlo, 2002). The purpose of this research was to study if adolescents’ empathy would have an influence on parental expectation on adolescents’ prosocial behaviors, and if these both variables - adolescents’ empathy and parental expectation- would have an influence on flow experience in prosocial behavior. The sample included 430 participants, both sexes, aged 10 to 15 (M = 12.19; SD = 1.74); of middle socioeconomic level, from Argentina. Structural equation modeling was run to test the model proposed. The results showed that the theoretical model fit the data very well, χ2 (6) = 4. p = n.s.; GFI = .99; AGFI = .99, NFI = .99, RMR = .007.

**Social and moral development in children and adolescents**

Jose Moreno, CIIPME - CONICET, Argentina

In this symposium we will consider different views of social and moral development, especially in childhood and adolescence. The importance of bonding with parents, socialisation of the developing child and adolescent within the family and school context, and the contribution of peer relationships to social and moral development will be discussed in the symposium. We present some interesting findings on peer interaction and parental styles, empathy and prosocial behaviour, moral development and emotions, and the effects of an intervention programme with children and adolescents. Family is the main group for handing down socially acceptable values and rules. The fact of feeling oneself accepted, valued, and loved by our parents influences positively in peer relationships, allowing us to establish better friendship and partnerships. As well as this, it also improves moral development, social skills and competences in general. There is a critical need to increase the availability of quality infant and adolescent care. Parents, caregivers, and policymakers must understand that the development of attachment, parental styles and family circumstances may contribute to overcome insecurity, poor performance in school, and lack of interest in playing with friends. In the past twenty years researchers have shown increasing interest in demonstrating empirically the relationships between empathy and a wide range of socio-emotional variables of children-adolescents’ personality, such as social behaviour, peer acceptance or self-concept. Dispositional empathy has provided the focus for numerous studies, as a crucial variable of prosocial behaviour, and several correlational studies have found positive significant associations between empathy and prosocial behaviour in children and adolescents. On the other hand, significant negative correlations have been found between empathy and antisocial behaviour, interpersonal violence, and all types of aggression in children and adolescents. Statistically significant gender differences were found in capacity for empathy, with girls scoring higher at all ages. It can be assumed that girls, to a greater extent than boys, have been socialised in a way that favours the development of skills oriented towards warmth in interpersonal relationships. The main objective of another presentation was to evaluate the influence of the Values System and Ethical Positions (absolutism and relativism) on Prosocial Behaviour. It was determined by regression analyses the values and ethical positions that influence positively and negatively, or not, on prosocialness, helpfulness, sharing, consoling, supportiveness, and cooperativeness. Besides, the values profiles of relativistic and absolutistic adolescents were compared. One important theme in the papers in this symposium is that adolescence is the foundation for adulthood, that adult moral character is given some shape in adolescence. In other words, by understanding and eventually controlling the influences acting on the adolescent, adult moral character development can be set on the correct path. Primarily because of the contributions of cognitive developmental and moral socialisation theories, the bulk of research on the influences of morality has focused on moral cognitions and socialisation agents (such as parents). The study of adolescence reminds us, however, that other agents of change are important to study. This symposium will go through these different issues from a theoretical and empirical point of view, summarising several years of research on the subject.
Efforts to provide tests for Botswana students

Thomas Oakland  University of Florida, United States of America; Elias Mpofu

Approximately 2000 key informants (e.g., teachers, officers, parents and students) from across Botswana provided information on the need for psychometric tests at the primary and secondary education levels.

Conditions favourable to the introduction of psychometric tests in schools include an institutionalised school guidance and counselling programme. A framework to deliver psychometric tests in Botswana schools developed from this project. Data from this study are summarised and discussed with regard to how the results can be used in the guidance and counselling programmes in Botswana together with the nature of resources that will be needed to meet the needs of the project. Relevant stakeholders are enthusiastic about the prospects for psychological tests to be introduced in Botswana schools.

Maternal nutritional knowledge and practices with children 0–8 years in Cameroon

Therese Tchombe  CRCFDE/University of Buea, Cameroon

In many African settings, cultural and religious beliefs, hygiene issues and lack of knowledge about nutrition influence maternal feeding practices of infants and children. This study presents an evaluation of mothers’ knowledge and practices as they affect child development. 300 households were purposely sampled from five communities (rural = 107, and urban = 193) in Adamawa region of Cameroon. Participants included pregnant women (n=142), nursing mothers (n=108), family relations who are caregivers (n=35), medical personnel (n=8) and other community stakeholders (n=7). The region is dominantly Muslim. Data were collected through interviews and observational study. Thematic analysis of the qualitative data was used to identify major influences on child development, and to explore perceived mothers’ knowledge and practices relating to nutrition. Findings suggest that most respondents (80%) report  at least one advantage of a balanced and varied diet. Just over half of the women surveyed (57.3%) are aware of the dangers for pregnant women of consuming alcohol, tobacco or kaolin. Several women surveyed (about 72.0%) know at least one value of the prevention of anaemia during pregnancy. A majority of the women (89.7%) know at least one benefit associated with immediate breast feeding of the newborn baby and the dangers of early weaning (84.7%). Knowledge of the value of breast milk for the newborn and of the importance of other foods for the growth and benefits of the child appears to be widely distributed among community dwelling women in this Cameroonian district.

Session Type: Symposia

Symposium title: Applications of psychology to human service development in Africa
Convenor: Robert Serpell

Applications of psychology to human service development in Africa
Robert Serpell  University of Zambia, Zambia; Elias Mpofu

This symposium brings together four teams of investigators, each active in research in an African country. South Africa, Nigeria, Tanzania and Zambia. Each of the papers will present the results of a substantial research project or programme that has not already been published elsewhere, highlighting its rootedness in the African country where the research was conducted, and emphasising positive psychology concepts with the potential for hope rather dwelling mostly on deficits. Tchombe and Fonkeng report on a study of maternal beliefs and practices in rural and urban areas of Cameroon. Oguntuase and Akinsola report on a follow-up study of young people who received crisis psychosocial counselling in the wake of a massive explosion that occurred in a civilian residential area of Nigeria’s capital city of Lagos, ten years ago. Lyytinen et al report preliminary findings from an ongoing intervention project designed to support the initial acquisition of literacy by children enrolled in a representative sample of government schools in the city of Lusaka. And Mpofu et al report on a survey designed to evaluate the relative worth of competing mechanisms of delivery for psychosocial services to school learners in Botswana. Discussion will consider how the studies address the complementary challenges of practical relevance and theoretical coherence, and the complementary benefits of qualitative and quantitative methods in attaining their goals.

Symposium title: Test use in sub-Sahara Africa
Convenor: Thomas Oakland

Accessible tests for Zimbabwean allied health practitioners
Elias Mpofu  University of Sydney-Cumberland, Australia; Alice Mayo  University of Sydney-Cumberland, Australia

Tests in their use for intervention are selected for the incremental knowledge they contribute to intervention design, monitoring and evaluation. Test users seek to identify and unlock resources in the participant and environment important for enabling real world solutions for clients. In the Zimbabwean content, dynamic assessments or those that allow for in-use tailoring to participant responses appear to hold great promise to deliver solutions that participants have ownership, and which they understand for guiding their choices. Tasks for such tests typically are sampled and selected from the activities that take users engage in their daily activities. As such, they address strengths, needs, and potentialities to support sort-after or desired outcomes by participants. Illustrative examples are discussed from test use in education and health in the Zimbabwean setting.

Assessment within Namibia’s primary health care setting

Drienie Naude  United States of America

In Namibia, patients presenting with mental status change and/or focal signs are routinely screened by nurse practitioners and Physicians at hand of the Glasgow Coma Scale, then Mini Mental Status Exam and the NIH-scale as patients enter the health care system at primary care level. However, these scales are not contextualised for the Namibian region and often produce false positives. However, patients need to be accurately screened to ensure that they are accurately referred to secondary or tertiary levels of health care. Namibian psychologists are currently contextualising these scales and replacing items to improve screening and referral at the first point of entry into the health system. This paper compares the results derived from non-contextualised and contextualised scales for use with the country’s prominent cultural groups to ascertain whether contextualised tests render more accurate screening and consequently more effective referral within the health system.

Test development and use in four African countries

Thomas Oakland  University of Florida, United States of America

Test development and use constitute the flagship activity of applied psychology. Test development and use is context dependent and occurs uniquely within various cultural contexts. This symposium examines test development and use in four Sub-Saharan African countries: Botswana, Namibia, South Africa, and Zimbabwe. These four countries, like others in the region, are attempting to determine the relevance of methods used commonly in the West in light of contextual conditions. New models and methods may be needed to help advance test development and use in this important region.

Symposium title: Applications of psychology to human service development in Africa
Convenor: Robert Serpell

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Robert Serpell  University of Zambia, Zambia; Elias Mpofu

This symposium brings together four teams of investigators, each active in research in an African country. South Africa, Nigeria, Tanzania and Zambia. Each of the papers will present the results of a substantial research project or programme that has not already been published elsewhere, highlighting its rootedness in the African country where the research was conducted, and emphasising positive psychology concepts with the potential for hope rather dwelling mostly on deficits. Tchombe and Fonkeng report on a study of maternal beliefs and practices in rural and urban areas of Cameroon. Oguntuase and Akinsola report on a follow-up study of young people who received crisis psychosocial counselling in the wake of a massive explosion that occurred in a civilian residential area of Nigeria’s capital city of Lagos, ten years ago. Lyytinen et al report preliminary findings from an ongoing intervention project designed to support the initial acquisition of literacy by children enrolled in a representative sample of government schools in the city of Lusaka. And Mpofu et al report on a survey designed to evaluate the relative worth of competing mechanisms of delivery for psychosocial services to school learners in Botswana. Discussion will consider how the studies address the complementary challenges of practical relevance and theoretical coherence, and the complementary benefits of qualitative and quantitative methods in attaining their goals.

Symposium title: Attachment assessment, classifications and intervention in a South African population
Convenor: Renate Gercke

Representations of attachment in children in care during middle childhood
Danielle Douglas  University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa
Douglas then assesses attachment patterns in children in care in a South African children’s home using the ASCT and Kinetic Family Drawing. High concordance between attachment classifications from the ASCT and the combined attachment classification resulting from the Kaplan and Main (1986) scoring system and the Family Drawing Global Rating Scale (Fury et al., 1997) was found, further validating the use of the ASCT in a South African population. Furthermore, use of the ASCT (Granot & Mayseless, 2001; Kerns et al., 2008) provided a more simple and effective attachment based measure. 69.60% of the children were classified with an insecure avoidant attachment pattern while 23.70% were classified as insecure ambivalent. The mental health implications of these findings are considered.

A comparison of attachment story completion test inter-rater reliability and history based attachment classifications
Renate Gerike University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa; Katherine Bain
This symposium will explore attachment assessment, classification and intervention in a South African population. The first paper (Gerike & Bain: presenter – Gerike) investigates use of the Attachment Story Completion Test (ASCT) (Granot & Mayseless, 2001; Kerns et al., 2007) in a South African population by comparing ASCT inter-rater reliability with history based attachment classifications. The sample comprised 35 eight to twelve-year-old children attending an outpatient psychology and psychiatry clinic attached to a government hospital in Johannesburg, South Africa. This age cohort was chosen as middle childhood is under-researched as it pertains to children’s development and attachment (Graham & Easterbrooks, 2000; Kerns et al., 2007). To arrive at history based attachment classifications the authors reviewed the initial intake history questionnaires, psychiatric evaluations, psychological assessments, therapist notes and general case notes. The importance of this study is two-fold, (a) it will help to validate the use of the ASCT on a SA population and (b) examine the validity of basing attachment classifications on history rather than using a standardised attachment assessment tool. Findings reflect on the importance of inter-rater reliability and use of a standardised attachment assessment tool across clinicians, history based attachment classifications. Implications for clinical practice and research will be discussed.

Redefining disorganised attachment: Exploration of subcategories of disorganisation in middle childhood
Alexa Plit Wits, South Africa
However, disorganised attachment is the only attachment category that is not considered an adaptive or functional strategy for maintaining the caregiver-child dyad and is often a result of having abusive or neglectful caregiving relationships. Children with disorganised attachment are at higher risk for developing severe emotional and psychological problems. The study by Plit analysed disorganised attachment in children presenting at a hospital psychiatry clinic, who are also in care, a unique context with a high rate of youth at risk. Using the ASCT, 17 disorganised children between the ages of 8-12 were selected and their story stems were analysed using a thematic content analysis. Results indicated clear subcategories of disorganised attachment ranging on a spectrum of severity. This study has possible implications for the classification and treatment of disorganised attachment as well as moves towards predicting the possibility and severity of future pathology.

Symposium title: Bullying and cyberbullying among children and young people
Convenor: Peter Smith

Cyberbullying among primary school-aged pupils
Claire Monks University of Greenwich, United Kingdom; Jess Mahdavi
A growing body of research has described the nature and extent of cyberbullying among school-aged children, with the majority of this focusing on children of secondary school age (11 years and older). However, children younger than this have access to the internet and mobile phones (e.g. Eurobarometer, 2006). Research has also suggested that cyberbullying may be on the increase (Rivers & Noret, 2010). It is therefore important that we focus on the experiences of younger children. We describe two studies exploring the nature of cyberbullying among primary school-aged pupils. The first is a qualitative study using focus groups to identify the forms of cyberbullying that participants (teachers, parents/guardians and pupils) were aware of occurring among primary aged pupils, and the youngest ages at which they thought that this occurred. The findings suggest that cyberbullying does occur among children of primary school-age and that this is viewed as being at least as upsetting for the victims as more traditional forms of bullying. The second is a quantitative study, which describes the development of age-appropriate measures to find out about cyberbullying, for use with children aged 7–11 years, their teachers and parents/guardians.

Findings from a survey with 200 pupils, their parents/guardians and teachers are reported, including description of the nature and extent of cyberbullying among this age group, and participants awareness of cyberbullying occurring among this age group and among younger children. The implications of the findings are discussed in relation to intervention/prevention work and future directions for research.

Bullying of secondary school pupils with and without special educational needs
Paul Naylor The Open University (UK), United Kingdom
Bullying of pupils with Special Educational Needs (SEN) has so far not been much studied. We analysed self-reports of 15770 pupils in England who were 13-14 years old in 2004. We classed a pupil with SEN as one who is at School Action Plus or who has a Statement of SEN. Depending on the speciﬁc disability, SEN is deﬁned as deliberate, aggressive, or threatening behavior in which the pupil is harmed or in which the pupil is subjected to destruction or degradation of something of importance to the pupil. We report the extent of cyberbullying and bullying among this age group, and pupils with SEN as one who is at School Action Plus or who has a Statement of SEN. The likelihoods of pupils with specific SEN compared with those with no identiﬁed SEN of being bullied, vary by speciﬁc disability, but pupils with a Sensory Impairment SEN are less likely to be bullied; and bullied pupils are unhappier at and have less commitment to school than pupils who are not bullied. These responses to school are also true of pupils with SEN, which may, in part at least, be because they are more likely to be bullied than pupils with no identiﬁed SEN. We also report data using the criterion of being bullied at least once a month and the outcomes of longitudinal analyses of data for annual waves 2004-2008 of the UK National South Anna study. We discuss the implications for educational policy-makers, teachers, parents, and researchers involved with pupils.

Cyberbullying victimisation: Linkages with depression, loneliness and interpersonal relationships
Dorit Olenik Shemesh The Open University Of Israel, Israel; Tal Heiman
Cyberbullying (CB) is defined as deliberate, aggressive activity aimed at hurting another person through digital communication. Recent studies reported on the unique features of CB as anonymity, easy accessibility, and potential of huge number of bystanders. CB may be related to negative psychosocial outcomes, such as feelings of sadness, depression and loneliness (Patchin & Hinduja, 2006), as well as disrupting interpersonal relationships, while social support may play a role as a protective factor. The purpose of the study is to describe the CB phenomenon among middle-school Israeli students and to examine the association of CB, social-emotional aspects and academic functioning. 1058 adolescents (54% boys, 46% girls), aged 12-16 completed questionnaires regarding CB, traditional bullying and psychological-social measures. The finding revealed that 15.8% of the participants were victims to CB; 20.4% reported decrease in grades, 41.8% reported reduced concentration in school; 31% reported absence from school after being a CB victim and 20.4% reported having fewer friends as a result CB involvement. Regarding emotions towards CB victimisation, 67% felt highly angry, 22-44% felt moody and sad, frustrated, having appetite loss and sleep difficulties. Results showed that CB was related to lower social and emotional competence, increased loneliness, and decreased social support. Stepwise regression analysis showed that loneliness and lower personal competence can predict cyber-victimisation; girls tend to be more often victims than boys. The results may be useful as a basis for developing prevention and intervention programmes in order to cope with this new phenomenon.

Con-red, preventive programme to stop cyber bullying in the school convivencia
Rosario Ortega University of Cordoba, Spain; Rosario Del Rey
The existence of cyberbullying in secondary education schools in Spain has been shown by several studies, in Andalusia, and with representative samples across the country. However, it remains to be explored whether certain educational implications arise from such studies, as in Spain, resources and guidelines offered by the public administrations to teachers, pupils and families are scarce. In the frame of the European Project Daphne: Cyber bullying in adolescence: investigation and intervention in six European countries, a psycho-educational programme
about the use of Information and Communications Technology (ICT) and social networks has been designed with the aim of providing some tools to intervene in the case of cyberbullying. CON-RED is a programme focused on Acknowledging, Building and Convivir within the Internet and being involved in social networks with safety. CON-RED has three lines of intervention: (i) pupils, (ii) teachers, and (iii) families; and, depending on the level of use of ICT, it has four fields of action: (a) awareness of social networks and privacy issues, (b) healthy and safe use of communication on these social networks, (c) prevention of risks from social network use, and (d) coping with and preventing cyberbullying. The impact of the programme was evaluated in three secondary schools, with pupils aged 12 to 16 years. The evaluation was developed with a pretest-posttest and control/experimental design using a bank of instruments about school climate, cyber bullying and prosociality. We present our evaluation results and analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the intervention programme.

Terminology of bullying-like behaviours in South Korea

Peter Smith Goldsmiths University of London, United Kingdom; Claire Monks

Most studies of bullying-like phenomena have been made in Western cultures; it is rarely studied whether the definition and behavioural characteristics of bullying are similar in Eastern cultures. We focused on terms for bullying-like phenomena in South Korea, where there are several terms which correspond to bullying behaviour. One term predominantly used is wang-ta, a relatively recent and colloquial term. We studied what terms South Korean people used across different age ranges and different contexts: from early childhood to adulthood, and school to workplace. 113 participants, from young children to adults, were group-interviewed in Seoul. They were shown cartoons or descriptions in which several types of negative and harmful behaviour were described, and asked what they would call them, and what they thought about the terms they generated. Different terms for the behaviours were elicited, depending on the type of aggression, and age of respondent. No single Korean term appeared to aggregate typical Western bullying behaviours, but wang-ta was widely reported to indicate social exclusion or physical attacks by a group of people, reflecting a collectivistic aspect of bullying in South Korea. In conclusion, wang-ta is a term used to broadly describe a socially excluded person; but historical change in usage of wang-ta and the elaborated levels of exclusion found, indicate that the phenomenon has been evolving in South Korea and point to some differences between Eastern and Western cultures.

Peer-victimisation in preschools in Europe and Latin America

Claire Monks University of Greenwich, United Kingdom; Rosario Ortega; Gamal Cera

This paper describes peer-victimisation among preschoolers in different countries. We present data examining the nature and extent of peer-victimisation among preschoolers (aged between 4 and 6 years) in a Latin American country (Chile). Data from Chile is compared with earlier data from European countries (Spain, England and Italy). An individual interview technique was used to obtain peer-nominations for the roles of aggressor, victim and defender. Findings suggest that peer-victimisation can be identified during the preschool period in Chile and it is possible to identify children as behaving aggressively towards others, being targeted for victimisation and defending others from victimisation. Young children in Chile use a variety of different forms of direct aggression against their peers, including social, physical and verbal. However, they are less likely to use indirect forms of aggression (such as rumour spreading). The findings with preschoolers in Chile will be discussed in relation to findings in three European countries. Similarities and differences will be explored and implications for intervention and prevention work will be discussed.

The development of children’s fair behaviour and its relationship with theory of mind

Liqi Zhu Institute of Psychology, CAS, China; Liqi Zhu; Jing Yu

Fair behaviour is an important prosocial behaviour. A few studies have examined developmental trends in the dictator game (DG) and ultimatum game (UG). Previous studies found an age effect that children offered less as they became older. (Harbaugh, Krause, & Lidy 2000; Harbaugh & Krause, 2000; Bettinger & Slomn, 2006), while Zhu et al. (2010) found that Chinese children showed a different trajectory. The current study investigated even younger children and also examined the relationship between theory of mind and children’s fair behaviour. The subjects were 3 to 9 year old preschoolers and school-age children. In the first study, two players were good friends from the same class (in-group members) versus strange partners from different schools (out-group members). Dictator games were conducted to study the fair behaviour of children as proposers. In the second study, four simplified ultimatum games (Mini-UG) were adopted to study the rejection behaviour of young responders to unfair offers and different intentions. The theory of mind of all the participants was measured by means of false belief tasks. The main findings are as follows: (1) Children became more fair and altruistic with age in DG. Children showed an in-group bias in DG no later than 5–6 years old. Young children who passed false-belief tasks were more likely to treat others fairly and altruistically. (2) Older children rejected unequal allocation more often than preschoolers do. 5–9 year old children could adjust their rejections towards unfair offers based on the intentions of the proposers, but the rejection behaviour of 3–4 year old children was independent of intention conditions.

Early intervention for autism: The Early Start Denver model in South Africa

Michelle Hoogenhout University of Cape Town, South Africa

Early intensive intervention has been shown to be effective in reducing the severity of autism. However, such intensive intervention is currently limited to high-income families, and is not readily available in resource-poor countries. We investigated whether one-hour-a-week therapy using the Early Start Denver Model approach could reduce the severity of autism and increase developmental skills. Twelve families (average participant age = 47.5 months, Autism Diagnostic Observation Schedule (ADOS) severity rating = 8.6, developmental quotient = 48.8) participated in 12 weeks of one-on-one therapy for one hour per week. Families were referred from the non-governmental organisation Autism Western Cape. Before and after the intervention, children were assessed on the ADOS, the Griffiths Mental Development Scales – Revised Edition, and the Vineland Adaptive Behaviour Scales, second edition. Parents completed the Social Communication Questionnaire and the Measure of Processes of Care – South African edition, a measure of satisfaction with service delivery. Parents noted improvement in multiple domains (e.g., socialisation and behaviour), and indicated that their behaviour towards their child had changed as a result of the intervention. Formal measures of developmental partially supported the parent reports. These results suggest that low-intensity intervention can be effective. The main barriers to service delivery were language and non-attendance due to financial constraints. For greater impact, future
interventions should use easily-accessible community centres to host intervention sessions, provide language training for therapists, and train parents in aspects of therapy delivery.

The absence of cradling bias in autism spectrum disorders

Lee Ann Pileggi University of Cape Town, South Africa

Deficits in empathy are considered a defining characteristic of autism spectrum disorders (ASDs). The fundamental difficulty these individuals experience is that of relating to others. Research focussing on the more basic difficulties with social reciprocity exhibited by ASD individuals has, however, been lacking. A well-established social phenomenon, namely cradling bias (the preference to cradle an infant to the left of the body midline) is argued to be facilitated by a capacity for empathy. Previous studies suggest that this phenomenon taps into an individual’s innate ability to relate to another. Direct systematic observation was employed to investigate the occurrence of cradling bias in children diagnosed with autism spectrum disorders. This study was a cross-sectional comparison of two groups: an ASD, and a Control group (including typically developing and mentally handicapped children). Fifty-three ASD and 40 Control children, aged 6–15 years, were asked to cradle a doll as if it were an infant he/she wanted to soothe or put to sleep. Cradling was observed on four separate occasions. As hypothesised, the leftward bias was absent in ASD children. In contrast, the leftward bias was present in Control children. This is the first human population in which the universal leftward cradling bias has been found absent. The absence of cradling bias in ASDs reflects these individuals’ impairments in social and emotional reciprocity. Focused investigation of basic difficulties experienced in relating has implications for the management and treatment of affected individuals.

Symposium title: Ethical and methodological issues of research with at risk children and youth

Convenor: Silvia Koller

Sexual exploitation on the roads of South America: Learning more about clients

Elder Cerqueira-Santos Universidade Federal de Sergipe, Brazil

This study aimed to compare two different groups of Brazilian truck drivers: Group I was submitted to a psychosocial intervention called “On the Right Road”, focused on better health habits and against C&A sexual abuse and exploitation (94.0% that group II (p<0.001), regarding toll free phone against C&A sexual abuse and exploitation (94.0% X 56.2%). The intervention program seems to educate relatively well truck drivers about issues related to health problems and C&A sexual exploitation.

Street children in Brazil: Health, risk and protection

Normanda Morais Universidade de Fortaleza, Brazil; Silvia Koller

This study aimed to investigate the perceptions of homeless adolescents, health professionals and social workers in regard to the health conditions of homeless adolescents. The research took place in two Brazilian institutions that offer services to homeless children and adolescents (e.g., health services and daytime shelter). Participants were twelve adolescents, five health professionals and four social workers. Two qualitative studies were conducted to examine each group in regard to their perceptions of health and illness, their perception of the influence of street-living upon the adolescent’s health, the main health issues, the health care strategies and the support network. The analysis of the interviews suggests that a dynamical analysis between risk and protective factors is needed. Some risk factors are emphasised: Inappropriate life conditions, use of drugs and violence. The protective factors mentioned were: The search for the street as a “healthy strategy” towards a violent family environment, the existence of an assistance network, as well as the “resistance” created by the adolescents to some illnesses. The analysis of the binomial risk/protection allows a more realistic view of the homelessness situation upon health and the overcoming of a static, a-historical, and one-dimensional health and illness view. Finally, the validity of the Biocultural Approach of the Human Development is emphasised and its relation to resilience and Positive Psychology.

Symposium title: Exploring everyday life: human development within a cultural psychology perspective

Convenor: Anne Jansen

The child as a shared enterprise: Same gendered couples constructing family life

Agnes Andenas University of Oslo, Norway

In Norway and other western countries an increasing number of children grow up in families with same-gendered parents. The main message from studies on these families is that children raised in same-gendered families do just as fine as other children, or even better. However, the research methods used have not offered much insight into how same-gendered couples actually do their parenting, and how they share tasks, responsibility and understandings. Actually, the lack of interest characterises developmental psychology’s approach to opposite-gendered parents. The aim of this paper is to get closer to what characterises the developmental conditions for young children living in families with same-gendered parents by exploring everyday life, as accounted for by the parents themselves. The study is based on detailed interviews about everyday life in same-gendered (all female) families with young children. According to the analysis both partners in the six families are committed to a joint project of developing a balanced relationship, each of them having the overview and responsibility for the total composition of the day as well as deep knowledge about details. The argument is that exploring families that deviate from the heteronormative arrangement is helpful because taken-for-granted and naturalised understandings of modern family life with young children are made explicit. Moreover, the analysis points out how children may profit from equality between their parents, and thereby offers psychological knowledge of use to improve children’s developmental conditions.

Child-headed households under watchful adult eyes: Support or surveillance?

Jeanne Haley University of KwaZulu Natal, South Africa; Jill Bradbury

This paper focuses on the relationship between children in Childheaded-households and adults in the wider community. The paper is based on a narrative study of the lives of six adolescent heads of households and their siblings, from an informal township settlement and a rural village in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. The study aimed to gain insight into the experiential lives of these adolescents and how they construct their sense of self and family. Child-headed households challenge conventional conceptions of the “borders” between childhood and adulthood and suggest new contested forms of family structure. However, although the categories of “child” and “adult” may be socially constructed, they are perceived as real. Children or adolescents may be taking on adult responsibilities and running households but they are all too familiar with the power differentials that accord them inferior status to that of adults, restricting their access to resources and making them vulnerable to exploitation in a variety of forms. While adults in the wider community do offer some supportive engagement with these young people, perceptions of hostile adult surveillance emerged as a surprisingly dominant theme. This surveillance seems an anxious response to the absence of adult regulation in these households and is particularly gendered, with girls positioned as “whores” and boys as “thugs”.

Symposium description

Anne Jansen HiOA, Norway

Understanding development within a cultural psychology perspective means to see development not only as a cultural product, but as a part of culture itself. It means paying attention to how the growing person engages in developmental processes and how this engagement is embedded in specific cultural contexts. The papers in this symposium have a joint interest in cultural psychology and developmental psychology and each of them will address questions of importance for understanding development as culturally embedded and sensemaking processes. The approach to exploring such issues is
through interviews about activities and relationships of everyday life, as experienced by the participants. Each of the papers contributes to theoretical and empirical knowledge of developmental processes. By connecting context and development they provide tools for understanding and for acting in ways that may improve children and young people’s lives.

Narrative engagement and subjectivation among young people in residential care
Anne Jansen
HiOA, Norway

This paper explores developmental processes among young people who live in residential care provided by child protection services. It is based on repeated interviews with twelve adolescents living in residential homes nearby Oslo, conducted over a period of 15 months. By investigating their personal narratives, the significance of the young persons’ narrative engagement and upon subjectivation is put into focus. Subjectivation is understood as the process through which a person makes him or herself into a subject and is argued that we can understand development as ongoing processes of subjectivation where the growing person’s narrative engagement plays a central role. For young people who live in residential care, prevailing discourses of what out-of-home care means and who residential youths are, constitute part of the context in which they have to figure out who to be and who to become. The paper illuminates how such discourses are made relevant at a personal level and how the context of living provides opportunities and restrictions for narrative engagement, processes of subjectivation and thus for development.

Development of child and family as reciprocal and culturally embedded processes
Anita Sundnes
United States of America

The sociocultural context of a person’s development is not a fixed analytical entity. It consists of individuals, groups and institutions that are also developing. Therefore, when analysing children’s developmental conditions, it is necessary to take the developments in their social environment into account. The notion of citizenship, highlighting social participation and including both psychological an economical dimensions, may theoretically compose an age-transcending developmental goal. It will be applied as a tool for simultaneously exploring the reciprocal developmental relation between child and parents, and between parents and society. The paper draws on life mode interviews with parents of children up to the age of three in Norway, with various backgrounds regarding ethnicity and class. Due to a one-year maternity leave, most infants in Norway are taken care of in their own home by one of their parents, mostly the mother, during their first year of life. Thus, the everyday lives of infants are structured in generally similar ways across social groups and seems to provide all children with a most favourable start in life. Nevertheless, what it means for a child’s developmental path to have a parent at home during this year must be analysed in a broader perspective, for instance, it depends on whether or not the mother continues to stay at home, and on the economical situation of the family. The family’s development is put forward as a central concept for exploring the relations between individual life chances and social structures on a macro level.

Symposium title: Family and children’s emotions
Convenor: Victoria Del Barrio

Emotions and socialisation as aggressiveness predictors
Maria Vicenta Mestre, Spain; Paula Sanmoer

In the last years aggressiveness has risen in prevalence, and adolescents are assuming an increasing protagonism in these behaviours. Investigations, in the last few years, have focused on analysing risk and protection factors in aggressive behaviour. Recent investigations show that empathy (Garaigordobil, 2009a; Mestre, Mestre, Samper y Frías, 2002; Carlo, Mestre, Samper, Tur, and Armenta, 2010) is a protector factor of aggressiveness and a process which is of benefit to help with adaptation and social integration. The study we present assesses to what extent do empathy and emotional self-control, considered as positive emotionality variables, interact with upbringing styles, in the prediction of aggressiveness in childhood and adolescence. Populations samples consist of 1222 participants between 10-12 years old and of 731 adolescents between 14-18 years old. The results show that absence of positive emotions (empathy), emotional regulation and impulsivity control, together with socialisation processes, in which parent upbringing styles take part, predict aggressive behaviour during childhood and adolescence. Besides these, personal variables such as sex and age have an influence on some of the evaluated processes. There is significant empirical evidence that supports the significance of affection and familial communication to achieve a correct adjustment in adolescence. The results obtained should be considered in the design of programmes directed towards prosocial development and inhibition of aggressiveness in childhood and adolescence.

Parental styles and prosocial behavior in children 9–12 year old
Maria Richaud
Argentina

Eisenberg et al. (1999) asserts that prosocial behavior is a voluntary behavior intended to benefit others. There is considerable evidence that prosocial behavior begins as early as 6 years old (Persson, 2005; Scourfield, John, Martin, & McGuffin, 2004). Although both individual and environmental factors affect children’s prosocial behavior (Knaflo & Plomin, 2006), it is possible to increase it using improving programs. In this work we hypothesize that parental styles of relationships with their children and attachment modulate the results of intervention programs in prosocial behavior. This study included a sample of 50 middle-low socioeconomic status children, aged 10 -11 years, from primary schools in Paraná, Argentina. Measures included were: 1) Prosocial Behavior Scale (Caprara & Pastorelli, 1993) translated and adapted into Spanish by Del Barrio, Moreno & López (2001); 2) Richaud Argentine Scale of Perception of Relationships with Parents for 8 to 12-year-old children, and 3) Kersh Attachment Security, translated and adapted to Argentina children by Richard, Sacchi, and Moreno (2003). We developed an intervention program that included various activities to encourage prosocial behavior: helping physically and verbally, giving and sharing, providing comfort, positive value of other, and cooperation. These activities were carried out during two school years following both: a specific program and activities integrated in the school curriculum content. To test the hypothesis we conducted a repeated measure ANOVA corresponding to pre and post intervention program in prosocial behavior, with parental styles and attachment as covariate variables.

Symposium title: Focal symposium – Toward Africentric theories of developmental education
Convenor: Bame Nsamenang

Yoruba epistemology as one facet of Africa’s educational foundations
Bame Nsamenang
University of Bamenda, Cameroon

Before Africa was colonized Africans had their own indigenous theory of knowledge, their traditional ways of socializing and educating their young. The African indigenous educational practices derived from African epistemology are driven by oral traditions and the African philosophy of self-actualization and social competence. The method of learning is participatory, collectivist and cooperative, and is savoured with parental, sibling, peer and communal inputs. African traditional education addresses the intellectual, moral, emotional, physical, spiritual, artistic, and skills acquisition aspects of child development, thereby making it a comprehensive and well-rounded educational approach for training African children. In this paper an attempt is made to showcase African traditional education by presenting Yoruba epistemology as a model of African epistemology, and to emphasize the need to incorporate its precepts into the education of African children. This is because part of the law of learning claims that learning becomes easier when it proceeds from the familiar to the unfamiliar. Due to the fact that the training of the African child starts from the womb as portrayed in Yoruba epistemology, African children are familiar with these educational methods and incorporating them into Education in Africa would lay a foundational springboard from which African children can attain a more robust development and blossom both within and outside their cultural domain. Yoruba epistemology is thus a facet of Africa’s educational foundation.

North African children’s development through play and toy cultures
Bame Nsamenang
University of Bamenda, Cameroon

Sociocultural anthropology research on North African children lies at the basis of my paper (www.sanatoyplay.org). After a brief introduction to Moroccan children’s play and toy making activities, topics such as observation and experience, socialization, child-child and adult-child relations, gender, change and the influence of globalization will be analyzed. I will stress cultural and social aspects but also refer to some specificities of the individual development and identity formation of Arabic or
Amazigh (Berber) speaking children. The paper will also reveal the pedagogical and sociocultural applications of this research on North African children’s play and toy making activities for individual development, interpersonal socialization and school curricula in diverse contexts. Resourcing and integrating local knowledge and practices into “westernized” African education is of great importance, as international organizations have claimed since the 1980s, but with little evidence of applications in Africa. Using African children’s cultural heritages for pedagogical, sociocultural and therapeutic purposes within an African context but also within a Western context certainly is an adequate way to promote children’s individual and sociocultural development in the age of globalization. Is it not a basic necessity that development and learning must start from the child itself and therefore from its own experience in the community in which it grows up? This is not a favour but part of Children’s Rights.

South Africa’s inclusive education precepts 

Bame Nsamenang University of Bamenda, Cameroon

The demands for teacher education to sensitize teachers in inclusive educational practices cannot be overemphasized as schools in South Africa and elsewhere are increasingly becoming diverse in terms of learner populations. Teachers are challenged to respond sensitively to learner differences – ability, religion, culture, language, health, socioeconomic status, class and gender. Inclusive education, an educational practice which affords all learners the rights to equal and quality education and support, is undoubtedly an important vehicle which could equip teacher trainees and even practicing teachers with necessary skills and attitudes to work in diverse classrooms. However, if we continue to interpret such a practice in terms of Euro-Western perspectives and ignoring understandings which validate and address the experiences of the local people, we might find ourselves repeating the exclusionary practices of the past.

Towards Africentric theories of developmental education: Thematic abstract

Bame Nsamenang University of Bamenda, Cameroon

Africa’s ways of thinking about children and their developmental learning are largely short-chained into irrelevance and extinction by governing Western theories and models. In fact, ever since Western ideologies, especially social Darwinian motives, penetrated Africa, Africa’s developmental knowledge and educational theories began to wilt and increasingly ceased to be rooted in African soil. Western theories and narratives censor African developmental knowledge and educational ideas and practices, as conclusions on their research are progressively draped in Western theories and ideological perspectives. For instance, the few African scholars and policy developers who have the onerous task to research or plan African child development and education make a priori decisions within Western epistemologies, logic systems, and research evidence. They are forced by overly Western research and publication norms to address the universalizing Anglo-American image of the child that drives developmental and educative sciences in stead of researching, within leading-edge scientific methodologies, African children who have always been active and productive agents of their own development and learning. They lamentably persist in this intellectual mindset and research thrust in spite of evidence from a Kenyan Gusii infant study that alternative modes of early childcare and education based on Africentric moral and practical considerations have constituted normal patterns of development that had not been imagined in Westernized developmental and educational theories (LeVine, 2004). In this Focal Symposium panelists who have researched in Eastern, Northern, Southern and Western African regions will share Africentric perspectives on selected facets.

Bamileke (Cameroon) cultural strategies for cognitive enrichment of early learning

Therese Thombé CRCFDE/University of Buea, Cameroon

A fundamental characteristic of human civilisation is the education of the next generation (Reagan, 1996) whereby cultural communities pass on traditional values and norms. The process of formal education as it has been conceived and taught has focused almost entirely on the ways in which Western educational traditions emerged, developed, and spread. Regrettably this is to the loss of all other educational ideas and practices. This paper highlights selected cultural cognitive strategies and practices use by the Bamileké of the west region of Cameroon for children’s cognitive enrichment. The strategies employ participative processes that utilise needs and interest-driven (piifik wen) principles and the mediated mutual reciprocity principle for generative learning (faksi zhi’i-é-hi). As active agents in their families and communities, Bamileké children are introduced very early in life to age-graded and sex-appropriate cultural activities within a holistic framework. Education is developmental, enabling children to live intensively across family chores, symbolic situations and rituals with the objectives of experiencing and learning. The socio-emotional and cognitive influences through oral traditions are of prime importance. The expected end profile is the development of a socially competent person with an open spirit who thinks creatively. Having an open spirit implies a theory of mind that is governed by solidarity, tolerance and team work. Learning is interactional and action-based. The Bamileké cultural teaching for cognitive enrichment is the “how” rather than “what”.

Emotional closeness between parents and children: The role of family structure

Bernhard Nauck Germany; Oliver Arranz Becker; Veronica Zalbarger; Nadia Rost

Previous studies have shown that parents report less involvement and closeness and provide less financial support to stepchildren than to their biological children. The “stepgap” is hypothesised that the size of the stepgap depends on both family-related parental values (e.g., normative solidarity) and on the quality of social ties within the family (parental relationship quality, frequency of parent-child contact, parent-child co-residence). The “German Family Panel” (pairfam) provides a unique data structure for addressing the research question, including reports from both parent relations on relations with both biological and stepchildren. The sample comprises N=584 parent-child dyads from families with at least one biological and one stepchild. Using multilevel modelling techniques, we examine the stepgap (within-subjects model) from the maternal and paternal perspectives (between-subjects model) within the same families. We find evidence of a considerable stepgap in terms of emotional closeness, which is particularly pronounced among mothers. Furthermore, the size of the stepgap varies as a function of family values and family structure: First, parents’ normative solidarity narrows the stepgap. Second, (higher) parental age and a high-quality parent relationship reduce the stepgap. The findings are discussed in the context of the hardship many stepfamilies face after parental separation.
Intergenerational relationships in diverse family settings
Sabine Walper LMU Munich, Germany

Intergenerational relationships are of primary importance across the life span. Numerous findings point to the salience and developmental significance of parent-child relationships from infancy to adulthood. Grandparents may provide an important resource by sharing parents’ tasks in child rearing, but also by providing unique experiences in the grandparent-child relationship. This set of four papers addresses issues of parent-offspring relations highlighting the role of the interparental relationship and family structure, and follows up on similar issues when looking at grandparent-grandchild relationships. The first paper by Werneck et al provides a broad view on longitudinal predictors of parent-offspring relations in young adulthood pointing to the salience of interparental solidarity and earlier parenting quality in addition to personality factors. The second paper by Nauk et al. focuses on differences between young adult-parent-child relations and stepparent-stepchild relationships adopting a unique approach which uses within family comparisons for biological as well as stepchildren. The third paper by Buchanan offers a broad view on grandparent-grandchild relationships. Among other factors, the role of family adversity - be it due to family discord or break-up of the parental relationship, is addressed. The fourth paper by Langmeyer et al. takes a closer look at differences due to family structure as well as family dynamics and investigates issues of gate-keeping as well as gendered patterns of grandparent involvement. The final discussion seeks to integrate the findings on intergenerational relationships from a systemic and life-course perspective.

Symposium title: Longitudinal studies of family functioning and child development
Convenor: Oscar Barbarin
Symposium overview
Oscar Barbarin Tulane University, United States of America

Poor families are vulnerable to a host of stressful life events which lead to high levels of psychological strain that have the potential for impairing family functioning and compromising the development of children. Psychological strain is associated with poor outcomes but the likelihood of poor outcomes is moderated by how well the family adapts and responds to those stressors. This symposium presents the results of four longitudinal studies that explore the effects of poverty on children’s development and examines the ways outcomes are moderated by family functioning. The studies focus on outcomes as diverse as language competence, aggression, self-regulation of attention, behaviour and emotions, substance abuse, risky sexual behavior and HIV. As a group studies illuminate ways the context of family life particularly support and control processes, religiosity, and parental psychological functioning contribute to optimal development of children from infancy to adolescence. The results suggest that family life can buffer or offset protections against the effects of stress and adversity by imbuing children with positive coping strategies. However, the studies also suggest that the effects of family life are not always positive. Certain parental practices such as high intrusiveness and coercion can themselves constitute an adverse environment that lead to poor outcomes for children’s development. These findings offer insights that may lead to the development of preventive and clinical interventions with families to foster more positive development of children and adolescents.

Relationships between young adults and their parents from a longitudinal perspective
Harald Werneck University of Vienna, Austria; B ripe Rollett; Christina Majovsky

This paper analyses longitudinally influences on the relationships between 18-years-olds and their parents. It is based on data of the long-term intensive longitudinal research project "Family Development in the Course of Life (FIL)", which followed 175 Austrian families across time with seven assessments: At 6th month of pregnancy, when the child was 3 months, 3 years, 8 years, 11 years, 15 years and 18 years of age (51-7). A large number of instruments was used to assess family life and family relations, e.g. the Questionnaire of the Quality of Partnership (Hahlweg, 1979), the Family Schedules (Cierpka & Frevert, 1994), the Inventory of Parent and Peer Attachment (IPPA; adapted from Arnsden & Greenberg, 1987), as well as socio-economic variables. The quality of parent-offspring relations proves rather stable between age 15 and 18, reaching on average rather high levels of quality, with no pertinent gender-specific differences and no differences between the relationships to the mothers and to the fathers. Three factors emerge as relevant predictors for parent-offspring relations at age 18: The quality of the inter-parental relationship, earlier maternal parenting, and offspring personality (e.g. neuroticism). In line with other findings, increased strain between parents and parenting problems undermine parent-offspring relationships. As positive relationships to parents are in turn associated with young adults’ higher well-being, better relationships to their friends, and a more positive view of the future, intergenerational relationships seem to provide an important resource for young adults’ future.

Symposium title: Perspectives on human development in non-traditional societies
Convenor: Gertina Van Schalkwyk
Symposium overview
Ng¢ Teng Lao University of Macau, Macao

The experiences of a family living with autism in Macao
Ng¢ Teng Lao University of Macau, Macao

Research regarding psychological issues and mental health of children and their families has always been scarce in Macao. Since the dominant culture of Macao is Chinese, taboos often forbid discussions of mental health or developmental disorders, particularly when a child is diagnosed with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD). People in Macao have very few opportunities to get in touch with or even see children with developmental challenges. The purpose of this project was to explore the issues of living and coping with autism in Macao focusing on the experiences and perceptions of families and individuals living with ASD. Adopting a qualitative case study approach that allows a more in-depth understanding, the researchers used the Collage Life-Story Elicitation Technique (CLET) to collect rich narratives from a Macao family including the parents, siblings and the child diagnosed with ASD. An interpretive phenomenological analysis was used to examine the data for narrative performance of themes related to the (a) stressors and challenges, (b) positive experiences, and (c) community interactions of the family living with autism. The researchers conclude with a discussion of the support systems in the local context, and ways to raise awareness and give voice to the “invisible” people in society.

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Symposium title: Perspectives on human development in non-traditional societies
Convenor: Gertina Van Schalkwyk
Symposium overview
Ng¢ Teng Lao University of Macau, Macao

Understanding gender-related discourse in Chinese society
Holly Sit Macao

Gender-related discourses include varieties of speech and phrases associated with a particular gender – male or female. It expresses the social norms for gendered language use and the construction of gender-related behaviour patterns. On the other hand, it also forms the discursive construction of self as a product of social interaction. In this paper, I apply an analysis of existing literature and contemporary media to explore the psychological impact of gender-related discourses in Chinese societies and how these are related to gender identity development of Chinese people. I review both traditional and modern developments of gender-related language used in Chinese societies. Furthermore, I explore how the gender role discourse is constituted and affected by the changing realities of modern Chinese society; the discursive construction of gender in traditional and contemporary society. The
Utility of the collage life-story elicitation technique: An ethnographic study
Gertina Van Schalkwyk University of Macau, Macau

Autobiographical memories and narrative meaning making of life events transforms knowing into telling. Art therapy and collage making are techniques to scaffold autobiographical memories when verbal communication is not forthcoming. In this paper, the author explores the utility of the Collage Life-Story Elicitation Technique (CLET) to elicit narrative representations and autobiographical memories from adults in the middle adulthood phase of life. As an innovative and collaborative technique, the CLET aims to elicit self-defining memories using collage making as a form of narrative performance, storytelling, positioning of the dialogical self, juxtaposing dynamic conflicts, and reflection. The present study employed interpretive phenomenological analysis to the CLET data collected from 31 Chinese adults living in Macao. Preliminary findings suggest that the CLET is effective eliciting life and volunteering, social networks and relationships, retirement, and family life. The project provided greater understanding of the lived experiences and coping styles that adults employed when adjusting to different contexts. Justification for the utility of the CLET in different settings, including clinical settings, will be discussed.

An exploration of the factors affecting Chinese college students’ life satisfaction
Fan Wu University of Houston, China

Emerging adulthood is a distinct period with a focus on ages 18–25. Similar to young people in developed countries, college students in urban China are likely to experience emerging adulthood due to late marriages and more education. The purpose of this study was to investigate the psychological factors influencing Chinese emerging adults’ life satisfaction. Data from 192 Mainland China and Macau college students (21 to 25 years old) were collected. These participants were studying at universities in major cities in China, namely, Shanghai, Shenzhen, Wuhan, and Macau. They came from 21 different provinces and special administrative regions. It was hypothesised that Chinese college students’ optimism, self-efficacy, and acceptance of Chinese values would be positively correlated with their perceived life satisfaction. Differences between Mainland China and Macau college students were also explored. The hypotheses were analysed by correlations, t-tests, and multiple regressions. Results supported the hypotheses that Chinese college students’ acceptance of Chinese values, optimism, and self-efficacy were positively correlated with their perceived life satisfaction. It was also found that Mainland college students scored higher in life satisfaction and Chinese values than Macau peers. In addition, students who were unemployed scored higher in life satisfaction and lower in Chinese values than students who have part-time jobs. In order to increase subjective well-being of college students, resources, workshops, and courses related to positive psychology, self-efficacy enhancement, and Chinese values and culture should be available at Chinese universities.

Psychology contribution to care for children with handicaps in the Czech Republic
Jaroslav Strurna Czech-Moravian Psych. Society, Czech Republic

The care for handicapped children in Czechoslovakia under the totalitarian regime was characterised (in accord with the regime of terror) by a high degree of segregation and a strong tendency to deprive children of their own families, putting them into a collective institution of social care without school education. After the democratic revolution in 1989, the first step was to humanise the care and base it on the up-to-date knowledge of child psychology. Also, new options were introduced, e.g., traditional full-time institutional care was substituted by day centres and expert guidance to primarily develop a deep personal relation between the child and the primary caring person; parents were encouraged to unconditionally accept their children, children were helped to develop a safe attachment and encouraged to instigate any small remainder of their available abilities. Simultaneously, the children were guaranteed the right to school attendance; whenever necessary, in the form of an individual instruction and tuition. Such a complex care was carried out by interdisciplinary teams of specialists, often coordinated by a psychologist. Maturing children have been offered new, advanced opportunities of continuing care, in early adulthood in the form of sheltered living provisions and sheltered workshops. This paper presents a selection of concrete methods of psychological intervention and strategies for cultivating of our society. Special attention is paid to the process of transition of state care to private services.

Insights from the resilience questionnaire for middle-adolescent learners in township schools
Motlapule Mampane University of Pretoria, South Africa

Research on resilience among black South African youth, especially in township contexts, is critical, yet a dearth of studies exist that consider the unique developmental and contextual conditions of township adolescents. Black South Africans often use assessment instruments of Western orientation, mostly developed for white populations. Consequently, there is urgent need for development of ecologically valid assessment instruments for diverse black South African populations. This paper outlines the empirical process in the development of a Resilience Questionnaire for Middle-adolescents in Township Schools (R-MATS), administered to 291 Grade 9 respondents from two Mamelodi township schools. The instrument contains two sections. Section A identified contextual resources, social and economic risk factors frequently found in social and home environments in South African townships. Section B considered youth assets, personal/psychological characteristics related to positive adaptation (e.g., locus of control, commitment/persistence). Factor analyses and reliability and validity analyses of items indicated four factors that revealed how township middle-adolescent learners characterised their resilience. The four identified factors reflected resilience characteristics defined in existing resilience literatures but also raised questions about conceptions of resilience that may be unique to youth in particular South African contexts. Findings raised developmental and contextual questions regarding how the respondents thought about and understood the resilience items. Finally, analyses indicated differences in how resilient and less-resilient youth defined themselves, including how they interacted with their environments. The study is an initial step in identifying both individual and contextual-level factors related to positive adjustment and adaptation among black township youth.

Neural correlates of processing own-age versus other-age emotional faces
Natalie Ebner University of Florida, United States of America; Anna Rieckmann; Matthew Johnson; Marcia Johnson; Fischer Hakan

Age constitutes a salient feature of a face and signals social group membership. There is evidence of greater attention to and better memory for own-age than other-age faces. However, little is known about the underlying neural processing differences for own-age versus other-age faces, and how own-age effects may or may not interact with the emotion expressed in faces. Prior work suggests a role of amygdala, fusiform gyrus, insula, and medial prefrontal cortex in processing social in-group versus out-group faces. Using functional magnetic resonance imaging, we examined young and older adults’ brain activation while viewing and identifying facial expressions of neutral, happy, and angry young and older faces. Across expressions, left amygdala and fusiform gyrus, bilateral insula, and subregions in ventral and dorsal medial prefrontal cortex showed greater activation in response to own-age than other-age faces in both young and older adults. Examining neutral, happy, and angry faces separately showed that differences in brain activation between own-age and other-age faces in these areas were largely driven by neutral faces (and for insula and medial prefrontal cortex also by happy faces) but did not hold for angry faces, suggesting that processing of (particularly negative) facial emotions reduces age-of-face effects. Interestingly, for young adults,
greater self-reported frequency of contact with own-age as opposed to other-age individuals was related to greater activation to own-age than other-age faces in left amygdala. The results are discussed in the context of affective evaluation and familiarity effects in young and older adults.

Aging affects the encoding of emotional experiences  
Natalie Ebner  
University of Florida, United States of America

Emotion influences every phase of memory: it affects where we direct our attention and how we initially experience an event, it influences how the event becomes solidified in our memories over sleep-filled delays, and it molds the ways in which the event is later retrieved (reviewed in Kensinger, 2009). In this talk, I will focus on how an adult’s age influences the initial encoding of emotional information. I will present evidence that older adults recruit the ventromedial prefrontal cortex more than young adults when processing positive information, and older adults also show an enhancement in connectivity between the ventromedial prefrontal cortex, the hippocampus, and the amygdala during the encoding of positive information. Evidence will be presented to suggest that this shift toward more prefrontal-mediated processing of positive information may be connected to older adults’ enhanced self-referential processing of positive information.

Congruent brain activation during encoding and retrieval of emotional scenes in younger and older adults  
Hakan Fischer  
Stockholm University, Sweden

It has been demonstrated that memory is better for emotional than neutral information in both younger and older individuals, and the neural correlates of emotional memory enhancement has been investigated in several recent functional imaging studies. These studies have focused on either encoding or retrieval processes and demonstrated an important role for amygdala, hippocampus and entorhinal cortex in emotional memory processes in younger adults. In older adults better memory for emotional information has been associated with more cortical activation. No study has investigated age similarities and differences in the overlap between brain activation during encoding and retrieval. In the current fMRI study brain activation in twenty young (20-30 years) and 20 older (65-75 years) adults was investigated. Brain and behavioral data were collected during both encoding and retrieval of negative and neutral emotional scenes (immediately after, one week after, and three weeks after encoding). An event-related design was used to enable isolation of brain activation related to successful encoding and retrieval. The hypothesis was that: (1) Amygdala and hippocampus will show congruent brain activation in younger but not older adults during emotional encoding and retrieval and that (2) modality-based brain areas (e.g. occipital cortex) and process-based brain areas involved in executive-like functions (e.g. fronto-parietal cortices) will show overlapping brain activation during emotional encoding and retrieval in both younger and older adults, potentially in a dose-response fashion. Data will be presented and discussed at the conference.

Effect of aging on the neural correlates of social evaluation  
Angela Gutchess  
Brandeis University, United States of America

Age-related cognitive decline occurs across many domains, although little research has assessed the extent to which this characterizes social processes and the corresponding neural substrates. Recent work suggests that some neural mechanisms underlying social information processing may be relatively spared with age. In this study, we assessed how young and older adults engaged these regions in personally and socially meaningful task contexts. In an fMRI study, participants viewed faces paired with sentences inferring a trait, and formed an impression of each person. They also responded to a prompt that was personally meaningful, social but personally irrelevant, or non-social. Conjunction analyses revealed that both young and older adults recruited neural regions implicated in social cognition when making social relative to non-social evaluation, including dorsal and ventral medial prefrontal cortex, precuneus, temporal parietal junction, and temporal pole. Additionally, older adults had enhanced activation relative to young in the right temporal pole when making social relative to non-social evaluations, suggesting more reliance on stored social concepts based on experience, when forming impressions of others. Interestingly, young, but not older adults, had greater activation in bilateral posterior cingulate gyrus, potentially reflecting an overall focus on evaluating ambiguous social stimuli for later use. The findings demonstrate the preservation of the neural correlates underlying social evaluation and impression formation with age, and suggest that the function in these regions might be mediated by age-related changes in socio-emotional goals.

Positive health message framing promotes increased walking behaviour in older adults  
Anna Nottkeff  
Stanford University, United States of America

Most people do not meet the recommendations for physical activity, and older adults are the most sedentary segment of the population. It is possible that health information may not be communicated to them effectively. In two behavioural experiments, we found that emphasising the benefits of walking (positive framing) was more effective than emphasising the negative outcomes of not walking (negative framing) for promoting physical activity among older adults (assessed with a pedometer). The health messages were rated by an independent group of older adults, and the messages rated as more helpful were more successful in increasing physical activity. This suggests that positive framing may be a more effective way to recruit and encourage physical activity among healthy older adults.

Symposium title: Social and moral development in children and adolescents  
Convenor: Jose Moreno

Parental styles and roles attributed by teenage schoolmates  
Gustavo Carlo  
University of Missouri-Columbia, United States of America

In this presentation we will show the results of our research on teenagers from 12 to 15 years old regarding the existing relationship between parental styles and roles attributed by teenage schoolmates. We especially focused on agressor and victim roles. The sample comprised 420 teenagers from both sexes. We used the Children’s Report of Parental Behavior Inventory (CRPBI, teenager Spanish version by Klimkiewicz & Richaud) to measure parental styles, which has three scales (control, acceptance, and autonomy); and a sociogram based on the Revised Class Play (Ann S. Masten) to evaluate the roles given by schoolmates, and to obtain the aggressor and the victim samples. We carried out a multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA) and we found significant differences (p < .001) between aggressors (M= 1.71) and victims (M= 1.91) in the mother control scale, but not in the case of mother acceptance and autonomy scales, as well as in father scales. The teenagers who took on the victim role considered themselves highly controlled by their mother, but not by their
father. Finally, we will show the results of our previous research on children regarding the existing relationship between parental styles and roles attributed by classmates and we will compare and discuss the differences.

Differences in prosocial practices in adolescents: Influence of parental warmth and control
Maria Vicenta Mestre Spain
Several authors such as M. Hoffman (1983, 2002), J. E. Grucec, J.J. Goodnow (1997, 2000), N. Eisenberg (2000, 2006), have highlighted the importance of parenting styles (warmth and control) in the social and moral development of children. In this study we propose the relationship of parental warmth and control to adolescents’ prosocial behaviour by specifying the types of prosocial behaviour (physical, emotional, altruistic, emergency, obedience, anonymous). The aim is to relate the different types of prosocial behaviour and the expectations of the children on prosocial behaviour of parents of adolescent self-report about their own prosocial behaviour and how to modulate parental warmth and control these relations. In the study 731 adolescents (male and female) participated with a mean age of 16.15 years, and attending public schools in the Valencian community. The subjects completed the adapted questionnaire of the Child’s Report of Parent Behavior Inventory CRPBI (Schaefer, 1965; Samper, Cortes, Mestre, Turkey, and Nacher, 2006), the Interpersonal Reactivity Index (Davis, 1980; Mestre, Frias, and Samper, 2004), the Prosocial Behavior Scale, the Scale of Physical and Verbal Aggression and Emotional Instability Scale (Caprara and Pastorelli, 1993; Del Barrio, Moreno and Lopez., 2001), the Expectations Questionnaire / kids about the reaction of parents to their behaviour (Wyatt, J.M. & Carlo, G., 2002) and the Prosocial Tendencies Questionnaire Revised (Carlo, Hausmann, Christansen, and Randall, 2003). The questionnaires were completed in a 50-minute session. The results show a significant influence of parental styles on the socio-moral development of children.

The changing role of adults
Amos Aloa Covenant University, Nigeria
Adults today are facing a much more complex world than the adults in the past. The globalisation and IT revolution have made the world smaller and flatter. Changes do not happen once in a decade, or yearly, or monthly; they happen every day or even in every minute. Adults in the year of 1960s have been prepared to cope with the more stable world by their parents who lived during World War II, whereas adults today were raised by parents of the lucrative “baby-booming” era, who were not aware of the possibility of future ever-changing world. Adults today have also to face the reality that they cannot understand their offspring, who are born in the IT world. They “speak” native IT language that is alien to the ears of the adults. Some of the adults today cannot cope with the current situation, and they become maladjusted, mentally ill people, while the rest of them can still handle the situation by adapting an ever learning and open attitude. How they do it in developing and developed countries, in the West and the East, will be discussed.

The Madrid international plan of action on elder adult ageing: A modern comprehensive agenda
Florence Denmark United States of America
All too often older persons are ignored or excluded from any decisions concerning them. This is true despite the growing number of older persons internationally. As world populations are ageing at a rapid pace, many challenges stand in the way of global sustainability. This segment of the presentation will examine and discuss the relevance and influence of the Madrid Plan of Action as it relates to ageing older adults in our modern society. The Madrid Plan of Action was developed in 2002 by representatives from around the world. This comprehensive plan included reconceptualizing the role played by older persons in society and methods to improve their quality of life. This presentation will provide information on the growing ageing population in modern society, an overview of the Madrid Plan, and an update on what has happened since the plan was formulated. A comprehensive agenda for a proposed plan of action will be discussed.

Symposium title: The state of psychology in Zimbabwe
Convenor: Gwatiirera Javangwe
Developmental psychology in Zimbabwe Gwatiirera Javangwe University of Zimbabwe, Zimbabwe
The paper focuses on how developmental psychology has contributed to the understanding of human behaviour, diagnosis of problems and how it has brought about remediation in different facets of human development. The paper concludes by focusing on how developmental psychology can partner with other fields in an attempt to serve humanity.

Symposium title: Challenges and advances in developmental psychopathology
Michael Rutter United Kingdom
These will be considered in relation to five main issues. First, the continuity between childhood and adult life is greater than previously realised. Second, there is substantial overlap among supposedly different diagnostic categories. Third, most factors and most diagnoses operate dimensionally rather than categorically. Fourth, major environmental influences operate in adult life and not just in childhood. Fifth, there is a biological embedding of environmental influences that have enduring effects.

Symposium title: When age matters: Developmental perspectives on processing and regulating emotions
Convenor: Michaela Riediger
Age and emotion affect how we look at a face and what emotion we see
Natalie Ebner University of Florida, United States of America; Yi He; Marcia K Johnson
Two of the most salient facial features are the age of faces and the emotion expressed in faces. Both are extracted rapidly and affect whether faces are attended to and later remembered. However, little is known about how age and emotion may or may not interact in influencing young and older adults’ visual inspection of faces and reading of facial expressions. Using eye tracking, we examined young and older adults’ looking patterns while viewing young and older faces and judging their expressions (neutral, happy, angry, sad, disgusted, or fearful). Overall, reading of expressions was better for young than older faces, suggesting that interpreting expressions in young faces was easier than in older faces, even for older participants. Moreover, there were age-group differences in misattributions of expressions: Young participants were more likely to label disgusted faces as angry, whereas older adults were more likely to label angry faces as disgusted. For both age groups, misattributions of disgusted faces as angry were more likely for older than young faces. In addition, there were age
effects on visual inspection of faces. Both young and older participants spent more time looking at own-age than other-age faces, with longer looking at own-age faces predicting better own-age expression ide–identification. Thus, cues used in expression identification may shift as a function of age and emotion of faces, in interaction with the age of the perceiver. We discuss implications of these findings for everyday social interactions in young and older adults.

Too positive to be true: Visual attention toward positive images of aging
Helene Fung Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong; Xin Zhang; Tianyuan Li; Derek M Isaacowitz
This study examined whether older adults, relative to their younger counterparts, looked more at positive images of aging, even when the images were too positive to be true. Negative, neutral, positive and overly (i.e. unrealistically) positive images of aging were presented to 50 young (27 female, 18–35 years old), 49 middle-aged (24 female, 36–59 years old), and 50 older Chinese (25 female, 60–77 years old). An eye tracker was used to record gaze time towards these images. Findings revealed that: (1) younger, middle-aged and older adults gazed more at overly positive images than either positive or negative images; (2) gazing more at overly positive images (as opposed to images of any other valence) was positively related to greater persistence among older adults, but not among middle-aged and younger adults; (3) there were individual differences in attention toward overly positive images. Gaze time towards overly positive images was moderated by participants’ realistic ratings of them, such that the more unrealistic an image was perceived to be, the more younger and middle-aged participants gazed at it while the less older participants gazed at it. These results suggested that older adults might selectively ignore unrealistically positive images of aging.

Aging and the role of context: From emotional social perception to emotion regulation
Derek Isaacowitz Brandeis University, United States of America; Daniel Rovenpor; Nikolaus Skogsberg; Soo Noh
Cognitive psychologists have argued that aging brings an increased reliance on context, perhaps as a way of compensating for age-related perceptual/cognitive losses. We consider the role of context in age differences in various aspects of emotional processing. In terms of social perception, recent work on younger adults has suggested that context may affect judgments of facial expressions of emotion. We tested whether older adults differed in the influence of context on these social perception judgments. Consistent with the idea of age-related increases in reliance on context, older adults showed larger context effects on social perception judgments than did younger adults. Context may also be used by older adults to regulate their emotions. However, in a typical lab-based emotion regulation task, the context is one in which emotional stimuli are presented and participants cannot choose what to interact with and what not to. To make the lab-based study of age differences in emotion regulation more ecological and closer to real-world regulation, we designed a context in which participants could select what sorts of affective stimuli to interact with. Contrary to findings that older adults may show positivity in their attention and memory when instructed to view negative stimuli, when given the choice of what stimuli to view, no significant age differences emerged in choice or duration measures. Thus, context may be important for understanding age differences (or lack thereof) in the perception of emotional stimuli, as well as in how emotional stimuli are used in the ongoing regulation of emotion.

Happy or to be unhappy? Pro- and contra-hedonic orientations from adolescence to old age
Michaela Riediger MPI for Human Development, Germany; Ulman Lindenberger; Cornelia Wutz; Gert Wagner
Hedonism, or wanting to feel good, is central to human motivation. At times, however, people also seek to maintain or enhance negative affect or to dampen positive affect. Here, we investigate age-related differences in the prevalences and functions of pro- and contra-hedonic orientations from adolescence to old age, using a longitudinal design. Four hundred participants ranging in age from 12 to 85+ years participated in two experience-sampling phases about three years apart. Participants were provided with mobile phones that they carried with them for three weeks while pursuing their daily routines. The phones prompted participants at least 54 times to report, among other things, their momentary affect and affect-regulation orientations. At the second measurement wave, participants additionally completed Implicit Association Tests (IAT) assessing the implicit valence of the “happy – unhappy” concept. As expected, self-reported contra-hedonic orientation in daily life was substantially less prevalent than pro-hedonic orientation. There were, however, pronounced age-related differences. Contra-hedonic orientation was most prevalent in adolescence, whereas pro-hedonic orientation was most prevalent in old age. The implicit measure showed a convergent pattern of findings indicating that the association strength between the concepts “happy and pleasant” and “unhappy and unpleasant” increased with age. Longitudinal analyses investigated predictors of change in participants’ propensity to report pro- and contra-hedonic orientations in daily life as well as associations with short-term affect-regulation effectiveness and longer-term emotional adjustment. Implications of these findings for theoretical conceptualisations of emotional development in different phases of the lifespan are discussed.

Emotion regulation in recurrent unpleasant situations: Mood recovery in the old and mood adjustment in the young
Manuel Voelkle Max Planck Institute Berlin, Germany; Michaela Riediger; Natalie Ebner; Ulman Lindenberger
Do adults from different age groups differ in how they regulate their mood in the face of unpleasant tasks that are recurring and cannot be easily avoided or changed? We propose that in order to address this question it is important to distinguish between mood regulation prior to, and mood regulation during the task. For this purpose, we assessed pre- and post-task mood in 154 men and women aged 20 to 81 years across twenty 100-minute sessions during which participants rated posed facial expressions on a total of 2,052 photographs. While older participants tended to maximise positive affect inbetween sessions (mood recovery), younger adults tended to attain their pre-task mood to the upcoming task (mood adjustment). We argue that while in a given situation both “strategies” are typically employed simultaneously, there exists a continuous shift across the adult life span, away from emphasising homeostatic mood towards the maximisation of positive affect. Regarding mood regulation within tasks, we follow up on recent evidence suggesting that particularly older adults attempt to enhance their mood by selectively attending to positive stimuli (attention deployment). In the present study this should not only be reflected in an increased perception of positively valenced (happy) facial expressions, but also in a differential effect on pre- to post-task changes in participants’ mood. In contrast to nonrecurring situations, our results suggest that this effect is dominated by between-tasks mood regulation. Results are discussed in the context of theories and recent evidence on emotion regulation in young and older adults.

Symposium title: Women in psychology in the 21st century: Perspectives from different nations
Convenor: Yuwanna Mivany
Workspaces and women’s psychological health: Implications for leadership
Remi Ayoko Australia
In this presentation, I discuss the connection between workspaces, territoriality and women’s psychological wellbeing (e.g. stress and belongingness) as well as their implications for leadership. Although studies in work stress, empowerment and occupational health have received little attention (Nelson & Burke, 2000a) and more so, research connecting workspaces, territorialism and women’s psychological wellbeing are wanting. Moreover, we know that organisations are moving towards working in open plan offices. Nevertheless, prior studies suggest that open plan offices can be beneficial but burdensome. For example, while open space offices reduce costs, improve communication and foster relationships, such offices and their features reduce privacy and employees satisfaction. Similarly, workspaces drive employees’ territoriality of marking and defending. While control for territory leads to identity, security and stimulation (increasing productivity), territoriality also holds potential to increase conflict, aggression, frustration, turnover, noise, and loss of privacy leading to inefficiency. Overall, studies show the negative effects of open plan offices (e.g. noise, distraction) on work performance, wellbeing and health (Lee & Brand, 2005). Therefore, in this paper, I propose that women (in particular) will be affected by the features of physical workspaces and territoriality and that these, in turn, will influence their exposure to physical workplace-related stress and put constraints on their place and organisational identity. My proposition is based on existing literature which shows that
women have different occupational stress and health issues than men (LanganFox, 1998). For example, Collins and colleagues (1997) report that women are uniquely affected by work conditions such as exposure to chemicals and reproductive health, affected disproportionately by the need for work/family balance and differ with handling workplace stress. Overall, I argue that while open plan office can lead to more collaboration, it will likely reduce women’s psychological wellbeing – increasing stress and reducing place attachment, low employee identification and belongingness (Albert et al. 2000). Given the above, I discuss two critical questions: (1) what are the likely effects of physical workspaces and territorialism on women’s choices of work/family balance programs (2) How can organisational leaders (e.g. women) manage the physical environment to promote women’s wellbeing and reduce work/family conflict? Results hold potential to further our understanding of the role of physical workspaces and territoriality on women’s psychological wellbeing and its implications for leadership. This review expands the literature on workspaces; territoriality and women’s wellbeing by proposing that leaders (especially women leaders) can maximize the benefit and minimize the burdens of open plan offices on women’s psychological wellbeing.

Multi-stakeholder model for empowerment and poverty eradication in rural African women
Judy Kuriansky Columbia University Teachers Co, United States of America

Girls and women in the developing world need support to bolster their sense of empowerment and to rise out of poverty both of which are United Nations Millennium Developing Goals (MDGs). This is particularly important in countries in Africa, also suffering from high rates of HIV/AIDS, combating which is another MDG. This presentation describes a model camp programme in Africa that teaches young girls entrepreneurship and life skills. The project represents a unique multi-stakeholder approach, as many partners were involved, including the government of Lesotho through the Office of the First Lady and several ministries, UN agencies and civil society through the collaboration of several NGOs, including the International Association of Applied Psychology which is accredited at the UN and Global Camps Africa. The project was also unique in that an extensive assessment protocol was carried out to evaluate the participants functioning before and after the camp. The results indicated significant improvement in various target areas. Videos will be shown and the merits and limitations, of doing such work will be described. Also presented will be ongoing promising efforts to expand the programme to other countries.

Women in psychology in the 21st century: A Nigerian perspective
Yuwanna Mivany Kaduna Polytechnic, Nigeria; Hafsat Kontagora; Rosemary Kato

Women in psychology and women in formal education at all, in Nigeria, may not be farfetched from each other since formal education is foreign in source. Talking about women in psychology must involve discussing their participation in Western education, which has cultural differences. Mivanyi, Pelemo, Kontagora and Okafor, (2010), in their paper on "Development of Psychological tests in Nigeria", showed that males and females differ in a variety of tests. A composite state of affairs of women in psychology includes number, level of growth in and outside academics, professional leadership, ambition, and other factors. This research involved a national survey on women in psychology and included documentary interviews, in collecting data. Data were analysed based on a hypothesis. Conclusion/Recommendations. From the results conclusions project recommendations useful for women within and without Nigeria and for students in psychology.

The changing role of women in psychology in South Africa
Fatima Seedat PsySSA, South Africa

Since the fall of apartheid, there appears to have been a change in the role of women in general, and more particularly within the domain of psychology. The South African constitution promulgated in 1996 has empowered women to take on stereotypically male roles or roles previously occupied by a statistically higher proportion of males. This paper examines 10 case studies undertaken with women located within the discipline of psychology who have recently excelled in their careers. The paper will consider the enabling and facilitative conditions that account for their positive career trajectories. Notwithstanding the successes of the women interviewed, the extent to which the career growth pathways of women in psychology have changed evenly and significantly remains a question.

Women in psychology: Obstacles to their contributions – the case of Cameroon
Therese Tchombe CRCGDE/UNIVERSITY OF BUEA, Cameroon

Psychology as a young discipline struggled to detach itself from philosophy to gain its identity. Historically, women in psychology were few yet their contributions were great. In Cameroon’s only university at the time, students had to enrol for a combine degree; philosophy and psychology. Women’s interests in psychology per se were greatly reduced as only a few women registered for the programme. When qualified Cameroonians, especially women who studied in English-speaking universities from abroad returned home, a conflict emerged because of the bicultural nature (English and French) of the country. The misconceptions that only those trained in France were psychologists deterred engagements and development. This absence of recognition led to the creation of an environment that was not enabling for involvement of women in psychological activities even in the creation of an association. The absence of women is glaring and their contributions are very invisible on this account. Globalisation has greatly influenced the African social and cultural landscape in a variety of ways that are theoretical and conceptual. Women psychologists are not motivated to address these issues in context on account of mis-education. Today many young women are entering the field but they lack leadership from senior colleagues who should act as role models. Postgraduate students seem to be restricted to benefit from the activities and contributions of women in psychology. The issues of equality and access that was greatly addressed in Beijing in 1995 still persist and must address deculturalisation in the case of Cameroon to change mindsets. The field for intervention for women in psychology is enormous. This paper draws from statistics in the six state universities in terms of women psychologists who are lecturers, numbers of under-graduate and postgraduate women students, and from literature to illustrate the significance of women in psychology in this era of globalisation.
Personalized treatment of parental depression in the ongoing research area: Diagnosis

Session Type: Papers

The impact of parental depression and remission on child psychopathology: Data from two studies
Lisa Batten University of Ottawa IMHR, Canada
Children of depressed parents have an increased risk of mood, anxiety, and behavioural disorders. Possible mechanisms underlying this risk include: genetic heritability, neuroregulatory mechanisms during development, stress, and negative parental affect and behaviours. Previous research has shown that effective treatment of maternal depression results in a significant reduction of psychiatric symptoms in the child followed by improved overall functioning. To examine incidence of psychopathology in children of depressed parents and to test whether remission of parental depression is associated with a decrease of offspring psychiatric symptoms, data from a completed (N=151) and an ongoing study (N=163) were used. Children were assessed for psychiatric diagnoses and a symptoms count using the K-SADS-PL and overall functioning with the C-GAS at baseline (before parents began treatment). Parental remission status was assessed using HAMD17 scores. Baseline data was compared across both studies. Demographic data, diagnoses, and the symptoms count showed no significant differences across both studies. Rates of psychopathology were significantly elevated: nearly half of the children in the completed and ongoing dataset (45%, 43% respectively) had a current or lifetime psychiatric diagnosis and the symptoms count showed no significant differences between fluent and non-fluent speakers. The aim of this paper is to present the results of the Self Statements during Public Speaking Scale (SSPS) in a sample of 25 adults who stutter. The SSPS is a self-assessment instrument designed by Hofmann and DiBartolo (2000), translated and adapted for Brazilian Portuguese by Osório, Crippa, & Loureiro (2008). It consists in two-5 itens subscales, positive (SSPS-P) and negative (SSPS-N). Participants (n=25) are patients at the Laboratory of Voice, Speech and Fluency at Universidade Federal de Sergipe, with graduation of stuttering. Most of them (80%) are men, 18 to 64 years old (M: 29.76, SD: 11.43), without diagnosis for social anxiety. All of them were asked to fill out the SSPS, before the therapy programme. Analysis showed a mean of 17.80 (SD: 4.69) and 8.64 (SD: 6.02) for SSPS-P and SSPS-N, respectively. Comparing the results with other published researches, involving general population, reveals significant differences at SSPS-N. Experiences of stuttering seems to increase public speaking anxiety and decrease expectations of success in communication situations.

Stuttering and the fear of public speaking
Susana Carvalho Universidade Federal de Sergipe, Brazil; Ivana Oliveira; Fabrício Souza; Elaine Santos
The fear of public speaking is one of the most frequent in social situations. It may be considered a subtype of social anxiety disorder and causes negative effects in academic and professional activities. For those who stutter, communication situations are considered threatening, causing anxiety and avoidance. However, there are few studies that measure the fear of public speaking and establish differences between fluent and non-fluent speakers. The aim of this paper is to present the results of the Self Statements during Public Speaking Scale (SSPS) in a sample of 25 adults who stutter. The SSPS is a self-assessment instrument designed by Hofmann and DiBartolo (2000), translated and adapted for Brazilian Portuguese by Osório, Crippa, & Loureiro (2008). It consists in two-5 itens subscales, positive (SSPS-P) and negative (SSPS-N). Participants (n=25) are patients at the Laboratory of Voice, Speech and Fluency at Universidade Federal de Sergipe, with graduation of stuttering. Most of them (80%) are men, 18 to 64 years old (M: 29.76, SD: 11.43), without diagnosis for social anxiety. All of them were asked to fill out the SSPS, before the therapy programme. Analysis showed a mean of 17.80 (SD: 4.69) and 8.64 (SD: 6.02) for SSPS-P and SSPS-N, respectively. Comparing the results with other published researches, involving general population, reveals significant differences at SSPS-N. Experiences of stuttering seems to increase public speaking anxiety and decrease expectations of success in communication situations.

Personality pathology in adolescence
Melissa Card University of Johannesburg, South Africa
Over the past twenty years there seems to have been an increased interest on the topic of adolescent personality pathology among researchers and clinicians in the field of psychiatry and clinical psychology. There have been many contentious debates on the topic, the most prominent being around the possibility of diagnosing a personality disorder or variant thereof in adolescence. With this in mind, the researcher attempted to understand some of the most pertinent debates as well as investigate some of the hypotheses proposed in the arguments. The main focus of the study was on the possibility of diagnosing personality pathology in adolescence and whether or not this was being achieved on an inpatient psychiatric ward. The study quantitatively investigated the prevalence of personality pathology as well as the extent to which healthcare professionals in South Africa are diagnosing various personality pathology among adolescents admitted to an inpatient psychiatric ward. The data collected was further analysed using the statistical measures in order to assess whether there were positive correlations between genders, Axis I and Axis II disorders. The results reveal that clinicians are cautiously diagnosing personality pathology in an inpatient adolescent psychiatric ward, with the borderline personality pathology being the most prevalent.

Differential outcomes from traumatic head and cerebrovascular injuries
Theophilus Lazarus South Africa
A 16-year-old patient who was involved in a motor vehicle accident whilst riding his motor cycle had his right, dominant hand (above elbow) amputated. His Glasgow Coma Scale was 6/15 on admission and a brain magnetic resonance angiography (MRA) revealed a watershed area of injury, four days post-accident. Initially, his head injury was classified as severe, based on his admission GCS. He recovered without neurological residuum and completed school. Four years post-accident, the 20-year-old patient evidenced average to above scores on the WAIS III, and on a comprehensive battery of cognitive tests. He completed a programme leading to a career as a draughtsman, retraining his left (non-dominant) hand to use a computer mouse. Pre-accident intellectual scores that were obtained in late childhood suggested comparative findings to those

Open letter to DSM-5: History and update
Sarah Kamens Fordham University, United States of America
This presentation will provide an overview of psychologists' efforts to reform the upcoming Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, fifth edition (DSM-5), with particular focus given to the Open Letter effort of the Society for Humanistic Psychology, Division 32 of the American Psychological Association (APA). In October 2011, APA's Division 32, in alliance with Divisions 27 and 49, posted an Open Letter to the DSM-5 Task Force and the American Psychiatric Association on a petition website, inviting mental health professionals to sign. The petition took off "like wildfire," as one blogger put it, amassing support from organisations, professionals, and others who were concerned about proposals for the diagnostic manual. As of today (November 29, 2011), the petition has been endorsed by over 30 mental health organisations, including 14 Divisions of the APA, and signed by almost 7,500 individual mental health professionals and others. The purpose of this presentation is to provide an overview of the main points in the open letter, and an update on DSM-5 reform efforts. Additionally, the Open Letter will be compared to other critiques of DSM-5, including those by the British Psychological Society, American Counseling Association, and the "Stop DSM" manifestos of Barcelona, Buenos Aires, and São João del Rei. The presentation will be followed by audience Q & A with the presenter, who is a co-author of the Open Letter and student representative of APA Division 32.
obtained in young adulthood (post accident). An MRI brain scan was re-ordered and the findings interpreted in light of the impact of peripheral vascular injury on cerebral perfusion. The case is discussed in light of the known profiles and outcomes of cerebrovascular and head injured patients, respectively, illustrating the transient and reversible brain ischaemic changes that occur after a peripheral artery injury associated with blood loss. The diagnostic category of reversible ischaemic neurological deficits (RIND) is revisited. The test findings obtained from this patient are contrasted with those of a similarly-aged stroke patient, highlighting commonalities and differences, making reference to the anatomical pathways underlying cognitive function.

Who is WHO, what is the ICD-11, and why should global psychologists care?

Geoffrey M. Reed Switzerland

Switzerland

Mental disorders account for 13% of the global disease burden, and up to one-third of all disabilities in low- and middle-income countries. Yet, mental disorders are drastically undertreated, with more than 75% of people with serious mental disorders in developing countries, and up to 50% in high-income countries, receiving no treatment at all. The International Classification of Diseases (ICD) is used by the World Health Organization’s 193 Member States as the basic unit of clinical information for purposes, including treatment selection and eligibility, reimbursement, outcomes and health service evaluation, health policy and priorities, and resource allocation. Therefore, the ICD has a profound impact on the professional lives of psychologists around the world. WHO is currently revising the ICD, with publication of the ICD-11 planned for 2015. WHO’s key goal, in developing the ICD-11 classification of mental and behavioural disorders, is to reduce the global disease burden through more effective treatment, of people with mental health needs at the point where they are most likely to come into contact with the health care system. The current ICD revision is the first in which psychologists have been integrally involved, reflecting WHO’s belief that its goals can only be achieved through a truly multidisciplinary process. This presentation will explore how psychological research, psychological treatments, and psychologists around the world are making a difference in how mental health and mental disorders are defined and operationalised, in ways that promise to benefit global public health as well as research and practice in psychology.

Predicting resilient adolescents and youths: Validation of a screening test in Colombia

Alexandra Restrepo

University of Antioquia, Colombia; Luis Duque; Alexandra Henao; Nilton Montoya

This article presents the validation of the Child and Youth Resilience Measure-58 (CYRM-58) in the Colombian context in Spanish. CYRM-58 has 58 questions and was developed by an international team of researchers coordinated by the Resilience Research Centre (Dalhousie University, Canada). Simplified CYRM Colombia is a test that uses 7 questions of CYRM-58. For its validation we tested reproducibility in 22 persons aged 14 to 23 years. We validated content and internal consistency in 39 resilient, 43 youth with deviant behaviours, and 66 controls matched by age and sex. We estimated internal consistency by non-parametric factorial analysis, and we assessed content validity by means of the Mann-Whitney test, boot strap regression and logistic regression. The reproducibility was found to be in the range of 75–86%. Correlation between measurements was 75%. The best predictive model or Simplified CYRM Colombia was found to have seven questions (sensitivity = 96%, specificity =76%, power = 80%).

Implications for psychiatric nomenclature in latent DSM-IV-TR Borderline Personality Disorder

Ching-Man Lai

Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong; Ching Man Lai

Past studies of latent class analysis (LCA) on Borderline Personality Disorder (BPD) obtained inconsistent findings regarding the number of classes identified. The objective of this study was to evaluate the latent structure of DSM-IV-TR BPD diagnostic category, by means of LCA in Chinese psychiatric patients. Psychiatric patients (n = 1419; 58.6% male) aged between 18 and 45 years, were recruited from ten psychiatric hospitals in mainland China, and two psychiatric clinics in Hong Kong. Clinicians at the designated participating hospitals performed the initial screening, and conducted the standard diagnostic interviews. The Chinese Personality Assessment Inventory-2 and the Chinese Personality Disorder Inventory were administered to participants. A simulated diagnostic assessment was generated to assess the presence of each DSM-IV-TR BPD criterion. The 4-class LCA model with gender and age as covariates, fitted the data best: (a) the “Severe BPD” class (5.99%) characterised by high conditional probabilities for almost all BPD criteria, (b) the “Non-BPD” class (54.90%) characterised by low conditional probabilities for all BPD criteria, (c) the “Impulsive” class (16.84%) outlined by high conditional probabilities for anger dyscontrol, marked impulsivity, unstable relationship and fear of abandonment, and (d) the “Psychotic” class (22.72%) outlined by high conditional probabilities for identity disturbance, chronic emptiness and paranoid ideation. Results of LCA supported that BPD is a discrete category featured by high conditional probabilities for almost all BPD criteria, and that LCA can be used to develop a diagnostic system based on Bayesian network. The present study, using structural equation modelling, tried to understand the overlap between anxiety and depression symptoms in 1,200 Mexican adolescents. Data were interpreted in terms of the tripartite model of anxiety and depression originally proposed by Clark and Watson.

Diagnostic system of cerebrovascular diseases based on bayesian network

Sun Yan

Liaoning Normal University, China

The cerebrovascular diseases (named as CVD) have been a major cause of morbidity and mortality worldwide. Therefore, it is a very important topic to diagnose the CVD as accurately as possible. In this study, we adopt common and important demographic and physiological indicators mainly including age, sex, hypertension, diabetes mellitus, coronary heart disease, hyperlipemia as risk factors to diagnose the CVD as accurately as possible. In this study, we adopt common and important demographic and physiological indicators mainly including age, sex, hypertension, diabetes mellitus, coronary heart disease, hyperlipemia as risk factors to develop a diagnostic system based on Bayesian network. Bayesian network supports the nonparametric representation of multivariate nonlinear probabilistic associations. We obtain the diagnostic system and it can analyze the probabilistic dependencies among the CVD and risk factors and further to diagnose and prevent the CVD on the base of risk factors. In addition, we test the diagnostic system on the real application. The experienced CVD doctors assess the system and confirm that it is benefit to the current medical diagnosis.

Session Type: Invited Symposiums

Current thinking and future challenges on changing impairment prevalent in ASD

Mallika Banerjee

University of Calcutta, India

The objective of the present symposium is to provide current and background information on autism and ASD, some current but conceptual issues surrounding diagnosis of autism, and to present and discuss current thinking and future challenges on changing prevalence of ASD. Autism the word was first used by Bleuler (1906) as a characteristic to describe schizophrenia and first described as a separate entity by Kanner (1943) and Asperger (1944). Autism is characterised by social and non-social features. Social features are regarded as a triad of impairments (Wing & Gould, 1979) in socialisation, imagination and communication. Non-social features are seen as a narrow range of interests, repetitive behaviour, good performance on visuospatial tasks, savant skills. Current thinking aims to explain autism mostly with sensory disintegration, initiated by Jean Ayers (1972) which affects sensory awareness, perception, body-attitude directly and socialisation, communication, cognition and other behaviours manifested indirectly of a person with autism. Autistic spectrum disorder (ASD) as described by Wing and Gould (1979) which includes Autism, Asperger Syndrome, Atypical autism & PDD—not otherwise specified (plus Retts syndrome & Fragile X). Current research thinking is trying to
exclude Retts from ASD and to include it within Locomotor disability. Individuals who gain a diagnosis of ASD (PDD-NOS) may have greater symptomology in some areas than others, mild impairments in several areas, or late onset.

Executive functioning and theory of mind of autism
Malliko Banerjee University of Calcutta, India; Anindita Chatterjee University of Calcutta, India; Sravasti De
The present study focus on the variables of Executive Functioning (EF) such as working memory, inhibitory control, planning and mental set shifting for assessment, training and transfer as well as on training of the affective part of Theory of mind (ToM) of individuals with ASD. TOM is described as the ability to understand or speculate about the way others think and believe, including the ability to anticipate others behavior, intentions and emotions. Frith et al advanced the hypothesis that the central symptoms of autism could be explained by a specific deficit of TOM. So, from this point, it can also be inferred that since the mentally challenged individuals have the developmental years delayed, they probably lacks in TOM. But how far this notion is true the probable explanation regarding it calls for a planned research. An experimental work was conducted in the University of Calcutta, India, by providing a training of TOM and EF to the persons with autism. 10 high functioning children with autism were taken. Software were prepared for training of TOM and standardized. Standardized tools for assessing and training EF were taken. Result shows a horizontal (social, communication and cognitive) gain of autistic children after training on TOM. But though EF training showed cognitive improvement but not revealed any significant gain in other areas of impairment particularly, socialization and communication. Interestingly, EF training demanded a good effect on motivation which was not measured quantitatively. Result was discussed on the basic principles of Theory of Mind.

Dance/movement therapy on autism
Kakoli Chakrabartty Manovikas Kendra, India; Malliko Banerjee Manovikas Kendra, India; Mital Sengupta
The body is an instrument which helps to express languages. For autistic children the pervasiveness of the problem includes not only in verbal communication but also in body expressions, in both encoding and decoding system. Dance/Movement Therapy (DMT) is a process which introduces a freedom of experiencing movements which helps to establish coordination in developing the skills in socializing and communication in a rhythmic process. DMT can be characterised as Expressive, Developmental and Physically Integrative and Inclusive. The various techniques to be used in DMT are Laban movement analysis which is based on Sensory awareness, Space effort, and Intensity of Movement and Barteniiff Fundamentals which is based on Body Attitude, Body Awareness, Body Coordination, Body Reflex, Effort, Gestalt, Interational Synchrony, Kinesphere, Kinesthetic Memory, Movement vocabulary, Phrasing, Spatial Awareness, Expressional aspect. The present study is an attempt to investigate the effect of DMT on body attitude of autistic children. Socialisation and Body Attitude of 16 autistic children (8 Experimental and 8 control) were assessed. Eight sessions of DMT twice a week with a session of 40 minutes for each child followed by post therapy assessment were done for experimental group. The same pre and post assessment were obtained from the control group who were devoid of DMT intervention. A significant effect of DMT on socialisation and body attitude of the children was evident. The discussion of the study throws light on the number and extensity of therapy sessions and the worthiness of DMT to combat autism.

Sensory disintegration and ASD
Anindita Chatterjee Manovikas Kendra, India; Malliko Banerjee Manovikas Kendra, India; Santosh Kumar
The term sensory integration (SI) has been used to describe a neural process (occurring at cellular or nervous system level), a behavioural process (observable behaviours that result from this process), and a frame of reference useful for assessment and intervention. Sensory integration theory assumes that the brain is immature at birth and also is immature (or dysfunctional) in some individuals. SI theory is based on plasticity and hierarchical organisation of the central nervous system. First proponent of SI believes that CNS has the capacity for change or remediation called neuroplasticity. Second proponent believes that the CNS is functionally organised both hierarchically (motor function and motor system output), and heterarchically (cognitive processes, motivation and others). To prove this to proponents 40 children with autism of both sexes between age group of 4 to 16.5 years were taken for experiment purpose. They were divided into two groups in matched pair techniques on the basis of age, level of autism and sex as Experimental and Control group. Dependent variables were (1) Sensory Profile for Autism (self constructed); (2) Perceptual Motor Coordination (self constructed); (3) Vineland Social Maturity Scale (VSMS) for socialisation; (4) Problem Behaviour Checklist (only for autism). After twenty sessions of intensive therapy, experimental group showed a significant gain in both hierarchical and heterarchical functions in terms of neuroplasticity. Moreover, male and older children gain and sustain their gain (as shown in post observation) in a better way than that of their female and younger children counterparts.

Health and sex education for persons with ASD
Amrita Panda Calcutta University, India; Pragya Roy; Malliko Banerjee Calcutta University, India
The tool was developed on Sex and Health Education curriculum for the adolescents having ASD. Following are the domains (1) Biology and Personal appearance: people with autism have a lack of idea about self, self identity i.e. in which sex he belongs, unless he is not aware about body parts of the same and opposite sex. (2) Privacy/modesty (about sexual expression): It has been observed that people with autism are lacking in the issues related to private and public so they have a tendency to touch body parts inappropriately or undress publicly etc. (3) Health/Hygiene/Personal care: People with autism are less concerned with self care or cleanliness during bathing, menstruation, ejaculation, masturbation etc. For example, if they know about handling of menses prior to the onset cycles they would get less confused after menstruation. (4) Emotion: Due to social impairment people with autism are unable to understand and express emotion appropriately. (5) Social behaviour: Social impairment is one of the major characteristics for ASD. Keeping in view different studies and observation and to develop, few social skills in this area have been included. Based on the above domains, statements were constructed. Initially 28 statements and 57 materials were constructed, including 5 domains of sex education curriculum. All the steps of scale construction were followed and finally 28 statements and 56 materials totalling 84 items were retained. The positive effect of health and sex education via the help of this module on problem behaviour, odd sexual behaviour of adolescents with autism, and attitude toward disability of parents was evident by an experiment with 15 young autistic adolescents with their parents.

Animal models of autism and related disorders: Implications for treatment
Petrus Devries University of Cape Town, South Africa
Recently, a flurry of animal models of autism have been developed based on genetic syndromes associated with the disorder. These models involve measurement of behaviours typically associated with autism, such as social approach and social behaviours, communication (vocalisations), and repetitive actions. Even more recently, based on inferences about the neural pathways affected by the genetic patterns, new medical treatments have been proposed and begun to be tested, first with mouse models and now even with persons. The paper will discuss some of these recent findings and the implications for our understanding of the symptoms of autism and possible mechanisms for treatment.

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Advances in treatment of adults with ASD: What is still needed
Vanessa Hus University of Michigan, United States of America
There has been a rising awareness of the need to increase services available to adults with autism spectrum disorders (ASD). Current treatments with evidence demonstrating effectiveness in groups of adults with ASD span a wide range of foci, from improving social skills to promoting independence in daily life. Further research is needed to enhance our understanding of the strengths and difficulties of adults with ASD and the most effective approaches with which to target areas of need.

Implementing evidence-based intervention for young children with autism
Nanclares Nogues Valeria Pediatric Developmental Center, United States of America
For the past two decades, research has focused on early identification of autism symptoms in infants
and toddlers with autism. The early symptoms of autism spectrum disorders suggest that the brain systems that support language and social development are developing in an atypical manner. The rapid learning capacity of infants suggests that intervention experiences may contribute to brain changes, in turn contributing to changes in behaviour. We will discuss the key components of these types of intervention experiences as well as lessons learned during the implementation process.

Early detection of ASD in young Zulu-speaking children in KwaZulu-Natal
Amy Wetherby Florida State University, United States of America; Nola Chambers; Aimee Ferreira
The paper will describe a project using standardised measures of parent report to promote early detection of children with autism spectrum disorders in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. The work builds on the Early Autism Indicators and coding of red flags for autism developed by Amy Wetherby at Florida State University.

Symposium title: Psychology’s role in developing the World Health Organization’s ICD-11: Perspectives, progress, and prospects
Convenor: Ann Watts
Voices from Arab region: Proposals for classification of mental disorders in ICD-11
Brigitte Khoury American University of Beirut, Lebanon
The ICD profoundly affects mental health programmes and services, but has historically been dominated by Western perspectives. The Arab region, with its unique cultural patterns and concepts of mental health and mental illness, has been under-represented. In collaboration with WHO, the Arab Regional Centre for Research, Training, and Policy Making on Mental Health is leading the development of proposals for changes to the ICD in diagnostic areas of concern to Arab mental health in terms of cultural relevance and applicability. Issues related to culture, family, gender, religion, and the region’s political tensions affect Arab conceptualisations of mental disorders, and in turn will influence the use and utility of the ICD-11. For example, the ICD-11 conceptualisation of stress-related disorders should be strongly influenced by Arab experience due to our long history of political instability and violence. Relevant considerations include whether the trauma relates to a single event or is chronic, whether it is experienced individually or as part of a group, and prolonged exposure to traumatic events among children. With respect to mood disorders, the classification must consider the importance of predominantly somatic presentations of depression and emotional distress, which may also affect course and management. Classifications of sexual disorders risk over-pathologising problems related to sexual activity that are common, and even normal, among individuals in traditional Arab cultures. How Arab psychologists take up these issues will shape their roles as opinion leaders within their own communities and also affect future generations of professionals and mental health programmes throughout the region.

Trauma and stress-related disorders: Developments for ICD-11
Andreas Maercker Switzerland
As a part of the development of ICD-11, WHO has appointed a globally representative and multidisciplinary group to consider critical questions regarding mental and behavioural disorders, categories related to trauma and severe stress or adversity. WHO’s major goals for ICD-11 include improving the clinical utility and global applicability of the classification of mental and behavioural disorders, and for the ICD-11 to serve as a more effective tool for WHO member countries in reducing the disease burden associated with these conditions. The Working Group has made a series of recommendations for stress-related disorders based on literature reviews, group discussions and consultations with leading professionals. Key questions include: How should the stressor or trauma criterion for Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder and Acute Stress Reaction be revised? Should other proposed syndromes (Complex PTSD and Prolonged Grief) be included? Can Adjustment Disorder be conceptualised as a stress-response syndrome based on positive symptoms? Should the diagnosis Enduring Personality Change after Catastrophic Experience be preserved? Proposals for the candidate disorder entities related to trauma and severe stress or adversity have been developed, including Post-Traumatic Stress Disorders, Prolonged Grief Disorder, Adjustment Disorders, and Complex PTSD. The main features of these proposals will be presented. Current drafts of the definitions and clinical guidelines for these diagnoses would allow us to view these diagnoses as expressions of a stress- and trauma-reaction continuum. Future timelines and prospects of the working group will be discussed. Proposals are subject to further consultation and field testing.

Sexual disorders and gender identity in ICD-11: Preliminary recommendations
Adele Marois University of Cape Town, South Africa
During the more than 20 years since the approval of ICD-10, there have been major advances in research and social understanding related to sexual disorders and gender identity that must be considered in the development of ICD-11. For example, some categories in the paraphilias section of ICD-10 have little basis other than social rejection of certain sexual practices, while others relate to behaviours that, if enacted, are considered serious crimes in which an identifiable victim has either not consented or is not considered capable of doing so. With regard to sexual orientation, although WHO adopted the policy in 1990 that sexual orientation by itself is not to be regarded as a mental disorder, there are continuing controversies regarding categories that can be specifically applied to individuals of homosexual or bisexual orientation. With regard to gender identity, current global advocacy related to the removal of categories related to transgender identity from the mental disorders section of the ICD is based partly on strong objections to the stigmatisation that accompanies the designation of a condition as a mental disorder. A solution must be developed that is responsive to these concerns but also preserves access to health services. This presentation will describe the initial recommendations of the WHO Working Group on Sexual Disorders and Sexual Health. These recommendations must be based on the principles of clinical utility, global applicability, and human rights, within the context of WHO’s mission of the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health.

Towards ICD-11: WHO field studies on clinicians’ conceptualisations of mental disorders
Michael Roberts University of Kansas, United States of America
The World Health Organisation Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse has been conducting an active programme of field studies and international surveys as a part of developing the ICD-11 classification of mental and behavioural disorders. A key priority for WHO is that the ICD-11 serve as a more effective tool for reducing the global disease burden of mental and behavioural disorders. In support of this objective, a major goal of the revision is to improve the classifications clinical utility. To provide relevant information on clinical utility, WHO has worked to assess the perspectives of practising clinicians throughout the world. Two global field studies have been conducted regarding how clinicians conceptualise the relationships among mental disorders based on their clinical experience. The first study included 1371 psychiatrists and psychologists from 64 countries, and used a paired comparisons methodology. The second study used a folk taxonomy method, and was administered with 517 psychiatrists and psychologists in Brazil, China, India, Japan, Mexico, Nigeria, Spain, and the USA. Highly similar results were obtained across two large international studies using different methodologies. Clinicians’ conceptualisations are rational and highly stable, regardless of country, language, profession, and country income level. Differences between clinicians’ judgments and classification system are not due to idiosyncratic clinician error, but rather to systematic differences. The presentation will discuss how empirical data on clinician judgments are contributing to the development of a new and more clinically useful classification of mental disorders, without sacrificing validity.

Psychology’s role in developing the World Health Organisation: Perspectives, progress, and prospects
Ann Watts Entabeni Hospital, South Africa
The World Health Organisation has unique authority to establish global standards and secure international agreements on health. Among WHO’s core functions are responsibility for international definitions and nomenclatures of disease, and the standardisation of diagnostic procedures. WHO’s 193 member states use the International Classification of Diseases (ICD) as a basis for reporting health information that is usable and comparable across countries. The World Health Assembly comprising the health ministers of all member states has directed WHO to revise the ICD-10, and publication of the ICD-11 is planned for 2015. The ICD has a profound impact on government health policies, the structure of mental health services, and the professional activities of psychologists and other health professionals around the world. The ICD-11 represents the first time that psychologists have been integrally involved in the development of the new classification system, reflecting WHO’s commitment to a multidisciplinary and international process, with the goal of improving the clinical utility
and global applicability of the ICD-11. This invited symposium will describe the activities of psychologists across a range of areas related to the ICD-11 development. These include global surveys of psychologists’ experiences and attitudes, field studies, regional efforts to improve local usefulness and cultural applicability, and the development of specific proposals for ICD-11 in two examplar areas: (1) stress-related disorders and (2) sexual disorders and gender identity. The programme will provide a rich overview not only of the ICD revision, but also of the scope and depth of psychology’s involvement.

**IUPsyS-WHO global survey of psychologists’ attitudes towards classification of mental disorders**

*Ann Watts* Entabeni Hospital, South Africa

The World Health Organisation (WHO), the International Union of Psychological Science (IUPsyS), and IUPsyS Member national psychological associations have conducted an international, multilingual survey of psychologists’ views and experiences with the classification of mental and behavioural disorders, including the ICD-10 and the DSM-IV, and psychologists’ priorities for an improved classification. WHO is using the survey results in the development of the mental and behavioural disorders chapter of ICD-11, planned for publication in 2015. More than 2000 psychologists from 22 countries across all global regions participated in the survey, which was conducted in five languages. This is the largest and most international survey of psychologists’ views on diagnosis and classification ever conducted. The survey was conducted via the internet, with minimal difficulty even in developing countries. The survey was intended to assess the perspectives of rank and file practitioner psychologists, as one of WHO’s main goals for ICD-11 is to improve the classifications clinical utility. The survey focused on key practical and conceptual issues, such as the most important purpose of a classification, desired number of categories, desirability of a strict criteria-based approach as compared to a more flexible one, how to incorporate severity and disability, and cultural applicability. Respondents provided ratings of ease of use and goodness of fit for each diagnostic category they reported using regularly. International data from the survey will be presented, including differences by global region and by country income level. Implications of the results for the developing ICD-11 classification system will be discussed.
Research Area: Educational

Session Type: Papers

Engaging delinquent adolescents to learn through mediation
Fauziah Abdul Rahim Universiti Utara Malaysia, Malaysia; Zemira Meverech

The objective of this paper is to answer a general question, ‘How can learning through mediation help teachers to engage delinquent adolescents to learn?’ and focuses on a teacher and his learners’ processes of transformation when mediation becomes central in his learning and teaching approaches. Delinquent learners in this study refer to disengaged students who show less or no interest in schooling, play truant and demonstrate antisocial behaviours. This study follows an intervention-interpretive paradigm and uses a qualitative strategy. Data were gathered using classroom interaction, observations and interviews on a group of 14 to 16-year-old students learning Physical Education, specifically when playing softball games in a secondary school in the north of Malaysia. Data were analysed based on a model of mediation (Abdul Rahim, 2007). Findings suggested two emerging themes, i.e. a learner-centred learning focus and a transformation of teachers and learners’ learning experiences. Understanding the students’ interest; challenges and aspirations was vital in involving the students in the learning activities, hence focusing on learner-centred learning. The softball game and rules as an environmental mediation assisted the teacher in mediating the students’ understanding of the importance of obeying rules in schools. The teacher also provides cognitive and affective mediation to stimulate learning thus enabling learners to go through a process of transformation which then changes the teacher’s perception of his learners’ learning capacity. It is recommended that teachers understand the importance of learning through mediation and teacher training programmes introduce models of mediation in helping learners, especially delinquent ones, to learn.

The impact of using Fink’s active learning model on grade 10th Omani female students’ self-regulated learning strategies
Nawar Alrawahi Ministry of Education, Oman

Cumulative research shows that an important means to life-long learning is to help students develop self-regulated learning (SRL) strategies. In SRL, students become aware of their own thinking, are strategic, and are able to direct their motivation toward valuable goals. Based on previous research, SRL can be developed if effective learning environments are established. The current study investigated the impact of using Fink’s Model of active learning in developing SRL strategies. Fink’s model is a learner-centred model where both experience (doing and observing) and reflective dialogue are recognised. The sample consisted of (62) grade 10th female students in Al-Dhakhila school district. The sample was randomly divided into two groups: An experimental (N= 32), which was taught by the Fink’s Model of active learning and a control group (N= 30) which was taught using the traditional method. The teaching process has a frequentcy of seven lessons per week and lasted for eight weeks in the academic year 2010/2011. The researcher administered the Motivated Strategies for Learning Questionnaire (MSLQ, Pintrich, et al., 1991) to measure SRL strategies. The MSLQ scores showed a reliability value of (0.88). The results revealed statistically significant differences at (α=0.05) in (MSLQ) favouring the experimental group. The current study contributes to the educational practices by designing a program of active learning (based on Fink’s Model) to promote students’ SRL. The researcher recommends the use of this program to promote SRL strategies.

Empathy and the personal experiences of trainees in a persona doll training programme in South Africa
Zaytoon Amod Wits University, South Africa; Nikki Barnfather

Many devastating problems face South Africa’s young children that can hamper their emotional and social development. The Persona Doll programme (Buchanan, 2007) attempts to intervene in the young child’s emotional development. Persona Dolls are used to encourage emotional expression and management in young children. Previous research has indicated the positive effects of the Persona Dolls and Emotional Literacy programmes with children. Buchanan (2007) demonstrated that the Persona Doll sessions elicited emotional material that could be used in developing emotional literacy in children. Irish (2009) indicated that preschool children’s ability to perceive and label emotions increased after the programme. Furthermore, the teachers involved with the Persona Doll programme perceived that there was an improvement in emotional expression with their children, and that the children appreciated working with the Persona Dolls, which helped to facilitate speaking about emotions and feelings (Irish, 2009). However, the development in the trainees and practitioners who use these dolls has yet to be researched. This research study assesses the development of empathy, and the personal experiences of trainees who undergo the emotional literacy and Persona Doll training programme in South Africa. Participants include social workers, psychologists, and preschool and foundation phase teachers. Participants’ empathy is assessed before the first training session, and at the end of the training through the Davis Inter-personal Reactivity Index (1980). Participants also document their feelings, experiences, and thoughts while undergoing the training, in a journal. This research is still being conducted.

Ghanaian students’ attitude toward the use of the internet as a learning tool
Lebbeaus Asamani University of Cape Coast, Ghana; Stephen Fia

The internet has become an indispensable tool in the world. Its usage has increasingly become common in many spheres of our daily life. It is in this regard that the researcher sought to find out about the University of Cape Coast (Ghana) undergraduate students’ attitude towards the use of the internet as a learning tool. The design employed was a descriptive survey. The extent to which students used the internet to learn effectively and their perceptions about the academic environment in the University of Cape Coast (UCC) in relation to the extent to which it facilitates the use of the internet for learning were investigated. The self-perception theory, the functionalist theory and the cognitive dissonance theory were the foundation for the study. The study was conducted using a random sample of 341 undergraduate students from the 15,026 students from all Faculties in the university who had registered for the second semester of the 2010/2011 academic year. This number was derived from a sample size determination table provided by Krejcie, Robert, Morgan, and Daryle (1970). The findings indicated that students use the internet to learn effectively and perceived that the academic environment in UCC facilitated the use of the internet for learning. In general, the findings indicated that UCC students had a favourable attitude towards the use of the internet for learning. The age and gender of the student did not have any significant effect on the extent to which they used the internet to learn effectively.

Teaching is exhausting: Examining the role of discrete emotions and emotional dissonance in the classroom
Eva Becker University of Konstanz, Germany; Anne Frenzel; Thomas Goetz; Melanie Keller

Compared with other professions, teachers experience higher levels of emotional exhaustion than other professionals, and the emotional exhaustion, in turn, influences their job satisfaction and emotional dissonance (Chang, 2010), yet empirical evidence is lacking. As teachers spend approximately 40% of their total working time in class, the present study focuses on emotional experiences while teaching, and their relationship to emotional exhaustion. Drawing on the regulatory resource model (Baumeister, Bratslavsky, Muraven, & Tice, 1998) we hypothesise that experiences of negative emotions and emotional dissonance (displaying emotions not genuinely felt) deplete resources and result in emotional exhaustion. A paper-pencil questionnaire was administered to 36 secondary education teachers (56.2% female). They reported on their discrete emotions (anger, anxiety, boredom and shame) and emotional dissonance (suppressing feelings / faking emotions) in class, as experienced “in general” (beliefs about emotions, trait-emotions), and their emotional exhaustion. To compensate for bias in retrospective self-reports on emotions, teachers also reported their momentary emotional experiences and emotional dissonance in class (state-emotions) via computerised experience-sampling. Multilevel analyses revealed that emotionally exhausted teachers experience higher levels of state-anger, -shame and -emotional dissonance (suppressing feeling) in class. Moreover, emotionally exhausted teachers have a greater discrepancy between their trait- and state-reports, resulting from an over-estimation of trait-anger, -anger and -suppression of feelings. This indicates that emotionally exhausted teachers have stronger dysfunctional beliefs about their emotional lives. The study provides important new insights into the role of emotional experiences for teachers’ burnout, which can prove beneficial in designing future studies or treatments.
The relationship between spatial awareness with mathematic disorders in elementary school students
Monir Behruz; Islamic Republic of Iran; Ahmad Yarmohammadi; Ahmad Abdi
This research was designed to study the relationship between spatial awareness with mathematic disorders in elementary school students at grade three in Isfahan city. A sample of 60 students was selected from elementary schools. Spatial Awareness Questionnaire and Raven Intelligence Test were administered to the subjects. The results of stepwise regression analysis showed that the correlation between spatial awareness, IQ and classification of students with mathematic ability were significant (P < 0.05). The results of this study support the claim that stimulus of child in environment and pre-school programs, especially in spatial awareness, can progress the mathematic ability of students in elementary school. The most important finding from these analyses is that mathematic ability of children is influenced both by intelligence and by spatial awareness.

"Graduateness" a contested idea
Colleen Bernstein; University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa; Dick Ettema; Haruna Suzuki; SAToshi Fujii; SAToshi Fujii; Rukhsana Osman
Navigating expectations between higher education, employers and graduates, the notion of "graduateness" is a highly contested idea amongst multiple stakeholders. Higher education institutions (HEI), employers and students continue to grapple with the meaning of the construct. Allocation of the responsibility to ensure that "graduateness" is instilled in students when they move out of the confines of the university environment, prepared to enter the professional working world is further contested. Consequently, the aim of the present paper is to explore the contested nature of "graduateness" and the contested expectations as to whose responsibility it is to instil "graduateness" within students. The paper will also endeavour to explore the meaning of "graduateness" from a South African perspective with an emphasis on "graduateness" being more than just 'employability attributes'. Instead "graduateness" will be discussed as embracing critical competencies such as global citizenship, moral leadership, social responsibility and a theoretical and practical understanding of ethics and their importance within communities of practice. Finally, the paper will attempt to outline strategies that need to be undertaken by institutions of higher learning and employers to transcend the gap between university 'outputs' and employer 'demands' so as to enable a seamless and continuous learning flow for graduates as they leave the safe confines of higher learning and enter the diverse and highly complex world of work.

Effect of leadership training in sport learning on middle school students
Wang Bin; School of Physical Education, China
This research first guides leadership training to sports to investigate the effect of leadership training used in the sport learning of middle school students by a cautious teaching experiment. The pre-post-test/control group design was used in the study. Subjects, 102 experimental and 95 controls, were selected in Guanshang middle school. Leadership skills were measured three times (pre-test, post-test and a time-lapse determination) and sports performances were tested twice (before and after training) among the subjects. Only the experimental groups of subjects (31 were junior students, and 71 were high school students of which 31 were in a basketball elective class as a group event and 40 were in an aerobics elective class as an individual event) were exposed to a 15-week leadership training intervention in sport learning in which subjects met for 45 minutes a day twice weekly. Repetitive measure analysis of variance was used to analyze the data. Results show that the subjects of the experimental group score significantly higher in total leadership, working with groups, understanding self, communicating, making decisions (no statistically significant difference is found in the aerobics elective class) and leadership, and thus reveal that it is effective to train leadership in sport learning. Students' sport performances show no significant differences between the two groups, indicating that leadership training has no influence on students' sport learning. Also, the data of the time-lapse determination reflects that the effect of leadership training can be retained to a certain degree. The results have shown the feasibility, applicability and validity of involving leadership training in sport learning in middle schools.

Creativity and talent development in ethnolinguistic diverse nations of South America
Sheyla Blumen Pontificia Universidad Catolica, Peru
The importance of creativity as an expression of mental health in human development is established, as well as its development in contexts of ethnolinguistic diversity, from empirical data. The social construction of the talent concept in Peru, Chile, and Colombia under the influence of Positive Psychology in its actual conception is analysed, as the need to promote its development from individual and group efforts towards the improvement of well-being. The relationship between creativity and talent concepts is discussed, considering empirical studies, and a case study, in order to understand the particular contributions of those who used their talent to improve the living conditions. Emphasis is put on the important role of opportunities and complementary services for the talented children and youths living under poverty conditions. Finally, the need to sensitize the professionals of health and education on the needs of the talented children and youths living under ethnolinguistic diversity, and poverty conditions is imperative. Most of them are exposed to a lack of opportunities to develop their abilities. Recommendations involve formal lineaments for talent development, as well as the advocacy of the different agents of civil society, as well as universities and enterprises, in order to build-up a communal, social, and working space, supporting their development towards a positive social transformation.

Teachers' conceptualisation of their professional relationships as a factor of educational effectiveness
Alexandra Bochaver MSUPE, Russian Federation; Vladimir Kasatkin
To explore how the teachers conceptualise their role position in their relationships with students, what metaphors they consider as relevant to their experience, and how these metaphors are linked with their professional activities, 15 semi-structured interviews with Russian primary and secondary school teachers were performed. Content-analysis techniques and expert assessment were used. The stories about conflict situations within the educational process were collected, and teachers' metaphors of relationships, weaknesses, resources to restore psychological balance, and new knowledge obtained from the conflict experience were discovered and analysed. Experts also analysing texts of the interviews assessed teachers' levels of competence, constructiveness in conflict solving, tendency to burnout/self-realisation, and to ego-centrism/decentration. Surprisingly, most common metaphors used by respondents are not of knowledge transfer but of people management. Teachers' constructs of professional relationships describe predominantly distribution of power, where the teacher is a representative of authority ('commander', 'orchestral conductor', 'guide' etc.), and students are represented as his or her followers ('soldiers', 'musicians', 'inexperienced travellers', etc.). Teachers' weaknesses are often related with the lack of power. The links between their metaphors, weaknesses, resources, and competence according to experts' opinion were evaluated. Teachers in Russia tend to conceptualise the process of teaching as people management, and their role as power representative. Links between teachers' type of power position, stress-resistance, psychological ability to self-project, competence, and quality of relationships with students are discussed.

Communicative strategies in education: Theoretical review
Victorija Boguslavskaya Southern Federal University, Russia
Despite numerous research studies into the nature, mechanisms and properties of senses translation as an interdisciplinary problem, in psychology, there is practically no sense-creating research, even in the educational context, as a field of common senses in which their directed transference from the teacher to the pupil is realised. The vector of influence from the teacher to the pupil can be considered to be communicative strategies. Interaction of the teacher and the pupil, considered as the intention of sense-creation, has a certain steady orientation, however the logic of realisation of the given process can be varied. Communicative strategies in the educational process can be differentiated on the grounds of the way that transmission of senses (which are presented in informational constructs) are subjected to assimilation. As a basic strategy, it is possible to distinguish manipulating and conventional strategies. In the process of realisation of manipulating strategies, the sense is generated and transformed before the process of its transmission. In this case, actions of the "teacher-pupil" parties are unequal, and one party (the manufacturer of the sense) controls the other party (addressee). In the process of realisation of conventional strategies, the sense is generated, and transmitted within the communication process where actions of the parties are equal in rights. In conventional communications, control of the audience is open and equivalent.
Under-graduate students’ self-directedness and employability attributes in open distance learning
Jo-Anne Botha UNISA, South Africa; Melinde Coetzee
Adults enroll as distance learning students at tertiary institutions to further their qualifications and improve their employability. Research shows that the psychological constructs of self-directedness and employability attributes influence adult learners’ study performance and motivation. These constructs are under-researched in the South African distance learning context. The objective of this study was to explore the relationship between under-graduate adult learners’ self-directedness (measured by the Student Self-directedness Scale) and employability attributes (measured by the Employability Attributes Scale). A quantitative survey approach was followed. A stratified proportional random sample drawn from a total population of N = 10 398 undergraduate distance learning adult students in the economic and management sciences field - Final sample (N =1 102). The sample comprised 88% between 18 and 40 years (early career stage); 63% females; 92% blacks; 57% employed. Exploratory factor analysis was conducted on the newly developed Student Self-directedness Scale. Descriptive statistics (means, standard deviations, reliability statistics), and correlational analyses were performed. Acceptable internal consistency reliabilities for the two instruments were obtained. Significant relationships were observed between the participants’ self-directedness and employability attributes, pointing to the importance of developing these psychological attributes in adult students. In conclusion, new knowledge was gained which can be used to inform teaching and learning design for adult learners ensuring their success as students and employability. The results are limited to the demographic confines of the study. Recommendations for future research and practice are made.

Exploring the value of employing metacognitive procedures into teaching
Alexandra Butterfield University of Stellenbosch, South Africa; Louise Botha; Marietjie Oswald
This paper reports on a study that explored the value of employing a range of metacognitive teaching procedures in a high school classroom, during a time when education, both in South Africa and internationally, experiences a number of challenges with regards to the need for improved teaching and learning. The study employed a social constructivist theoretical framework that views learning as a unique, internalised construction of knowledge from a social interaction, such as teaching. The study was embedded within a paradigm of praxis and employed an action research design. Purposeful sampling was used to select nine learners as participants. Data were collected in the form of learner reflections, an open-ended questionnaire, a focus-group interview, and a research journal. Furthermore, the data was analysed, using a theoretically founded coding scheme in order to identify and interpret significant themes. The findings will be presented under the themes learners’ metacognitive development (knowledge and regulation of cognition), metacognition and the ideal learner, and the development of teaching practice, with the intention of revealing the value of metacognitive teaching procedures. The main findings of this study indicated that the employed metacognitively orientated teaching procedures enhanced learners’ metacognition. Their metacognitive awareness and reflection abilities improved, as well as their knowledge and regulation of cognition. The research process proved to enhance my teaching practice with the teaching procedures demonstrating the potential to facilitate the development of my learners’ conscious thinking, self-discipline, responsibility and active participation in learning - all characteristics envisaged for the ideal South African learner.

Self-regulation, working memory and attention: Effects and interactions
Eduardo Cascallar Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium; Monique Boekaerts; Mariel Mussa Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium
The capacity of human beings to self-regulate has been an important topic of study in psychology. It has resulted in significant findings regarding human cognition, problem solving, decision making, metacognition, motivation and volition. This study investigates the interactions between basic cognitive processes (working memory [WM] and attentional networks [ATN]), and their effects on self-regulation (SR) factors. The sample consisted of 900 entering university students, with equal representation of both genders, ages between 18 and 25, from various disciplines (humanities, psychology, business, and accounting). The instruments used were: The Attentional Networks Test, the AOSPAN (an automated test measuring WM capacity), and an online SR/motivation questionnaire (OMQ91). Participating students were divided into four cognitive groups (high and low levels of each cognitive resource). ANOVAs compared levels of SR factors between the four cognitive groups. In addition re-gression analyses examined the relative contribution of cognitive and SR factors on general academic outcomes. Results showed the functional independence of the three attentional networks, and a significant correlation between executive attention and working memory capacity. Significant interactions were found between the SR factor levels and the levels of the cognitive resources studied in the four cognitive groups, demonstrating interesting patterns of effects of the cognitive processes on the components of the self-regulation construct. These results have important implications for the understanding of the functional distinctions of SR components and of the effects of basic cognitive processes on SR, important for cognitive theory and the understanding of SR in learning.

Impact of remedial intervention on mental health issues associated with learning disabled students
Kakoli Chakrabarty Manovikas Kendra, India; Anindita Chattree in Manovikas Kendra, India
Learning disabilities are problems that make it difficult for a student to learn in spite of having normal intelligence. They lack in fluid intelligence and fail to keep up with academics and tend to fall behind. This leads to social rejection and develops criticism, and gives rise to mental health symptoms like low self esteem, truancy, aggression, delinquency and low self confidence. The present study has been done on a very small sample with action research approach. Twenty first-generation learners, aged 10-12 yrs, have been selected on the basis of their behavioral and scholastic difficulties. They were initially assessed by Standard Progressive Matrices, Aggression Scale and Self confidence Inventory and also by observational method, which is an informal way of assessment. Each child was found to have normal intelligence but low self confidence and with aggression trend. An Individualized Remedial Education Plan (IREP) was made for each child on the basis of their difficulty level and training was imparted for three months. After the training, they were assessed in school performance and showed improvement in academics. This was followed by reassessment by the Inventory Scales which also showed significant changes. This small study affirmed that scientific intervention can have a positive effect on mental health symptoms among children with learning disabilities.

Debate on kinesiology and pedagogy
Lu Changfen The P.E. Institute, China; Xiaobing Luo
Kinesiology has been listed as one of the the first level disciplines of pedagogy and its study has been recognised as a degree qualification since postgraduates was recruited for further study in the field in the 1980’s. During the course of the creation and development of kinesiology, the impact of the broad field of pedagogy in determining the field kinesiology has been obvious. This results in pedagogy being closely related to the discipline of kinesiology. The relationship of kinesiology and pedagogy is the most important of all the relationships determining the nature of the discipline, which deeply reflects the mechanism of traditional pedagogy and this is a particular and operative problem that effects the development of kinesiology. Therefore, the research on the relationship of kinesiology and pedagogy has important academic consequences as well as practical value. Through the use of literature consultation, mathematical statistics, comparison and analysis, this paper analysed the mechanism operative in kinesiology that relates it to pedagogy. In particular it investigates the promotion and localisation of pedagogy and its effects on kinesiology in terms of the trend determining the close relationship of kinesiology and pedagogy. The result shows that pedagogy has in some ways been promoting the development of kinesiology, while restricting it in some ways at the same time. Kinesiology will depend on pedagogy and gradually develop into an independent discipline in the future.

Which cognitive levels do students use when solving the maths problems? Students’ and teachers’ perspectives
Natalija Curkovic NCEEE, Croatia
When constructing knowledge tests, cognitive level is usually one of the dimensions comprising the test specifications with each item assigned to measure a particular level. The aim of this paper is to investigate: (I) Can the Math teachers recognise which cognitive level is measured by each item?; and (II) What cognitive levels do students really use when solving the Math items? For the purpose of this research, a Croatian final high-school Math test was used. Subject-matter specialists who constructed the test classified the items into the three categories based on the cognitive level that they supposed to
measure: knowledge, comprehension, and application. High-school Math teachers (N = 105) were asked to classify the items from the math test into three cognitive level categories. In addition, 16 senior high-school students individually took the Math test and after each solved item, they were asked to explain the cognitive processes used to reach their solution. Teachers’ judgments and cognitive interviews with the students revealed differences in the cognitive classifications of the items designed by the test makers. The cognitive levels were not efficient descriptors of the items and so improvements are needed in describing the cognitive skills measured by items.

Stress, coping and support in first and final year students at the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg

Stephanie Da Costa Leite The University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa; Nicky Israel Stellenbosch University, South Africa

University is considered to be highly stressful and there is an alarming increase in the number of stressed university students. Effective coping strategies and support are associated with decreased levels of stress. The current study was aimed at exploring the sources of stress, coping strategies and sources of support for first and final year students, as well as exploring whether a difference exists between first and final year students regarding sources of stress. 251 students (152 first year and 96 final year students) from the University of the Witwatersrand answered a self-developed questionnaire comprised of four sections: demographic information, sources of stress, coping strategies and sources of support. Analysis indicated that there were no differences between first and final year students with regards to sources of stress. Academic stress and family stress were substantial sources of stress for all the students. The majority of the students coped using problem-focused and avoidance strategies. Friends were the biggest social support agents, followed by family. The results of the study contribute to a better understanding of the sources of stress facing first and final year students, the coping strategies they employ as well as the support structures they used. These findings may lead to more effective stress management programs to assist students in coping with stress and reducing their stress.

Researching the adolescent living with a physical disability: Collaging as an alternative form of qualitative data collecting

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The use of visual-based methods within qualitative research provide a creative space for participants to express views that are often submerged by textual representations. Creating a drawing, compiling a collage or taking photographs are described by many researchers (Daniels, 2006; Rogers, 1997; Betensky, 1995) as natural activities that children and adolescents use to explore their world as well as comment on it. The textual representations of participants’ realities have been criticised for the ways in which it can appropriate the voices and stories of participants (Denzin, 1997). We argue that reliance on only text-based knowledge to report on human experience could be at the expense of silencing voices and submerging data. Though there have been investigations into drawings and photo interviewing as visual-based research methods to empower marginalised adult participants, there is a dearth of research on the value of collaging as a tool in educational research, specifically in understanding the experiences of adolescents. In this narrative inquiry the researchers made use of semi-structured interviews, a focus group interview and collages to afford adolescent participants who were living with a physical disability, the opportunity to tell their stories. We explored how these symbols and metaphors in the collages of five adolescents provided insights into their experiences and the social worlds that they navigate as teenagers. We found that the visual data disrupted and challenged the validity of some of the textual data.

Longitudinal predictive validity patterns: A case study spanning five years

Marie De Beer UNISA, South Africa; Catherine Otto

A longitudinal predictive validity study was conducted over a 5-year period within a secondary school context (n=371). All learners in the school were assessed with a learning potential measure, as well as both an English and calculations aptitude test respectively before entry to the school at a junior secondary level. Ongoing academic marks for all learners from grade 7 to grade 12 were gathered and used as criterion measure to evaluate the predictive validity of these measures for predicting Mathematics, English and general academic performance of learners in the years following the initial assessment – spanning between one and five years for the different grade groups. Patterns of statistically significant correlations between the predictor variables and academic performance results showed consistent statistically highly significant predictive validity results for all predictor measures in the first four years. However, the statistical significance and magnitude of correlations were lower after criterion results obtained five years after the initial assessment. The results seem to indicate that prediction beyond a 4-year period could be less accurate than during an initial more solidly supported window period of between one and four years.

The meeting of two worlds: Multi-disciplinary approach to the training and education of OT students

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The training and education of occupational therapists is extensive and involves a broad spectrum of techniques and activities. One facet of the training and education for the future career of the occupational therapist is exposure to and eventual facilitation of group treatment. As part of their curriculum the third year occupational students at the University of Pretoria have since 2007 been exposed to an adjusted socio-emotional group experience the main purpose of which is not only to facilitate experiential learning, but also to demonstrate the effectiveness of the multi-disciplinary interaction between occupational therapy and psychology. The group-process training, facilitated by a senior occupational therapist and a senior clinical psychologist, extends over three days and is based primarily on the psychotherapeutic principles devised by Irving Yalom. The group generally consists of between 8 to 10 third year occupational therapy students. Each group is exposed to an art activity on the first day, followed by a discussion of each one’s art creation on the second day, and finally, formal closing of the group on the last day. After closing the group the leaders facilitate insight into the group processes by merging the students’ experiences and the theoretical concepts that were taught.

Investigating teachers’ experiences of workplace bullying: Health effects and strategic interventions

Jaqueline De Vos North-west University, South Africa; Tiaan Kirsten

There has been a growing multi-disciplinary interest in the phenomenon of bullying. The evolving research on this topic indicates that this phenomenon can also occur in various work contexts. Recent research studies identified teachers as an occupational group that is often physically and psychologically bullied by learners, colleagues and education managers. The aim of the study was to investigate how teachers’ physical, psychological and social health is affected by their experiences of workplace bullying, using the Biopsychosocial model as the theoretical foundation. Victimized teachers were recruited through the use of print media and voluntarily participated in the research study. The research was conducted using a qualitative research design and methods. Data was gathered by means of telephonic semi-structured, phenomenological interviews. These interviews were transcribed verbatim and analysed by means of thematic content analysis. Findings indicated that victimized teachers were affected physically (e.g. hypertension, sleep problems), psychologically (e.g. anxiety, depression) and socially (e.g. withdrawal from personal and work relationships, distrust). It was further recognized that these teachers’ ill-health experiences also severely affected their families and work performance. It is suggested that various strategic interventions are conducted to psycho-educate teachers regarding the phenomenon of bullying and further create awareness in the school community and broader society.

How to increase teachers’ accuracy in detecting dishonesty

Oliver Dickhauerser University of Mannheim, Germany; Tamara Marksteiner; Marc-Andre Reinhard

Teachers’ accuracy at distinguishing students’ lies and truth is often only at chance. We investigated whether person-oriented or situation-oriented approaches can enhance teachers’ detection accuracy. Experiment 1 (N = 75) used a person-oriented approach by instructing half of teachers not to use wrong stereotypical nonverbal cues when judging students’ dishonesty. Teachers received videotapes of students’ true and false messages about school aggression (i.e. students were innocent) and untrue denial messages (i.e. students were actually involved in aggression). Teachers receiving correctional instruction did not achieve a higher overall accuracy than those without instruction, however the former judged more messages as truth than the latter. In Experiment 2 N = 123 teachers judged the credibility of videotaped students’ true or untrue denial messages about having cheated. To test the
effects of characteristics of the interviewing situation, half of the students had the opportunity to plan their message before being interviewed, while the other half had not. Detection accuracy was higher for messages without preparation time. The other half had the opportunity to plan their message before being interviewed, while the other half had no opportunity.

Findings are discussed in terms of counselling theory and recommendations are made for the professional preparation of Educational Psychologists.

Emotional intelligence and burnout among high school teachers
Iram Feroz Aligarh Muslim University, India; Asma Parveen
The aim of this study is to determine the relationship between emotional intelligence and burnout among high school teachers. The present study comprised 50 male and 50 female teachers selected randomly from the High School of Aligarh Muslim University. To measure emotional intelligence Trait Emotional Intelligence Scale developed by Law, et al. (2004) was used and for the measurement of teachers’ burnout, Teacher Burnout Questionnaire devised by Friedman (1999) was used. The obtained data were statistically analysed by means of ‘t’ test and the correlation analysis method was applied, which shows a relationship between emotional intelligence and burnout among male and female teachers. It was evident from Table ‘A’ that male and female teachers differ significantly from each other on emotional intelligence scale. The higher mean score of male teachers showed that they were more emotionally intelligent compared to female teachers. Table ‘B’ showed male teachers significantly differ from female teachers on the burnout questionnaire, the significant value of ‘t’ indicate that both have different levels of burnout.

The higher mean score of female teachers showed that they faced more burnout situations. Table ‘C’ showed that there were a negative relationship between emotional intelligence and burnout among both groups of teachers. The findings of the present study depict the structured relationship between the dimensions of emotional intelligence and burnout and it is suggested that the cultivation of emotional intelligence can be an effective strategy for reducing burnout and enhancing the professional efficacy among teachers.

Using participatory action research in schools: Collaborating with teachers to develop an HIV/AIDS school plan
Ronel Ferreira University of Pretoria, South Africa; Maesela Thabe; Ayob Ayob; Melanie Joubert; Liesel Ebersohn; Willie Pietersen; Deliwe Khumalo; Liz-Marie Basson University of Pretoria, South Africa
In exploring the feasibility of peer-facilitation during dissemination research, we investigated teachers’ (n=7, female) experiences as facilitators and other teachers’ (n=11, female) experiences as recipients during the dissemination phase of a prospective intervention study. The findings of the present study relate to the experiences of teachers, assets and resilience in three schools in the Eastern Cape Province, South Africa. In two concurrent Participatory Reflection and Action studies, peer-to-peer facilitation denotes teacher-facilitators from one school, facilitating an intervention with teachers of two neighbouring schools. Data included transcriptions of focus groups, field notes and visual data of observations, as well as research journals. Thematic analysis indicated that, as facilitators, teachers enjoyed sharing knowledge and enabling peers; and experienced feelings of self-worth, self-confidence, personal development, affirmed commitment and motivation. Furthermore, they experienced a collective voice in the community; and managed their new role with peers by overcoming feelings of uncertainty, working as a team, relying on creative problem solving, and looking forward to future facilitation. As recipients, teachers highlighted the importance of social cohesion in terms of social support, peer consultation and interdependency. They appreciated feelings of mutuality regarding care and compassion, respect and empowerment; and were motivated to claim ownership and deliver results. Based on the findings of the two studies we conclude that peer-facilitation in dissemination research reaps benefits for both facilitators and recipients, for personal as well as professional development. In addition, peer-facilitation in the STAR intervention lead to a sense of belonging, and culminated in renewed dedication to support the respective communities.

Pseudo-families support adolescents in secondary South African schools
Jean Fourie University of Johannesburg, South Africa; Lisa Andersen
Supporting the emotional well-being of secondary school pupils in many South African schools is
challenging. In an action research design, data was collected over two years through semi-structured, in-depth interviews with five teachers and eighty pupils in a highly diverse school. The adolescents experienced problems such as parental alcoholism; prolonged divorce; single parent households and parental illness due to HIV/AIDS. This family breakdown influenced pupil development: dropout rates increased; engaged in deviant peer behaviour; had lower academic achievement and exhibited disruptive classroom behaviour. The school implemented therapeutic groups forming ‘pseudo-families’ to establish deeper relationships and promote adolescent wellbeing. Pupils were assigned to a group, with a teacher as the ‘parental’ figure. They discussed pertinent issues relating to their personal life stressors in a supportive, safe and caring environment. The groups offered a regular space and time to talk and think about worries and difficulties; to explore feelings and solutions to these problems.

As a totality the group produced a powerful therapeutic experience in holding each individual and creating a sense of common identity. The adolescents took responsibility for their own behaviour and learning. Educators were better able to identify pupil’s emotional challenges and learning problems were supported. Senior pupils acted as mentors to the juniors encouraging them to participate in the school’s sporting, cultural and academic extra-murals. Management perceived the holistic development of each pupil. Such pseudo-family groups could greatly benefit schools with limited resources to employ school psychologists.

Trans-disciplinary team support for a severely intellectually impaired Tswana boy

Jean Fourie University of Johannesburg, South Africa

Children who present with intellectual impairment pose many challenges for inclusive schools as they exhibit a range of functioning difficulties with learning, communication, socialisation, sport and leisure which South African schools are generally ill-equipped to manage. This case study describes five years of holistic trans-disciplinary team support for Sipho, a 10 year old, Tswana speaker with severe intellectual impairment. Qualitative data such as referral forms, therapist and school reports were collected. Semi-structured interviews with the psychologist, speech, occupational and remedial therapists, teacher, Sipho and his parents were conducted. Data was systematically organised into a comprehensive database for content analysis. A detailed case history revealed multiple delayed milestones. Sipho’s limited English hampered his learning resulting in a poor self-esteem. His low muscle tone and co-ordination difficulties limited sport involvement. He needed constant encouragement to perform daily school activities and to interact with his peers. His level of functioning was interdependent on the intensity of the team support which provided varied opportunities for developing functional skills and a range of appropriate activities for Sipho to construct applicable knowledge at his own pace. The team designed an individualised support plan with clear, attainable goals and social learning in his mother language, Tswana, as the basis of all learning to imbue a sense of ownership and accomplishment. As an integral part of the team, Sipho’s parents implemented strategies to improve his daily home functioning. The team support was most successful with constant collaboration, continual monitoring; information and resource sharing, and goal orientated team work.

Exploring the emphasis of academic success amongst Asian families with kindergarten-aged children

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Research into academic emphasis has revealed that Asian school children spend significantly more time on academic than non-academic activities compared with children of a western background (Larson, Richards, Sims, & Dworkin, 1998). Singapore, an educational hub for Asia has a reputation for demanding academic excellence from children (Chung et al., 1993), but do these high expectations come at any cost to the child’s overall development? The objective of this study is to investigate parental beliefs and parental involvement in kindergarten-aged children living in Singapore to better understand a) the amount of time students are spending in academic versus non academic activities in a typical week, and b) to explore ethnic diversity within the Asian cultures in regards to beliefs and expectations about academic success. Approximately 300 parents will complete an online survey including the Child Rearing Beliefs Scale (Okagaki & Stemberg, 1993), rating of Parental Involvement (Reynolds, 1992), and will complete a diary of a typical week for the child’s academic and non academic activities. This study is surveying responses between November 2011 and January 2012. Results are expected to show that children in the Singaporean kindergarten system are spending the majority of their day engaging in school based activities (including homework, tutoring and enrichment activities). Additionally, it is expected that families of a Chinese background will have beliefs and greater involvement in their child’s academic success than families from other Asian countries. Implications for an emphasis on academic excellence will be discussed.

Playing into gender stereotyping in a pre-school theatre production

Elette Fritz University of Johannesburg, South Africa

This paper reports on a critical analysis of a nursery school play and is informed by previous research (Fritz, Swart & Henning, 2008) conducted on how school plays can be at risk of serving the needs of adults, versus addressing the developmental needs of the children involved. Vygotskian theory was used as the organising framework with which to discuss the stages of childhood development. Vygotsky (in John-Steiner & Mahn, 1996, p. 192) proposed that development could be regarded as the transformation of “… socially shared activities into internalized processes.” The purpose of this presentation is therefore to provide a critical analysis, in which lyrics and enactment set the stage for gender stereotyping and sexualised behaviour of pre-school children involved in a school play. A case study design was used, in which a school play captured on DVD was analysed through critical discourse analysis, considering the lyrics and observations. Only the DVD recording, publicly distributed, was used for analysis and as such ethical clearance entailed using the video for analysis and not directly engaging with the children who participated in the concert. Limitations to this research will therefore be discussed, pertaining to a using a single case study. The findings of this research alludes to how the social engagement in a concert can influence gender stereotyping of pre-school children and also predispose them to sexualised behavior. I propose that a school play, as a cultural ritual, should be employed as therapeutic tool to the aid of childhood development.

Qualitative research about the effects of interpersonal relationship network on career development

Anguo Fu Hainan University, China; Jianzhong Zheng

Based on the in-depth interview with seven excellent graduates (3 males, 4 females; age range between 24-27. Among them 3 Company Clerks, 2 public servants and 2 office-bearers), the method of interpretive phenomenological analysis (IPA) was used to study the effects of interpersonal relationships on career development. The result showed: (1) The weaving of interpersonal relationship network is one of the key ways to obtain important information and resources in the current Chinese social context that has imperfect competition. (2) Weaving and managing interpersonal relationship network and seizing the opportunities contribute greatly to career development and success.

Relation between identity styles and spiritual intelligence in college students

Bagher Ghobar Bonab University of Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran; Shahrazad Manavi

The aim of the current study was to study the relation between identity styles of college students with quality and magnitude of their spiritual intelligence. To accomplish the stated goal, 388 college students were selected by means of cluster sampling from the colleges of Islamic Azad University of Tehran. The following scales were administered on them. The spiritual intelligence self report inventory (King, 2008) was used to measure spiritual intelligence and Identity styles inventory (Berzovsky, 1998) was used to measure identity styles of students. The results of multiple correlation analysis demonstrated that the total score of spiritual intelligence and its aspects had a meaningful positive correlation with informational, normative domains of identity styles and commitment. Multiple regression analysis showed that around 17% of change variance in the normative identity style is predictable using total score of spiritual intelligence. Moreover, about 12% of change variance in the normative identity style was predictable by "personal meaning production" and "transcendental consciousness" domains. Moreover, 15% of the commitment of the students was predictable by "personal meaning production" of spiritual intelligence report inventory. According to the findings of the present research, it can be concluded that spiritual intelligence and its domains are fundamental variables in determining the quality of students’ identity styles. Implications of the current study for the theoretical understanding of the identity formation, and its practical significance for clinicians have been illustrated in the paper.
Results suggest that although girls may report higher math anxiety on retrospective measures, they do not experience greater math anxiety than boys during mathematics classes or tests.

Teachers’ emotion regulation goals and strategies: Evidence from China
Shaoying Gong; Central China Normal University, China; Liu Zhong; Yongqing Jiao; Ting Duan; Xiaoyun Chai
This study aimed to explore Chinese teachers’ emotion regulation goals by employing strategies used before, both in and after classroom teaching. 34 teachers from elementary, middle and high schools in central China were interviewed. The semi-interview included three questions: (1) Which emotions do you experience in classroom? (2) Do you ever try to regulate/control/disguise your emotions? (3) Why do you regulate your emotions? Teachers’ motivation for regulating their emotions included achieving instructional goals, keeping positive emotional images, maintaining teachers’ and students’ mental health, and nurturing good teacher-student relationships. Teachers used various antecedent-focused and response-focused strategies to control their emotions, especially negative emotions before, in, and after class. In general, Chinese teachers used response-modulation most frequently, followed by cognitive changes. Compared to American teachers (Sutton, 2004), Chinese teachers used response modulation more often, which could be the result of culture difference.

Teachers’ emotional work strategies and job burnout: The moderation effect of professional identity
Shaoying Gong; Central China Normal University, China; Fei Zhao; Eun Yeon
The study aimed to explore the relationships among teachers’ professional identity, emotional work strategies and job burnout. The participants were 391 teachers from Hunan, Hubei and Jiangsu provinces, including 57 elementary teachers, 115 middle school teachers and 219 high school teachers. 47 percent of them were male teachers. All teachers were assessed with Teachers’ professional identity scale, Teachers’ emotional labour strategies questionnaire, and Teacher’s Job Burnout scale. The findings were that teachers’ professional identity significantly positively correlated with active deep acting, passive deep acting and personal accomplishment and significantly negatively correlated with emotional exhaustion, depersonalisation, and intellectual burnout. There existed significant positive correlations between surface acting and emotional exhaustion, depersonalisation and intellectual burnout. The regression analysis showed that role values in professional identity negatively predicted emotional exhaustion, depersonalisation, and intellectual burnout best, and predicted surface acting positively, secondly best. Professional behaviour inclination in professional identity positively predicted personal accomplishment most strongly. After controlling the effects of personal backgrounds and school, teachers’ professional identity moderated the prediction effect of surface acting on depersonalisation, personal accomplishment and intellectual burnout. These findings indicated that increasing teachers’ professional identity could decrease the negative effect of surface acting on job burnout.

Bullying in middle school: A worldwide perspective and comparison
Haigen Gu; Shanghai Normal University, China
Using the latest international educational database, TIMSS, this study investigates eighth-grade students’ five types of bullying (something was stolen; was hit or hurt; was made to do things; was made fun of or called names; was left out of activities) in fifteen countries. For each country, the study also compares the bullying rates in middle and elementary schools, explores the relationships of bullying to school backgrounds, and reveals the influences of bullying on students’ associations, attitudes, addictions, academic interests, pressures, and achievement. Finally, a longitudinal study analyzed changes and developments of bullying in middle school using data collected in 1995, 1999, 2003, and 2007 by using the data from the four regular cycles of TIMSS. The results find that although the rates of bullying show great differences among the countries, the orders of the percentage levels of types are similar; elementary students’ perceptions of bullying are more serious than those in middle schools; male students experience some types of bullying in school more than female students; school backgrounds do not play a key role in bullying levels; bullying strongly affects students’ attitudes toward school and their associations but has less impact on students’ academic interests and pressures; and bullying is positively correlated with students’ addictions but is negatively correlated with their academic achievement. These findings provide worldwide outlooks and meaningful references for intensive research of school reformation, reduction of bullying behaviors, improvement of school environment, and perfection of students’ development.

Using latent class analysis to examine adolescents’ perceptions of autonomy support from parents, teachers and friends
Frederic Guay; Laval University, Canada; Senecal Caroline
Research showed that adolescents perceiving others as autonomy supportive (others as acknowledging their feelings, providing them with choice, and minimizing control) are better adjusted at school (Guay et al., 2008). However, most studies investigating perceptions of autonomy support used a variable-centred approach in which each source of autonomy support (e.g., parents, friends) is related to outcomes (e.g., Vallerand et al., 1997). Such a way of examining the role of perceptions of autonomy support does not offer the possibility of identifying groups of individuals that perceive different levels of support among various sources. The goal of this study was to examine adolescents’ perceptions of autonomy support regarding five sources (mother, father, French and maths teachers, and friends) using latent class analysis. Participants were 1,406 high school students (47% boys, 52% girls). Analyses revealed four groups: Group 1 was constituted of students (69.4%) reporting that the five sources supported their autonomy; Group 2 was made up of students (16.6%) reporting that the five sources were unsupportive; Group 3 was made of students (8.5%) reporting that only their fathers
were unsupportive; Group 4 was made of students (5.5%) reporting that only their friends were unsupportive. Analysis revealed that students from Group 1 achieved better in French and in maths than students from the other three groups. There were no significant differences on achievement among Groups 2, 3, and 4. These results suggest that all sources of autonomy support are important to foster academic achievement.

Relationship between boredom proneness and mindfulness of Chinese college students

Lu Guo; Beijing Sport University, China; Sabine Hammond; Jillian Bull

The term boredom refers to an aversive subjective state of dissatisfaction attributed to an inadequately stimulating environment. The experience of boredom has both situational and individual determinants. So, as a personality characteristic, trait boredom is referred to as boredom proneness and is operationalised as an individual’s susceptibility to experiencing boredom. According to the attentional theory of boredom proneness, boredom results from a deficit in attention. The current study investigated the relationship between boredom proneness and mindfulness which is defined as the ability to attend to the immediate environment. 252 college students participated in this study. They completed the Boredom Proneness Scale and Mindfulness Scale.

Bivariate Pearson correlations were conducted in order to investigate the relationships between mindfulness, boredom proneness and the subdimension of boredom proneness. Results indicated significant negative correlations between mindfulness and boredom proneness (r = -.558). Furthermore, significant negative correlations were found between mindfulness and monotonousness, loneliness, lack of self-control ability, nervousness and sense of restriction (r = .453, .539, .359, -.273, -.333). However, mindfulness did not relate significantly with creativity deficiency (r = -.053).

The status of educational psychology as a field of study in Iran

Mansoor A. Hameedy Alzahra University, Islamic Republic of Iran; Mahdieh Paaknehad

The higher education system in Iran, despite the anti-American rhetoric in the post-revolutionary era, is still, after 33 years, strongly influenced by the American system of higher education. The field of educational psychology could be the very epitome of such influence, as its curriculum has remained the same as when it was first imported. Recent talks of re-"islamization" of the curricula have alarmed many practitioners as to the future of their fields. One constructivist approach to the problem would be an overall evaluation and reconstruction of the curricula to make them relevant and up-to-date, and hence, immune from any ideological intrusion. To this end, the curriculum in educational psychology was evaluated at three levels of intended, applied, and achieved. The official and centrally approved curriculum was content analyzed from a constructivist perspective. The participants in the in-progress study are three groups of students, professors, and graduates in and from the master’s degree programs in educational psychology at different universities who responded to questionnaires on the quality of the curriculum. The preliminary data indicate that the very foundations of the program, as well as its different components, are in need of serious overhaul and renovation if it is to be spared from any ideology driven socio-political intrusion.

The design and trial of a constructivist course aimed at improving self-regulation in learning among Iranian high school students

Mansoor A. Hameedy Alzahra University, Islamic Republic of Iran; Masoomeh Jafary

Looking at the quality of public education in Iran, from a constructivist perspective, one would notice the absence of emphasis on self-regulating skills in the curricula, leading to many educational shortcomings such as low achievement. With the objective of helping with the remediation of this problem, a constructivist course aimed at helping the high school students in developing and utilizing such skills was designed and experimentally implemented. The course consists of 10 weekly 2 hour sessions in which the following skills are introduced and practiced: self-monitoring, use of cognitive and metacognitive strategies, time and resource-management, and self-motivation. The teaching method is constructivist in nature, emphasizing on critical thinking, reading, writing, dialogue, and role-playing. To evaluate the course, with the help of two groups of first-year female high school students, an experimental trial was undertaken in the subject of Chemistry. The instruments used included a skills questionnaire with a reliability of .87 and internal consistency of .78, and an achievement test in Chemistry with reliability of .74. The two groups were similar in intelligence, achievement, and initial self-regulating skills. The post-tests in targeted skills showed a significant improvement in the experimental group which persisted in the ten-weeks later follow up as well. Although the achievement scores of the two groups did not show a statistically significant difference, the results are indicative of the course effectiveness in improving the targeted skills. Hence, it is suggested that the course be imbedded in other subjects’ curricula.

Looking at, and talking about, teaching methods in Iranian universities

Mansoor A. Hameedy Alzahra University, Islamic Republic of Iran; Elham Fakhari; Mahsheed Tajrobehkar; Masoomeh Barandak

Improvement of teaching methods is the primary goal of all educational institutions. However, any improvements require a critical look at currently used methods. To help the Iranian educational system reach this goal, the research reported herein was conducted from a constructivist perspective. 47 classrooms were selected from among all current classrooms across Tehran universities, using a cluster sampling method. The instruments were an observation list emphasizing all aspects of teaching methods, and a questionnaire used to interview the 47 professors of the selected classrooms. The questions covered the philosophical/theoretical, affective, and practical aspects of teaching methods. The validity and reliability of both instruments were assessed to be adequate and acceptable. The results show that most university professors interviewed did not have an adequate grasp of the philosophical and theoretical underpinnings of the methods they use. The methods observed and claimed to be used did not seem to be that constructivist in nature, or foundation, as they mostly emphasized lecturing on the part of the teacher and rote memorizing, on the part of the student. The findings are in corroborating with those of the previous studies, despite their theoretical/methodological differences or shortcomings. Given the fact that the current approach to teaching in Iran is more traditional than scientific, and university professors simply practice what they have experienced during their years of schooling, it is suggested that all potential university teaching staff be required to take a course in teaching methods conducted by Education Psychologists.

Journeying unmapped routes to an educational niche for our son with pervasive developmental delay

Pauline Hanekom University of Stellenbosch, South Africa; Doria Daniels

At birth every human being is at the starting point of many different journeys, journeys of discovery and change and journeys of mental and physical growth. Most children follow a similar path of physical and mental growth into adulthood, achieving predetermined milestones at approximately the same age. But what happens to the parents of a child who cannot follow this path, a child born without a map? Parents who, although not disabled in the normal sense of the word, find themselves disabled in their experiences of parenthood and life. This presentation reports on an autoethnographic study that was undertaken to reflect on two parents’ journey to find an educational niche for their son, diagnosed with Pervasive Developmental Delay – Not Otherwise Specified (PDD-NOS), an Autism Spectrum Disorder. Ellis (2007, p. 13) argues that “autoethnography starts with personal experiences and studies ‘us’ in relationships and situations”. In this study evocative autoethnographic co-constructed narratives (Ellis & Bochner, 2006) were married with analytic autoethnography (Anderson, 2006) in an attempt to engage and involve the non-academic audience, while at the same time addressing the analytical needs of the researcher audience. The process of data collection involved both parents narrating stories of how they experienced the journey, followed by sessions of sharing of, and reacting to, their stories. Through dialogue and co-construction, a parental-narrative was created. A reflexive layer, stating the researcher’s positioning and analysis of the narratives, artefacts and field notes of the dialogue and co-construction sessions, was also provided.

The conceptual impact of variation in semantic mediation in schools: An activity theory perspective

Joanne Hardman UCT, South Africa

The foundation of Vygotskian thought is captured in his "general genetic law", which states that higher cognitive function-thinking, reasoning and problem-solving begin as real relations between people, intersubjectively, before being internalised intrapsychologically. Dialogical interaction is thus posited as a crucial means of cognitive and pedagogical change. This idea, that communicative interchange can be said to provide a 'basis for thinking', is of clear importance for any communi-
cational strategy with a properly transformative agenda. Vital in this respect is Vygotsky’s notion of mediation, namely, the utilisation of cultural artefacts as a means of attaining higher mental functions. Vygotsky extends the concept of mediation with the pedagogical idea of the Zone of Proximal Development (ZPD). The ZPD refers to the gap that exists between the skills a given subject or audience has already acquired, and those tasks or abilities that require outside assistance. We are thus provided with an innovative means of assessing the efficacy of dialogical interactions in classrooms. Given the importance of semiotic mediation in the development of higher cognitive functions, this paper asks what happens when there is variation in semiotic mediation across contexts; in this case between face-to-face mathematics lessons and computer-based mathematics lessons. Four teachers and 179 students participated in the small scale exploratory case study. Findings indicate that there is significant variation in semiotic mediation across contexts, calling into question the developmental impact with will have on children.

The situation and relationship among gratitude, intrapersonal emotional intelligence and burnout of teachers
Anming He School of Education Science, China; Qinyuan Hui; Qiping Hui; Qiping Hui School of Education Science, China
In order to explore the situation and relationship between gratitude, intrapersonal emotional intelligence and burnout of central teachers in rural middle schools, data were collected from a sample of 103 central teachers in rural middle school using the Gratitude Questionnaire-6 (GQ-6), our own Intrapersonal Emotional Intelligence Scale (Intra-EIS) and Maslach Burnout Inventory-Educators survey (MBI-ES). Based on descriptive statistics, multivariate analysis of variance and multiple regression analysis, the results showed that: (1) Levels of gratitude and intrapersonal emotional intelligence of central teachers is higher, and degree of burnout is not very serious, (2) there are significant main effects and only two interactions on a handful of demography variables, the factors of gender, class teacher and health on burnout have significant main effects, gender on gratitude has significant main effects, class teachers on intrapersonal emotional intelligence has significant main effects. Moreover, the age and the class of the teacher on three factors have significantly two interactions, namely, gender and health on gratitude and burnout have significant two interactions, (3) gratitude and intrapersonal emotional intelligence of central teachers have significant negative effects upon burnout.

Examination of ‘self-handicapping’ in a structural model for prediction of academic achievement
Mahmood Hozar Shahid Beheshti University, Islamic Republic of Iran
The main objectives of this study are the examination of the mediating role of self-handicapping (SH) in the relationship between the above-mentioned factors and academic achievement, and the evaluation of SH variables in structural modeling in prediction of academic achievement. The statistical population of the current study consists of all Sha-hid Beheshti University undergraduate students during the second semester of one academic year (1387-88 IR colander, 2008-2009). Based on the number of instrument items, number of variables, and paths brought to the model, a sample of 1,010 subjects were selected randomly through a cluster sampling method. A battery of questionnaires including the SH scale, Self Esteem Inventory, Procrastination Questionnaire, Perfectionism Inventory, Goal Orientation Scale, and Five Factor Personality Inventory were completed. Data were analyzed by a series of statistical methods including correlation, partial correlation, exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis, path analysis and SEM. Results indicated that SH shows a mediating role between personal factors and academic achievement. The structural model developed for students’ academic achievement was supported. These results indicated that SH as a behavioural reflection of psychological constructs such as self-esteem, procrastination, perfectionism, goal orientation, and personality factors may play an important role in academic failures. SH demands professional attention in order to manage the problem since a majority of afflicted students can easily survive this damaging characteristic if professional care is provided to them.

Attention and perception in ADHD
Roche Herbst Human Capital Solutions Inc., Canada
Inconsistencies in concentration and attention abilities seen with Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) are shown to correlate with perceptual problems often seen with learning disabilities. Difficulties in determining an individual’s learning profile often result in inappropriate academic accommodations and other interventions that support successful learning in an academic setting. This analysis explores cognitive and behavioural aspects related to ADHD and its co-morbidity with learning disabilities. Diagnostic interviews, standardised measurements and questionnaires/behaviour ratings i.e. Amen Brain System checklist, were used. The population comprised Canadian students within a formal academic setting. A sample of 45 case studies from elementary to high-school students with reported learning difficulties are reviewed. The examination of individual summary reports were seen as goal-directed action, exploratory, qualitative and non-experimental. In summary, practical accommodations for interpreting/processing stimuli in an academic setting are discussed where conclusions reveal a co-morbidity of atypical cognitive perceptual development and ADHD.

Preparing pre-service teachers for dealing with students’ diversity related to learning: An intervention study
Silke Hertel DIFF / IDEA Research Centre, Germany; Sanne-Kristina Djakovic; Katja Afi Amin; Ina Rieger; Lena Handerich; Susanne Marnel; Simone Bruder
The competent handling of students’ individual learning needs plays an important role in everyday school life. Teachers are faced with the challenge to adapt their teaching methods to individual learning abilities, needs, and preconditions of their students, everyday. Teachers with high adaptive teaching competencies succeed in meeting the demands of subject knowledge, in taking diverse pre-conditions and learning processes of students as well as situational aspects of topical themes into account, in making benefits of diverse teaching methods fruitful for learning, and in supporting students and the class in the regulation of learning processes. The present study investigates the effectiveness of a university course on dealing with students’ diversity related to learning in the classroom as compared to a control-group (N=74). Data on competence beliefs, beliefs about teachers’ role and content knowledge were analysed conducting ANOVAs with and without repeated measures. The results that we gained within the scope of our quasi-experimental study, support our main hypotheses: Student teachers gain knowledge and competence in dealing with students’ diversity regarding learning by attending a regular university course on that content. The findings support the conclusion that it is worthwhile to include courses on dealing with students’ differences related to learning in the classroom in the early stages of teacher education, already.

Mathematics and statistics performance and anxiety: An online cognitive behavioural intervention
Elizabeth Howe James Cook University, Australia; Anne Swinbourne; Deborah Graham
Prior research shows a complex relationship between mathematics and statistics anxiety, self-efficacy and performance. The interaction of these factors is thought to be counterproductive to mathematics and statistics learning. Methodological problems and conflicting results are evident in intervention research, the majority of which have focused on performance deficits within the classroom. While performance is an important factor, anxiety is a greater determinant of future enrolment and avoidance of maths and stats in university and the workforce. Anxiety also has a negative effect on memory which can further compromise performance. Therefore, Cognitive Behavioural therapies are recommended to combat anxiety. Attrition, time and cost are common deterrents to this approach however. Online Cognitive Behavioural Therapy (OCBT) can address these issues and has been effective in combating a number of anxiety related disorders. The current research developed an OCBT program using short multimedia clips to combat mathematics and statistics anxiety and improve approach behaviours in Psychology students. Initial usability data provided positive feedback about the content, accessibility, and ease of use for this program from participants of different ages and educational backgrounds. Data is currently being collected in a randomised controlled trial of the OCBT program. An improvement in anxiety and reduction of avoidance behaviour for OCBT participants compared to controls is predicted. Preliminary findings will be presented. The program provides a flexible tool for targeting anxiety while reducing time constraints for staff and students.

Violence in higher education institutions as correlate of negative psychosocial and emotional well-being of students
Eucharia Igbeafue University of Pretoria, South Africa
Worldwide, higher education institutions are seen as an excellent instrument for effective and efficient
development of an individual and the nation. Universities, as higher education institutions, make the best contribution to national and international development through strengthening and diversification of their programmes. The university environment is expected to be violence-free, equipping students with the capacity to live in unity and harmony as one indivisible, indissoluble and democratic community practicing principles of freedom, equality and fairness. The recent increase in the diversity and escalation of violence, as well as the increase in technology used for violence in Nigerian universities has become a great concern to the society. Violence has become a significant negative tool that students utilize in addressing issues among themselves, with lecturers and university management. The main purpose of this study is to explore violence in Nigerian universities to ascertain if it is an indicator of students’ negative state of mental well-being. The Mental Health Continuum Short Form (MHC-SF) was used for data collection. Three universities were purposively selected. Six hundred students enrolled in the universities responded to the questionnaire. Based on categorization of languishing, moderate, flourishing, the Mental Health Continuum-Short Form (MHC-SF) scoring was used. The finding indicates that violence is significantly related to students’ negative state of mental well-being. The university management consequently needs to address the issue and stop dismissing violence in universities as actions of reckless students. Psychologists need to design an intervention approach aiming at the promotion of positive mental well-being of students in Nigerian universities.

Intercultural understanding concerning child care and education in Japan and China Tomoyoshi Inoue Doshisha University, Japan; Yuko Yamamoto

There are a variety of cultural differences between any two countries. This study aims to reveal the differences in child care and education between Japan and China. The third author (an expert of visual anthropology) videotaped and edited two versions of 20 minute long films that mainly focused on children’s activities in the respective kindergartens (for three to five year old children) both in Japan and China. The distinctive difference between the two countries is that the children in the Japanese kindergarten mostly played spontaneously with some assistance by their teachers while those in the Chinese kindergarten were intentionally instructed by their counterparts. These two films were presented to both Japanese and Chinese university students (12 participants respectively). The participants were interviewed concerning the following questions: (1) What the child care and education was like when the participant was a child, (2) if the participant thought the film of their own country generally represented the children’s activities in the kindergarten or not, (3) what the participants thought of the differences between the two films. The results indicated that the two films roughly, but symbolically, reflected the real situations in the kindergartens of the two countries. It was also shown that Chinese participants underestimated the significance of early childhood education that emphasized care through play-centered instruction in the Japanese kindergarten.

Motivation and social relationships in secondary school: Four different types of learners Danila Igenow Free University Berlin, Germany; Diana Raufelder; Frances Gottwald

Although much is known about the relationships between teacher and peer support and motivational outcomes (i.e., Radel, Sarrazin, Legrain, & Wild, 2010; Ventzel, Battle, Russell, & Looney, 2010) much less is known about students with relatively constant levels of academic achievement and motivation independent of teacher or peer support. Based on three theoretical perspectives, namely Bandura’s social-cognitive theory, self-determination theory, and achievement goal theory the purpose of the present study was to address this gap in the literature by examining the individual differences in the roles played by peers and teachers in students’ academic motivation and several aspects of academic achievement. Students of 8th grade (N=1089) with a mean age of 13.71 years (SD = .527) from secondary schools in Brandenburg (Germany) completed measures on achievement motivation, achievement goals, school related self-efficacy, and self-regulation as well as measures on relationship and motivation. Latent class analysis revealed four different types of learner: (1) teacher-dependent learner (2) peer-dependent learner, (3) teacher- and peer-dependent learner and (4) teacher- and peer-independent learner. Furthermore, these types differ on several aspects of motivation and achievement. Differences between the four identified types of learners on several aspects of academic achievement and learning motivation suggest their relevance and highlight the need to exercise caution in promoting or accepting generalisations in academic settings. Results from the study can help to foster and support each student individually within the school setting.

The application and effectiveness of knowledge management systems within Malaysian private higher education Raymond Jambaya HELP University Graduate School, Malaysia; Zahra Izadihkah

The Altbach paradox (2004) of the world class university, is as poignant as it is ironic, succinctly stating “everyone wants one, no one knows what it is, and no one knows how to get one.” Knowledge management in higher education has evolved into an effective approach, that has bridged much theoretical rhetoric into a practical application through organisational and workplace learning. This paper examines how two local private universities have invested in knowledge management capabilities, whilst exploring the perception of end users (academic staff) on the effectiveness of these processes. Utilising multi-variate analysis on a random stratified sample of 150 respondents drawn from multiple departments, the study affirms, in three key constructs: knowledge management systems, knowledge sharing, and workplace learning, that university staff are aware of these processes but their application and perception of their effectiveness is low, due to a number of institutional and personal limitations. Challenges revolve around organisational structure and individual inertia, to apply adaptive and experiential methods of ICTs. Universities counter-intuitively run tangentially to their own knowledge management agenda, resulting in an internal rise of work conflicts, stress, and recalcitrant attitudes which mitigate the effective exploitation of individual and organisational performance. The study highlights a culture of knowledge hoarding by academics, reinforced by a lack of proper incentives to encourage knowledge-sharing beyond the norm. Further implications and recommendations are alluded to in this paper.

Multi-sensory environment enhancing learning: Higher efficiency of working memory, better information utilization Weili Jiang Peking University, China; Chen Zhao; Si Wang; Jing Zhao; Yanjie Su

Researchers pay much attention to e-learning with the development of computer science, which creates a multi-sensory environment. However, multi-sensory learning’s functional mechanism and the optimal condition in which to apply it are still not clear. In the current study, we tested the learning process of efficient learners (EL) and ordinary learners (OL), and the impact of multi-sensory learning. ELs were defined as students who were admitted to Peking University after the college entrance examination, whereas OLs were those students who failed the examination. In Experiment one, 29 ELs and 31 OLs described six acquired scientific concepts. According to exploratory factor analysis, the number of scientific terms, sentences and tables/diagrams in their descriptions showed a significant difference. In Experiment two, 21 ELs and 29 OLs learned three new scientific concepts and then described them. The primary difference between them was the number of terms they described, which correlated with their capacity of working memory. In Experiment 3, 21 ELs and 29 OLs also learned three new scientific concepts. However, these concepts were separately presented on paper, via videos or both. The results showed ELs’ learning efficiency was highest and correlated with their working memory in multi-sensory conditions. Together, these findings suggested that multi-sensory learning could enhance the efficiency of working memory, so that ordinary learners would have better access to information, which in turn enhances their learning.

Knowledge and attitudes towards attention deficit hyperactivity disorder among primary school teachers Morayo Jimoh University of South Africa, Nigeria

Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) has been described as a common childhood disorder affecting approximately 5% of primary school-aged children all over the world. This has led to studies on the knowledge of and attitudes of teachers towards Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) in various countries among which are Australia and Unites States (Kos, 2004; DuPaul & Stoner, 2003; Kos, Richdale, & Jackson, 2004). On the contrary, there seems to be a dearth of research on the knowledge of and attitudes of teachers towards Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) among children in Nigeria. To this end, the study investigated primary school teachers’ knowledge of and attitudes towards ADHD using two social psychological theories: Theories of Reasoned Action (TRA) and Theories of Planned Behaviour (TPB). Data were collected using a researcher developed questionnaire administered on...
two hundred and fifty (250) primary school teachers (125 males and 125 females) drawn from 10 inclusive primary schools in Lagos State of Nigeria. The analysis of data was done using the t-test and ANOVA. Findings revealed a deficiency in teachers’ knowledge of as well as negative attitudes to ADHD among primary school pupils. It was also found that teachers’ level of education, length of service and exposure to training on ADHD all have significant influence on the perceived knowledge of and attitudes to pupils with ADHD. Based on the findings, it was recommended that ADHD education should be made a compulsory part of teacher education curriculum in Nigeria.

Fostering resilience amongst youth:
The development of a community-based programme
Bridget Johnson The JEDA Foundation, South Africa

The interest in resilience research has grown exponentially over the past few years as researchers and practitioners have come to realise the shortcomings of a deficit and pathology approach to assisting at-risk youth to overcome adversity and lead successful lives. Resilience research proposes that all human beings possess an innate drive towards growth and success. This innate drive is enhanced when there is a focus on innate strengths and support within an eco-systemic framework. A research study in the Western Cape found that the youth are engaging extensively in a variety of risk behaviours that threaten their well-being. Results from the resilience component of the study indicated that internal assets such as co-operation and communication, self-efficacy, empathy, problem solving, self-awareness and goals and aspirations need to be enhanced. External assets such as caring relationships, high expectations and meaningful participation need to be further developed within the domains of school, home, family and peer relationships. Furthermore, school connectedness and recognising the value of indigenous knowledge systems are important aspects to secure positive outcomes. Recommendations of this study included the development of a resiliency training program that focuses on empowering teachers, social workers, psychologists, counsellors and other helping professionals to strengthen resilience in the wake of adversity. To this end, the paper focuses on the development and piloting of a community-based programme to foster resilience amongst youth.

Implications of teachers’ efficacy and self-esteem on teachers’ burnout: A correlational study
Mohita Junnarkar IIT Bombay, India; Raj Kumar Pandit; Devendra Singh

Self-efficacy is the “beliefs in one’s capabilities to organise and execute the courses of action required to produce given attainments.” It is a cognitive process where people construct beliefs about their capacity to perform at a given level of attainment (Bandura, 1977). Teacher’s self-efficacy is assumed to be affected by self-esteem and influences teachers’ burnout. Efficacious (rather than non-efficacious) teachers appear to exert a greater positive influence upon students due to their attitude and behaviour. That is, efficacious teachers tend to be less judgmental with students’ mistakes. Self-esteem is considered to be a trait reflecting an individual’s characteristic affective evaluation of self (Gist & Mitchell, 1992). The present research examines the relationship between teacher’s self-efficacy, burnout and self-esteem degree. In the current study 315 teachers participated from various public schools in India. Correlational and regression analysis were employed to understand the effect of self-esteem and self-efficacy on teacher’s burnout. The results indicated significant relationship between teacher’s efficacy and burnout, self esteem, self-efficacy. The results are consistent with existing literature.

Problem solving, attention, and working memory: Longitudinal study of lower secondary school children
Devaraj Kalaimathi Ladywilldingdon Institute of Advanced Study in Education, India

The role of problem-solving in students’ growth in working memory (WM) was examined in a longitudinal study of children (N = 90). A battery of tests was administered that assessed WM, problem-solving, achievement, and cognitive restructuring in Grade 8 children, with follow-up testing in Grades 9 and 10. The results were that (a) Grade 8 predictors that contributed unique variance to Grade 10 problem-solving performance were WM, and restructuring and (b) growth in the executive component of problem-solving was significantly related to growth in WM. The results support the notion that growth in the executive system of WM is an important predictor of growth in children’s problem-solving beyond the contribution of cognitive restructuring as well as achievement measures related to.

Perception of ICT by administrators of the French National Education (research project “Digital Culture”)
Olga Kasatkina Moscow State University of Psychology, Russian Federation

The purpose of this research project on the digital culture of administrators is to determine the representations, attitudes, values and practices of senior administrators in French national education. In relation to “digital culture” among individuals, it is both about the technological environment that surrounds them, and their place in that environment (their practices, skills, attitudes and values) (Cerisier, J-F. 2010). As part of this project, an analysis of the representations of administrators on ICT was performed. The sample consisted of 104 administrators of the French national education. We applied the method of unfinished sentences, which allowed a connotative meaning of representations of ICT among administrators. The results were analysed. Our results show that 61.5% of administrators describe ICT- essential. Distribution of qualifiers according to the emotional pole: Neutral - 55.9%, positive - 28.8%, negative - 15.3%. Examples of adjectives: positive - “evolutionary,” “facilitators,” “approaches,” “a good tool,” “motivating,” “practical,” “effective” negative - “invasive,” “inadequate,” “time consuming,” “sometimes dangerous”. We believe that the positive or neutral representations of ICT are the source of achievement is experimentally manipulated and assess each student’s performance after a period of time. Cognitive abilities were measured with the “Advanced Progressive Matrices” in Study 1 and the subscale “Figure Analogies” from the “Cognitive Abilities Test” in Study 2. In Study 1 we found a moderate correlation between cognitive and diagnostic abilities drawing on a sample of N = 44 teacher students: A higher cognitive ability was associated to a higher judgment accuracy. The second study, with N = 133 teacher students, replicated the results. Both studies suggest that there is a relation between cognitive and diagnostic abilities. These findings need to be validated by the use of field studies.

Teachers’ efficacy as a function of self-esteem and burnout: A correlational study
Mohita Junnarkar IIT Bombay, India; Raj Kumar Pandit; Devendra Singh

Self-efficacy is the “beliefs in one’s capabilities to organise and execute the courses of action required to produce given attainments.” It is a cognitive process where people construct beliefs about their capacity to perform at a given level of attainment (Bandura, 1977). Teacher’s self-efficacy is assumed to be affected by self-esteem and influences teachers’ burnout. Efficacious (rather than non-efficacious) teachers appear to exert a greater positive influence upon students due to their attitude and behaviour. That is, efficacious teachers tend to be less judgmental with students’ mistakes. Self-esteem is considered to be a trait reflecting an individual’s characteristic affective evaluation of self (Gist & Mitchell, 1992). The present research examines the relationship between teacher’s self-efficacy, burnout and self-esteem degree. In the current study 315 teachers participated from various public schools in India. Correlational and regression analysis were employed to understand the effect of self-esteem and self-efficacy on teacher’s burnout. The results indicated significant relationship between teacher’s efficacy and burnout, self esteem, self-efficacy. The results are consistent with existing literature.

Teachers’ cognitive abilities related to the accuracy of teachers’ perceptions of students’ performance
Johanna Kaiser University of Kiel, Germany; Jan Retelidof; Friederike Helm; Anna Suedkamp; Jens Moeller

Teachers’ judgments affect students’ academic careers and should therefore be quite accurate. Research on teachers’ judgment accuracy has revealed large interindividual differences in teachers’ ability to judge student performance accurately. There is still a lack of research on the question of which individual teacher characteristics are related to teachers’ judgment accuracy. During classroom instruction, teachers are confronted with a lot of diagnostic information, and therefore high cognitive abilities should be necessary to be able to judge students’ performance accurately. Two experimental studies were conducted aiming to investigate the relationship between teachers’ diagnostic and cognitive abilities. Teachers’ judgment accuracy was measured by using a computer simulation of a class setting, where the user is instructed to interact with a class of students whose
integration of ICT in professional and personal practice of administrators.

Evaluation of a school-based self motivation training programme

Marie-Christine Kees University of Trier, Germany; Nicola Baumann

Self-motivation is one of the most important core competencies in the context of school. It refers to a person’s ability to independently overcome motivational deficits and to remain capable of acting regardless of particular situational factors. A promotion of this competency is eligible, but only few of the existing training programmes are theory based and have undergone a standardised evaluation process. The aim of the present study was to evaluate a newly developed theory based training program for grammar school students aged 10 to 12 years. To provide a meaningful summative evaluation, multiple measures from 50 participants, who were randomly assigned to the training and the waiting group, were collected. Self-report data (which are susceptible towards social desirability) were supplemented by parent ratings and two different kinds of behavioural data. First of all, a newly developed computer-based measure was applied to assess self-motivation competencies non-reactively. It is based on the classical Stroop task. Removal of Stroop interference indicates high self-motivation competencies (i.e., high abilities to smoothly translate difficult intentions into action). Secondly, information about academic improvement was collected to assess self-motivation outcomes on a broader level. The results are discussed within the framework of an integrative personality theory.

A relationship-focused approach to the co-construction of enabling school communities

Ansie Kitching North-West University, South Africa; Vera Ras

Schools across the globe are facing serious challenges as human behaviour demands are becoming more complex and problematic due to the social ills besetting society. The objective of this presentation is to propose a relationship-focused approach to the co-construction of enabling school communities since the traditional modernist approaches that focus mainly on the control and cure of individual behaviour seem ineffective to enhance mental health and well-being in schools. The proposed relationship-focused approach is based on complex responsive process theory and was conceptualised following a qualitative study in three phases. In the first phase a baseline study was conducted by obtaining the experiences of learners, parents and educators of enabling and disengaging ways of relating and interacting through written assignments. In the second phase, an instrumental case study design was applied to conduct an in-depth exploration of relationships in a school community by using visual research methods and focus group discussions. The thematically analysed qualitative data provided an understanding of how relationships might be nurtured and restrained in school communities. In the third phase a relationship-focused approach that encompasses continuous conversations focusing on six facets of interrelatedness was conceptualised to facilitate a meta-level understanding of being together in school communities.

Cyber-bullies: Who is behind the screens?

Constantinos Kokkino Democritus University of Thrace, Greece; Nausika Antonidou

The aim of the present study was to investigate the psychological profile of University students involved in cyber-bullying. Four hundred and thirty students from four University departments in Greece, aged between 18 to 35 (M= 20.3), completed a self report questionnaire, measuring cyberbullying, and various personal characteristics such as big five dimensions, attachment style, empathy, psychopathy, and psychopathology symptoms such as anxiety, depression, hostility, and interpersonal sensitivity. Results indicated that 58.4% of the sample had participated in a cyber-bullying incident assuming any role, with only a low percentage of high frequency participation. Bully/victims, the most common participant role, scored significantly higher on anxiety, depression, hostility and interpersonal sensitivity, whereas bullies had significantly higher scores on boredom susceptibility. Both cyber bullying and cyber-victimisation were significantly predicted by gender, depression, grandiosity and callousness-unemotionality, in addition with attachment for cyber-bullying only. Overall, results confirm that cyber-bullying is correlated to psychopathology symptoms, while the presence of psychopathic personality characteristics is indicated in all involved, especially bully/victims. It is possible that manipulative, impulsive and callous students, who are susceptible to boredom, exploit the anonymity of the Internet to entice themselves and express their hostility. Intervention could promote mediating factors such as cognitive empathy in students with high psychopathic tendencies.

The perceived effect of school environment on the retention of nomadic Fulani pupils in primary school, Kaduna State, Nigeria

Hafsat Kontagora Kaduna Polytechnic, Nigeria

The nomadic education programme (NEP) has been providing education opportunities to children of the nomadic people in Nigeria for almost a century. Recent studies show an increase in enrolment rate but a very low retention rate. Statistics on enrolment/retention indicate a mere 2.3% retention rate in 2002. To this end, a 37 questions instrument was developed and administered to a total of 240 nomadic pupils as respondents across 9 nomadic primary schools in three identified LGAs in one State (Kaduna State). 60 respondents were from each of the three different school environments and 60 from those that have dropped out of school. The survey questions dealt with the perceived effect of the nomadic school environments: permanent, semi-permanent and the temporary school environment on retention. A hundred percent response rate was obtained. Results indicate that: (1) The permanent school environment does not promote retention as the nomadic children found the permanent school environment strange and thus it became difficult for them to adapt to the school environment, thereby dropping out eventually. (2) Home environment and the community play a major role in the extent of participation of children in schooling. (3) Peers have a large influence in retention in school of nomadic pupils. (4) The Nomadic Education Program should give more emphasis to enriching the temporary school environment to improve retention and participation. Further research efforts should broaden this preliminary effort by including nomadic parents and teachers as part of the respondents.

Psychology serving humanity: Exploring intercultural sensitivity and experiential foundations of the human condition

Paul Kriese Indiana University East, United States of America; Randall Osborne

This work is built upon the theoretical framework of: (1) exposing students to issues surrounding the human condition, (2) requiring students to explore their own reactions to those elements of the human condition, and (3) requiring students to then connect their reactions to the reactions of others. We outline assignments enhancing active learning, intercultural sensitivity, and multicultural effectiveness. We utilize a 4-step model - (1) recitation (what does the student know?), (2) exploration (how does the student know this?), (3) understanding (how do these views differ from others?), and (4) appreciation (how do others views add value to our own understanding?) - for exploring this self-other dynamic in an Internet course on ‘Hatred’. By exploring these issues, students in the course look at hatred from an international perspective and begin to see “social justice” in a broader perspective. This presentation will describe this model, outline assignments we use to foster the development of intercultural sensitivity and present collected data documenting this approach’s effectiveness. Our research shows use of this model facilitates changes in students making them more (1) open minded, (2) tolerant of ambiguity, and (3) stronger in interpersonal skills. Efforts to get students to connect to and understand the broader world must START with directed and repeated efforts to get students to explore their own assumptions, biases, opinions and values BEFORE exploring those of others.

Bullying in secondary schools: Teachers’ perspectives and experiences

Retha Kruger Stellenbosch University, South Africa; Estelle Swart

Bullying is a pervasive problem in most secondary schools. Teachers are tasked with unravelling complex dynamics of bullying in a context that is often not conducive to addressing bullying. In South Africa, unique contextual factors such as community violence overflowing into the school, increased administrative load and limited support from school management, parents and education authorities impact on teachers’ management of bullying. This paper reports the findings of a study that aimed to explore and describe teachers’ perspectives on, and experiences of, bullying in a secondary school in the Western Cape and to generate recommendations for the intervention and prevention of bullying in similar contexts. The theoretical framework which informed the study was the social context perspective which draws on social constructionism and the bio-ecological approach. A qualitative, interpretivist research approach was used. Data was generated through semi-structured individual and focus group interviews and analysed using the constant comparative method. The research findings indicated that the teachers experienced and perceived a wide variety of bullying behaviours which occurred
Comparing reading and spelling test scores and frequency of phonic errors in a remedial and mainstream high school

Michal Kruger University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa; Charles Potter

Identifying students with learning difficulties is vital in the South African context, especially with respect to the inclusive education system. This study aimed to determine if students with learning difficulties make significantly different errors from mainstream learners on reading and spelling tests at a high school level. This research compared the errors made on the Phonic Inventories (Level 1, 2 and 3), the Schonell Spelling test (one word) and the Stanford Reading test (Brown level) by two samples of mainstream (56) and remedial (37) government high school learners who were from grade 8, 9 and 10, from the East Rand, near Johannesburg. The results indicated high positive correlations between all of the tests. There were also significant differences between the scores of learners in the mainstream and remedial school environments on all three tests, indicating phonics, spelling and reading abilities were highly correlated at high school level among both mainstream and remedial school learners. Anova and Kruskal Wallis results indicated the impact that gender, grade and school had on the scores obtained. It was also evident from the discriminant function analysis that the Phonic Inventories had potential for use in identifying learners with learning difficulties at high school level.

Revealing life-sense strategies of students in educational process

Ludmila Krutleva Southern Federal University, Russian Federation

In Russian tradition there is a distinction between meaning and sense. Meaning refers to a total social-historical experience of a community and reflects objective characteristics and relations of objects and phenomena. Sense is a result of individual-specific experience and represents an attitude of the subject to these objects and phenomena. Each person has got a complex hierarchical sense system of his/her personality which consists of such structures as personal meanings and sense attitudes (level 1); motives, sense dispositions and sense constructs (level 2), supreme senses which include common humanitarian and cultural values (level 3). Each of the levels has got a sense-creation potential which displays in life-sense strategies of the person by means of which the person perceives, cognises and responds to the world around. The objectives of our research are to reveal specific life-sense strategies used by students during education. We applied both specially developed questionnaires and valid procedures (the Rotchek Value Survey, modified Purpose-in-Life Test, etc.). We found out that students absorb the educating materials according to their sense preferences which can be distinguished and described as life-sense strategies. These strategies are utilitarian-pragmatic, communicative, self-actualisation, independent judgments, and variability. Among them students have different cognitive orientations, essential differences in sense self-regulation that display in emotional, cognitive and behavioural components. Students of one and the same strategy have common stable sense-motive characteristic features which influence their success in education. Materials oriented at life-sense strategies of the students promote their efficiency in education.

An animal-assisted reading programme: results from a South African study

Mariëanna Le Roux Stellenbosch University, South Africa; Leslie Swartz; Estelle Swartz

Animal-assisted therapy (AAT) has been widely used with children, elderly and other groups of people. This study is the first known investigation into the impact of AAT on children’s reading, employing an experimental pre-test/post-test control group design. The reading ability of all the third graders in an Afrikaans primary school in a low socio-economic community in the Western Cape were assessed with the ESSI Reading and Spelling Test and the Neale Analysis of Reading Ability. Those scholars struggling with reading were asked to participate further (N=138). They were then randomly assigned to three experimental groups and one control group. Twenty seven learners read to a dog in the presence of an assistant, 26 learners read to a teddy bear in the presence of an assistant while 24 learners read directly to an assistant while 24 learners read directly to an assistant. Data collection took place at the end of the first term (Time 1), directly after completion of the 10-week reading programme (Time 2) and 8 weeks after the completion of the programme (Time 3). Mixed-method analysis of variance revealed significant interaction effect between group(s) and time on the ESSI Reading Test. Significant interaction between group and time on the Neale Analysis of Reading Ability scores were also found. The animal-assisted reading programme had an impact on the reading skills of the scholars who read to a dog.

The influence of yoga on learners with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder

Ansie Lessing University of South Africa, South Africa; Karena Beart

The study explored the influence of yoga on learners with ADHD. Particular phenomena such as concentration, anxiety, self-esteem and aggression...
were highlighted. A qualitative study was conducted, looking at the influence of yoga on ten learners who manifested attention ADHD. Semi-structured interviews with parents, teachers, learners and the yoga instructor were used. Valuable data was also collected about the learners’ concentration, aggression, anxiety and self-esteem, by using a projection test and a self-esteem questionnaire. Interviews and assessments were conducted once during the situation analysis and again after the yoga intervention. Based on the data collected and analysed a trend was found that yoga had to an extent a positive influence on learners with ADHD with regard to concentration, anxiety, self-esteem and aggression. Due to the qualitative nature of the investigation, only ten learners were involved, no control group was required and the results of the study can therefore not be generalised. Although no long term influence of yoga is determined in this investigation there is sufficient evidence to suggest that the use of yoga to support learners with ADHD regarding concentration, aggression, anxiety and the improvement of their self-esteem might be of value. Decreasing the manifestation of ADHD behaviour may contribute to the improvement of learners’ academic achievement.

The relationship between expectancy divide and loneliness in freshmen: The mediating role of self-esteem

Yuhui Li Renmin University of China, China; Weizhen XIE; Fengmei HOU

Loneliness appears to become more and more widespread in modern society, arousing people’s concern and consideration frequently. This study aimed to reveal the existence of feelings of loneliness among Chinese freshmen, and explore the latent relationships between expectancy divide, self-esteem and loneliness, with in-depth discussion on whether self-esteem serves as a mediator between expectancy divide and feelings of loneliness in Chinese freshmen. 623 freshmen (average age = 18.32 ± 0.41) from different majors (popular and unpopular) were tested by means of the loneliness scale (Schmidt & Sermat, 1983), Rosenberg’s self-esteem scale(SES) and expectancy questionnaires. The results showed that (a) there was a significant difference between males’ and females’ feelings of loneliness, especially in unpopular majors, (b) the positive relationship between expectancy divide and loneliness is significant (p < .01), and self-esteem partially mediated the relationship. These findings can facilitate in explaining why students in different majors experienced more expectancy divide and loneliness, and give us some suggestions as to how to advance freshmen’s adjustment in the first year.

An empirical study of the impact of teacher and student factors on students’ performance: A multilevel analysis

Meijuan Li Beijing Academy of Educational Sciences, China; Yanchun Wang; Yongmei Zhang; Yi Hao; Yi Tian

This study examines the impact of teacher factors (i.e., background and work) and student factors (i.e., background and study) on students’ performance, based on an analysis of large-scale test data of 27,331 three-graders taught by 941 teachers in Beijing’s compulsory education. A multilevel analysis led to five findings. (1) There exists a significant inter-class difference. (2) In terms of teachers’ background, gender, years of teaching, and speciality consistency significantly influence the students’ performance. Specifically, students taught by female teachers perform better. Students of teachers with more than 10 years of teaching experience perform better than those with less than 10 years experience. Additionally, students taught by teachers who majored in Mathematics perform better than those taught by teachers in other disciplines. (3) As to teachers’ work, teacher’s involvement in other subjects has a significant impact on the students’ performance. Specifically, classes of teachers who focus on a single subject have much better performance. (4) In terms of students’ background, gender and whether they are the only-child or not have a significant impact on students’ performance. Specifically, male students, only-child students have much better performance. (5) As to students’ study, their self educational expectation, learning habits, ways of finishing homework, and amount of after-class readings all have a significant impact on their performance. Specifically, the higher the educational expectation is, the better the study habits they will have. In addition, the more readings they do after class the better results they achieve.

A research on harmonious personality and its cultivation for college students

Che Liping USST, China; Che Liping

The cultivation of harmonious personality for deepening education reform should be by promoting quality-oriented education to strengthen students’ ideological and moral construction, and to improve the students’ psychological health level. In this paper, from China’s actual conditions, we discuss the development of a harmonious personality and education in the cultivation of young college students. On the basis of the literature, research proposes and defines the concept of harmonious personality, and points out that self-confidence is based on a harmonious personality. Mental health is a prerequisite for developing a harmonious personality. Questionnaire investigation, experimental method and interviews were all used as research methods. From a psychological point of view the present situation of university students’ harmonious personality, the investigation and analysis determining the specific form and education content, are put forward. Corresponding teaching methods and measures, and expanding education and training are also suggested. There are two ways put forward to develop a harmonious personality of college students: One is that the creation of a harmonious personality, education and specialised training courses, the harmonious personality education as a course into the university curricula education system is recommended. Systematic knowledge of teaching students to carry out the appropriate cultivating and training, and setting a special class, teaching programs and assessment and evaluation standards. The other way is to integrate a harmonious character education in the existing departments, in line with the existing education and purposefully training students’ harmonious personality. Whether by open special courses, or by putting the harmonious personality into existing education of teaching, are available depends on the following aspects to the culture: Give full play to the psychological education in the role of individual growth, develop interpersonal harmonious education, strengthen the construction of campus culture, cultivating and training of self-confidence, reinforce healthy lifestyle education and moderate setback education.

Research on the status quo of youth’s affective quality in Shanghai, China

Jianmei Lu Shanghai Normal University, China; Junshan Wang

This study developed an original investigative tool with good reliability and validity. The ‘Questionnaire on Youth’s Affective Quality’ was made up of six sub-questionnaires, composed of two aspects with six categories (moral affection, rational affection, aesthetic affection, interpersonal affection, life affection and emotional intelligence) containing 29 types of affection. This questionnaire was used to investigate 4076 students (aged from 10 to 18) from 15 schools (elementary, junior and high) in Shanghai. The results showed that 1) As a whole, the affective quality of youth in China was positive, but still has room for improvement. 2) Structural differences existed between boys and girls. 3) From the elementary, junior to high school, affective quality does not improve, but shows a downward trend especially in the affection of happy learning and self-confidence. 4) Affective quality correlated positively with students’ self-evaluation of learning performance and their parents’ educational background. 5) Good teacher-student rapport and teachers’ expression of affection to optimize teaching directly facilitated the development of students’ affective quality. 6) The results in Shanghai were generally consistent with those of similar surveys conducted nationwide, but subtle differences were indicated in specific aspects.

The development and validation of a competency model for Chinese primary and secondary school teachers

Hongyu Ma Central China Normal University, China

The aim of this study was to develop and validate a competency model of Chinese primary and secondary school teachers. 127 items of competency of primary and secondary school teachers were collected from the previous studies. The number of items was reduced from 127 to 67 by item analysis of 36 excellent Chinese teachers. The 67 items formed the Chinese Primary and Secondary School Teacher Competency Questionnaire (CPSTSCQ). 287 primary and secondary school teachers completed CPSTSCQ. With exploratory factor analysis the results indicated that the Chinese primary and secondary school teacher competency model was constructed by interpersonal manner, teaching ability, student-oriented view, professional identity, personality trait and positive attitude on learning. These factors explained 71.92% of the total variance. Results of confirmatory factor analysis showed that the model was well-verified by both teacher-perception (537 teachers) and student-perception (303 students) data. The Cronbach α of each factor was higher than 0.85. In addition, regression analysis showed that the model could effectively predict teachers’ performance, job satisfaction and teaching efficacy. As a teacher, no matter from which country, one plays similar roles, such as
disseminator of human experience, promoter of student’s growth and life-long learner, and the different demands of those roles could be reflected by this six-factor model. Therefore, the model may not be specific to Chinese teachers only. However, whether this model could really be applied across cultures still needs follow-up studies’ verification.

The psycho-social experiences of immigrant children at a South African primary school

Mercy Mahembe Stellenbosch University, South Africa; Lynette Collair

South Africa attracts a significant number of refugees and immigrants from poverty stricken and war-ravaged African nations who come in search of greener pastures. As this population continues to grow, its children have begun to experience South African schools in an array of uniquely challenging ways (Vandeyar, 2010). This influx of foreigners has increased the diversity in South African classrooms and presents challenges both for the foreign learner as well as for schools. While several studies examined educational factors relating to the education of foreign learners in South Africa, the psycho-social experiences of these learners have not received research attention. This paper will report on a study which sought to understand the psycho-social experiences of immigrant learners in South Africa. Within the framework of Erickson’s psycho-social theory (Pessar & Smith, 2008; Plotnik, 1993), psychological factors such as self-esteem, self-identity, self-efficacy and confidence as well as social factors such as language, culture and peer relations were explored in an attempt to understand their adjustment to learning in a culturally different environment. A basic qualitative research design was utilised. Participants were voluntarily recruited at a primary school in the Western Cape. Data were collected through visual, image-making, interview- ing and observations and analysed by means of thematic content analysis. The findings of the study will be revealed in the presentation as it is still in progress. It is anticipated that the findings of the study will contribute to the development of meaningful support strategies for immigrant learners.

Predicting professional development in the sciences

Debra Felton Old Dominion University, United States of America; Valerie Morganson; Karin Orvis

Retention in science, technology, engineering and math (STEM) is a cross-national priority. Research suggests that capitalization (i.e., engaging voluntary professional development activities) helps anchor students to STEM majors. This study examined supports, barriers, and proactive personality as predictors of capitalisation variables, including capitalisation actions (i.e., engaging in voluntary professional development activities), capitalisation intentions (i.e., plans to engage in professional development in the future), and outcome expectations (i.e., beliefs about anticipated results of capitalization). Supports are the encouragement and assistance provided by peers, faculty and advisors in the STEM major environment. Two types of barriers were considered, including discouragement from peers, faculty, advisors, and family members, and students’ time constraints. Of particular interest, was the extent to which proactive personality might mitigate the influence of supports and barriers on capitalisation outcomes. Data were collected from computer science and engineering majors at two universities (N = 170). A web-based survey measuring proactive personality, supports and barriers was administered at the beginning of Fall 2010; the survey assessing capitalisation outcomes was administered at the end of the semester. Regression analyses revealed that proactive personality was related to all three outcomes. Supports, time barriers, and discouragement were also related to some outcomes. In addition, for both capitalisation intentions and outcome expectations, proactive personality interacted with discouragement in a manner that mitigated the negative influence of discouragement. Results show that both individual differences and contextual supports and barriers are linked to capitalization. Moreover, individuals high in proactive personality are resilient in the face of discouragement.

Schooling experiences of Saora children in Odisha

Sakshi Manocha Jawaharlal Nehru University, India; Minati Panda

India and many countries around the globe present a gloomy story of schooling experiences of children belonging to minority groups, who are forced to leave their language and culture at the school door and are compelled to study in an unfamiliar language. This paper examines the schooling experiences of Saora (tribal) children studying in Multilingual Education Plus (MLE Plus) and Odia medium schools (non-MLE) in Odisha. The Cultural Historical Activity Theory (CHAT) provides the theoretical framework for the study. The study was carried out in two schools- one MLE Plus and one non-MLE school in the Gajapati district of Odisha. The data includes classroom observations, interviews and focus group discussions with children. The content analysis of the data revealed that the inclusion of cultural artefacts like Saora children’s language, games, songs, and other everyday activities changed the schooling experiences of Saora children in MLE Plus schools. The children not only enjoyed coming to school but also found learning experiences with teachers and peers very meaningful. In contrast, children in non-MLE schools could not comprehend the language in which their teacher was teaching and depended heavily on the black board and rote memorization of texts. The students in MLE Plus schools shared a very strong bond with their teachers and were not afraid of expressing their thoughts and views in front of the teachers. On the other hand, experiences of Saora children in non-MLE school were marked by passive learning patterns with a poor relationship between the students and teachers.
authority, or they may rely on naïve criteria. This study aims to extend current research by focusing on the effectiveness of an instructional intervention on how to evaluate the reliability of online sources. Participants were 154 ninth graders (F=72), randomly assigned to the instruction or no-instruction group. The instruction group received information about critical aspects to be considered when evaluating the reliability of a website. In both groups, the same Internet sources on two controversial topics (mobile phones and genetically modified food) were provided, varying for authoritativeness and stance. Data were collected from various tasks for quantitative and qualitative analyses. The quantitative analyses revealed that the instruction group outperformed the other group in the reliability ranking of the sites, as well as in inquiry learning. The qualitative analyses showed that in the instruction group, students with more availing epistemic beliefs appealed to more sophisticated criteria in source evaluation. In addition, the instruction group produced better arguments about the transfer topic. The study documents that the crucial ability of source evaluation for the new literacy in today’s information-saturated contexts can be significantly improved by appropriate instructional interventions.

Self fulfilling prophecy, teacher attribution and expectations as determinants of student performance
Shradha Mathur University of Delhi, India
Expectations have the capacity to alter human potential and destiny. This view has been tested and researched in the field of educational psychology and in the classroom settings. The paper highlights the concept of Self Fulfilling Prophecy, which proposes that an expectation gets confirmed because it has been expected by behaving in a manner that will make it happen. This transaction is maintained by the expectations of the perceiver (teacher) and the behaviour of the target (student). The focus is on understanding the dynamics of the relationship between teacher expectations/attributions and student academic achievement. The paper is based on a critical review of literature. It deals with the social bias popularly known as the ‘Fundamental Attribution Error’ in which teachers have high expectations of academic success from high achievers and vice versa. They further attribute success of high achievers to internal causes (intrinsic motivation, individual efforts and ability) and failure to external causes (task difficulty, chance errors). The opposite has been observed to be true in case of low achievers. An attempt is also made to appreciate the “Cup Half Empty” philosophy over the “Cup Half Full” deterministic view. The later segment provides suggestions to both teachers and parents, for the creation of a field for young minds to grow to their full and unexplored potential. The paper aims to provide necessary insights into the vastness of human potential, by citing several examples, which can form the basis for future empirical studies.

A tale of three stakeholders in a historically Black university: The lecturers’ story
Michelle May University of South Africa, South Africa
This project started when I, who was a lecturer at a historically Black university (HBU), was confronted by violent interactions between lecturers and students, and a perceived passivity on the part of management when lecturers were threatened by students with violence in social and academic settings. Based on socio-historical factors and personal experiences, I explored the experiences of lecturers at an HBU, i.e. their relationship with students and management, to form an understanding about how the lecturers’ experiences influenced the unconscious dynamic processes of the intergroup transactions amongst the three stakeholders. A qualitative research method was chosen. Hermeneutic phenomenology, using the systems psychodynamic perspective, allowed for the in-depth description and interpretation of the lecturers’ experiences. Data collection entailed hermeneutic conversations with the nine lecturers from an HBU. The analysis and interpretation entailed a collaborative dimension - the analysed data was sent to the lecturers and experts in the systems psychodynamic perspective to ascertain whether the interpretations were plausible. The relationship between the stakeholders was contradictory, because it was marked by hope for an effective relationship and by continuing conflict and violence - resulting in the (k)not of relationship between the stakeholders. The intergroup transactions between students, lecturers and management were marked by a reign of terror as threats of violence, or actual physical violence, were directed at lecturers by students with little or no intervention by management. However, the hope for an effective relationship gave rise to a new story developing as part of the tale of the three stakeholders.

Carol McGuinness Queen’s University, United Kingdom; Angela Eskin; Brendan Bunting
This paper presents findings from a classroom-based study that evaluated the effects a metacognitively-rich pedagogy on children’s thinking skills in primary classrooms. ACTS (Activating Children’s Thinking Skills) adopted an infusion methodology where a curriculum topic and a specific pattern of thinking were taught together. The theoretical perspective with regard to children’s learning, focused on the development of their metacognitive capacities; their ability to become proactive about their learning in terms of planning, monitoring and appraising their thinking. Comparisons were made between a group of control children (N=548, 25 classes) and two groups of children who participated in the intervention for different lengths of time: ACTS 1/2 Years (N=412, 17 classes) and ACTS 3 Years (N=292, 12 classes). The main finding was that participating in ACTS had a statistically significant positive effect on how children rated themselves with regard to their use of cognitive and metacognitive strategies, their willingness to work harder and to put in more effort. The pattern was characterised as a pro-active learning effect. However, the changes took time to build and were not evenly distributed across all learners. The implications of the findings for policy, and for classroom practices for teaching thinking, are discussed.

Making minds: Analysing metacognition through classroom talk and interaction
Carol McGuinness Queen’s University, United Kingdom; Carol Curry
This paper draws on the findings of the ACTS (Activating Children’s Thinking Skills) project in Northern Ireland. It reports a framework for analysing metacognitive features of teacher-pupil dialogue in classroom interactions. The theoretical perspective with regard to children’s learning focused on their metacognitive capacities. Analyses of the video recording of 21 ACTS teachers who were teaching 8-9 year old children showed that they arranged their classrooms in ways that supported opportunities for children’s talk and created conditions for mediating metacognition. For example, they engaged children in cognitively demanding tasks, developed a vocabulary for talking about thinking and modelling thinking in more concrete situations. What made good thinking lessons distinctive was that, through their talk, learners were able to jointly construct meaning, to evaluate their thinking and to make connections to contexts both within and outside the curriculum. The evidence from the video recordings was corroborated by a larger sample of 94 teachers’ questionnaire reports about changes in their classroom practices. They reported changes to both the quantity and quality of group work, increases in children’s talking and listening, increase in the quality of questioning and more pupil involvement and independence. They also reported significant changes in their images of themselves as teachers, such as being more open to alternative approaches and allowing children to be more independent in their learning.

The nature and impact of psychological violence on staff members’ health in FET college campuses
Helen Meyer North West University, South Africa; Tiaan Kirsten
Psychological violence is currently emerging as a priority concern in all workplaces due to its serious negative consequences on victims’ health. This mixed methods study aimed to investigate the nature, prevalence, severity, sources and experience of psychological violence and its impact on staff members’ health in FET (Further Education and Training) Colleges and how they cope with it. Survey instruments included psychological violence scale and symptom checklists which were distributed simultaneously to a large FET College with five campuses. From the population of 262 staff members, 174 instruments were completed and returned. 29 respondents were individually interviewed for the qualitative part of the study. The nature of psychological violence was experienced as a hostile organisation culture, unfair demands, excessive pressure and unmanageable workload, structural violence, verbal abuse, public humiliation and lack of recognition. Holistic health impacts included depression, distress, anxiety, thoughts of violence, suicidal thoughts, chronic fatigue, insomnia, life threatening diseases, bitterness, resentment, negative effect on social and interpersonal relationships, reduced motivation, increased absenteeism from work, experience working in an environment of ‘survival of the fittest’, racism and experiencing the implementation of Affirmative action negatively, amongst others. Findings of both datasets suggested
that staff members in FET Colleges experience psychological violence in all its complexity, that it has an impact on their health and that they lack effective strategies to cope with it. Multi-level strategies are suggested to ameliorate psychological violence.

Effects of psychological violence on staff members’ health in a South African FET college

Helen Meyer North West University, South Africa

Psychological violence as a constant stressor results in cumulative injury to a victim’s health (Field, 2002). As part of a larger study, this qualitative study aimed to investigate the physical and psychological effects of psychological violence on staff members’ health in a multi-campus FET (Further Education and Training) College. A purposive sample was utilized to select participants for the study based on their experiences of the central phenomenon, namely psychological violence. Twenty-nine willing participants were individually interviewed to collect data for this study. Findings revealed that staff members experienced the physical health effects of psychological violence as life-threatening diseases including heart disease, hypertension and worsening of existing diseases. Psychological health effects included suicidal thoughts, thoughts of violence, distress, frustration, anger and personality changes. A range of diagnosable psychological injuries was also noted, such as anxiety disorders and depression (The American Psychiatric Association in DSM-IV-TR, 2000). Staff members also indicated that psychological violence affected their relationships with family, colleagues and students. It also affected the quality of their instruction negatively in addition to diminishing productivity, creativity and motivation, thus increasing absenteeism and higher staff turnover in the workplace. It can be concluded that psychological violence severely affects the physical and psychological health of victims, including their relationships and the entire workplace where it occurs. Multi-level strategies are suggested to ameliorate the effects of psychological violence effectively.

Thinking in the classroom: Mobile eye-tracking of novice and experienced teachers

Kevin Miller University of Michigan, United States of America

Teacher attention to students serves multiple purposes informing student engagement and understanding but also showing students that they are attended to. We used mobile eye-tracking methodologies to collect real-time eye fixation data from teachers (25 student teachers and 25 supervisors, teaching the same students). This allowed us to look at how beginning and experienced teachers monitor students as they teach. We summarised the distribution of teacher attention to students using the Gini coefficient, often used to measure income inequality in nations. This indexes how much a distribution differs from perfect equality (Gini index = 0) to one person receiving all the money or attention (a Gini index = 1). Experienced teachers showed a lower overall Gini (i.e., a more equal distribution of attention across students) than did novices (a one-tailed paired sample t-test t(24) = -2.06, p = .05). Novice teachers also showed substantially more attention to what we termed “other objects”, objects not directly related to instruction (e.g., litter on the floor) (one-tailed paired sample t-test t(25) = 3.16, p < .01). Our results suggest that there are substantial differences in the ability of new and experienced teachers to monitor their students.

The relation of Shahed students perception of their campus environment and individual and familial characteristics with social adjustment

Khodayarifard Mohammad University of Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran; Golrokh Fard Azar; Mohsen Paknejad; Alfred Pritz

The present study was carried out to observe the Shahed students in the campus environment and study their individual and familial characteristics in correlation to their social adjustment. Students were Shahed students - students whose fathers were martyred during the imposed War of Iran-Iraq - and other students namely non-Shahed students. The research subjects were 315 female and male college students; they were selected through the proportionate stratified sampling method from Tehran universities’ students. The instrument used for data collection was the California Personality inventory and a researcher-made inventory to measure Shahed students’ perceptions of the campus environment and demographic characteristics. The data were analysed by using hierarchical regression analysis. The findings showed that the students’ satisfaction of the Shahed quota in the university entrance exam, the professors’ reaction and other students’ positive attitude towards them, as well as their marriage status were the most predictive factors for their social adjustment. There was no significant correlation between the family variables such as the mother’s re-marriage with Shahed students’ social adjustment. Possible causes of a non-significant relation between family variables and social adjustment have been discussed.

Early school dropout: Psychosocial and psycho-clinical approach, the case of secondary school children

Marie Noelle Monpble UPJV, France

Our research so far on has focused on early school dropout and its consequences on teenagers’ development from social, educational and emotional perspective. We have laid emphasis in psychological factors that may lead to a child dropping out of the educational system without qualification. We have observed that whereas some children fail to attend school, other children with similar background or problems are able to remain within formal education. Our research attempt to pin point certain behaviours in and out of school which can affect whether a child stays in education. The factors highlighted so far include frequent absenteeism, lack of school behaviour, behavioural problems etc. Although some intervention strategies are currently in place within the French education system which aims to reduce the number of school children leaving school prematurely, we realise that more could be done. Further exploration of differences in psychological factors, such as coping styles, sense of belonging and self esteem may also help to explain why French children are more likely to leave education system with few or no academic qualifications. In order to understand and prevent early school drop, we have built a questionnaire coupled with a projective test that takes account self image, self esteem, sense of belonging and engagement in family, school and community. This communication aims at presenting the first results of our research.

An analysis of a pre-schooler’s family and school influences on the social outcome of schooling

Vuyisile Msila University of South Africa, South Africa; Angeline Sethhako

Many parents register their children in various schools every year. There are many aspects that have an impact on these learners’ school progress. Housing, socio-economic status, abuse and neglect are some of the factors that have an impact on any child’s life. The family and the society in general, play a huge role on the learning child from an early age. The product we see at the end of a schooling career is a consequence of various influences. This article explores the findings of a qualitative study performed at three black African pre-schools in a South African township. It shows how the family’s social and cultural capital is crucial to the growing child. Oftentimes teachers would not understand the learners in their classrooms until they are familiar with the children’s family background or the children’s cultural contexts. Aspects such as language acquisition and learning in general can be fully understood if the child’s habits is well understood. Moreover, the study’s findings also explicate that for pre-school teachers to be effective, they need to comprehend the dynamics involved in family-school relationships.

Construct of giftedness as a means of inclusion/exclusion in the Czech educational system

Jiri Mudrak Charles University in Prague, Czech Republic

Contemporary developmental and educational psychology offers various explanations of what giftedness is, how it should be identified and what the optimal ways of its development are. Psychological concepts of giftedness in many ways transcend psychological theory and influence educational practices and policies of educational institutions. In the present paper, we analyse the ways in which the concept of giftedness is construed within the Czech educational system and what the recommended methods of identification and development of gifted students are. As the main method we use critical text analysis inspired by critical discursive psychology. We analyse contemporary Czech psychological and educational texts (scientific as well as popular) in order to understand how they construct the giftedness in Czech students. Therefore, we do not approach giftedness as an objective fact (as it is common in the field) but as a discursive phenomenon which is established, reproduced and transformed through language, discourse and cultural practices. We show how the concept of giftedness is used in the Czech educational system as a means of inclusion or exclusion of different groups of students.
The effects of cognitive processes, learning strategies and social context on academic performance

Mariel Musso Katholieke Univ Leuven - UADE, Argentina; Eduardo Cascallar

It has been shown that general academic performance is an important predictor of future academic performance, job performance, and future income level (Kuncel, Crede, & Thomas, 2005). Previous research has also shown that working memory (WM) and attentional networks (ATN) are extremely good predictors of performance on various cognitive tasks and of academic performance in particular, even when estimating long-term learning outcomes. The goal of this research is to study the interaction of basic cognitive resources (WM and ATN) with learning strategies, social context, self-concept, and individual background variables, as well as specifically the use of internet resources, and their impact on general academic performance. The sample of subjects was 700 entering university students of both genders, 18 to 25 years old, from various business and humanities programmes. The cognitive measures used were the Attentional Networks Test, and the AOSPAN (an automated test measuring working memory capacity). In addition, the LASSI (a validated learning strategies questionnaire) was used, together with a general questionnaire collecting basic background information, family system, socio-economic data, level of education of parents, occupation of parents, and internet use, of each student. Results show a very interesting pattern of interaction effects between the cognitive variables and background variables as well as with the LASSI subscales, highlighting the importance of certain levels of cognitive resources in combination with other variables for the prediction of levels of academic performance. These results have significant relevance for cognitive theory, learning, and self-regulation models, as well as applications in higher education practice.

Four decades professing psychology: Lessons I have learned

David Myers United States of America

Drawing from the experiences of celebrated teachers across North America, and from my own teaching and writing about psychological science, I offer some practical strategies for professional development, effective teaching and student learning. Attenders will, I hope, feel encouraged in their teaching and be reminded (if not newly informed) of tips for engaging students, using new media, and finding satisfaction in professing psychology. A social psychologist, I am a communicator of psychological science to college students and the general public. My research and writings, enabled by National Science Foundation grants and fellowships, have appeared in three dozen academic periodicals, four dozen magazines, and seventeen books.

Inclusion of socio-cultural context in education and its impact on concept formation

Shivani Nag Jawaharlal Nehru University, India; Minati Panda

Every child is located in a socio-cultural context that provides her with certain mediating tools such as language and other cultural artefacts, which are carried to the classroom. However, the contribution of these tools towards academic development depends on the space created for them in the school and classroom practices. This paper is based on a study conducted in an NGO run school in Rajasthan, called ‘Diganantar’. The study aimed to examine how inclusion of socio-cultural resources of children in the pedagogic practices of a classroom facilitates concept formation. The sample consisted of one of the three multi-grade classes of the school comprising of 30 students in the age group 5-9½ years. The theoretical framework was based on the Goytskian concepts of mediation, zone of proximal development, and every day and scientific concepts. Using focused ethnography method, data were gathered in the form of classroom observations, interviews with teachers and parents, and the documents and textbooks prepared by Diganantar. Content analysis of the data showed that the pedagogic practices of Diganantar were based on the premise that learning can be built on a child’s experiences and already developed skills. The multi-grade teaching, spiral curriculum and active interaction between the school and community enabled the teachers’ to use children’s socio-cultural resources as mediating tools and help the children progress from their spontaneous ways of reacting to their everyday world towards a higher level of mental functioning.

Maths anxiety and locus of control as predictors of cheating behaviours among middle school students

Raysa Nasroen Gadjah Mada University, Indonesia; Devi Lim

The aim of the study is to investigate maths anxiety and locus of control as predictors of cheating behaviours among secondary school students. Maths anxiety has been found to be one predictor of low mathematics achievement, whereas locus of control serves as an important variable of attitudes and behaviours in academic achievement. This study used a quasi-experimental design and participants were selected by an accidental sampling method which consisted of 100 private secondary school students, and 100 state secondary school students. Two scales administered were the Mathematics Anxiety Rating Scale-Revised, the Nowicki-Strickland Locus of Control Scale and a cheating behaviours observation list. All measures were translated and adapted into Indonesian norm. Six students were assigned in each class as incognito observers of peer students’ cheating behaviours in a disguised experimental maths examination. Results and discussion have not yet been conclusive as the study is still ongoing.

Design, application and impacts of an educative model to train socially responsible professionals

Gracia Navarro Universidad de Concepción, Chile

Understanding the need to train professionals in the service of humanity and that educational psychology can make a contribution to this through the design and validation of models of education, the University of Concepcion and other Chilean universities apply a model of education to train socially responsible professionals, people that, in the exercise of their profession contribute to generate equity for the development and assess the impact of their decisions, opting for those that serve the common good. The aim is to identify whether a relationship exists between achieved learning, attitudes toward social responsibility (SR), self-attribution of socially responsible behaviour, valoric type, professional behaviour observed and participation in a specific model to be socially responsible professionals. We applied to 500 students and graduates, divided into experimental and control groups (trained and untrained in the educational model) the Achieved Learning Questionnaire, attitudes toward social responsibility, Schwartz Values, Inventory questionnaire and self-attribution of socially responsible behaviour and we conducted interviews with employers to identify the professional behaviour of the graduate. Students and graduates perceive cognitive, affective and behavioural learning, with significant differences in their attitudes toward SR and self-attribution of socially responsible behaviour, between experimental and control groups. There are also differences in employers’ perceptions of the professional practice of those who agreed to the model and those who didn’t. The educational model impacts on the learning of SR and it’s necessary to identify mediating variables of the model effect.

The effects of female parliamentary representation and gender quotas on the scholastic empowerment of girls in sub-Saharan Africa: A test on the effects of in-group bias.

Jo Nel University of Limpopo, South Africa; Steyn Renier University of Limpopo, South Africa

This study focuses on the number of women in parliament and the tenure of girls at school. Tenure at school is related to employability, and the employment of women, as suggested by some studies, is related to the number of women in parliament. Theories on in-group bias suggest that groups tend to promote their own agenda. This is also true for women, and literature suggests that women are best at improving their own circumstances. As more women become members of parliaments all over Africa, it can be expected that the feminist agenda will be advanced in this way. It is, however, not evident if the legislative affirmation of women at a political level affects the well-being of, in this specific case, girls at school. In this paper two questions are posed and resolved. Do legislative quotas result in more women being elected to parliament? Do more women in parliament correlate with the average number of years girls spend in school? Data were collected from 47 sub-Saharan countries. The results indicate that countries that apply legislative quotas have more women in parliament (r=2.889; p<0.006; d=0.8) and that there is a relationship between the percentage of women in parliament and the years girls spend in school (r=1.483; n=45; p=0.003). Although this relationship is not necessarily causal, the results seem to affirm the effects of in-group bias. The results also suggest a strong imperative to adopt legislation to ensure that more women become parliamentary representatives.

Exploring academic identity and its meanings for high performing women students

Pinkie Nkadimeng University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa; Jill Bradbury

This research explored the perceptions, experiences and meanings of academic identity for high
performing undergraduate women students. We explored the intersections of academic identity with other key identities and explored how young women negotiate a sense of who they are within personal, historical and situational spaces. The context of this focus is the increasingly utilitarian value placed on university education both in South Africa and internationally. The project adopted a qualitative approach, conducting individual in-depth interviews with a small group of high performing women students in their final year of study in the Humanities at the University of the Witwatersrand. Key findings indicate that these young women understand their achievements to be the result of hard work rather than luck, special ability or social advantages. All participants reflected positively on their schooling experiences regardless of whether the schools that they attended were well-resourced or not. Family support was very salient. In some instances, this support was directly educational evidence-supplementing schooling but all women identified emotional support from parents as most critical to their success. The participants’ reflections on their university experiences point to an appreciation of the increased diversity of their social world but in the main, close relationships and friendships seem to remain racialized. All students expressed a strong orientation towards issues of social justice and a view that there are social responsibilities attached to high academic performance.

Parenting styles, goal orientation and maths anxiety in high school students
Zohre Nouri
Shahid Beheshty University, Islamic Republic of Iran
Mahmood Heidari
This study investigates the relationship between maths anxiety, goal orientations and parenting style. In order to identify the main predictors of maths anxiety the following variables were investigated using t-tests, correlation and regression analysis: perceived parenting styles, goal orientation dimensions and maths anxiety. The responses of 424 subjects (204 females and 220 males) for the instruments were used for measuring the above-mentioned variables. The results showed that maths anxiety and goal orientation correlated with perceived parenting styles. Avoidance-performance and approach-mastery orientations were also positively related to authoritarian and neglectful parenting styles. Avoidance-mastery and approach-mastery orientations were also positively related to authoritative and indulgent parenting styles. Also, goal orientation and perceived parenting styles were predictive of math anxiety.

The national strategy on screening, identification, assessment and support in South African schools
Maria Nthoba
Gauteng Department of Education, South Africa; Sithembile Mkhiize
The aim of this paper is to empower educational psychologists on Screening, Identification, Assessment and Support (SIAS) of learners experiencing barriers to learning and development in schools. The South African Education Department gazetted a White Paper 6: "Building an Inclusive Education and Training System" in 2001. Inclusive Education Policy focuses on overcoming barriers in the system that prevent it from meeting the full range of learning needs. There are two Key Strategies to implement Inclusive Education Strategy on SIAS: How do we identify the learners who have additional support needs as well as barriers that are preventing them to reach their full potential. Guidelines on Inclusive Learning programmes will involve addressing the question: How do we address barriers in the classroom and in the curriculum through the way in which we teach. SIAS emphasises the Support Needs/Aspirations Analysis of learners and its process consists of: Learner Profile and Diagnostic Profile. Teacher reflection, problem solving, parent consultation, identifying contextual barriers and curriculum differentiation. Institution Level Support Team consultation by the teacher, review of support by SBST and community, and application for support from the District Based Support Team (DBST). DBST action planning, consultation, intervention, tracking and monitoring. The DBSTs are mandated to promote and protect human rights of persons with disabilities by ensuring that they are not discriminated against educationally.

How ‘soft touch’ is ‘high tech’: New approaches to improve the prevention and control of chronic conditions
Brian Oldenburg
Monash University, Australia
Follow up and support are critical in maintenance of lifestyle change and self-management for diabetes and many other chronic conditions that are becoming increasingly common in all of our countries. Fifty years of research has clearly demonstrated that long maintenance of behaviours such as abstinence from smoking or diabetes self management are best predicted by ongoing monitoring, support and encouragement, and assistance in solving problems and addressing barriers to more desirable behaviour patterns. However, the provision of ongoing follow-up and support is a big challenge in all of our countries and health systems are generally very poor at delivering and supporting such programmes. Compared to the decades over which people need to manage conditions such as diabetes or risk factors such as overweight or high blood lipids, very few of our intervention trials even follow-up people for more than a year or two. More high tech interventions using smartphones and the internet now offer new approaches to monitoring self management and clinical status indicators relevant to diabetes management and progression. This links individuals to needed care, assisting in problem solving, and, even, providing long term social support and encouragement (“soft touch”). These methods can also be combined with new evidence-based approaches that utilise peer support and other soft touch approaches, as well. This presentation will consider some of our recently conducted complex real world intervention trials of telehealth and more soft touch interventions conducted in both developed and developing countries over the past 10 years.

Phobic and anxiety disorders in children and adolescents: Where to now?
Thomas Ollendick
Virginia Tech, United States of America
Although CBT has been found to be effective with phobic and anxiety disorders of youth and enjoys evidence-based status, as many as 25% to 40% of youth with these disorders do not respond to these interventions. In this address, new and exciting developments will be reviewed that show promise for addressing some of these treatment non-responders. Innovations including computer-assisted interventions, virtual reality interventions, attention retraining strategies, and intensive treatment modalities will be highlighted. In addition, it will be argued that some non-responders or difficult-to-treat youth will require interventions that benefit from an idiographic approach to case formulation and treatment. In many respects, this approach invites us to return to our roots in behaviour therapy and clinical science. This idiographic approach will be illustrated in the treatment of non-responders to evidence-based treatments using controlled single case design methodologies. Implications for these findings and intervention science will be highlighted.

Inclusive policies in higher education: Challenges to Brazilian psychology
Miriam Pan
Federal University of Paraná, Brazil
Norma Ferrari; Patrícia Somers; Jardel Machado
The impact of higher education on the identity of young people from a humble background is a recent research theme in Brazilian psychology. Brazil has kept up with the worldwide trend of creating more places in higher learning institutions, and as a result faces a double challenge: More equitable access and, consequently, a more diverse body of students. This study analyses the effects of inclusive policies to help young people complete higher education. By researching the database, websites, official documents and previous studies of the Federal University of Parana, we were able to map the courses that identify these students. They are recognised by their class identity: Young people from a humble background and young people who are financially fragile. In addition to showing their financial situation, the practices proposed by these programs symbolically mark their identities and set them apart from the other students and other types of scholarships provided. This fragility brings in different meanings and interpretations. In addition to their financial condition, the students’ fragile academic background prior to coming to the university and their fragile links with the university, they also have to juggle with the demands of work and study and still overcome the discrepancies that result from this situation. This results in a contradiction: What a different policy does to identify and benefit a student, also affects him/her by its counterpart concerning work and study, reproducing the same logic of inequality that has marked the student’s life story.

Experiences of learners from child-headed households in a vulnerable school that makes a difference: Lessons for school psychologists
Jace Pillay
University of Johannesburg, South Africa
Helen Dunbar-Krige; Ezzette Fritz
The purpose of this study was to explore and describe the experiences of vulnerable learners from child-headed households through an ecological systems model. Special emphasis was given to the role of school psychologists as change agents within the context of schools. This qualitative study included a sample of 98 5th to 7th grade learners in a vulnerable
mixed self-perceptions. 649 students of public elementary schools in central Greece participated in the study. The mean age of children was 10 years old. A mixed self-perceptions inventory was developed to measure 8 domains of self-perceptions: academic, literacy, maths, social, emotional, socio-emotional, physical and general self-perceptions. The study revealed that students do experience mixed self-perceptions. They have lower levels of mixed self-perceptions regarding the social, literacy and mathematics domains, and higher levels of mixed self-perceptions in the academic, physical, general and especially the emotional and socio-emotional domains. Girls had lower mixed self-perceptions than boys, mixed self-perceptions decreased with age, and mixed self-perceptions were related to school performance in literacy and maths. The acknowledgment of students’ mixed self-perceptions provides an important tool for teachers, psychologists and administrators to better understand their students, and consider whether the child might have contrary or mixed views about himself/herself, before they make limited attributions of children’s self-perceptions.

Adjustment to university and its psychological impact on disabled students

Anlia Pretorius University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa; Nita Lawton-Misra

For all students starting university is a time of great transition, often accompanied by many challenges. Change, although exciting, is often very challenging as new students navigate their way around the many facets of campus life. For students with disabilities, adjusting to university is an even bigger challenge. Although much work has been carried out in the last few years to increase access for and improve services to students with disabilities, there are still many barriers to overcome. Students with disabilities still experience many difficulties including: Physical issues - barriers in terms of size of institution when compared to special schools, orientation to relevant physical spaces, such as lecture halls, offices, libraries, food outlets, residences, etc. and concomitant emotional stress; Psychological adjustment - social integration with people without disabilities, high number of and changes in lecturing staff, living away from home or familiar environments, dangers associated with big city lifestyle, creating support networks, allure of social life (parties, independence, dating), etc.; Access issues - programmatic and physical access, access to learning material, access to multi-media, etc.; and Attitudinal barriers. Disability support units, student counsellors, and other university staff need understand the unique and widespread barriers disabled students encounter daily in order to provide effective support that will lead to better functioning, improved wellbeing and improved throughput rates of students with disabilities. A case study will be presented to illustrate the difficulties disabled students experience, and how important appropriate support is to positive adjustment.

The association between parenting practices and the goals and aspirations of learners at secondary schools in the Western Cape

Nicolette Roman University of the Western Cape, South Africa; Willy Lens; Alice Moyo

According to Self-Determination Theory the environment plays an important role in either hindering or enhancing the need satisfaction, well-being and self-determined behaviour of individuals. Parents are central as part of the environment in which children and adolescents grow up. As such, parenting may influence the motivational choices which individuals make and their self-determined behaviour. Goals and aspirations are key in future planning and decision-making. Thus, the aim of this study is to investigate if there is an association between parenting styles and practices, the importance learners in secondary schools attach to intrinsic versus extrinsic goals and aspirations and the degree in which they could achieve these goals. A quantitative research approach with a cross-sectional correlational design will be used to conduct the study. The participants will be Grade 11 learners from the schools in the Metro South district of the Western Cape Education Department. The sample will consist of about 800 learners in Grade 11. The data will be collected by means of self-reported questionnaires, which are the Parenting Style and Dimensions Questionnaire (PSDQ: Robinson, Mandleco, Olsen, & Hart 2001) and the Aspiration Index (Kasser & Ryan, 1996). The questionnaires will also contain a section containing items to include biographical data of the participants. The findings will be discussed within the context of Self-Determination Theory.
The influence of basic psychological needs on the goals and aspirations of grade 11 learners at secondary schools in the Western Cape Nicolette Roman University of the Western Cape, South Africa; Lauren Schilder; Willy Lens

In South Africa, learners in Grade 11 are nearing the end of their secondary school life. The new, but also difficult, transition into (early) adulthood now begins. This critical period of development brings forth an array of new challenges, exercising free will, becoming more independent, an increased focus on the self, and the decision of what path is to be taken after high school (e.g. continuing in higher education, starting professional life). With these challenges comes the act of setting particular future goals and aspirations. The question is thus what exactly motivates the South African Grade 11 learner, and why are they motivated to set and aspire to certain future goals. This study aims to investigate the associations between basic psychological need satisfaction (i.e., the need for autonomy, for competence and for relatedness), the importance attached to intrinsic and extrinsic goals and aspirations and the degree in which these goals are already achieved in the present among Grade 11 learners at Secondary schools in the Western Cape. The study will be quantitative with a cross-sectional design. A sample of about 900 Grade 11 learners will participate in the study. The participants attend secondary schools in the Metro North Western Cape Education District. The Balanced Measure of Psychological Needs (BMPN, Sheldon, Niemiec, 2006) and the Aspiration Index (Kaasser & Ryan, 1996) will be used to collect the data. Results will be discussed in the context of Self-Determination Theory and the implications for the education sector.

Cognitive effects of two opposed teaching styles: expositive and guided-participative Nestor Roselli CONICET, Argentina

Using Vygotsky’s theory as framework, the objective of this research is to compare the cognitive effects on learners of two teaching styles: expositive and guided-participative. The hypothetical assumption was that each of these different systems of activity, produces differences in learning. The interest was focused on non-explicit, or hidden, effects of each one. These cognitive effects were related to the transfer of knowledge (extended learning), the cognitive (in)dependence from the teacher, the permanence on time of learned knowledge and, finally, the efficacy of peer inter-individual support. Four teachers in biology were invited to teach, to their own secondary students, an extra-curricular subject, the same for all. Two of them were using an expositive style, while the two others were employing a participative style. Data were processed by SPSS, using “t” to test differences (in quantitative variables) between the means of both conditions. Differences in the permanence on time of learned knowledge were tested with “chi-square.” Individual post-tests of learning results, show that the participative style produces more extended learning, that is, the transfer of the learned knowledge to new situations is stronger. The participative style promotes the independence of the student from the teacher. Also these students use peer inter-individual support more efficiently.

The effect of training problem solving skills on the emotional intelligence of self-supervisory women Mohammad Sadeghi Payam Nour University in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran; Mohammad Mohsen Elahi; Fereshteh Afsar; Leila Esmaeili; Ali Sadeghi; Asefheh Ariyan

The aim of this study is to determine the efficacy of problem solving training (self-consciousness, making decisions and problem solving, stress coping strategies, interpersonal relationships, controlling anger) on the emotional intelligence of self-supervisory women. This study employed a pretest-posttest, experimental method, using a control group. The statistical population of the study consisted of women who were under the supervision of Imam Khomeini Relief Committee in Isfahan. Referring to the muster of the population, a sample of 60 women were selected and then were assigned randomly into two experimental and control groups (each consisting of 30 experimental and 30 control). The experimental group received the Unicef life skills training package (Unicef Training Package) in 15 sessions in a 3 month period in the training groups. The tools of this study were Bar-on Emotional Intelligence Questionnaire and researcher-made demographic Questionnaire. Descriptive statistics and inferential statistics were used to analyze the research findings. The results of the study have shown that the training of problem solving skills had an effect on the emotional intelligence of women.

How does emotion regulation affect self-regulated learning? Anne-Kathrin Scheibe TU Darmstadt, Germany; Bernhard Schmitz

Studies based on the Strength Model of Self-Regulation suggest that emotion regulation (ER) and self-regulation compete for the same limited resources, but that positive emotions can counteract the depletion of resources. The objective of the present study (N=61 university students, Mage=24.3 years, SD=4.6) was to examine the impact of ER-strategies that differ in their partial efficacies (= ability to modulate negative and/or positive emotions) on important components of self-regulated learning (SRL) within an experiment. In all groups a negative emotion was induced by means of a film clip about animal testing (affect $\eta^2=.81$; heart rate $\eta^2=.32$). Subsequently, participants worked on a learning task that required SRL. We compared two experimental groups that used ER-strategies with differential partial efficacies (cognitive reappraisal, expressive suppression) during the film, and a control group (no regulation). Although instruction compliance was lower in the reappraisal group ($\eta^2=.31$), participants in this condition experienced more positive emotions after the film ($\eta^2=.09$) and had more self-regulatory resources available ($\eta^2=.10$) than did the participants in the suppression condition. In the subsequent learning phase participants with high post-film resource availability were better with respect to SRL-components than low-resource participants ($\eta^2=.08$). ER strategy-types that involved the enhancement of positive emotions (e.g., reappraisal) have proved to be favourable for self-regulatory resources and SRL-processes. More favourable strategies need to be identified in future studies.

Correlations of academic performance and affective factors in first year students Birgit Schreiber University of the Western Cape, South Africa

Several studies have emphasised the importance of addressing social and emotional factors in facilitating adjustment to Higher Education Institutions. The educational theories of Astin (1993), Tinto (1997) and Pascarella (1985), are key theories on person-environment fit and environmental impact, and underscore the importance of integration into, and engagement with, the Higher Education context as one of the key predictors of student success. The integration of support programs into the students’ academic experience is key in contributing to student success. The Living and Learning Program in this study is located in these Student Development and Support Theories. The Living and Learning Program is infused into the first year academic experience and aims to facilitate personal, social and academic adjustment and integration into the university; thus increasing student success. The objective of the study is to explore the impact of the Living and Learning Program on first year students and to explore any correlation between academic performance and affective factors. The research is quantitative using psychological scales and assesses (1) study motivation, (2) reduction of stress and increase in coping, and (3) network orientation. The results of the statistical analysis of the correlations are discussed. Implications for the program’s theoretical location are discussed.

Higher education policy in South Africa: Implications for student development and support Birgit Schreiber University of the Western Cape, South Africa

A document analysis of the Higher Education Policies in South Africa, with regard to their reference to Student Development and Support is presented. The results suggest that Student Development and Support’s role and function is only nebulously described. It is primarily within the discourse of disability and special education where mention of Student Development and Support is made, locating Student Development and Support in the area of remedial support. Furthermore, there is no coherent or co-ordinated organising principle which guides Student Development and Support in its role and function within Higher Education in South Africa. Qualitative research, interviewing 15 senior and executive members of three Higher Education Institutions, using content analysis, was undertaken to explore their perceptions of the Higher Education Policies with regard to Student Development and Support. The emerging themes suggest that there is a cursory knowledge of key Higher Education Policies. Furthermore, it emerges that there is a keen awareness of the desired outcomes as stated in the key Higher Education Policies in terms of student success. However, how the Student Development and Support domain is expected to contribute to student success seems unclear and challenging. Tensions around institutional diversity and institutional autonomy, juxtaposed with the emerging need for a national organising principle for Student Development and Support are discussed. The author hopes to contribute towards the complex debate on positioning Student Development and Support...
Support in Higher Education so that it may contribute significantly to the South African Higher Education challenges.

The benefits of team teaching: A quasi-experimental study with teacher students Katja Schwartz Christian-Albrechts-University, Germany; Uta Klusmann; Toni Ihme; Jens Moeller In educational contexts, many researchers stress the importance of co-operation in teaching. Recently, co-operation has been identified as a key competence in teachers’ professional development. For instance, co-operation is supposed to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of teaching, by promoting teachers’ reflections and improving teachers’ instructions. Especially in team teaching, as the most extensive form of co-operation is said to affect teachers’ motivation as well as teachers’ capability to teach. Little research exists concerning the question of whether the capability to co-operate increases during teacher students’ education. Innovative in the field of team teaching research, we conducted a quasi-experimental study to investigate the effects of co-operation on students’ motivation and performance. Thereby, we also integrate the level of education, differentiating between novice and advanced teacher students. Altogether 164 teacher students and 113 high school students took part in our study. All teacher students had to prepare and give a lesson to a high school student. The experimental group gave lessons in co-operative dyads whereas the control group worked on their own. Additionally, we differentiate as a quasi-experimental factor, novices and advanced teacher students. Our findings show that the effects of team teaching are associated with the level of professional experience. Team teaching led to higher students’ motivation when carried out by advanced teacher students. Novices showed better results working alone. There was no significant effect concerning students’ learning.

Inside the mind of adolescents diagnosed with Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder: A pilot study Joseph Seabi University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa; Prashant Arvind-Pala; Florian Lar rue; Helene Sauzeon; Bernard N’Koaou

To date, over 30 years of research have been invested in the understanding of ADHD, with reference to diagnosis, management and treatment. However, not much is known about the experiences of adolescents with ADHD, and the impact it has on their psychological, emotional, and social well-being, particularly within the South African context. Once access and permission to use the Chris Hani Baragwanath’s Child and Adolescent Psychiatric Unit as a site was granted, the researchers together with the head psychiatrist set out criteria for the selection of participants. This included identification of potential participants by psychiatrists during their follow-up consultations with outpatients between the ages of 13 and 16 years, adolescents who have been diagnosed with ADHD for over six months. Although 14 potential participants were invited only five accepted the invitation. The sample comprised five adolescents (one female and four male, age range of 13 to 16 years). Racially, there were three blacks, one white and one Indian. The questions that were asked included: How is your behaviour in the classroom? What do you think a concentration problem is? How do you get on with your peers and educators? How is your scholastic performance? The results revealed adolescents’ vulnerability, emotional distress, the need to be acknowledged and recognized. The description of their behaviour, the account of their pain, and the struggles with scholastic performance all point to the fact that ADHD is not outgrown.

Development of children in South Africa: Determinants and effects of cultural diversity intelligence Hannah Seriki CIELARAKO, South Africa; Vuyiseka January The “Unthombo Wesizwe Children’s Programme” was started in order to equip young South Africans with tools to overcome the challenges of a multicultural society. The objectives of this study were (1) to gain insight into factors determining that children start developing “cultural diversity intelligence”, (2) to learn about the developmental process that took place for participants between July 2009 and September 2011, and (3) to understand the effects this process has on the children and their environment. A structured questionnaire was used to capture basic data and to ease monitoring of individual participants. Since the research focus is to explore the factors mentioned above, various qualitative methods were chosen to recognise and interpret experiences of the children and practitioners involved in the educational programme. These include focus group discussions, facilitators’ observations, children’s journals and video material, as well as open conversations with Unthombo Wesizwe’s management, parents and volunteers. We stored, managed and analysed data systematically, aiming to maximise the internal validity of the study. Our outcomes indicate that an enabling environment (e.g. parents, teachers) is an important prerequisite for children to develop cultural diversity intelligence, that it takes time, practice and support for cognitive concepts to be merged with behaviour, and that over time the children’s conscious involvement in their own internal development increases, as does the effect that this development has on the way of life in the children’s communities.

The comparison study of mental health in low and high academic achievement adolescents Maryam Sharayati Azad University of Birjand, Islamic Republic of Iran The aim of this study was the investigation of the mental health status of students with a weak academic status and students with a good academic status. 936 adolescents (470 girls and 466 boys) from high school were selected to two groups, as students with weak academic status and students with good academic status, and responded to the general health questionnaire GHQ-28 (Goldberg and Hillary, 1981). Results showed that students with a weak academic status have higher depression and somatic symptoms. Academic achievement of adolescents thus had a crucial role in mental health.

Investigation of indicators of learning outcomes from university evaluation reports Susumu Shibui NIAD-JE, Japan; Takayuki Hayashi; Masaaki Ida; Sounghee Kim There is an increasing demand for measuring student learning outcomes to improve the quality of higher education. In this paper, we analyzed the process of evaluators’ judgment of the university from the peer-reviewed university evaluation reports. The aim of this study is to clarify the indicators of student learning outcomes from a standpoint of evaluators’ decision making process. As a method, the difference in the description expressed by self-assessments reports submitted by universities and evaluation reports reflecting the evaluators’ judgment by using the text analysis. We extracted the evaluation reports of the National University Corporation Evaluation (2009, Japan), which concerns the description of the learning outcomes as a data. The data consists of the results of evaluation judged by 4 points scale and the text data including the reason they used for the judgments for 357 departments. The relationship between the categorical judgment toward the departments and the variety of description on the text were categorized to the indicators by the morphological analysis. The appearance of the indicators was counted. Results showed two types of 17 indicators. One is the quantitative indicators expressed by numerical data. The other is qualitative indicators expressed by universities’ practices. For the quantitative indicators, average scores in the highly rated and normally rated in 4 points scale were compared by t-tests. Some indicators showed the significant difference. These indicators are useful to construct the university evaluation system measuring student learning outcomes.

A study of teacher-trainees programmes and practices in mathematics Duduzile Sibaya University of Zululand, South Africa The aim of this study was to examine the level of proficiency of teacher-trainees (N = 165) at point of completion of their Bachelor of Education (B.Ed) degree. To this end, a standardised mathematics proficiency test was administered to the final year mathematics pre-service teachers. Classroom teaching practice observations and evaluations were also conducted. The results reveal that less than 50% of these teachers possess the content knowledge of mathematics as they exit the teacher training programme in their fourth year of study. Furthermore no correlation was found between marks obtained in the mathematics content proficiency test and teaching practice evaluation. The marks obtained in the latter were consistently higher than marks obtained in the former. The study concludes by discussing the findings and their implications for teacher preparation programmes.

The significance of school ethos on the academic performance of minority Xhosa learners Suzanne Singh Stellenbosch University, South Africa; Lorna Dreyer The breakdown of Apartheid in South Africa has opened the doors of all schools to all, regardless of race or language. The prospect of a better education lured many black parents to enrol their children in...
The future of disability research in Psychology and the ramifications for both theory and praxis rests heavily on the way in which disability is theorised, conceptualised and presented, in order to silence the stereotypes which have sought to exclude, marginalise and ascribe universal, fixed identity statuses as a vehicle to perpetuate stigma. Drawing on the research findings from a narrative inquiry which sought to explore the professional identity formation of individuals with disabilities employed in the mainstream labour sector, this paper asserts that new theories and research methodologies can do much to transition prior conceptualisations of medical hegemony, stereotypical non-disabled constructs and static perspectives of disability, in favour of an approach where the personal narratives of individuals with disabilities are heard. This aligns with the author’s views that there are multiple identities which are expressed variously through the complexity of individual experience. By considering the personal experiences of disability using thick descriptions, this paper supports the notion that narrative is an effective mode to transcend the effects of oppression (Thomas, 1999) by way of providing individuals with as much control as possible (Beazley, Moore, & Benzie, 1997) over the research process. The authors contend that research should seek to emancipate rather than oppress, and provide the platform for individuals to craft their personal self-identities as experts over their own lives. This includes the consideration that it is the epistemological and ontological lens through which research studies are conceptualised that have the power to either subjugate or emancipate individual experience.

A multilevel analysis on child and class predictors of teachers’ expectations in kindergarten

Sara Speybroeck KU Leuven, Belgium; Jan Van Damme; Sofie Kuppers

Because teachers’ expectations are known to influence children’s outcomes, it is important to study how these expectations are formed. Until now, most teacher expectation research focused on individual student characteristics. However, students and teachers interact within the broader context of the classroom. Therefore, teachers’ expectations may also be class-centered rather than only student-centered. This study examined the role of both child (gender, socio-economic status and ethnicity) and classroom characteristics (classroom composition based on children’s gender, socio-economic status and ethnicity) associated with teachers’ expectations in kindergarten. Data from 3785 children were analyzed by means of multilevel regression models. Results revealed that teachers had higher expectations for girls, children with a higher SES and minority children, after controlling for prior language and math achievement. Findings further indicated that expectations were higher in classes with a larger proportion of children with a lower SES. Finally, cross-level interactions showed that teachers’ expectations for minority children were higher in classes with a larger proportion of minority children. The findings suggest that teachers base their expectations on prejudiced information about individuals, at least concerning children’s SES. Minority children do not seem to be disadvantaged by their teachers. The results underscore the importance of investigating not only child predictors but also class predictors of teachers’ expectations. Furthermore, our data show that expectations are already formed for very young children who are at the beginning of their education.

A causal model development influencing teaching commitment in upper North-Eastern Thailand by multi-group analysis

Kunnida Srihomviang Mahasarakham University, Thailand; Sombat Tayrakham Mahasarakham University, Thailand

Dedication of teachers is an important factor determining teaching performance. The purposes of this study were: 1) To study causal factors influencing teaching commitment of teachers; 2) To develop a causal model; 3) To examine the invariance of the causal model. A set of samples consisting of 404 teachers with fewer than 8 years of teaching experience and 596 teachers with more than 8 years of teaching experience was drawn by a multi-stage sampling technique. The study instruments included scales of teaching commitment, self-efficacy, motivation, attitude towards teaching profession, and quality of working life. The data were treated by multi-group structural equation modeling analysis with a latent variable. The findings revealed that the model was consistent with the empirical data, i.e., the chi-squared test provided the results of consistency of χ²/df = 1.604, p = .473, CFI = 1.000, GFI = .978, AGFI = .979, RMSEA = .002, and RMR = .012. The model could explain 67.70 percent of the variance of teaching commitment. The direct effect was self-efficacy. The variables directly and indirectly affecting teaching commitment were: Quality of working life, and attitude towards the teaching profession. The indirect effect was motivation. The model was found invariant in terms of the model form and the parameters.

A comparison of the performance by dyslexic students on sequential and chunked presentations of both verbal and visual tasks in the WISC-IV

Ann Staunton Psychological Bureau Dublin, Ireland

This study builds on earlier research by the author which compared good and poor readers on a wide range of memory tasks. Results showed that good readers performed better than dyslexic students on sequential presentation of visual stimuli. Most significantly, it was also shown that the performance of dyslexic students was comparable to good readers on two dimensional or chunked presentations of visual stimuli. Dyslexic students are frequently found to have a deficit in verbal and visual sequential memory skills and it is commonly believed that this deficit is at the root of dyslexia. This study examines the WISC-IV profiles of dyslexic students in relation to scores achieved for sequential and chunked presentations of two dimensional tasks. In the verbal section of the WISC, scores achieved by dyslexic subjects for digit span are compared with scores achieved by the same subjects for letter number sequencing i.e. chunked presentation of verbal stimuli. In the performance section of the WISC, scores obtained for coding are compared with scores for the chunked visual presentation in symbol search. Findings confirm that dyslexic subjects have stronger aptitude for the

In their own voices: Methodological considerations in narrative disability research

Natalie Smith-Chandler Stellenbosch University, South Africa; Estelle Swart

Relationships among teacher’s emotional support and adolescent student efficacy and engagement

Alexandra Skoog University of Michigan, United States of America; Robert Jaggers

Social aspects of the classroom can have important implications for students’ academic and socio-emotional competence (Eccles, 2006). For example, a supportive classroom climate has been associated with greater academic motivation and engagement (Patrick et al., 2007; Wentzel, 1994). This presentation focuses on the relationship between classroom climate, middle school students’ academic and social efficacy, and engagement in the classroom. In this study, classroom climate reflects, participants included 277 6th students (M=11.5 years old, 58% White and 39% female) and 18 teachers (77% female) from a middle school in the Midwest United States. Students completed self-reports of their perceptions of teacher and peer academic and emotional support towards them (Patrick et al., 2007). They also completed measures of academic and social efficacy with teachers and classmates, and behavioural, cognitive and emotional engagement in school (Fredricks et al., 2004). Results suggest that teachers’ emotional and academic support was significantly related to students’ behavioural and cognitive engagement in the classroom. Additionally, there was a significant positive relationship between students’ report of peer emotional and academic support and their engagement along with the both their academic and social efficacy. Findings suggest the importance of social and emotional factors for a student’s classroom success. Teacher ratings of students’ social skills will help further illuminate the role of student characteristics in these relationships.
Enhancing social skills in troubled youth: The effects of UNESCO school projects

Christoph Steinebach ZHAW Applied Psychology, Switzerland; Christine Seiger

UNESCO Associated Schools Project Network (ASPnet) is a network of educational institutions that incorporate the goals and values of UNESCO into their educational, social, and organizational foundation. Prospective members go through an initiation process in which the students and faculty members of the institution are required to work together and complete projects that support the goals and values of UNESCO. This longitudinal study aims to examine the effects of the UNESCO ASPnet initiation group projects on adolescents and staff members of residential facilities for troubled youths. The study followed a residential facility for troubled male youths through the UNESCO ASPnet initiation process. Both quantitative and qualitative data were collected. Approximately 50 male youths and 15 facility members filled out standardized questionnaires every six months. 12 subjects (6 youth, 6 facility members) were interviewed every 12 months. Preliminary results from the first one and a half years found a significant increase in troubled youths’ social competencies, self-efficacy, resilience, and knowledge relating to culture, human rights and sustainability. Results also showed a correlation between youths’ level of engagement and youths’ level of self-efficacy and resilience. Staff members were very committed to the institution and satisfied with their work place already before the initiation process started. Nevertheless, the team cohesion increased significantly despite being more challenged by the process than the adolescents.

Enhancing supportive peer interaction: Comparing the effects of three different interventions

Christoph Steinebach ZHAW Applied Psychology, Switzerland; Ursula Steinebach

This is a longitudinal study that evaluates the effects of Positive Peer Culture (PPC) intervention on adolescents with behavioural problems. The intervention focuses on promoting mutual generosity, positive peer interaction, and positive peer influence. The aim of this study is to evaluate the effects of PPC compared to other forms of interventions. Two hundred male adolescents (age 14-17) assessed with behavioural problems were recruited from various institutions in Germany. The subjects were split into three groups, each group went through a different form of intervention. Interventions included: PPC, Guided Group Intervention (GGI), and classroom assemblies focusing on mutual support. Quantitative and qualitative assessments were both applied to measure changes in youth developmental outcomes. These outcomes include behavioral problems, self-efficacy, self-worth, readiness to help others, and violence and fighting over time. Quantitative measures were assessed using standardized questionnaires or specially developed questionnaires for this experiment. Qualitative information was collected through interviews with the adolescent subjects and the staff members that work with them in the institutions. All data was analyzed through t-tests and ANOVA. Preliminary results show statistically significant difference in youth developmental outcomes. Compared to other intervention groups, the PPC group showed a larger increase in self-efficacy, self-worth, and readiness to help others; as well as a larger decrease in behavioral problems, violence, and fighting over time. Adolescent subjects and staff members reported a increase in communication skills as well as an increase in acceptance of the PPC intervention.

Does happiness equal satisfaction? A closer look at optimism and job satisfaction in special needs educators

Louise Strydom The University of the Free State, South Africa

The aim of this article is to establish whether special needs educators (educators assisting learners with physical and learning difficulties) experience job satisfaction because of optimism or whether the personal growth satisfaction they attach to their occupation has an influence on their general job satisfaction. Job satisfaction in mainstream schools is low. The hypothesis was put forward that this could also be the case with special needs educators as there is no specific data regarding this group. Educators’ job satisfaction can be defined as the motivation to do the jobs, with a focus on personal, psychological, and professional variables. As a construct in the field of positive psychology, optimism refers to people with a positive outlook on life, and who believe good things will come their way. Because optimism plays a role in job satisfaction, the hypothesis can be made that high levels of optimism lead to higher levels of satisfaction. The research group consisted of 101 educators working at six different special needs schools in the Bloemfontein area, English- and Afrikaans-speaking, of both sexes, and from different race groups. Data was obtained by using a short-biographical questionnaire, the Minnesota Satisfaction Questionnaire and the Life Orientation Test-Revised. The results show that there is a difference between optimism and job satisfaction between educators in mainstream schools and those in special needs schools.

Two modalities of language used in an educational setting and the behaviour of deaf learners

Brandon Swanepoel WITS University, South Africa

Research conducted on the prevalence of behavioural adjustment in Deaf children and adolescents, in erstwhile countries, points towards an appreciably elevated percentage of emotional and behavioural problems amongst this population group when compared to hearing normative groups. Studies specify that the prevalence of behaviour and emotional problems in Deaf children and adolescents varies from 4.8% to 50.3%. This pioneering study is the first of its kind to research dissimilar modalities of language used as the language of learning and teaching (LoLT) in schools for Deaf learners and how this could possibly correlate to learner behaviour in the classroom. This study uses the Teacher Report Form (TRF) to investigate the types of behavioural problems displayed by Deaf learners in the classroom. It further investigates whether Deaf learners display certain types of behavioural problems when dissimilar modalities of language are used as the language of learning and teaching. The overall findings of this study suggest that teachers who use manually coded spoken language report an elevated prevalence of behavioural problems on the TRF compared to teachers who use South African Sign Language (SASL). Results further suggest that the group of teachers who use SASL report somatic complaints and attention problems as the most frequently encountered behavioural problems in their classrooms. In comparison the group of teachers who use manually coded spoken English (MCE) report social problems and attention problems as the most frequently encountered behavioural problems in their classrooms. Limitations of this study and suggestions for future research are discussed.

Against all odds—the role of intention in early childhood education teachers’ pursuit of higher education

Phuong To Mount Holyoke College, United States of America; Francine M. Deutsch

Early Childhood Education teachers in the United States, who are undereducated and underpaid, are currently being encouraged or required to obtain a college education. This two-year longitudinal study explored three questions: 1) Do teachers intend to go to school? 2) What factors inform teachers’ intentions? and 3) How does intention affect later enrollment? The study design was driven by Ajzen Theory of Planned Behavior. The theory posits that intention is predicted by attitude towards a behaviour, social norms, and perceived behavioural control; subsequently, intention and perceived behavioural control lead to the behaviour. In 2007, we recorded teachers’ intentions to pursue college, enrollment status, age, and proxies for Ajzen’s factors. In 2009, we assessed teachers’ actual enrollment status and collected qualitative data on what had helped and hindered them in enrolling. We found that 69.8% of the teachers intended to enroll. Age had the largest influence on teachers’ intentions – older teachers were less likely to plan for college. This relationship overwhelmed the effects of Ajzen’s constructs. Teachers’ intentions and enrollment in 2007 were both crucial predictors of their college enrollment in 2009. Yet, even when teachers had the intention, many of them could not successfully enroll due to practical and logistical issues, academic uncertainties, and disappointment with the ECE field. Our study adds the teachers’ voice to the ongoing debate on teachers’ qualification and compensation. More institutional support and financial incentives must be provided before college can be a realistic option for ECE teachers.

How student-teacher attachment influences learning motivation and learning behavior on fifth, seventh, and eighth graders

Jack Teng National Chung Cheng University, Taiwan, R.O.C.

The purpose of this research aims to explore how fifth, seventh, and eighth graders interact with their teacher and how the relationship affects their learning
motivation and learning behaviours. Student-teacher attachment can be divided into three elements, which are communication, trust, and anxiety. Teachers not only can provide students with a sense of security and proper challenges, but also can assist students to create successful learning experiences. According to Riley (2009), successful learning experience can help students explore the world. It is self-evident that students have good performance in some classes but not in all classes. Therefore, this research will consider elements of student-teacher attachment that affects learning behaviour and motivation from the teacher. This research involved surveys, comprised of three sets of questionnaires concerning student-teacher attachment, learning motivation and learning behaviours. A group test was conducted and the subjects are fifth, seventh, and eighth graders in Taiwan. Project result should be that students who have a better student-teacher attachment will have a better learning motivation and learning behaviour, also the effect of student-teacher attachment will have inverse effect to age. The conclusion of this research will provide insightful information for teachers of the importance of how student-teacher attachment will severely affect students’ learning motivation and learning behaviour.

ADHD knowledge and intervention among educators internationally
Mark Terjesen St. John's University, United States of America
ADHD is one of the most common psychiatric disorders of childhood. Accurate diagnosis of ADHD is often complicated because many of the problems associated with ADHD are also characteristic of other childhood behaviour disorders and symptoms of ADHD may vary across settings, caregivers and task complexity. Teachers are a very important part of this multidisciplinary team. Teachers are often the first source of referring children with ADHD (Snider, Busch, & Arrowood, 2003; Snider, Frankenberger, & Aspensen, 2000) and are often called upon to implement educational interventions. There is a growing body of research on American teachers’ understanding of this disorder and how this knowledge impacts their decisions. However, there is limited research examining ADHD knowledge and attitudes among teachers in other countries (Jerome, Gordon, & Huesler, 1994; Brook, Watemberg, & Geta, 2000; Ghanizadeh, Jafar Bahredar, & Reza Moctin, 2006). Those studies that do exist, suggest that knowledge and attitudes about ADHD may be culturally-bound and linked to training. This presentation will offer results from a multi-national study that investigated how teachers’ prior exposure and training pertaining to ADHD are related to their knowledge (and misconceptions) of the disorder. Specifically, the relationship between teacher knowledge of ADHD and prior referral decisions; the relationship between teacher knowledge of ADHD and prior education and training (ADHD specific and general); and cultural similarities and differences in the relationships described will be addressed.

Effects of academic procrastination on self esteem and test anxiety
Shefali Thaman University of Delhi, India
Procrastination in the academic realm holds many negative consequences. The objective of the present paper was to study the effect of academic procrastination on self esteem and test anxiety. It also aimed at studying the relation between self-esteem and test anxiety. The sample size taken was 60. The sample was divided into 3 groups of undergraduate students between the age group of 18-22 years from arts, science and commerce courses, with equal number of participants, 20 each. These groups were further subdivided into groups of males and females with an equal number of participants, 10 each. The data was collected from different colleges in New Delhi, India. The measures used are 16-Tuckman procrastination scale, Rosenberg self-esteem scale and Spielberger Test anxiety Inventory. Results showed that negative correlation between test anxiety and self esteem and positive correlation between academic procrastination and test anxiety was found to be significant at a level of 0.05. However, no significant relationship was found between academic procrastination and self esteem. By understanding the linkages between the 3 variables namely procrastination, test anxiety and self esteem, effective interventions in the form of solutions can be invented, enhanced and researched and spread to stem the tide of procrastination among students. Also, this study has set the stage for further investigation that controlling one variable namely procrastination can lead to changes in others, that is, self-esteem and test anxiety, and vice versa.

How emotion understanding affects peer acceptance and social behaviour in children with learning disabilities
Yuehua Tong University of Jinan, China
Emotion understanding refers to the ability to discern and understand others’ emotions, using situational and expressive cues that have some degree of cultural consensus as to their emotional meaning. It includes one’s knowledge about emotional states, interpreting the cause of emotion and the possibility of regulating emotions. The present study was to explore how emotion understanding affects peer acceptance and social behavior in children with learning disabilities (LDs). 90 children with LDs in China participated in this study. The results indicated that: (1) Recognition of basic emotion situation and self-conscious emotion situation in children with LDs had an impact on peer acceptance. (2) Recognition of facial expressions and self-conscious emotion, understanding internal causes of emotion, hidden emotion, and emotion change in children with LDs had an impact on social behaviors. (3) Different components in emotion understanding had different predictive powers for peer acceptance and social behavior. The implications for intervention are discussed.

Differences in studying and acquiring writing school genres among students of different educational levels: critical questions and discussions
Carmen Torres Universidad de la Republica, Uruguay
The aim of this paper is to present some results of an empirical study based on primary and secondary students of the public education system in Uruguay. The study is intended to describe differences in students’ achievement in different tasks, connected to text writing, selecting information and comprehension. It also includes a questionnaire about learning practices, preferences and conceptions, to which we only partially refer. We follow some Vygotskian ideas which separated the use of mediational means and social conditions for learning. The study shows that there is great heterogeneity among the achievements and learning conditions at the same level. Differences among levels tends to vary and the expected progression expected was not at all homogeneous. The approach allowed discussion of the significance of the study, and the role of written mediation of texts and different processes of learning and clarifying concepts in the education and development process, considering their importance.

Do number games improve six-year-old children’s number skills and arithmetical skills? Ulf Trofj Linkoping University, Sweden; Rickard Ostergren; Jessica Carlsson
This study examines the effects of playing number games on the development of basic number skills and arithmetical skills in children. The study is based on the theoretical view that numbers are represented as analogue mental number line and the greater the transparency of the mapping between physical material and the mental representation, the better the development of the mental representation. It is predicted that children playing the linear-number game will develop better basic arithmetical skills and a more accurate number representation compared to the other intervention groups, and the children playing the circular-board game will develop better basic arithmetical skills and a more accurate number representation than the non-board number activities group. Ninety children were randomly divided to three number game interventions, and thereafter engaged in six 20 minutes intervention sessions during three weeks. Prior to and directly after and 3, and 6 months after the intervention, number processing abilities and arithmetic abilities were assessed (e.g., counting; subitizing; enumeration; digit comparison; number-line estimation; addition; non-symbolic approximate addition). The study used a 3 (interventions) x 2 (pre vs. post test) experimental between group design. Two-factor ANOVA was used to evaluate and compare the effects of the interventions. The study has potential to generate knowledge regarding how different didactic tools facilitate children’s learning of early arithmetic, as well as insights concerning the mapping of the symbolic number system onto the innate number systems; if the innate non-symbolic number systems is sharpened through the acquisition of the exact symbolic number system.

How cognitive science provides the theoretical basis for reading methods in alphabetic orthographies
William Tunmer Massey University, New Zealand
A major aim of this presentation is to describe how cognitive science has provided the theoretical basis for resolving the “great debate” over reading methods in alphabetic orthographies. This debate, also referred to as the “reading wars”, has raged for more than a century with the pendulum swinging back and forth between approaches that emphasise the development of alphabetic coding skills, or phonics, and those that do not, such as whole word approaches or, more
Efficacy of educational psychology techniques in the development of oral expression

Silvia Ubillos University of Burgos, Spain; Jaime Ibanez; Ana Maria Aguilar

We will evaluate the efficacy of educational psychology techniques in developing the oral expression of native students (Spanish) and non-native students. The sample consists of 61 women with a mean age of 21.22 years (sd=2.85). The study consists of repeated measures (pre- and post-test) quasi-experimental design with matched samples. It has two independent variables (program and native language), and 6 dependent variables (phonological, grammar, lexical-semantic, socio-linguistic, pragmatic and strategic subcompetences or abilities). All participants were recorded on audiotape, and in order to evaluate the oral language, a scale was created. This scale consisted of 33 items which measured each of the sub-competences. Reliability indices were high. Results show that: a) psycho-educational techniques were efficient in developing oral expression in 4 of the 6 sub-competences (phonological, grammar, lexical-semantic and pragmatic); b) these techniques have a positive effect on students with different developmental processes and knowledge of Spanish (native-born and foreigner); c) the observed success was different depending on the baseline knowledge of the students: those who had a higher original competence in Spanish were those whose development was slower; d) there is a convergence in level of acquisition of some sub-competences which equals those participants who are immersed in different acquisition processes; e) the development in acquiring communicational competences is quite similar in groups with heterogeneous characteristics.

Mathematical-disability and working memory among special children

Devaraj Ushalaya India; Shruthi Mohan

Interpersonal skills are the skills people need to get along with others. Personal and interpersonal skills can be developed by working cooperatively and collaboratively with others, building and maintaining self-esteem, setting realistic goals and coping with anxiety. Interpersonal skills are best taught in small groups, whereby the teacher is a facilitator and activities are student-oriented, which provides increased opportunities for interaction and the exchange of ideas between students. We sought to determine whether there is any influence of collaborative learning on interpersonal skills, and also on science interest and attitude. Reliability indices were high. Results showed that the experimental group surpassed the control group significantly from pre- to post-test in interpersonal skills, and also on science interest and attitude. The main categories that emerged were these: The various roles that parents can play in health promotion in schools, knowledge about health promotion, barriers to health promotion and collaboration. Parents are the key stakeholders through which the health of their children can be promoted in schools. Parents perceive their role basically to be assisting their children. Various barriers exist in the creation of health promoting schools, which include: Poverty and unemployment, illiteracy, lack of knowledge and no confidence. Schools should initiate parental involvement and collaboration in health promotion.

Early signs of dyslexia

Jasmina Vukanovic The State University of Novi Po, Serbia and Montenegro

Developmental Dyslexia is a disorder in children who, despite average intellectual abilities, fail to attain the language skills of reading, writing, and spelling commensurate with their intellectual abilities. The aim is increasingly recognized that personal epistemology plays an important role in how students interpret their educational experiences, and that it significantly influences their thinking and reasoning processes, skills of argumentation, and classroom learning. Given our less than perfect schooling system our assumption is that students probably enter tertiary education with a limited and limiting view of knowledge which might adversely affect various aspects of their education. As such, this is a very significant area of inquiry that sheds light on how students view knowledge. Students' beliefs about knowledge, specifically in relation to their beliefs about the structure of knowledge, the stability of knowledge, sources of knowledge, speed of learning, and ability to learn, are highly relevant to their academic performance and learning experience. Performance of students in tertiary education is of grave concern as the throughput levels are unacceptably low. This prompted an exploratory qualitative study in which data was gathered through 10 in-depth interviews and 2 focus groups discussions with first year students. Interview transcripts were analysed in accordance with the principles of interpretative phenomenological analysis. The analysed data provided an indication of different levels of sophistication in students' epistemology. Mostly views evidenced an acceptance that truth is 'out there' and knowable, and that authorities are the source of knowledge. The implications of different views of knowledge for tertiary didactics are discussed.
of this study was to determine whether phonological awareness and short-term verbal memory could be early indicators of developmental dyslexia. The sample consisted of 194 first- and second-graders from two primary schools in Belgrade. The following tests were used: a shortened version of the WISC-R to determine intelligence scores, the assessment battery for dyslexia for Serbian children, the initial consonant deletion task to determine phonological awareness and the digit span task for measuring short-term verbal memory working-memory's storage capacity. According to multiple regression analysis the most significant indicator of the subsequent (un)successful reading of both younger and older schoolchildren was phonological awareness. The short-term verbal memory is, to a lesser extent, an indicator of the subsequent reading acquisition defined by the time needed for reading the text and by the text comprehension. The major conclusion from the experiment is that the phonological awareness assessment should be implemented into the regular procedure of assessing children's reading skills for school. In this way children in need of preventive stimulation within the inclusive program in primary schools could be identified.

A re-exploration of psychometric investigation of face-audience communication apprehension scales of Chinese college students 
Hongli Wang Guizhou Normal University, China; Weixing Zou Guizhou Normal University, China; Yi Yuan; Liming Xie; Zhaoqiong Yu; Wenjie Lan; Rong Wan

The aim of this study is to develop a better scale with which the magnitude of Chinese college students’ Face-audience Communication Apprehension (FCA) can be measured and an investigation into the status quo of Chinese college students’ Face-audience Communication Apprehension. The project is presided over by professor Wang hong-li from Guizhou normal university of China and sponsored by the National Social Science Foundation of China. Following the rules of psychometrics, first a pre-survey scale with 79 items was made and with which 1,200 students (50 from each university) from 24 universities was chosen randomly from 17 provinces or municipalities of China, including Beijing, Shanghai, Sichuan, Guangdong, etc. were surveyed. Among 1,057 valid samples obtained in pre-survey, 529 of the ones distributed in the odd number group were put into the exploratory factor analysis (EFA) and the rest into the confirmatory factor analysis (CFA). The latest (revised in October, 2011) Chinese College Students’ Face-audience Communication Apprehension Scale, with four dimensions (platform apprehension, interview apprehension, affairs-handling apprehension, group-within and outside-campus communication apprehension) and 32 items involved, has high reliability and validity in accordance with the demands of psychometrics. This scale can be formally used as a survey instrument to measure the magnitude of Chinese college students’ Face-audience Communication Apprehension.

Visual-spatial abilities in dyslexic individuals in different orthographies and age groups
Evelin Wittruk University of Leipzig, Germany

The theoretical background is based on the controversial findings regarding visual-spatial abilities in dyslexic individuals and the clear link to the gender dependency of these abilities. Our selected studies ask about visual-spatial abilities in dyslexic individuals depending on the orthographic system, age and gender. The methodology involves three experiments with age and IQ matched samples of dyslexic and non-dyslexic individuals, the use of non-linguistic materials, and accuracy, reaction time measurement. In the first experiment, working memory performances were investigated in children with a mean age of 10.26 years from different orthographic background (Cantonese ideophonic, Arabic segmental and German alphabetic script). The second experiment, based on the computerised possible-impossible figures paradigm (decision and matching demands), involved adolescents with a mean age of 17.16. In the third experiment abilities of mental rotation, mental model construction and vividness of visual imagery were measured in adults with a mean age of 23.04. The findings of the first experiment show no significant discrimination between dyslexic and non-dyslexic children regarding visual-spatial working memory functions compared with highly significant discrimination regarding auditory working memory functions. Path models demonstrate the function of visual-spatial abilities on reading and writing achievements in the frame of different orthographic systems. In the second and third experiment, we could confirm our assumption of visual-spatial advantages in dyslexic adolescents and adults, particularly in male dyslexics. Conclusions regarding the development of compensation strategies are possible.

The cultural basis of epistemological beliefs of Chinese students: Relationship between values and reliance on authority
Angel Ky Wong HK Institute of Education, Hong Kong; Eric Lo

Exploring the cultural basis of epistemology is important to further our understanding of this construct (Hofer, 2008). The present study aims to add to this understanding by exploring the cultural correlates of Chinese students’ epistemological beliefs systematically. Previous researchers have revealed that Authority in Knowledge, one of the epistemological beliefs, can be consistently extracted in Chinese respondents (e.g. Chan & Elliott, 2002), but not in western samples. This has been attributed to the emphasis on respecting authority in Chinese culture. This conjecture is empirically examined in this study by relating epistemological beliefs to 2 indicators of culture, namely specific socialisation values and general cultural values which were examined by a newly developed Multi-dimensional Filial Piety Scale and the Schwartz Value Survey respectively. The cornerstone of Chinese socialisation is filial piety which is characterised by hierarchical parent-child relationships in which unquestioned respect of those higher in the hierarchy is expected from those lower in the hierarchy. If this familial role relation is transferred to teacher-student relationships, students would be unwilling to challenge knowledge passed on by teachers. 340 university students have completed the 2 surveys. It was found that hierarchy-based filial piety that signifies the subordination of individual interest to parental demands correlated significantly with Authority in Knowledge, but no relationship was found for affection-based filial piety. For general values, a stimulating life was negatively correlated with Authority in Knowledge. The implication of these findings to the conceptualisation of epistemological beliefs would be discussed.

Adolescents’ academic emotions and self-efficacy in learning Chinese and mathematics
Junmei Xiong Central China Normal University, China; Huashan Liu

The study aimed at describing adolescents’ affective experiences across two subject settings, namely Chinese and mathematics. Tenth graders (n = 641) from three senior high schools in China were administered the Academic Emotions Questionnaire – Mathematics (Pekrun et al., 2005) and the AEQ – Chinese (modified based on AEQ – M, Pekrun et al., 2005). Results emerged as follows: (1) Positive emotions, negative emotions and self-efficacy across two subject settings were significantly correlated but with low correlational levels, which indicates that adolescents’ affective experiences in learning Chinese and mathematics are not identical. (2) Within the Chinese or mathematics setting, self-efficacy positively correlated with positive emotions (enjoyment and pride), and negatively correlated with negative emotions (anger, anxiety, shame, hopelessness, and boredom). MONCOVA statistics found that boys reported significantly more negative emotions than girls in Chinese; male adolescents’ mathematics self-efficacy was significantly higher than that of female adolescents; boys reported significantly more positive emotions, and fewer negative emotions than girls in learning mathematics. (3) Between the Chinese and mathematics settings, MONOVA statistics found that male adolescents’ self-efficacy was not significantly different; however, female adolescents’ Chinese self-efficacy was significantly higher than their mathematics self-efficacy; boys reported more pride and less boredom in mathematics than in Chinese; girls reported more negative emotions in mathematics than in Chinese. The above findings suggested that control belief (self-efficacy) is associated with academic emotions across Chinese and mathematics settings.

Senior high school students’ self-efficacy and academic emotions in learning Chinese and mathematics
Junmei Xiong Central China Normal University, China; Huashan Liu

To investigate the relationship between self-efficacy and academic emotions in Chinese and mathematics learning, 800 tenth graders from three senior high schools in China were sampled randomly and administered the Academic Emotions Questionnaire-Mathematics (Pekrun, Goetz, & Frenzel, 2005) and the AEQ-Chinese. Data analysis based on a valid sample of 641 participants (boys 301, girls 340) with a mean age of 16.20 found: (1) The relationship between self-efficacy and academic emotions across the two subject settings were similar, namely self-efficacy positively correlated with positive emotions and negatively correlated with negative emotions. (2) Academic emotions have domain-specificity. Paired samples correlations found that academic emotions across two subject settings were positively correlated with each other but with low level of correlations. Paired samples T-testing found
that students had more pride, anger, anxiety, shame, hopelessness, but less boredom in learning mathe-
matics than in Chinese. (3) When academic achievement was controlled as a covariate, MON-
COVA statistics found that academic emotions and self-efficacy did not have gender differences in
learning Chinese. However, boys reported signifi-
cantly higher self-efficacy and more positive emo-
tions, and less negative emotions than girls in learn-
ing mathematics. The above findings suggested that
self-efficacy is relevant to academic emotions across Chinese and mathematics settings, and low
self-efficacy is strongly associated with more neg-
ative affect.

The influence of self-esteem, attributional style, and organisational climate on tea-
chers’ psychological empowerment with a sample of Chinese teachers
Dajun Zhang Center for Mental Health, China; Jin-
liang Wang
The present study examined the influence of self-
estee, locus of control, and organizational climate
on Chinese teachers’ psychological empowerment. Self-esteem is thought to be related to psychologi-
cal empowerment. When an employee feels that he
or she is valuable as a human being, this positive self-evaluation extends to the workplace, resulting in
a more positive, desirable work behavior (Ban-
dura, 1977). Individuals with an internal locus of
control are more likely to believe that they have the
ability to influence their work context and are
therefore more likely to feel empowered than indi-
viduals with an external locus of control (Luo &
Tang, 2003). Researchers have proposed that psy-
chological empowerment is influenced directly by
the work context, implying that organizational cli-
mate may have a direct influence on psychological empowerment (Conger & Kanungo, 1988; Spreit-
zer, 1995). In this study, participants were 1272
Chinese teachers, who were asked to fill in the
measurement of psychological empowerment, self-
estee, locus of control, and organizational climate
assessments. Results indicated that self-esteem was
a positive predictor of psychological empowerment.
Sevreral dimensions of organizational climate,
namely professional communication, decision-mak-
ing, appraisal and recognition, supportive leader-
ship, and professional growth, can predict psycho-
logical empowerment. Locus of control was not a
predictor of psychological empowerment. We con-
cluded that self-esteem and organizational climate
have significant effects on psychological empower-
ment. This research has enriched our understanding
on factors influencing psychological empowerment
in Eastern culture.

Relationship between group learning during inquiry learning: Analysis based on method
of complex networks
Fengjuan Zhang Central China Normal University,
China; Chuang Gao
Little is known about the group learning relation-
ships during the process of inquiry learning. When
students search for information, ask questions from
teachers and communicate with peers, according to
the perspectives of information theory, learning can
be seen as an action of transmitting information. The
present study recorded and reconstructed the rela-
tionship of group learning in inquiry learning from
the views of information theory, and extracted the
characteristics of interactive network. The paper
originally used the analytical method of complex
network to study inquiry learning. Participants were
161 students from the 11th grade in Fuzhou city,
China, who had taken part in a course of inquiry
learning. Complex network models of inquiry learn-
ing were constructed based on several inquiry learn-
ing indexes (correlation coefficient, participation de-
gree, activity degree), which were collected by a self-
made-up survey of inquiry learning. Results showed
that the relationship between students could be repre-
sented as visually intuitive. The teacher could fix
the students who had a high influence quickly and knew
the concentration trend of the group promptly. More-
over, models comparison showed that multi-way
learning could be more useful to improve the quan-
ty of information and effectiveness of learning than
that of single way of learning.

The impact of mindfulness meditation on academic well-being and affective teaching practices
Tahereh Ziaian University of South Australia, Australia
University education is changing rapidly in response
to globalisation, technological development, cultural
and social change. Academics are teaching in an
environment of unprecedented access to information
and rapid electronic communication. Universities
have invested considerable resources in the develop-
ment of courses and intellectual outcomes, but have
given little attention to the emotional or affective
aspects of learning. These factors combine to produce
a learning environment where both staff and students
may minimise the depth of human interaction despite
the commonly accepted view that emotion is essen-
tial to successful teaching and is a vital influence in
the learning process. Using action research, this study
investigated (1) the impact of mindfulness meditation
by academic staff on the affective domain of teaching
and learning and (2) the mindfulness meditation
impact on psychological well-being among academic
staff. Throughe convenience sampling technique, aca-
demic staff from diverse disciplines at the University
of South Australia’s Centre of Regional Engagement,
were recruited to the study. Staff completed a mind-
fulness meditation program including meditation practice of five minutes, twice a day, for a 9 months
period. A series of workshops and individual tele-
phone interviews were conducted during this period.
Early findings of the research indicate that mindful-
ness meditation increases staff awareness of the af-
fective domain and promotes their mental well-being.
In this paper results of the study are reported with
particular emphasis directed to strategies to promote
affective learning. This study provides important data
related to the application of mindfulness meditation
to teaching and learning in a tertiary environment.

Educational strategies of Kazakhstan in the
era of globalisation
Nazgul Anarbek Al-Farabi Kazakh National Univer-
sity, Kazakhstan; Dina Dzhusubalieva; Aigerim
Mynbaeva; Elmira Kalymbetova
The purpose of the study is to review and develop
educational strategies as the foundation of the educa-
tional policy of Kazakhstan in the context of the
globalisation of society. Higher education and sci-
ence in the era of globalisation have become stra-
egic resources of the country. In the last 20 years
the higher education system was updated because of
independent Kazakhstan exercise principles of the
Bologna Declaration after signing it in March 2010.
The main principles of Bologna Declaration are
realised in Kazakhstan at the state level: In 1998
the creation of the national system of education
quality rating, in 2003 the implementation of the
test unit system, the signing of the Magna Charta by
leading universities of Kazakhstan, in 2004 the
development of test standards new generation, the
adoption of the three-stage educational system, in
2005 the adoption of the academic degree quality
assurance standard model, in 2007 the adoption of
the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On Edu-
cation, in 2009 the new occupation classifier was
adopted etc. At the present time 55 state civilian, 13
non-civilian, and 81 non-state universities are in-
volved in the educational activity. The number of
higher educational institutions decreased from 176
in 2005 to 149 in 2011, for the reason that they did
not meet the requirements of the Bologna Declara-
tion. The index, number of students for every teach-
er, has also declined from 16.25 in 2003 to 15.1
in 2011. Thus, educational strategy, developed over
the 20 years of the independence of Kazakhstan,
is a strategy of renovation of the content of educa-
tion and building a national system of education.

Adolescent conversations about gender-
based violence
Caryn Bachrach South Africa
This poster reports on a conversations analysis study of
groups of adolescents in an interaction around
the topic of gender-based violence. The purpose
was to understand WHAT adolescents talk about,
and HOW they interact in order to clarify both
therapeutic and educational implications. Two
groups of adolescent boys and girls participated in
discussions about the topic “What is the role of
gender in violence in the SA society?” Findings
indicate clear differences between boys and girls
in their understanding of what violence is about,
and the ways in which they participate in the con-

Session Type: Posters

Gifted children in Sudan: A biographical study
Khaliq Ali Sudan Academy of Sciences, Sudan
This study aims to identify gifted children in the
State of Khartoum, Sudan. To achieve this aim
the researcher has applied the Standard Progressive
Matrices Standard (SPM) to a representative group
of 832 gifted children selected randomly from pri-
mary schools, both males (430) and females (402)
with age ranges between 8-16 years. Additionally,
the SPM was administered to fathers (458), mothers
(358) and teachers (116) of these gifted children.
The study showed that the average IQ of gifted
children was 129.35 points, and it was 102.35 for
fathers, 102.05 for mothers and 106.03 points for
teachers. Generally, it showed that gifted children
were more intelligent compared to their parents
and teachers and the differences in IQ were significant
on point 0.01 level. Finally, several implications for
future studies were reached.

Teenagers in Sudan: A biographical study
Khalil Ali Sudan Academy of Sciences, Sudan
To achieve this aim the researcher has applied the
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representative group of 832 gifted children selected
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and females (402) with age ranges between 8-16 years. Additionally, the SPM was administered to fathers
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What students think they feel is different from what they really feel

Madeleine Bieg University of Konstanz, Germany; Thomas Goetz; Anastasiya Lipnevich

Studies have consistently demonstrated that individuals’ scores on global self-reports of emotions (traits) are generally higher than their self-reported emotions assessed in real-life situations. One plausible explanation for such discrepancy is that global trait ratings may be influenced by various beliefs that individuals hold, whereas state-based assessments are more direct and less susceptible to memory biases (Robinson & Clore, 2002). This intensity bias appears to hold true for the domain of academic emotions, with factors contributing to this discrepancy being largely unclear. The current study examined whether student academic self-concept explains the difference between trait and state assessments. We hypothesized that academic self-concept positively predicts the discrepancy between trait and mean state emotional self-reports in positive emotions (H1) and negatively predicts it in negative emotions (H2). Questionnaire data from N=119 German students, from grade 8 and 11, were collected, that captured their general academic emotions (enjoyment, pride, anxiety, anger, and shame) and self-concept in four subject domains. Additionally, data on emotional states were collected through the use of the experience sampling method over the span of two weeks (N=1525). Consistent with our hypotheses, analyses revealed that students’ academic self-concept predicts the trait – mean state difference for positive and negative achievement emotions in the expected direction. Thus, for example, students with lower self-concepts tend to exaggerate their negative trait emotions as compared to actual state assessments. Methodological and practical implications are discussed.

Perfectionism in South African university music students: Correlations with academic motivation and performance anxiety

Madaleen Botha North-West University, South Africa

Perfectionism is often associated with the positive characteristics of motivation, effort, and achievement (Bieling et al., 2003; Mills & Blankstein, 2000; Stoeber & Rambow, 2007). In contrast, undergraduate university students, often driven by socially prescribed perfectionism, have been found to be more anxious, avoid asking for help when needed, and tend to regard others as a source of motivation. As a result, these students delivered inferior academic performance (Mills & Blankstein, 2000). The aim the current mixed methods study is to examine the relation of perfectionism with academic motivation and performance anxiety in first-, second-, and third-year music students. Furthermore, the music students and their year of study will be compared in terms of perfectionistic traits and the correlation between academic motivation and performance anxiety. A total of 93 music students from four South African universities, namely Stellenbosch University, University of the Free State, North-West University, and University of Pretoria, were involved in the study. Data was collected through a questionnaire and semi-structured interviews. The questionnaire included the Multidimensional Perfectionism Scale (Frost et al., 1990), the Work Preference Inventory (Amabile et al., 1994), and the Performance Anxiety Inventory (Rae & McCambridge, 2004). Ten students were randomly selected to participate in an individual face-to-face interview consisting of open-ended questions. Preliminary findings of the research will be reported and discussed.

The influence of boredom on creativity

Julia Cada University of Munich, Germany; Reinhard Pfekrun; Kou Murayama

Boredom has been discussed as a dysfunctional achievement emotion, which has a detrimental influence on attention-based activities. However, it has recently been proposed that boredom can promote creativity. The current study aimed to unravel this potential positive aspect of boredom - the facilitative effects of boredom on creativity. Undergraduate participants (N = 76) were asked to wait in a room by themselves before they had to work on a creativity task. In a boredom condition, participants saw a slower clock than two control conditions while they were waiting, although the actual waiting time was the same across the three conditions. The feeling of time not passing fast enough was supposed to induce boredom. Creativity was measured with a divergent thinking task, in which participants were asked to generate as many words as possible within eight minutes for four different categories. The results indicate that participants in the boredom condition felt more boredom during the creativity task than those in the control conditions (real time and faster time), indicating that clock manipulation during the waiting period successfully induced lingering boredom. In addition, participants in the boredom condition generated more original words than those in the fast control condition, suggesting that boredom may indeed promote creativity. Potential benefits of boredom in creative settings were discussed.

Investigating eye movements during reading of Chinese college students with different English comprehension abilities

Haoyang Cheng Soochow University, China; Dianzhi Liu

As eye movement data have proved to be valuable object indicators in reading, the study investigates eye movements of Chinese college students during English reading comprehension, to disclose different reading strategies, and provide suggestions for improvement of poor readers. 40 students participated, as good or poor readers, whose English comprehension abilities were distinguished by College English Test Brand 4 achievements. The number for each group was 20. Participants first completed text reading containing about 150 words within 2 minutes and then answered questions which appeared with the text, as soon as possible. College English teachers ruled out critical areas and assessed the validity of the questions. EyeLink 2000 (pupil and cornea recognising mode) tracked eye movements to provide data for Independent-Sample T-Test after matching accuracy. The findings are: 1) while reading text, good readers had shorter mean fixation duration, larger saccade length and larger fixation ratio of total fixations on critical areas than poor readers; 2) good readers made fewer fixations on questions during problem solving, but the fixation number on questions was a higher proportion of total times than those of poor readers. The results suggest that good Chinese college students acquire faster English reading speed through large reading chunks; they do not assign energy equally, but pay more attention to critical areas and questions, which indicates the advantages in key information searching and discrimination-making. Future research should set a stricter answering time to reflect the diversity of different readers more accurately.

Assessing teachers’ responses to peer victimisation: The use of illustrated vignettes

Josafa Da Cunha Federal University of Parana, Brazil; Sheri Bauman

The role of teachers to prevent and reduce peer victimisation has been highlighted in the literature, but most research on this topic has been conducted in North American or European samples. This paper builds on the knowledge within the field to provide a nuanced perspective on the attitudes and responses of teachers towards peer victimisation. Participants were 70 teachers from Brazilian schools, who completed a questionnaire where seven illustrated vignettes depicting overt and relational aggression incidents were presented. Each vignette was followed by open ended questions about their response to each of the involved students and to the situation in general, and four close ended items assessing their perception about the need for intervention, gravity, efficacy to address similar situations, and frequency of similar episodes in their own schools. The responses of teachers to each scenario were coded, adapting the categories of responses proposed by Bauman and Del Rio (2006), and the following strategies were identified: inquiry, involve adult resources, general support, develop social skills, involve classmates, discipline and no intervention. In comparison to the relational aggression scenarios, overt aggression incidents received higher ratings in regard to its severity (t=3.6; p<0.05) and need for the intervention from teachers (t=3.3; p<0.05), while the association between these perceptions and the responses reported by teachers are also explored. Discussion acknowledges the strengths and limitations of the use of illustrated vignettes in the assessment of responses to peer victimisation.

Afri twin: Reflections of teachers’ experiences

Werner De Klerk North-West University, South Africa; Michael Temane; Alida Nienaber

The Afri Twin is a collaboration between a British school, a South African township city school, and a school from a township or rural community in South Africa. The intention is to build friendships, for schools to visit one another, exchanging teaching ideas, and to gain first-hand experience of the different conditions in which the individual schools are operating. The aim of this poster/report is to explore teachers’ experience of the Afri Twin; how...
they think the Afri Twin can help promote resilience in schools, and to determine the teachers’ experience of the school as an organisation. A mixed method approach was used to collect data. The researcher developed a questionnaire with open-ended and close-ended questions that was handed out at the 2nd International Afri Twin Conference in Cape Town. A sample of 20 male and 34 female participants, of whom 17 were from the UK and 37 from SA, from 46 different schools were used. Data analyses yielded the following themes: Reasons for teaching at their school, experiences and effectiveness of Afri Twin, benefits for the school, and how the Afri Twin can help improve/ promote resilience in schools. The conclusion underlined the satisfaction of the participants with their working environment, the effectiveness of the Afri Twin (believing that the Afri Twin can contribute to resilience in schools), thus possibly contributing to the well-being of the school.

Abilities of deaf and hard-of-hearing children to name objects
Nadezda Dmic University of Belgrade, Serbia, Serbia and Montenegro; Tamara Kovaeev; Ljubica Isakovic
Sign language is a natural means of communication for deaf children, comparable with the expressive potential of spoken language, and it gives them communication and cognitive experiences. It also influences the development of thinking to a great extent. The aim of our study was to assess the level of knowledge of object names within the scope of written, signed, and spoken language. The study encompassed 83 pupils enrolled in grades three to eight attending schools for deaf and hard-of-hearing children in Serbia. The instrument used was The Linguistic Assessment of certain components of Dysphasic Syntax (D. Blagojevic) - the segment Naming of objects. The children were given pictures, one by one, of common objects, including: knife, scissors, spoon, watch, book, matches, brush, pencil, eraser and drinking glass, and were asked to name the objects in written, spoken, and sign language. A qualitative and quantitative analysis of the obtained data was completed. The results show that deaf and hard of hearing pupils are best at naming objects while using sign language, followed by written, while they showed the lowest level of competence in naming objects using verbal expression (all of the obtained results are statistically significant at a level of 0.01). With the use of sign language the pupils were most efficient in naming the objects book, and scissors and knife when using verbal expression. The assessed group of deaf and hard of hearing pupils had the lowest scores when attempting to name the object matches.

Reading ability and motivation of German primary school girls and boys: The teachers’ perception
Martina Endepohls-Ulpe Institut für Psychologie, Germany
While the results of the PISA surveys show considerable gender differences in reading competencies for older students, results in studies with younger children are not that clear. PIRLS 2006 detected only very small differences in several countries. In Germany the difference was significant but also very small. Nevertheless, in the last years numerous measures were initiated at German primary schools to improve the reading competencies of boys. Studies in the field of mathematics have shown that teachers have stereotyped attitudes towards girls’ mathematical abilities. This has detrimental effects on girls’ self-concepts and their achievement in this subject. Little is known so far about corresponding processes for reading competencies. The presented study analyses the assessment of gender differences in children’s reading abilities and reading motivation by German primary school teachers. 172 teachers filled in a questionnaire with several questions on reading competencies, reading behaviours and reading interests of girls and boys. Differences between the appraisal of girls and boys and differences between the answers of male and female teachers were analysed by analysis of variance. Results show that teachers assume significant gender differences in reading competencies, reading motivation, and reading behaviour in favor of girls. Interestingly, male teachers assess these differences to be even greater than female teachers do. As a consequence it seems necessary to analyse and discuss the influence of these stereotyped perceptions on boys’ reading self-concepts and reading motivation. Results are also discussed with respect to the ‘feminization of teaching’ discourse.

The relationship between music involvement and school engagement in adolescence: A case for the arts
Osai Esohe University of Michigan, United States of America
Research in psychology has found that engagement in school is positively related to higher academic outcomes and positive school behaviors for adolescents. Various aspects of personal identity may influence student engagement and this paper explored the aspects of students in relation to their peers on engagement and achievement. Prior research has attempted to make a case for the arts by using arguments of transfer, suggesting an instrumental value of arts on specific academic skills (Deasy, 2002). Though a few studies of arts to academics transfer have discovered significant results, a more meaningful argument may be for the inherent value of arts - specifically the dispositional outcomes cultivated by involvement in the arts (Eisner, 1998). One such disposition may be engagement, conceptualised as level of commitment, participation, and attraction to a school environment (Fredericks, 2004). The sample consisted of 342 adolescents surveyed as part of longitudinal study called Childhood and Beyond (CAB) and measured outcomes in affective engagement and GPA, related to their level of involvement in music. Multiple regression analyses showed that students who played an instrument demonstrated significantly higher levels of affective engagement within school and had higher GPAs than students who did not participate in music. Students identified as having a "high music identity" earned higher GPAs than other music-involved peers. Both sets of findings, related to engagement and academic achievement, indicate that students who participate in music in school have positive school outcomes and suggest a case for arts in terms of enhancing students’ motivational relationship with school.

Relationship between autonomous university-life motivation and daily life skills in Japan
Norisaki Fukuzumi Tokyo Denki University, Japan; Shoji Yamaguchi
In this study, the Autonomous School-life Motivation Scale was developed in the framework of the organismic integration theory (Ryan & Deci, 2000). The relationship between Autonomous School-life Motivation for university students and Daily Life Skills was examined. Participants were 267 university students from the first to the fourth grades. They completed the Scale of Autonomous University-life Motivation in which we expected five subscales: amotivational reasons, external reasons, internalised reasons, identified reasons, and intrinsic reasons following previous studies and the scale of Daily Life Skills (Shimamoto & Ishii, 2006). Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS version 14.0) has been used for the statistical analyses. Positive correlation coefficient was observed between intrinsic reasons and the total score of Daily Life Skills. Positive correlation coefficient was observed between identified reasons and the total score of Daily Life Skills. Negative correlation coefficient was observed between amotivational reasons and the total score of Daily Life Skills. These results suggest that there is a relationship between Autonomous University-life Motivation and Daily Life Skills in university students.

Learning environment of gifted primary school children in Lithuania
Sigitas Girdziunaskiene Vilnius University, Lithuania; Aida Simeliene; Grazina Gintliene
The purpose of this study was to explore environmental factors affecting achievement of gifted children using multi-informant approach and to examine home and school factors associated with the educational performance of gifted students. The concept of environmental catalysts as motivational aspect in talent development stems from Gagne’s theory of giftedness (2005) and is one of the structural elements in the Munich model of giftedness and talent (Heller, 2005). The sample consisted of 40 gifted primary school children aged 7–9 years identified using Raven’s Coloured Progressive Matrices (CPM) scores at 95 percentile and higher. The learning environment of gifted children was examined using reports from their teachers and parents and data were analysed in comparison with data about the home and school environment of classmates of gifted children. Teachers and parents reports revealed some positive and negative aspects influencing the learning situation of gifted children at school and their motivation to learn. The study also showed differences in parents and teachers reports concerning learning problems of children.

Initial ELT teacher training: Reflective teaching/learning: The case of the unknown language teaching
Ciro Gutierrez Asciano Universidad de Las Palmas de GC, Spain; Daniela Cecic
Teacher trainees should master their reflective and critical skills during their initial teaching practices, to support professional learning and development. Reflective teaching is an educational approach essential to raise the awareness of their roles as
teachers. It is not only about thinking about teaching, but also about the exploration of more critical underlying assumptions. An experiment was done at the University of Las Palmas with 25 students studying their last year of the degree in English Language and Literature just before starting their pre-service training. The main objective was to draw their attention to suitable strategies and approaches when teaching any foreign language, alongside reflecting about themselves as future teachers and as current language learners. The research consisted of teaching an unknown language for 90 minutes during 4 sessions, each of them taught using a different methodological framework. At the end of each session students had to answer an open-question questionnaire and reflect about their experiences in a journal. The data were analysed qualitatively and by identifying patterns and organising the answers into similar categories. In this paper, we will focus on the analysis of those questions related to the communicative teaching approach, paying special attention to the way the students perceived and evaluated the methodology and strategies presented to them. The results reveal that reflecting on your own learning process and observing others teach enhance considerably prospect teachers’ receptive competence.

Relationship between self-efficacy, self regulation and locus of control with educational achievement
Mohammad Hakami Islamic Azad University, Islamic Republic of Iran

The purpose of the present research was to investigate the relationship between self-efficacy, self regulation and locus of control with the educational achievement of 120 female junior high school students majoring in mathematics. The method of sampling was accidental clustering sampling. The students were from regions 2 and 10 of Tehran. The instrument for assessing student’s self-efficacy was the questionnaire of Jerryy-Jinarks and Morgan (MISES) with a reliability of 0.77; and for self-regulation it was the Martinez-pons questionnaire with a reliability of 0.71. The mean score of the 2nd year of school was used as educational achievement. To analyze the data, the descriptive statistics and inferential statistics methods (Pearson correlation, multiple regression, stepwise) were used. The results revealed that there was a positive significant relationship between self-efficacy, self-regulation, internal locus of control and educational achievement. However, there was no significant relationship between external locus of control and educational achievement.

Effects of Argumentation method and Argument stance on knowledge enquiry skills
Ruey-Yun Horng National Chiao Tung University, Taiwan, R.O.C.; Jiang Jyun-Hwong

Previous western research showed that personal responsibility for decision making can influence the degree of regret. However, in social-orientation Chinese society, children usually have to obey their parents for important decisions, such as choosing college majors. Therefore, children’s attribution to parent’s responsibility can alter children’s degrees of regret. The purpose of this research including three studies is to examine the effects and mechanisms of obedience or disobedience on regret. All the results of the pilot study (n=34; age=45) and 2 following studies (n=143,268; age=18,18) showed that to obey parents made participants more regretful than to disobey. Study 1 provided that sacrifice mediated the effects of obedience or disobedience on regret, and household economic status moderated the effects of sacrifice on regret. Study 2 revealed that responsibility attribution to parents mediated the effects of obedience or disobedience on regret, but responsibility attribution to self did not. Overall, these findings echoed the author’s expectations and showed that regrets in Chinese society are mostly associated with their significant others and “great self”.

Using S-HTP method to evaluate the effectiveness of environmental education: a longitudinal study
Miyoshi Isobe Minami Kyushu University, Japan

While concern about environmental problems increase, educators and practitioners around the globe are discovering a new appreciation of the importance of environmental education starting at the preschool level. Concomitantly, it is becoming even more important to assess the effectiveness of environmental education programmes designed for young children. The purpose of this research was to explore the validity of children’s drawings using the Synthetic-House-Tree-Person (S-HTP) method as one of the techniques for the evaluation of the impact of environmental education on preschool children’s psychology. The subjects of this study were twenty-one 5-year-old pre-school children who were asked to draw a picture of a house, a tree, and a person on an A4 sheet of paper by using a black pencil for 4 times over the academic year, once every two months. After a systematic examination of the drawings, it became clear that, despite the unskilful drawing expressions, 5-year-old-chil- dren recurrently express, in their drawings, recent experiences that were meaningful and that had an impact on them such as sleeping in a tent while camping, baking potatoes on bonfires, seeing a bird’s nest, etc. Moreover, it was also observed that these drawing expressions gradually become more refined over time. The next step in this research project is to compare drawings of children in different educational environments to further evaluate the validity of S-HTP method in assessing the impact of environmental education for children.

The impact of individual and external factors on academic achievement in early adolescence
Danilo Jagenow Free University Berlin, Germany; Frances Gottwald; Diana Raufelder

The most important factors for academic success are intellect, learning styles, achievement motivation and personality. Besides internal factors, external factors such as the quality of social relationships are essential for academic achievement. The current study examined different learner types concerning the interdependence between peer- and teacher-relationships, personality and achievement motivation in the context of academic success. The sample included 1089 students (53.9% girls, 46.1% boys) from the 8th grade (Mage=13.25 years) attending secondary schools in Berlin who answered questions about personality (FFPI) motivational achievement, social relationships and grades. Latent Class Analysis revealed different motivational types: (1) peer learner (36.3%), (2) teacher learner (10%), (3) peer and teacher learner (26.9%) and (4) independent learner (26.8%). Using multinomial logistic regression, it was found that the peer and teacher learner type scored higher on sociability than all other learner types. Additionally, this group also scored higher with regard to autonomy, in comparison with the peer and independent learner types. Moreover, the independent learner type showed higher emotional stability than the peer and teacher learner type, as well as the peer learner type. With respect to academic achievement the peer and teacher learner type had better grades than the independent learner type. The results suggest differences in academic achievement and personality between the four identified learner types, but no significant differences in academic success (grades). The awareness of differences in the interdependence of social relations, personality and academic achievement could help to improve students’ academic success.

Reconstructing the education system in Haiti: Building on new foundations
Chantale Jeanie Université Laval, Canada; Maître Mullier; Wilfrid Azare

In the aftermath of the 2010 earthquake that violently shook the country, Haiti is now working towards its reconstruction. The educational system, for one, is in
need of a new start. Many Haitians and international organizations such as Unicef, Oxfam, etc. agree that the educational system should undergo a major makeover. Bases for such major changes, however, cannot be imposed upon them regardless of Haiti’s culture and social system. This study explores the perceptions and opinions of Haiti’s professors and student teachers about the present situation, and the direction towards a better school system. Many studies have provided ideas about the dimensions that make up for teaching effectiveness or quality (e.g. Marsh, 1991; Seidel & Shavelson, 2007). Models usually vary from 2 to 9 dimensions, but it is difficult to predict which model will be appropriate in a specific context. Working from Chenski, Radid, Bekkali and Talbi (2010) and other works, the authors produced a list of teaching effectiveness related dimensions and submitted it to university professors and student teachers of a few Haitian universities. Based upon these dimensions, participants were asked to describe a “good teacher” and how competent they believe the Haitian educators to be on those dimensions. Results describe the structure of the questionnaire, the consensus and disagreement about quality of teaching and teachers’ competencies, as well as conceptions of what kind of improvements would be most beneficial to them. Consequences for teachers’ initial and continued training will be discussed.

Validation of an Haitian teacher efficacy scale

Chantale Jeanrie Université Laval, Canada; Maître Muller; Wilfrid Azare

The construct of teacher efficacy (TE), defined as teachers’ belief in their ability to organise, and execute, courses of action necessary to bring about desired results (Tschannen-Moran et al., 1998) has been shown to be related to many positive learning, and work, outcomes in students, such as performance and job satisfaction. Most research on TE, however, has been conducted in the Western World (Klaske et al., 2010). Results obtained in the US or in Eastern Europe may not generalise perfectly to educators from African or Caribbean countries, where teaching and learning conditions might be considerably different. The purpose of this research is to develop a teacher efficacy scale that is relevant to the Haitian reality, where one teacher’s initial training can vary from high school level to a university degree, and where basic pedagogical material is often lacking. It seems, therefore, essential to build a scale that will target the specific reality that Haitian teachers meet in their classrooms, since many teacher efficacy scales do not, indeed, meet the specific standards set by Bandura (Skalavik & Skalavik, 2010; Tschannen-Moran & Hoy, 2001). Interviews with local high school and university professors will be used to create items in line with self-efficacy theory, and with Bandura’s guidelines for developing a self-efficacy scale (Bandura, 2006). Factor structure will be analysed and both scales will be compared with those of other widely used TE questionnaires.

Primary school educators’ perceptions of emotional problems during middle childhood

Tamlynn Jefferis North-West University, South Africa

The aim of this study was to explore the perceptions of primary school educators regarding emotional problems in children, as well as their perceived role therein. In order to reach these aims, a qualitative exploratory research design was used, and focus group interviews were conducted with primary school educators from three urban schools in Gauteng, South Africa. The focus group interviews were transcribed verbatim, and the transcripts were analysed through thematic content analysis. Themes regarding educators’ perceptions include externalised and internalised behaviours, changes in children’s usual behaviour, the impact on school work, and physical or behavioural signs. In addition, the following themes emerged regarding the perceived role of educators in relation to emotional problems in children: educators identify emotional problems in children and love and support those children, they play an active role in the lives of children, and educators utilise resources to assist them with interventions. Participants in this study show insight into emotional problems in children, and are in need of extra support and resources from helping professionals such as counsellors, psychologists and social workers in order to intervene more effectively with children suffering from emotional difficulties.

Bruner’s concept Attainment Model of scholastic achievement as compared to conventional methods of teaching biology

Devaraj Kalaimathi Ladywillodingon Institute of Advanced Study in Education, India; Eun Yeon Objectives: (i) To study the effect of Bruner’s concept Attainment Model of scholastic achievement as compared to conventional methods of teaching biology in relation to intelligence, cognitive style and academic performance; (ii) To study the effect of Ausbel’s Advance Organiser Model of scholastic achievement regarding the same; and (iii) to study the relative effectiveness of Bruner’s Concept Attainment Model and Ausbel’s Advance Organiser Model. The sample consisted of 210 students of Class XI, enrolled in a government higher secondary school and government high school, divided into three groups (n=70 each), two experimental groups and one control group. Pre-test, post-test control group quasi-experimental design was employed. The statistical technique of three-way analysis of variance (3x2x2) was used on gain scores for finding out the main effect and interaction effect of teaching techniques. The experiment was conducted in three stages. It was found that there was a significant difference in effect among various teaching techniques, in the students’ learning concepts of biology.

Children’s understanding of internet traceability: A case study from Japan

Tetsushi Kamakura The University of Tokyo, Japan

One especially difficult area in Information ethics education for young children is education about the technical side of the Internet. According to previous research in concept learning, it is essential for effective education to clarify whether there are any unknown misconceptions supported by children’s daily experience. Hence, from the viewpoint of educational psychology, this study attempts to reveal children’s actual conditions of knowledge about traceability in cyberspace through semi-structured interviews. Sixteen Japanese sixth grade students with diverse characteristics were selected as interviewees according to their responses to a preliminary questionnaire. The interviews included five questions: about (1) daily Internet experience, (2) ten technical terms, (3) Internet traceability as common belief (No Context), (4) Internet traceability on a specific occasion (With Context), and (5) the sources of current thinking. After word for word transcription, card making was conducted consulting the K3-method (Kawakita, 1967; 1970) and qualitative analyses were repeated three times using these cards. As a result, firstly on the descriptive level, this study found eight components by which children’s actual understandings were adequately described and also found that the interrelation between these components can be visually represented by the triangle block model. Secondly, on the interpretative level, this study focuses on one characteristic concept commonly observed among the interviewees. This concept can be named the profile-only concept. Children who have this concept consider that deliberately disclosed online profiles are the only resource whereby users may be traced on the Internet.

Relationship between parenting style and exam anxiety among students in middle schools

Abolghasem Khoshkonesh University of Shahid Beheshti, Islamic Republic of Iran; Maryam Fakhri; Afzane Sadi

The purpose of the research was to determine the relationship between the parenting style and dimensions and exam anxiety in the in the middle school male and female students. A correlation method was used and the population consisted of all middle school students, male and female, of the city of Tehran. The samples were 60 students in middle school in Tehran (30 females and 30 male) that were selected using multi-step cluster sampling. Participants in this study responded to parenting style and dimensions questionnaire (PSDQ, 2001), and Philips exam anxiety scale (EAS, 1999). Results showed that there is a significant relationship between the authoritative dimension of parenting style and dimensions and the amount of the exam anxiety. The authoritative dimension of parenting style can give rise to the prediction of the amount of the exam anxiety more than other dimensions and parenting styles. Other dimensions make for less exam anxiety in students, because such students have the abilities of being independent and extraverted in this regard.

 Burning out during the practicum: The case of trainee teachers

Constantinos Kokkinos Democritus University of Thrace, Greece; George Stavropoulos; Aggeliki Davazoglou

The present study tests the whether student teachers experience burnout during the practicum and investigates the role of person and environment characteristics in the prediction of burnout dimensions. Data were obtained from a survey administered to 174 Greek student teachers at the beginning and at the end of a 4-week practicum. The questionnaire included measures of general and teacher self-efficacy, trait anxiety, epistemologies about knowledge acquisition, conceptions about teaching and learning, academic achievement, perceptions of the orga-
The moderating effects of the mathematics test emotion model
Yi-Mei Lee National Taipei University of Education, Taiwan, R.O.C.; Chiu-Ya Fang; Shiang-Liang Chen; Ten-C Shen; Shiu-Hsun Huang; H.C. Huang

How to help ESL students with low achievement to be interested, and to gain confidence, in learning English has bothered many teachers since English became part of the formal curriculum in Taiwan elementary schools in 2001. Therefore, the purpose of this study was to explore whether a shared-reading remedial programme could influence the students’ English learning, and which aspects would be influenced. Six seventh-graders were invited to join the programme because their English ability fell far behind that of other classmates. Levelled picture books were used in the programme, and the teacher combined phonics and reading strategies in the teaching process. The programme lasted for ten weeks, two hours each week. Qualitative data, such as interviews with the teacher and students, the students’ logs and worksheets, the teacher’s teaching journals, and the classroom observation records, were gathered and analysed to examine the students’ changes and the influences of the shared-reading programme. Before and after the remedial programme, three standard assessments were taken by the six students for triangulation. There were three main findings. Firstly, the students were very interested in reading English picture books, and had more confidence in learning English. Secondly, they enjoyed the programme and, over time, actively joined the discussions. Thirdly, they had better results in standard assessments and the school monthly tests in the end of the programme. Finally, reasons for the remarkable changes were explored.

Helping students learn English through a shared-reading programme
Yee-Mei Leou Tainan Institute of Nursing, Taiwan, R.O.C.; Chiu-Ya Fang; Shiang-Liang Chen; Ten-C Shen; Shiu-Hsun Huang; H.C. Huang

How to help ESL students with low achievement to be interested, and to gain confidence, in learning English has bothered many teachers since English became part of the formal curriculum in Taiwan elementary schools in 2001. Therefore, the purpose of this study was to explore whether a shared-reading remedial programme could influence the students’ English learning, and which aspects would be influenced. Six seventh-graders were invited to join the programme because their English ability fell far behind that of other classmates. Levelled picture books were used in the programme, and the teacher combined phonics and reading strategies in the teaching process. The programme lasted for ten weeks, two hours each week. Qualitative data, such as interviews with the teacher and students, the students’ logs and worksheets, the teacher’s teaching journals, and the classroom observation records, were gathered and analysed to examine the students’ changes and the influences of the shared-reading programme. Before and after the remedial programme, three standard assessments were taken by the six students for triangulation. There were three main findings. Firstly, the students were very interested in reading English picture books, and had more confidence in learning English. Secondly, they enjoyed the programme and, over time, actively joined the discussions. Thirdly, they had better results in standard assessments and the school monthly tests in the end of the programme. Finally, reasons for the remarkable changes were explored.

A research on the subjective well-being of college students based on the comparison of traditional method and the method of ecological momentary assessment
Dongmei Liang South China Normal University, China; Zhang Min-Quing; Xiao-Peng Li

The objective of the study is to tell the difference between the traditional Subjective Well-being scale and the EMA method in the SWB of college students. 36 Chinese college students were asked to participate in the measurement of SWB with the traditional Subjective Well-being scale and the EMA method. The results show that the SWB level is higher in the college students group and there is no difference between the genders. There is no difference in the average score of the students SWB in the first week but it makes a difference in the two weeks score. The EMA method illustrates that the results would be highly affected by mood swing, the most negative things and the end affect when students were asked to recall their SWB through some time. The results of SWB will be more accurate when the traditional Subject Well-being scale and the EMA method are integrated.

The integration of the drafting and instruction of teaching cases with teacher education curriculum
Pei-Yun Liu National Dong Hwa University, Taiwan, R.O.C.; Heng-Chang Liu

The combination of the case teaching method and teacher education curriculum will not only help a preservice teacher to think like a teacher, but also bridge the gap between teaching theory and practice. The authors try to integrate educational psychology with mathematics instruction. It demonstrates both the knowledge of educational psychology and pedagogical content knowledge of mathematics required to analyse a teaching unit. By applying theory to teaching objectives, teaching development, and teaching practice, our research finds that a teacher can actually improve his/her pedagogical content knowledge and professional knowledge. This research adopts the action research approach. The authors collected and analysed the reports and reflections written by 31 preservice teachers along with video and its verbal transcript of discussions of the teaching cases. Two evaluators independently categorised and interpreted the data utilising the constant comparative method and reached .87 rater consistency reliability. The authors
also triangulated data collected from different timing, sources, and methods to ensure the research reliability. This research concludes that preservice teachers participated in the discussion have gained better understanding on clarifying teaching objectives, arranging systematic teaching activities, and reflecting on application of educational psychology theory in subject curriculum design and instructional practice through expert teacher tacit knowledge scaffolding. However, the preservice teachers who lack teaching experience need more practical experience in addition to the discussion and reflection of teaching cases. Preservice teachers need to learn the expert teacher’s thinking and decision making knowledge in teaching to acquire personal teaching intelligence in the “teaching-reflection-teaching” dialectical process.

Promoting student centered-learning: How do third year psychology students experience an active learning curriculum? Errolyn Long UNISA, South Africa; Errolyn Long; Anthea Lesch; Jason van Niekerk; Jamil Khan

This paper presents the findings of a qualitative study on how third year psychology students experienced an active learning curriculum at Stellenbosch University. The aim of the study was to investigate how third year psychology students experienced an active learning curriculum. An additional aim of the study was to access students’ perceptions of the educative benefits and barriers of participating in such a curriculum. The curriculum included the following activities: pair-share-thinking, discussions, debates, a system of online tutorials, and a group problem-solving exercise. At the end of the module, all students were invited to participate in a focus group to speak about their experience of the curriculum. An independent facilitator, who was not from the same university, conducted two focus groups. Themes and sub-themes emerged from the data which seems to have provided an opportunity for further research. The findings revealed that students expressed frustration and difficulty when they used group work. The primary issues of concern with regard to class interaction were student indifference and reluctance to participate in activities. However, students reported benefiting greatly from the outcomes of the curriculum. Participants reported the lecturer to be supportive, whilst others felt there were high expectations requested from them. The findings of this study will therefore assist in the development and implementation of successful outcomes of this active learning curriculum. The limitations of this study includes sample size, and the demographics of Stellenbosch University are not the same as those of other countries.

Views of teachers regarding low achievement in the subject of English in Indian schools Vijay Malik Aastha College of Education, India; Rajender Yadav

English is a school subject in lower primary schools in many Indian states. But it poses challenges for teachers and learners resulting in low achievement of students. August, D. 2006; Calderon, M., 2011; U.S. Department of Education, 2009; and Rama Mangnathan, 2009, have conducted studies which are relevant. This study’s purpose is to know teachers’ views about low achievement of students in English at High School Level, with a random sample of 50 teachers from 15 High Schools of the Kurukshetra district of the Haryana State (India), through a descriptive survey method, using a questionnaire. The study revealed that 55% of teachers considered high pupil to teacher ratio as a factor of low achievement in English; and the lack of competent teachers of English was considered a reason by 68% teachers. 55% of teachers indicated a lack of audio-visual aids, while 22% of them viewed proper supervision and guidance as the issue. 45% Indicated proper checking/correction of homework; 35% lack of proper understanding of teaching methods; 48% a defective examination system; 45% illiteracy of parents; 58% ineffective in-service teacher training programmes; 47% irregular school attendance of the students; and 25% indicated miscellaneous other reasons as an explanation of low achievement in English. The study has implications for Educational Administrators, Teacher Trainers, Heads of School for organizing meaningful in-service teacher training/professional development programmes. Teachers of English can take note of the issues revealed by this research, and future researchers can find insight about research methodology, issues involved on the basis of results of the study.

Developing a reading strategy for grade II adolescents with varying abilities Di Terlizzi Marisa St Stithians Girls’ College, South Africa; Marisa Di Terlizzi; Helen Dunbar-Krige

Much research exists on teaching reading comprehension skills. Yet although teachers are aware that strategies need to be taught, there is little information available on how to teach these strategies to adolescent learners (Anderson & Roit, 1993 in Cantrell & Carter, 2009, p.196). Reading comprehension skills are usually taught in the foundation phase, leading to what Snow and Moje (2010, p.66) refer to as an ‘inoculation fallacy’ - a myth in education that by focusing on literacy instruction up until grade 3 the learner is "protected permanently against reading failure." These authors emphasise that reading instruction needs to continue into secondary school, and not be limited to the foundation phase (2010, p.66). Yet Biancoarosa and Snow (2004, p. 4 in Cantrell et al., 2009) suggest that little is known about the processes that adolescents use to comprehend text (Biancoarosa et al., 2009) during an important phase of schooling when "learning to read" becomes "reading to learn", (Stanovich in Vogt & Shearer, 2003, p.161). The authors decided to consider the question: "What is an appropriate reading intervention strategy for grade II adolescents to address reading comprehension difficulties and enhance overall reading proficiency?" This research question will be approached using an action research methodology to gather both quantitative and qualitative data from learners and teachers to inform future reading intervention programmes for adolescents.

Interpretation and effects of bullying among school going children in a rural school Sikhumbuzo Mfusi Walter Sisulu University, South Africa; Thami Ndllovu

Bullying is intentional, repeated hurtful acts, words, or other behaviour committed by a child or children against another child or other children. Such hurtful acts are a result of one or more individuals getting what they want through intimidation and domination toward someone who is perceived as being weaker. As a form of aggression among children bullying has detrimental consequences that can last for a long time. It also poses serious challenges to educators and everyone involved in the schooling system, given that the school environment is supposed to present children with an opportunity to negotiate and renegotiate relationships, self-image and independence. Because of its prevalence in South African schools and the difficulties associated with its conceptualisation, there appears to be a need to expand knowledge regarding its nature and effects on the victim. This paper does this by presenting the results of a study that was conducted in three rural Eastern Cape schools. Using a sample of thirty children from three different primary schools, the authors explored the children’s knowledge and experiences of bullying. Incidents of bullying reported by educators, and the perceived effects thereof were also coded. The analysis and results of the collected data are interpreted and discussed within the context of bullying and its effects on the victims.

REUSSITE: A multidimensional tool conceived to detect teenagers’ school difficulties Marie Noelle Monpie UPJL, France; Jean Wallet; Emilie Brard

This presentation refers to REUSSITE, a tool built by our research team to grasp the problems faced by 11-17 year old secondary students: using cognitive, psychosocial, and psycho-emotional aspects of teenagers’ school difficulties. Our tool measures learning process troubles caused by the gaps in basic school ability. Gesell, Vogtksy, Piaget, Zazzo et have shown that intellectual function development needs harmony and fundamental time and space guiding marks. We have found that, besides the teenagers’ desire to think and learn, there is a tendency for teenagers to gather information without establishing any link between the collected thoughts, which seem randomly interrupted in time and space. REUSSITE considers that teenagers are going through adolescence process, whereby they have to reorganise the relationship they have with their environment. The new relationships are based on the separation process (separation-individuation process of child development – Mahler & Blos) from the parental figures which in turn are synchronised by the establishment of other types of relationships with themselves and their pairs. As such, psychosocial and psycho-emotional adaptation mechanisms are called upon. 2500 teenagers from rural and urban areas of Picardie, France, participated in this pen and paper test lasting 50 minutes. Their potential difficulties have been identified through their responses to a scale measuring: verbal, numerical and abstract reasoning, different aspect of socialisation, quest of new distances (self and others), depression, ability to deal with conflicts, life project, body image.

A meta-analysis of research on the efficacy of life skills training programs on interpersonal relationships in Iran Azam Moradi Payame Noor University, Islamic Republic of Iran; Maryam Molavi; Razieh Fatahime

The purpose of this research was a meta-analysis of research on the efficacy of life skills training
programs on interpersonal relationships, and to investigate the effect of these programs on interpersonal relationships in Iran. Of the research that has been completed throughout Iran regarding the efficacy of life skills training programs on interpersonal relationships, 10 studies were selected according to their methodology and had inclusive criteria for meta-analysis. The results showed a 0.234 effect size for the efficacy of life skills training programs on interpersonal relationships. In conclusion, the results of this meta-analysis showed that in Iran, life skills training programs have a moderate effect on interpersonal relationships, which is similar in other countries.

The use of peer reflecting team practices to co-create meaning about student experiences of the MBChB II Course at Stellenbosch University

An-Maree Nel Stellenbosch University, South Africa

The second year of the MBChB course at Stellenbosch University is known to be challenging, as significant numbers of students fail in this year. The dominant discourse is that it is impossible to pass this year, while maintaining a balanced lifestyle, contributing to students’ despair, often leaving them feeling overwhelmed, anxious and demotivated. Weingarten (2010) conceptualises “reasonable hope” as the actions people take, with others, to make sense of what exists currently, in the belief that this prepares them for what lies ahead. She characterises “reasonable hope” as a relational practice that seeks goals, and routes to those goals, accommodates doubt and despair, and is grounded in the premise that the future is influenceable. Drawing from the work of Anderson (1987) and White (1999), peer-reflecting teams were facilitated in an attempt to co-create multiple descriptions of students’ experiences, challenge dominant discourses, create an empathic conversational space that makes room for the acknowledgement of fear and despair, and allow for new possibilities and meanings around student efficacy to emerge. Three reflecting teams, consisting of second and third year students, were facilitated in a classroom setting, utilising a tiered approach. Feedback from students indicated that this was useful to them, and they requested that we continue with this practice. This poster is a representation of how peer reflecting team practices can co-create conversation al spaces, that not only inspire a feeling of hope, but also constitute the “doing” of reasonable hope. This work is positioned within a social constructionist epistemology.

Effects of academic life events on motivation in the academic domain

Takuma Nishimura University of Tsukuba, Japan; Shigeo Sakurai

Self-determination theory proposed two types of motivation, autonomous, and controlled motivation. Autonomous motivation consists of intrinsic motivation and the type of extrinsic motivation with which people have identified an activity’s value. Controlled motivation comprises the type of extrinsic motivation in which people wish to obtain a reward and avoid shame. Many studies have shown that autonomous motivation leads to positive outcomes, while controlled motivation leads to negative outcomes. However, we have not completely understood how each type of motivation develops and changes. Therefore, we focused on the role of life events related to academic activities and investigated the relationship between these events and motivation. Japanese junior high school students (N = 486; 241 boys and 245 girls) participated in a survey, which contained the Japanese version of Autonomous Motivation Scale (AMS; Nishimura, Kawamura, & Sakurai, 2011) that measured the two types of motivation, Life Events Scale for Academic Domain (Nishimura, & Sakurai, 2011) that consists five factors: acquisition of future perspective, perception of academic support, achievement experience, failure experience, and acquisition of intrinsic value. A multiple regression analysis was conducted to investigate the effect of life events on motivations. The results indicated that autonomous motivation was enhanced by achievement experience, and acquisition of intrinsic value. Conversely, controlled motivation was enhanced by achievement and failure experience. We found that how to change motivation, and achievement experience, has a positive and negative effect that increases both types of motivation.

Negative expectation and the effects of affective forecasting

Masayo Noda Kinjo Gakuen University, Japan

This study empirically investigated affective forecasting on learning motivation for students expecting to achieve negative results, according to their motivational type. In the experiment, participants were assessed on their motivation for learning and asked to predict subsequent examination scores. Participants then imagined how they would feel if they were to receive more positive feedback on the examination than what they had predicted; finally, they were asked to respond to the motivation measure once more at the end of the experiment. Those participants expecting to achieve negative scores were selected based on their predicted examination scores. Analyses were performed on motivational type (2) x affective forecasting (2). A significant two-way interaction was revealed, and differences between the two motivational types were discovered. For highly motivated students, less self-determined motivation, such as extrinsic motivation, was highly influenced by affective forecasting and yielded lower motivational scores, while more self-determined motivation, such as identity-seeking motivation, was highly influenced by affective forecasting and yielded higher motivational scores. On the other hand, there were no clear effects of affective forecasting on motivation for less motivated students. The results demonstrated that the impact of affective forecasting on motivation is mediated by students’ motivational types, for those expecting to achieve negative results. In other words, the emotional response forecasts would increase learning motivation for students more motivated for learning, even if they expect a negative outcome for future achievement.

The effects of openness to diversity and ethnocultural empathy on institutional integration

Martin Nolasco Purdue University, United States of America; Ayse Ciftci

As college campuses across the United States experience growth in both diversity and the number of students enrolling each year, retention rates have not reflected this nor have they greatly improved over the last twenty five years (Barton, 2002). What is preventing more college students from persisting in academic institutions through to graduation? Institutional integration has been found to be a key component in student persistence through to graduation (Pittman & Richmond, 2007). Therefore, in this study, we propose to examine institutional integration in a group of economically disadvantaged college students at a university in the Midwestern United States of America. Based on the literature on suggesting the importance of openness to diversity and ethnocultural empathy on institutional integration (Fuertes, Sedlacek, Roger, & Mohr, 2000; Chang & Le, 2010; Le & Johansen, 2011), we will collect data using Miville-Guzman University-Diversity Scale - Short Form (M-GUDS-S; Fuertes et al., 2002), The Scale of Ethnocultural Empathy (SEE; Wang et al., 2003), and the Institutional Integration Scale (IIS; Pascarella & Terenzini, 1980). In light of the existing research, we ask what is the relationship between institutional integration, openness to diversity, and ethnocultural empathy? Using regression analyses, we expect that openness to diversity will influence institutional integration such that high levels of openness to diversity will predict higher institutional integration. Likewise, it is predicted that ethnocultural empathy will influence institutional integration such that high levels of ethnocultural empathy will predict higher institutional integration. Possible implications will also be discussed.

Parents’ and children’s perceptions and reactions towards cyberbullying

Dorit Olenik Shemesh The Open University of Israel, Israel; Tal Heiman

Cyberbullying (CB) refers to bullying harassment of others by means of new electronic technologies such as the Internet, cell phones etc. (Smith et al., 2008). Recent studies have found that more and more children are confronted with this ‘new face’ of bullying and that CB affects emotional, behavioural and social aspects in children lives (Dehue et al., 2008), while parents have a critical role in tackling CB. The current study examined adolescents’ and parents’ perceptions as well as reactions towards CB. The study comprised 2 samples: 1) 93 parents (mean: parent age = 44.6, S.D. = 5.7), 2) 28 pairs of parent/child (56 participants) (mean: parent age = 31.7, S.D. = 4.2) (mean: child age = 10.42, S. D. = 1.19). All participants completed questionnaires regarding Cyber-victimisation, Cyber-perpetration, emotional and behavioural reactions. Findings of the parents group (sample 1) revealed that 9.5% of the parents reported knowing that their child was a cyber-victim, 12.5% reported that their child was a witness to CB, and none of them reported their child’s perpetration. Parents viewed CB as causing intensification of other problems, while parents have a critical role in addressing CB. The current study examined adolescents’ and parents’ perceptions as well as reactions towards CB.
Evaluation, planning and exhibits design in museums: the Spanish experience. 
Eloisa Perez-Santos Complutense University Madrid, Spain 
Permanent Laboratory of Museums for the Public is an ongoing research, training, communication and dissemination project about state museums in Spain carried out for the Spanish Ministry of Culture. The investigations carried out by the Laboratory include evaluation of exhibits. The evaluation of Farnesiana by Orient Exhibition (Dec 2009-Oct 2010) is the first example of a complete evaluation carried out in Spain. The model of Evaluation and Development of Exhibitions Process implies three forms of evaluation (front-end, formative and summative) integrated from the early stages of development exhibition, design and production. The front-end evaluation was made in the planning phase, in order to explore the interests, knowledge levels and misconceptions of the potential public on the topic raised. Formative evaluation was conducted during the design phase, to get information about some elements and methods to present especially problematic museographic topics. Summative evaluation investigated visitor changes (learning, attitudes, subjective image, and previous errors) as a result of the exhibition. The data collected in the front-end evaluation showed the iconic and semantic mental map of the visitors that was used for structuring the exhibition discourse on mental images, expectations, and knowledge. Formative evaluation revealed information about the attraction power of the texts and the communication and comprehension level of the titles. Finally, summative evaluation allowed knowing the exhibition effectiveness: increased knowledge, and elimination of erroneous preconceptions. Results revealed the degree of understanding and satisfaction with the global visit experience which was much higher than in other occasions.

Students serving humanity: Working adult undergraduates’ interest in service learning 
Lindsay Phillips Albright College, United States of America 
This presentation focuses on incorporating service learning activities in the teaching of working adult undergraduate students. Service learning is defined as ‘a teaching and learning strategy that integrates meaningful community service with instruction and reflection to enrich the learning experience, teach civic responsibility, and strengthen communities’ (servicelearning.org). 35 adult students (ranging in age from 27 to 61) participated in a mixed methods (quantitative and qualitative) survey. The survey assessed volunteer experience, interest in specific types of service learning, and sought qualitative information on how instructors could incorporate activities while also being sensitive to the schedules of adult students. Participants also completed the Volunteer Motivation Inventory (Emson & Dunlop, 2004). The majority of participants (71%) reported that they were interested in service learning activities in general, and that rate increased to 86% if a service learning activity replaced a course requirement, such as a paper or examination. Per qualitative responses, about half of the respondents prefer to volunteer on their own, while the other half believed that service learning opportunities should be increased. Participants interested in service learning discussed the importance of local opportunities, and in particular, opportunities that do not conflict with work schedules. I will address limitations of this survey, including the limitation that students who completed a voluntary survey might be more receptive to service learning than the average student. I will present a review of responses and implications to assist psychologists who teach adult undergraduate students.

Guidelines to address barriers to learning in senior secondary schools 
Christo Pienaar NMMU, South Africa; Marius Botha 
The aim of this research was to establish guidelines for teachers and parents to address all the Barriers to learning that learners face in Senior Secondary schools. The interpretative qualitative research method was employed. Data was collected through semi-structured interviews with 20 teachers in Port Elizabeth. Transcribed text were analysed by Tech’s ‘8 steps for the determining of common themes and Sub-themes’. The theoretical framework was based on Bronfenbrenner’s systemic theory of child development. This study shows how interrelated systems influence learning and why a holistic systemic approach to learner support is necessary. The findings of the study indicate that teachers need support in order to enable them to support all their learners, but that all systems has a part to play. Recommendations regarding learner support were made for the micro-, meso- and macro systems. The study makes a contribution towards a systemic approach to learner support, which becomes more and more important as the implementation of Inclusive Education rolls out.

Congruency of identity style, emotional intelligence and self-efficacy as predictors of marital adjustment 
Fariba Pourjali Payamnoor University, Islamic Republic of Iran 
The study seeks to explain the interactive and relative effects of congruency of identity style, emotional intelligence and self-efficacy on marital adjustment. It made use of simple random sampling in selecting 55 married couples (110 men and women). The study sample responded to four valid and reliable instruments. The Identity Style Inventory (ISI), Emotional Intelligence Scale (EIS), General perceived self-efficacy scale (GSE) and the Marital Satisfaction Scale (EMS). Data analysis involved the use of Pearson correlation and multiple regression procedure to investigate the predictive capacity of the independent variables on the dependent variable. The results indicated that the four independent variables, when taken together, were effective in predicting marital adjustment. Each of the variables contributed significantly to the prediction of marital adjustment. On the basis of this finding, it is suggested that congruency of identity style, emotional intelligence programming and self-efficacy intervention techniques will benefit teachers immensely in marital adjustment.

Fighting a homogeneous logic: Reflections on teacher training able to support diversified work with learners 
Vivian Carla Bohm Rachman PUC-SP; Brazil; Claudia Davis 
This study aims to develop cooperative research in a Brazilian school, in order to construct a modality for teacher training that promotes the use of diversified teaching strategies for students with different knowledge and experiences. Guided by the assumptions of Socio-Historical Psychology and Historical-Critical Pedagogy, it starts by identifying the main needs of the school and the key aspects of its culture. Then, the teacher who had the greatest difficulties in teaching 9-year-old students was selected and monitored for one semester, during which she was helped to plan, carry out and evaluate the activities she employed to teach her students. At the end of each of these cycles, there were discussions about her advances and difficulties, which were shared with other schoolteachers. The research procedures involved understanding how the teacher planned lessons and taught them, helping her to improve planning and teaching, and then analysing how she performed those aspects of teaching without help, identifying how she had advanced in relation to her starting point. All the activities undertaken by the teacher were followed by a discussion. This allowed her to think about what she did and what she could have done, conceiving new ways of planning and executing diversified teaching activities. Preliminary results indicate changes in the way the teacher assesses and conducts her pedagogical practices, as well as benefits for the remaining teachers, allowing them to enrich the teaching-learning process.

Psychological features of ethnic consciousness in the conditions of family education 
Zhanat Sarybekova Eurasian National University, Kazakhstan 
The objective was to research the psychological features of ethnic consciousness in family education among Kazakh teenagers. The method “Who am I?” (M.Kun, T.Maripartlend); method of personal self-appraisal research (S.A.Budassi) and questionnaire “Features of ethnic consciousness in the conditions of family education.” Development of ethnic consciousness in teenagers is caused by features of the intra-family relationship. The features of ethnic consciousness of teenagers depending on style of education, and a national identity was revealed as a result of this research. Intra-family relationships in Kazakh families are filled by ethnic traditions and customs to a greater degree, than in Russian families. In the Kazakh family more attention is given to acquiring a national identity, both national traditions and customs (the Kazakh family - 75, %, Russian-48 %). Kazakh and Russian families differ on such parameters, as quantitative structure of a family, domination, psychological atmosphere of a family and perception of a family’s members, types of hierarchy of ‘power-submission,’ style of education and acquaintance of the child to its national identity.

The impact of social support on task choice and performance in task conflict situations 
Jongho Shin Seoul National University, Korea, Republic of; Jaehee Choi; Myungsop Kim; Eunha Kim; Kyung Eun Kim; Eunkyoung Chung; You-kyoung Lee; Sangin Shin; Eun Byul Cho; Sungjo Jin; Eun Yeon 
The purpose of this study was to examine the effects of social support on task choice and performance in a
goal conflict situation where "have to" and "want to" goals were both presented at the same time. Based on the goal conflict researches that students are more likely to choose what they want to do over what they have to do and the need for a proper intervention to lead students to choose what they have to do first, we hypothesised that social support will help students choose what they have to do first as well as increase their performances. For this study, students from kindergarten and elementary school were divided into four groups: The informative support and support from adults group, the informative support and support from peers group, the informative support only group, and the no support group. All students were presented with a contrived conflict, for example, students in elementary school were asked to choose between playing a computer game ("want to") or engaging in a less interesting creative story writing assignment based on given pictures ("have to").

The overall experimental results showed group differences: Students from the no support group showed a significant lower frequency in selecting first the "have to" task over the "want to" compared to the students who received social supports. However, the performances of the students did not show any group differences. These findings suggest that social support in conflict situations of "have to" versus "want to" increases motivation in learning.

Problems of adolescent students of Indian senior secondary schools
Rajender Singh Kurukshetra University, India
Adolescence is most crucial and full of stress and strain with many problems. A descriptive survey method was used, and the sample of this study consisted of 100 adolescent students from four senior secondary schools (25 students each of those schools) of Raedi-nagri, Haryana, India. A questionnaire was used. After seeking permission from concerned School Authorities, data was collected through administering the questionnaire. In context of research questions, the study indicated that 57% of adolescents considered their parents careless about their needs; 51% viewed parents’ vigil on their family activities as problematic; 55% opined that their parents were restricting for their friends circle; 60% that they were not giving them freedom to do work; 70% were scared of their teachers without any cause; 58% had hesitation in sharing difficulties with teachers; 56% were worried about the future; 50% did not feel free while attending social functions; 59% hesitated to meet people; 58% felt shy due to poor economic conditions of their family; 53% were scared of getting married; and 50% opined that their classmates were making fun of them. The study therefore has implications for teachers who can provide sex education through indirect methods, while still transferring curriculum content. The study also has implications for further research in adolescent education.

Exploring challenges and needs of students with visual and physical disabilities in higher education
Nolwazi Somtezewu UNISA, South Africa; Lazarus Mgqana; Rossano Wells; Amidevi Reddy
People living with disabilities in South Africa are amongst the designated groups that require empowerment to effectively participate and contribute positively to both the regional and national economy. Tertiary education seems to be the most significant socio-economic empowerment tool that could be used to empower members of this designated group. As an ODL institution that commits to advancing social justice and aims at creating an enabling environment, UNISA promotes student access and success for persons with disabilities. The aim was to explore the challenges and needs of students with visual and physical disabilities at UNISA Kwa-Zulu Natal. Focus group interviews were used to collect qualitative data and emerging themes were extracted using thematic analysis. The study revealed that cost, flexibility, admission criteria, and specialised support services for students with disabilities, were the main reason for students selecting UNISA as higher education institution of choice. However, there were definite challenges for both groups relating to access and use of resources as well as attitudinal barriers. Implications for interventions, especially with regard to advocacy, awareness training and inclusive consultation processes are discussed.

The indicators for evaluating teachers’ quality in mainland China and Taiwan
Hechuan Sun Shenyang Normal University, China
The enhancement of teachers’ quality requires effective teacher evaluation. Effective teacher evaluation requires scientific, measurable, achievable, realistic and applicable evaluation indicators. In order to find out such indicators, this study has conducted both qualitative and quantitative research on the current existing indicators used by the governments for evaluating teachers’ quality in mainland China and in Taiwan. In the qualitative research part, indicators at three different levels for evaluating teachers’ quality in Taiwan and Mainland China were carefully compared. In the empirical research part, based on the findings of the first three parts, questionnaires were developed. 1157 copies of questionnaires were distributed to teachers, school administrators and headteachers in primary and secondary schools in 11 areas of Liaoning Province of China. The number of valid feedback copies of the questionnaires was 806.

Then, SPSS11.5, EXCEL and factor analysis were used to analyse the valid feedback data. Based on the data analysis, three conclusions were drawn. First, almost all of the indicators for evaluating teachers in Taiwan were accepted by mainland respondents. Second, the feedback viewpoints on “what formulated appropriate teaching plans” and “mastery of professional knowledge on teaching subjects” showed significant differences between teachers from urban schools and from rural schools. The rural school teachers paid much more attention to “teaching plans and the subject knowledge of teaching”. Third, the viewpoints on “communication and cooperation with parents” have shown significant difference due to respondents from different types of schools.

Children’s coping strategies in response to different types of school bullying
Suresh Sundaram Annamalai University, India
School bullying is a complex challenge for the entire community. It has serious consequences, not only for victims and perpetrators, but for the entire school. Addressing bullying is crucial in schools and in the classroom. There are only a few studies which have examined the relationship between bullying behaviour and coping strategies in the Indian context. Hence, an attempt was made to investigate the relationship between the same. The sample was made up of 400 students aged 11–15 years. All of the students were seventh to ninth graders. The Olweus Bully/Victim Questionnaire and Children’s Coping Strategies Checklist were used to collect the data. The findings of this study reveal that children’s coping strategies differ, not only according to the level of bullying, but also according to their age and gender. This study concludes that specific coping strategies of children can be raised to overcome victimisation.

Relationship between values of a test and the method of conducting a test
Masayuki Suzuki The University of Tokyo, Japan
A test may negatively affect the learning motivation and strategies of students (Gipps, 1994), and thus it is important to analyse the procedure of conducting a test effectively. In recent years, researchers have
examined students’ perspectives on testing and showed that students’ views of the test’s value are related to their learning motivation and strategies (Hong & Peng, 2008). For example, Suzuki (2011) defined values of a test as the students’ perception of the test’s purpose and role, and suggested that while conducting a test, teachers should emphasise the purpose as improvement or pacemaker. However, previous research has not substantiated how values of a test are formed. The present study investigates the relationship between values of a test and the method of conducting a test. We focus on teachers’ approach to informed assessment and the contents of a test as the method of conducting a test. Teachers’ approach to informed assessment is to inform students about the test’s purpose and grading standards (Murayama, 2006). Data were collected from 1357 students from six junior-high schools and four high schools using a self-reported questionnaire. We conducted multilevel analysis, and the results showed that informed assessment and contents of a test had an important role in forming its value. Hence, it is essential for teachers to inform students about the test’s purpose and grading standards and introduce practical tasks in tests.

Active procrastination, passive procrastination and task-related beliefs in academic settings
Eri Takizawa Gakushuin University, Japan

Recently, a positive aspect of procrastination was researched by several studies. According to Chuk-Choi (2005), passive procrastination is a traditional, negative style of procrastination and active procrastination is an effective style and not considered to be related to negative outcomes. The aim of this research was to examine effects of two trait procrastination and task-related beliefs (self-efficacy, intrinsic value, and perceived cost) on actual procrastination and academic settings. The participants were 85 undergraduates in Tokyo. They were asked to fill out questionnaires on trait procrastination and task-related beliefs and assigned an essay task as homework. The dates on which they started and submitted the task were recorded. From the results of hierarchical multiple-regression analysis, several interactions between trait procrastination and task-related beliefs were significant. The interactions indicated that (1) if students in high passive procrastination have high intrinsic value on the task, the number of days passed before they started the task was about the same as that of students in low passive procrastination and (2) if students in high active procrastination perceive high cost of the task, the number of days passed before they started the task was smaller than that of students who perceive low cost, but concerning students in low active procrastination, the relationship between perceived cost and the number of days was opposite. As a whole, the results suggest that the relationship between each trait procrastination and actual procrastination behaviour is differently mediated by task-related beliefs.

The interactive effect of mastery and performance goals on temporal comparison
Masaru Tokuoka Hiroshima University, Japan; Kenichi Maeda

Achievement goal theory postulates that competence of mastery goals is defined as intrapersonal standard, whereas competence of performance goals is defined as interpersonal standard (Elliot & McGregor, 2001). Contrary to this notion, Daron, Dompnier, Gilliéron, and Butera (2010) demonstrated that not only performance goals but also mastery goals related to social comparison orientation. The results indicated that mastery goals associated not only intrapersonal standards but also interpersonal standards. In line with the results, it is hypothesised that performance goals also are associated with both standards. The purpose of present study was to examine relation between temporal comparison and achievement goals. Temporal comparison is the comparison about the same individual comparing him/herself at two different points in time (Albert, 1977). Japanese university students completed a self-report survey assessing their personal achievement goals (i.e., mastery-approach goals, mastery-avoidance goals, performance-approach goals, and performance-avoidance goals) in English courses and their temporal comparison orientation (TCO). Multiple regression analysis showed that interaction between mastery-approach goals and performance-approach goals were significantly associated with students’ TCO. The interaction indicated that the lower mastery-approach goals endorse, the stronger the link between performance-approach goals and TCO. Results were discussed in terms of definition of competences of mastery goals and performance goals.

Bullies and victims at public secondary schools: The educators’ perspective
Reyagalaletsa Tom University of Venda, South Africa; Pilot Mudhozovi

Bullying is widespread and perhaps the most under-reported safety problem in public schools. It occurs more often at school than on the way to and from there. As schools continue to address the problem of bullying and its consequences, an understanding of the perpetrators of bullying and their victims is important for creating successful prevention and intervention strategies. The study sought to understand bullies and victims from the perspective of educators at public schools. An exploratory design was employed. Eight participants were purposefully sampled for the study. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with the participants. Phenomenological explanation was used to analyse data. It emerged from the study that bullying is prevalent in public schools. There are diverse factors associated with both bullies and victims. There is need for early identification of learners who are likely to engage in bullying as well as those likely to be victimised by their peers.

Utilising socio-drama to develop sensory integration in adolescents who present with mild cognitive impairments
Talita Veldsman University of Johannesburg, South Africa

Why do some people learn more effectively than others? Why do certain children present with behavioural difficulties, even though they come from stable, and loving, home environments? The process of sensory integration allows us to handle tasks of everyday living, but also to read messages within our environment, and to respond appropriately. If we struggle to integrate these messages through our senses, we often find it difficult to learn, behave and socialise with ease. The PhD study is aimed at developing sensory integration skills with a group of adolescents in a school for children with mild learning impairments, through the use of socio-drama. The study is embedded within the mixed methods design, and takes place within a positive psychology and constructivist framework. It derives from various theories such as a culture of creativity, developmental theories, and theory of sensory capital.

Demands coming from family diversity: Perspective of elementary school teachers
Adriana Wagner UFGRS, Brazil; Patricia Scheeren; Lisiane Saroiva

The school has been a stage of an increasing number of demands coming from the family diversity. In search of understanding these demands, this study presents the view that primary teachers have about what the family requires from the school, when it comes to educating their children, and the actions they undertake to deal with these requirements. It was conducted in a focus group with 10 teachers from public and private schools in Porto Alegre, Brazil, with ages between 26 and 53 years. All of them were college graduated and their professional experience ranged from 4 to 24 years. Data analysis resulted in two axes themes - Demands and Actions to face demands - which were organised in different categories in the Demands axis, which deals specifically with the needs that families show for the teachers, the following categories were found: limits, organisation outside school daily life, perpetuation of dependency as opposed to autonomy, counselling and inclusion. Regarding the axis Actions to face demands, that deals with the ways school adapts to respond to family needs, the categories were: intra-school actions, which means that these actions are consistently taken from all the staff and sectors of the school, and individual actions, undertaken only by teachers. Data revealed that teachers receive very complex demands of their students’ families and these, sometimes, go beyond the boundaries of the school. Thus, the effectiveness of their actions is questioned by the families, because teachers are not always available or prepared to deal with such demands.

Relation of faculty characteristics to their role expectation
Hung-Che Wang National Dong Hwa University, Taiwan, R.O.C; Te-Sheng Chang

Expectations can influence employees’ motivation and performance (Hardré & Cox, 2009). The major purpose of this study was to identify role expectation by examining a nationwide sample of 27,283 professors from 163 universities in Taiwan. This study employed the method of an questionnaire survey that consisted of 6 dimensions. This study investigated the relationship between faculty role expectation and their characteristics (gender, discipline, rank, and public/private institutions) by descriptive statistics, independent t test, and one-way ANOVA. The results showed that the order of mean scores in faculty’s role expectation is as follows: Supporting students, teaching courses, advancing social development, doing research, promoting social justice,
and building their own institute’s reputation. The private faculty gave a higher score on promoting social justice than their public counterparts. Male teachers had higher expectation scores than the female faculty on doing research and building their own institute’s reputation. Faculty in humanities indicated the highest expectation level on supporting students, teaching courses, bringing about social development, and promoting social justice. Full professors expressed a higher expectation on enhancing social development, doing research, and promoting their own institute’s reputation than others. Previous research (Devries & David, 1972) found that university faculty were more concerned with their research performance than other responsibilities. The paper found results different from the findings of previous research. Implications for university faculty, university management, and the field of role expectation are discussed.

A 6-year tracing experiment on Chinese non-English major postgraduates’ recognition of 100 commonly used English sentences
Hongli Wang Guizhou Normal University, China; Hong Liu; Jinghua Li; Jing Luo
The Natural Numeral Marvelous Imagery Memory (NNMIM) was invented in 1985 by Wang Hong-li, professor of Guizhou normal university of China. Two experiments using NNMIM were conducted in 2005. A six-year tracing experiment based on previous experiments was undertaken in which five postgraduate students (volunteers) in psychology major were subjects. During the experiment, subjects’ memory effects were tested 16 times by recalling, and only the items (sentences) failed to recall would be memorised again. The result of experiment indicates that: (1) The postgraduates who applied the ‘Method by Memorising the Concrete Objects Associated with the Shapes of Arabic Numeral’ to Produce Marvelous Imagination (MMCOASAPM) of the NNMIM to memorise and recall the 100 commonly used English sentences, could recite them well in sequence backward, forward, and randomly. The average reaction time of reciting sentences randomly is less than 2 seconds. (2) It can transform the materials of the short-term memory into long-term memory quickly, and effectively prevent them from the interference of proactive and retroactive inhibition, so it’s useful for keeping memorised information in six years. The retention rate ranged from 72% to 100%, and its retention curve is widely different from Ebbinghaus’s forgetting curve. (3) With the materials in strong sequence, large quantities and the hardness to memorise, it’s an effective method for memorising them. So, it’s a special and efficient method which is worthy of being recommended widely in learning English. (4) The keys to improve the memory efficiency are the well-storing skills of memory, storing methods, and memory cues.

Exploration of trans-disciplinary service model in the South African context
Welma Wehmeyer South Africa
The aim of this study is to investigate trans-disciplinary assessment and intervention as an effective service model for the treatment of learning barriers within the South African inclusive education system. The need for this study was born from my experience as an Educational Psychologist in private practice, working in the field of learning barriers. I often encounter parents, teachers and healthcare professionals who are frustrated and disillusioned with the intervention process due to lack of professional cohesion and integration of treatment goals. Children who experience barriers to learning require assessment and intervention from multiple professionals with different areas of expertise. Independent assessment by various professionals results in fragmented views of the problem and consequently incoherent therapeutic intervention. A need exists for effective collaboration in which a single coherent assessment can emerge and be translated into a single, comprehensive set of intervention recommendations. Trans-disciplinary assessments and intervention are conducted as part of a qualitative descriptive research design. Results will be used to evaluate the effectiveness of this service model for the South African education context.

Curriculum practice: The fusion of modern and post-modern perspective
Zhimin Wu Jiangxi Normal University, China
This paper reviews modern and post-modern perspective on the curriculum, comparing between the two. In the light of the difficult problem of implementation about the post-modern curriculum, post-modern psychotherapy techniques are applied to post-modern perspective on curriculum practice. The innovation is the introduction of an intermediate variable FNPM (Solution focused brief therapy, Narrative therapy, Performing therapy and music) as a binder, to successfully promote the organic integration between two perspectives on the curriculum. In the course of the teaching of evolutionary psychology as an example, the fusion provides workable technical steps or procedures. The results show that the course is more open, rich and diverse; there are more interactive and dialogic between students and teachers; teaching language and situation is more supportive and critical; students study easily.

Session Type: Invited Addresses
The power of the gender-math stereotype: Far beyond expectations
Pascal Huguet Aix-Marseille Université, France
Performance situations where a negative stereotype about ones group applies can prove self-threating. This predicament, called stereotype threat (ST), is especially likely in individuals who excel in and are highly identified with the stereotyped domain. Where bad stereotypes apply (e.g., women and math), members of these groups can fear being reduced to those stereotypes, which may ironically lead to underperformance and stereotype confirmation. Here, we offer evidence that even middle-school girls show a performance deficit in ordinary classroom circumstances when they simply come to believe that the task at hand measures math skills. ST also operates in girls who explicitly deny the gender-math stereotype, suggesting that those who succeed in math do so in spite of a real obstacle. Likewise, our recent results with graduate women at the top of math-science-engineering education indicate that those outstanding models may themselves suffer from ST. Taken together, these findings show how problematic the gender-math stereotype can be for females throughout their academic life, and thus contradict the view that this stereotype is no longer operating in our modern world.

Literacy and multilingualistic skills: A challenge for education in Latin America
Maria-Regina Maluf PUCSP, Brazil; Bruno Viviscorsi; Pascale Planché; Evelyn Clement; Bruno Villette
Research in educational psychology in Latin American countries is currently carried out within a huge framework of diversity. Despite these differences among countries, literacy can be seen as a path to social equality and progress in Latin America. The cognitive psychology of reading made important advances in the last 40 years, and currently encompasses its own features as a theoretical, research and teaching approach. This presentation embraces this theoretical/methodological approach which investigates the mental mechanisms implied in reading and writing learning. We will present the results of experimental training research. This research provided evidence that every child can learn how to read and write at school and can also overcome learning handicaps provided that teaching methods include metalinguistic skills training. This approach may be particularly useful among socially vulnerable children who have no stimulating reading or writing experiences in their everyday life.

Rethinking the theory and practice of bilinguial education: Challenges from linguistically diverse societies
Ajit Mohanty Jawaharlal Nehru University, India
The key concepts underlying bilingual education (BE) are interrogated in view of the inadequate extension of its theory and principles to diverse contexts. As BE gets increasingly deciphered in linguistically complex societies going beyond the dominant monolingual myopia, neutrality of the concepts underlying BE (such as ‘language immersion’) have to be questioned (Skutnabb-Kangas & McCarty, 2008) and purportedly powerful explanatory tools in the field like ‘balanced bilinguialism’, Cognitive Academic Language Proficieney (CALP) based cross-linguistic transfer and categorical distinctions between monolingual, bilingual and multilingual proficiency found to be grossly inadequate with emerging insights from multilingual societies as in Asia and Africa. Recent programs of mother tongue based multilingual education for indigenous/tribal children in India (Mohanty & Panda, 2010; Panda & Mohanty, 2009), Nepal (Hough, Magar, & Yonjan-Tamang, 2009) and many other countries (Mohanty, Panda, Phillipson, & Skutnabb-Kangas, 2009) underscore the need for alternate views of the pedagogic principles for effective MLE. Intervention strategies in our MLE Plus program for tribal MT children in Orissa, India will be discussed to demonstrate that innovative pedagogic practices founded on children’s cultural knowledge and community engagement in oracy and literacy activities bring a new perspective to understanding the principles underlying MLE for children in diverse societies. It is argued that effective classroom learning and development of multilingual proficiency in programs of MLE must go beyond the limitations of the theory and practice of BE and also cease to be promoted as
From misperception to mobilisation: Re-thinking the paradigm of prejudice
Stephen Reicher
South Africa
Since Gordon Allport’s seminal study of ‘The Nature of Prejudice,’ antipathy to members of other groups has been understood as a matter of misperception rooted either in individual dispositions, universal cognitive biases, or else specific intergroup contexts. In this talk I shall argue that such an approach ignores the way that our understandings are shaped by the many voices urging us to respond to other groups in different ways. Our views derive less from processes of passive contemplation than of active mobilisation. I then sketch out the very different questions and answers that derive from a ‘mobilisation’ approach to intergroup antipathy. First, why do elites seek to mobilise prejudice? Second, how do elites mobilise prejudice? Third, when is prejudice successfully mobilised. Such an approach brings together studies of elites and of masses, of leadership and of collective understanding. I shall illustrate the approach with evidence drawn from multiple studies in many different countries. Since Gordon Allport’s seminal study of ‘The Nature of Prejudice,’ antipathy to members of other groups has been understood as a matter of misperception rooted either in individual dispositions, universal cognitive biases, or else specific intergroup contexts. In this talk I shall argue that such an approach ignores the way that our understandings are shaped by the many voices urging us to respond to other groups in different ways. Our views derive less from processes of passive contemplation than of active mobilisation. I then sketch out the very different questions and answers that derive from a ‘mobilisation’ approach to intergroup antipathy. First, why do elites seek to mobilise prejudice? Second, how do elites mobilise prejudice? Third, when is prejudice successfully mobilised. Such an approach brings together studies of elites and of masses, of leadership and of collective understanding. I shall illustrate the approach with evidence drawn from multiple studies in many different countries.

Session Type: Invited Symposium

Symposium title: PANEL: Competence as a common language for professional identity and international recognition: Can the current models of competence be integrated and accepted as a means of addressing current global challenges?
Convenor: Dave Bartram

Competence as a common language for professional identity and international recognition: Can the current models of competence be integrated and accepted as a means of addressing current global challenges?
Dave Bartram
SHL Group Ltd, United Kingdom
The discussion will provide an opportunity for the panel to comment on the papers presented in the preceding two symposia and to address the issues arising from them in terms of the potential for international agreement on psychologists competences. The panel will be asked to comment on the following questions: What are the global challenges we are typing to address? Is it possible to agree on a globally acceptable model of the competencies required of practitioner psychologists? Would such a model be a meta-model onto which others can be mapped or one intended to replace existing national models? Has enough work been done nationally and internationally to be able to specify such a model or meta-model? Is it practical to consider some form of certification or registration at an international level? The Chair will invite questions and comments from the audience.

Symposium title: PANEL: Contextualising Psychology in South Africa: A vision of serving humanity through a meaningful regulatory framework
Convenor: Tholene Sodi

Contextualising psychology in South Africa: A vision of serving humanity through a meaningful regulatory framework
Tholene Sodi
South Africa
The purpose of the panel discussion is to engage with the audience on the Professional Board for Psychology’s role, functions and strategy. In the process the Boards role in the profession will be demarcated and re-emphasised. The philosophy of the Board that informs the proposed new Scope of the Profession and Scope of Practice regulations will be conveyed. This will inform further discussions on the suggested guidelines for implementation, the alignment of education and training, and registration categories and registers. Time will also be devoted to a discussion on current challenges faced by the profession of psychology in South Africa. The first of these relate to the role of psychology in meeting the needs of the greater South African population through, among others, the expansion of the deployment of registered counsellors and job allocation for these practitioners. Other challenges to be addressed are: the Boards administration, Board examinations, the role of the psychometrist in psychology in South Africa, revision of the code of ethics, a national test classification and accreditation framework, and the timing of the commencement of internships.

Symposium title: PANEL: Indigenous research for enriching education and training of psychologists
Convenor: Janak Pandey

Indigenous research for enriching education and training of psychologists
Janak Pandey
Central University of Bihar, India
The last quarter of the 20th Century witnessed questioning of universal nature of psychological science leading to acceptance of limitations of dominated US-European psychology. The notion of unity of science and universal generalizations was considered as myth. Scientific generalizations can only be context specific. The cultural traditions socio-economic-political realities across societies are more varied than alike and therefore and knowledge of psychological phenomena must necessarily be social constructed leading to plurality in science. Effective professional practice is dependent on the quality of knowledge constructed in the socio-cultural and eco-system where it is applied. The panel discussion is designed to discuss inclusion of indigenous research approach to enrich education, training and competently and relevant application of psychological knowledge for greater humans welfare.

Symposium title: Peer victimization in urban U.S. secondary schools
Convenor: Sandra Graham

Early adolescents’ responses upon witnessing peer victimisation in school
Amy Bellmore
United States of America
Given the passivity of many adolescents upon witnessing peer victimisation, the goal of this study was to evaluate the features of school-based peer victimisation events that promote helping. A sample of 470 early adolescents (52% girls; 71% white, 9% black, 6% Latino, 2% Asian, 1% American Indian, 8% multiethnic, and 3% other) reported likelihood of helping and specific helping behaviours with an experimental vignette method and through descriptions of recently witnessed real-life victimisation events. With both methods, the identity of the victim predicted likelihood of helping and specific helping behaviours above and beyond the contribution of other key personal characteristics including gender, empathy, communal goal orientation, and previous victimisation experiences. Examination of adolescents’ real-life experiences yielded systematic patterns between their responses and their reasoning about the responses undertaken. The results illustrate the relevance of taking into account peer victimisation event characteristics for promoting witness intervention in adolescence.

Peer victimisation in urban secondary schools
Sandra Graham
UCLA, United States of America
Peer victimisation (harassment or bullying) is a serious problem in schools worldwide. Victims often feel more lonely, anxious, and depressed than their non-victimised peers and that they sometimes do more poorly in school. In this symposium, four papers are presented that highlight new thinking about victimisation in urban secondary schools, with a particular focus on the larger social and cultural context in which the experience unfolds. The first two papers address how victims cope with their experiences. First, Adrienne Nishina compares middle school students’ reports of hypothetical coping (e.g., what do you usually do) to actual coping (i.e., what did you do when that happened to you) using a daily diary method. In the second paper, April Taylor examines the ethnic context of victimisation in urban middle schools by examining whether victim feelings worsen (report more distress, self-blame) when the perpetrator is someone of their own ethnicity. Given the passivity of many adolescents upon witnessing bullying incidents, the third paper by Amy Bellmore examines the conditions under which middle school students might be willing to come to the aid of victims. The last paper by Sandra Graham examines longitudinal relations between victimisation and academic achievement.
across middle school and high school to examine the chronicity of bullying experiences and their effects on achievement over time.

Longitudinal relations between victimisation and academic achievement in urban middle schools and high schools

Sandra Graham UCLA, United States of America

Being a victim of peer harassment places an individual at risk for both psychological and academic adjustment problems. In this presentation, I examine the longitudinal relations between the chronicity of bullying over middle school and high school and how chronic bullying is related to academic achievement and adjustment at the end of high school and one year later. Participants were 2000 students recruited in 6th grade and followed to one year past high school. The multi-ethnic sample was recruited from 11 different middle schools and then followed as they transitioned to over 50 high schools. With an average retention rate of about 75 percent. Using data on self-reports of victimisation over 7 waves of data (spring of 6th to 12th grade), latent classes were created in middle school and high school, documenting patterns of chronic and fluctuating perceived victimisation. Additional analyses will examine the predictors of victim class membership; whether class membership is stable from middle school to high school using latent transition analysis, and the long-term academic consequences of victim class membership at the end of high school and one year beyond. This will be one of the first studies to document the distal consequences of chronic victimisation across the critical middle school and high school years.

Coping with daily peer victimisation in school: What matters for maladjustment?

Adrienne Nishina University of California, Davis, United States of America

There has been a recent focus on coping strategies that may protect youth against peer victimisation experiences. However, little is known about what students actually do in response to specific peer victimisation events. In the present study, daily report methodology (assessing victimisation, coping, and adjustment on 5 days across 2 weeks) was used to examine reports of general, versus daily coping. The sample included 150 urban ninth grade students (50% boys, 50% girls) who attended an ethnically diverse public high school in California. Students reported on their general coping strategies – that is, the degree to which students felt they typically used social support, problem solving, distancing, internalising, or externalising behaviours when they encountered stressful experiences. They also reported on the coping they used in response to actual peer victimisation events (using daily reports). Interestingly, correlations between frequency of estimated strategy use on the general coping measure was only moderately associated with frequency of actual strategy use as reported in the daily reports (rs ranged from .29 to .38).

The two measures were unrelated (r = .06) for the use of social support. Specifically, while students reported that they generally use social support in response to stressful experiences, they were not often reporting its use in response to actual daily peer victimisation. Variations in coping as a function of aspects of the peer victimisation event will be examined. Additionally, associations between coping response to peer victimisation (measured both generally and daily) and psychosocial adjustment will also be presented.

Attributions and adjustment for victimisation by same vs different-ethnicity peers

April Taylor California State University, United States of America; Erin Cue; Dana Tote California State University, United States of America

An ethnically diverse sample of American 6th grade students completed peer nominations that were used to identify students with reputations as victims. Self-report data on psychosocial adjustment (anxiety, self-worth, depression) and recent victimisation experiences were gathered, in addition to attributions for peer harassment. Participants’ parents reported the degree of ethnic socialisation, and the overall ethnic make-up of each student’s middle school was recorded. Three attributions for victimisation were identified (self-blame, external factors, and behavioural/situational factors) that were systematically related to both frequency of victimisation and psychosocial adjustment. Students who blamed themselves for victimisation reported greater maladjustment compared to those who attributed victimisation to external or situational factors. How these relationships are moderated by qualities of the perpetrator (i.e., similar or different ethnicity), diversity of school, and parental socialisation will be examined. Research suggests that experiencing victimisation by a demographically-similar versus different peer will yield greater maladjustment, particularly when the victim’s ethnic group is well-represented in the school. Likewise, parental socialisation about victimisation might have buffering effects on outcomes to the degree that adolescents learn to attribute victimisation to external or situational factors rather than themselves. The findings highlight the need for more research on adolescents’ attributions for victimisation and how schools and parents influence students’ meaning-making about their experiences. Implications for intervention and the particular vulnerabilities of subgroups of victimised adolescents will be discussed.

Psychology in Argentina

Lucia Rossi UBA, Argentina

Medical and Philosophical trends push until applied psychology merges and conquers place in institutional field: counselors at laboral psychology; social workers in prevention and environment diagnosis in the 20’s; psychometrics and psychodiagnostic in clinical and educational psychology in the 50’s. The univiersity career is born in several public universities round 1950. Since 1985, according a national regulation, psychotherapy is a practice allowed to psychologists. General degrees in Psychology are given as a result of a 5 year university training. basic and professional skills in Psychology.psychotherapy is guarantied by university. Today several theoretical perspectives, paradigmes and professional practices in all applicative fields are included in the curricular plans of undergraduate psychologists while specializes studies concern to posgradual level. Argentina has one of the highest levels of psychologist per inhabitant.

Symposium title: The status of psychology in Uganda

Convenor: Peter Baguma

The institutions that teach psychology in Uganda and the curricula

Peter Baguma Makerere University, Uganda; Ve Kamanjire

Psychology is taught at Universities and tertiary institutions. A number of curricula have been implemented in Uganda. Successes include: having a specialised undergraduate programmes namely Bachelor of Industrial/Organisational Psychology and the Bachelor of Community Psychology; Content selected to meet local needs and context; Use of multidisciplinary approaches (curricular augmented with courses outside of psychology); Curricula designed by Ugandans; and Curricula provide for more than what is widely provided for undergraduate programmes. Challenges include: the use of about 95% materials generated from the West; Little or no materials developed from the local context for teaching and learning; Lack of infrastructure to support teaching and learning; Lack of a critical mass of Psychologists in the country (less than 10 PhDs and less 100 Masters in all specialisations); Lack of funding from government and industry to spur research and publication; Lack of a professional body to regulate training and practice. As a way forward it is necessary to Generate a critical mass of local psychologists to spearhead development of indigenous materials for teaching; Establishment of a professional board of psychology to regulate training and practice; Source for funding from gov- ernment and industry to support research and publication; and Establish infrastructure to support teaching and learning including laboratories, teaching aids.

Symposium title: Psychology in Argentina

Convenor: Maria Richaud

Clinical Psychology in Argentina

Eduardo Keegan Argentina

One of the singularities of the history of psychology in Argentina is the prevalence of clinical interests over any other aspect or application of psychological knowledge. Psychoanalysis and psychodynamic psychotherapies have traditionally dominated the Argentine professional psychology scene. In the late 70s, a number of psychologists trained in the United States developed systems theory and therapy in Argentina, but they were mostly concerned with family therapy and never seriously challenged the pax psychoanalytica. Cognitive-behaviour therapy (CBT) entered the scene in the 90s, but it is impact became significant only in the second half of the past decade. As in many other countries, CBT became popular due to its empirically-supported efficacy for treating common mental disorders in a short number of sessions. Also, CBT was the perfect antagonist to Lacanian psychoanalysis, the dominant form of psychoanalysis in Argentina since the 70s. Research in the field has grown dramatically over the last two decades due to changes in public policies. However, the prevailing view is that psychotherapy is more an art than a science, although interest in evidence-supported treatments has clearly increased.
African forms of psychology in Uganda

Julius Enom Uganda

In Uganda, and Africa at large, psychologists exist in various forms: they were called traditional healers. Traditional healing had many specialists: those who worked with the spirit, those who specialized in fortune and misfortune telling, and prediction, and those who specialize in herbs and herbs that work on the nervous system. Like in any other specialty, quacks existed in these types of healing: these have been called magicians, sorcerers and night dancers. These types of quacks were used by foreigners to discredit the profession of traditional healing, to discourage traditional psychologists. Curricula existed for training of these specialists. In Uganda there are organisations that specialise in training these specialists, or psychologists. A good example is Prometra, which offers courses on traditional healing: these have been called magicians, sorcerers and night dancers. These types of quacks were used by foreigners to discredit the profession of traditional healing, to discourage traditional psychologists. Curricula existed for training of these specialists. In Uganda there are organisations that specialise in training these specialists, or psychologists.

Employability of psychology graduates in Uganda

Paul Nyende Uganda

This topic tries to answer the question “What makes psychology graduates employable in Uganda?” If the question is answered then we have ways through which we can fight unemployment among psychology graduates in Uganda. It helps in planning too. Psychology students gain skills which can be applied in a wide range of careers. Psychology graduates gain an impressive range of skills that make them highly employable: A key factor is that psychology graduates acquire diverse knowledge and an impressive range of skills that make them highly employable across an enviable range of professions that offer real prospects. Psychology programmes deliver skills employers want, such as people skills, numerical skills, the ability to understand and work with statistics, effective communication and the ability to work productively in teams - and this gives students a real edge when competing with graduates from other disciplines. In Uganda we teach students skills in consumer psychology, advertising, career counselling, education, the health professions, human resources, management and social services. Obviously, psychologists are good researchers and this makes them get absorbed quickly. This implies that Studying psychology helps prepare graduates for many different types of work in the public, private sectors and the NGO world. Psychology students go for further training in Europe and the USA.

Supporting early literacy acquisition by Zambian children

Heikki Lytinen United States of America; Robert Serpell

Acquisition rates of basic literacy in the current mainstream of Zambia’s Government Primary Schools are conspicuously low even relative to other countries in sub-Saharan Africa (SACMEQ). This indicates that early literacy learning across a broad sample of schools in Lusaka city, and to test several alternative hypotheses about the causes of failure to learn to read. Selected groups of children and teachers were exposed to graphophone, a computer-mediated letter-sound correspondence learning environment, designed by Lytinen, adapted for the Zambian language franca Nyanja, and instantiated on cell phone handhelds with headphones. Children were introduced to the game on site at school, under the guidance of a trained facilitator, in a small group of learners, over a series of short play sessions affording each child about two hours of playing time over three days. 600 boys and girls, aged 6-8 years were sampled from 42 schools catering to various socioeconomic catchment areas. Individual assessments were conducted at school before and after intervention, of children’s preliteracy skills, mastery of spelling, oral language comprehension and arithmetic skills. Complementary sub-studies have documented teacher
skills and attitudes, teacher training, and children’s home background. Results are presented on the impact of familiarity with the medium of initial literacy instruction in Grade 1, quality of initial literacy instruction in Grade 1, quality of initial literacy instruction in Grade 1, and quality of initial literacy learning support at home.

**Symposium overview**

**N.K. Chadha University of Delhi, India**

The symposium will raise and discuss issues revolving around overall career development and management for all segments of diverse Indian society. It is intended that the rich discussion and paper presentations will bring to the fore the present gaps in career counselling in India. Some key issues like the need for continuous guidance and training initiatives for career counsellors, approval of career centres, ensuring employment of the deserving workforce, and professionalisation of career counselling in India will be explored further. The future potentials of career counselling like equitable employment, economic growth and human resource development will be looked into. The parallels will be drawn between International efforts in the area of career advancement to Indian efforts with the intention of bridging the gap so that career development in India is able to match the International standards of professionalism and functioning. In general this symposium will create awareness about need for career counselling and its professionalisation for sustainable human development in general and for Indian society in particular.

**Continuing education and credentials**

**Rekha Dayal India**

The paper highlights the role of India Career Development Association (ICDA) as an organization monitoring and providing continued education to career counsellors to upgrade their knowledge and skills as well as an approving body for the functioning of career centres providing career counselling. Once training, education, and credentialing are implemented, the establishment of the profession of career development in India will be well underway. However, the economy and job markets are constantly changing. To keep abreast of these and other changes, career counsellors and related professionals need to engage in continuing education. The India Career Development Association (ICDA) and its credentialing division would be tasked with creating the areas of training needed for continuous learning and with approving providers of such training. As the profession of career development begins to take hold in India, public and private sector organisations should be encouraged to establish career centres. Such centres likely exist in colleges and universities where students obtain information about available jobs. Individuals who work in these current centres as well as those who will work in newly established centres should be required to obtain the proper training and credentials to provide quality services to their clients. The ICDA should be tasked with developing guidelines for career centres and should provide centres with a “seal of approval” indicating that each centre has met or exceeded these guidelines.

**Career development in facilitator/advisor training**

**David Reile** R/S Foundation, United States of America; **Barbara Swarth**

The presenters will talk about the development of Career Development Facilitator training and its potential scope and benefits. In 2000, The Career Development Leadership Alliance (CDLA; now the R/S Foundation) created the first complete Career Development Facilitator (CDF) training programme for the NCDA. Since then, this programme has been revised and updated and has become the basis for training in Bulgaria, Canada, China, Germany, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, Romania, and Turkey. CDLA has created a version of this training (Offender Workforce Development Specialist) for the US National Institute of Corrections, for those working with transitioning prisoners (those returning to work after prison). CDLA has also created a distance version of the training curriculum that allows students to complete nearly all of their training via internet and CD-ROM. This has become popular in the United States and has been recently piloted in Kenya. Career Development Facilitators work in a variety of career development settings. A CDF may serve as a career group facilitator, job search trainer, career resource centre coordinator, career coach, career development case manager, intake interviewer, occupational and labour market information resource person, human resource development coordinator, employment/placement specialist, or workforce development staff person.

**Psychotherapy at the crossroads: The desires and challenges of an African-sensitive approach in South Africa**

**Convenor: Estelle Swart**

For many years psychotherapy and counselling within the South African context has been and still remains to be a service available to a privileged minority. Many Black South African have gone through their schooling, career and social development stages without ever having had an opportunity to undergo such services, even when it was a dire necessity. Even when offered, psychologists use approaches that are Western and not suitable for the general South African population. This lack of suitable intervention led to the need for culturally sensitive psychotherapeutic approach that takes into context the lives and stories of individuals as an important part of their self identity. This paper argues the need for transformation of the field of Psychology in South Africa and the African continent to culturally relevant and diverse intervention methods in psychotherapy practices. This will give promise to wholeness, balance and well being of all individuals, communities and society in general. An African sensitive approach to psychotherapy and healing that provides a way to understand the transformation on the psychology, experience, interpersonal interaction and social positioning of clients is therefore explored. This will acknowledge complementary approaches and traditional forms of healing that are attractive to many individuals both because of the limitations of psychotherapy centres and the cultural and societal “pressures” on treatment and intervention is essential. Often, the outcome of the intervention is compromised by the mismatch between intervention and culture. This presentation will examine the change perspective or Chang Ge and provide examples of strategies by examining an intervention programme initiated by a graduate school of education in the South Florida community.

**Symposium title: Conceptualising effective multidisciplinary intervention programmes in higher education**

**John Lewis Nova Southeastern University, United States of America**

The conceptualisation of multidisciplinary approaches to the implementation of effective strategies in a multicultural community will be examined. Participants from three graduate level programmes in a large independent not-for-profit university in South Florida, USA, will provide an overview of the demographic changes in South Florida showing more than fifty percent of the population speaking English as a second language and more than twenty percent being born outside of the United States. The three programmes represented are Education, Law, and Clinical Psychology all covering doctoral level education. Conceptual models will be presented as well as information on existing intervention programmes that serve the multicultural community.

**Symposium title: Conceptualizing and implementing intervention programs and strategies in a multicultural community: A multidisciplinary perspective**

**Convenor: John Lewis**

**Mentoring clinical psychology students for effective cross cultural interventions**

**Shauna Fieldstone Nova Southeastern University, United States of America; John Lewis; William Dorfman**

This presentation will examine various approaches to mentoring clinical psychology doctoral students. It will provide three separate perspectives from a large doctoral training programme: (1) The academic parameters including admissions procedures will be evaluated, (2) clinical pre-practicum, practicum and pre-internship issues will be outlined and discussed; and (3) the perspective of a current doctoral student preparing to enter the profession will be presented.

**The Chan Ge perspective**

**Michael Gaffney Nova Southeastern University, United States of America**

Change is neither linear nor sequential. Making sense of societal and cultural “pressures” on treatment and intervention is essential. Often, the out-
The role of school psychologists in school development in South Africa: The challenge of intersectoral collaboration

Nadeen Moolla
University of the Western Cape, South Africa

School psychologists in South Africa are employed by the state to provide psychological services to schools. The role of school psychologists has been debated and contested nationally and internationally for many decades, with the need for a paradigm shift in school psychology practice and redefining the role of school psychologists being highlighted. In this paper, the roles and practices of school psychologists are explored, with a focus on the nature of collaborative work engaged in when facilitating school development. In particular, challenges that emerge when school psychologists work with other sectors to facilitate school development are investigated. Six categories of challenges facing school psychologists when they collaborate with other sectors to facilitate school development emerged during this study. These were the roles and boundaries, personal and interpersonal factors, organisational challenges, training and development, discourse and worldviews, and the wider education system. The recommendations are presented as practical, well-grounded responses to the challenges that emerged in the study and are expounded as suggestions for consideration at various levels in the system, from micro (individual level) to macro (level of the state). This research contributes to the development of school psychology as an educational field and a profession in South Africa. The findings illuminate the challenges of grappling with personal and professional expectations of roles and practices, and also provide guidelines regarding how school psychologists can work with schools as systems and how the collaborative nature of school psychology practice in relation to school development can be improved.

Critical considerations in contemporary educational psychology in South Africa

Estelle Swart
Stellenbosch University, South Africa

Educational psychologists have always played an important role in the assessment and support of children with learning difficulties and more specifically children with disabilities. The international and national shifts in perspectives about barriers to learning and development. In all, this seminar hopes to stimulate on-going discussion about the changing nature of the practice, theory and training of Educational Psychology in South Africa and, hopefully, broader than this one country.

An argument for a stronger foothold in the training and practice of educational psychology in South Africa

Estelle Swart
Stellenbosch University, South Africa

In current-day South Africa, where society-changing policies are crafted and implemented, it is given that the training and practice of Educational Psychology cannot be unaffected. As shown by the newly amended scope of practice for Educational Psychologists, there is a need to rethink the training paradigms of Educational Psychology practitioners such as psychologists and learning support teachers. Even in the run-up to this amended scope of practice, it became clear that practitioners and academics involved in the promulgation process had to draw on knowledge and skills many were not formally trained in. Critical community psychology is presented as a knowledge base in which skills can be developed for Educational Psychology practitioners and academics so that they can better negotiate their changing environment. Critical community psychology is a strain of community psychology with added awareness about the role that power and the distribution of power plays in the creation and maintenance of personal, relational and collective wellbeing. The argument in this paper is that this greater psychopolitical awareness may assist the Educational Psychologist to practice in fuller knowledge of the complexity of structures and society. Applications of this psychopolitical awareness in the paper are: A reflection on the debilitating tendencies created by a past South African educational philosophy and an analysis of the role power plays in the promulgation process of the said scope of practice.

Critical frameworks and legislation for childhood disability: Implications for educational psychology

Estelle Swart
Stellenbosch University, South Africa

Educational psychologists have always played an important role in the assessment and support of children with learning difficulties and more specifically children with disabilities. The international and national shifts in perspectives about barriers to learning and development. In all, this seminar hopes to stimulate on-going discussion about the changing nature of the practice, theory and training of Educational Psychology in South Africa and, hopefully, broader than this one country.

The role of behavioural problems and peer relations in the intention to attend higher education

Pamela Maras
University of Greenwich, United Kingdom; Amy Potterton; Thomas McAdam

In the UK, the current economic climate has led to increases in tuition fees. Previous research has shown that such increases can lead to reductions in the number of students enrolling for HE and these reductions may disproportionately impact groups of lower socioeconomic status (SES) (Neil, 2009). It is therefore important that attempts are made to identify possible targets for interventions to increase the likelihood of low SES students attending higher education. As well as presenting students with academic and financial challenges, attendance at university also requires that students form new relationships with their fellow students. As such, peer relationship difficulties may impact upon adolescents’ intentions to attend HE. Addressing these problems may therefore increase adolescent intentions to attend HE. The present study set out to explore the role of behavioural/emotional problems and peer relations with the intention to attend HE. We used a sample of 1106 adolescents aged 13-16 years old from deprived areas of South-East England. Measures of self-reported emotional, behavioural and peer problems, and identification with peers were used to predict adolescents’ intentions to attend HE, while controlling for academic ability. Results showed that emotional and peer problems were negatively related to the intention to attend HE. However, identification with peers was found to interact with peer problems. When peer problems were elevated, peer identification did not affect intentions to attend HE. However, when peer problems were low, high peer identification led to reduced intentions to attend HE, and low peer identification led to increased intentions.

Symposium title: Educational psychology as psychosocial justice: Under what conditions?

Convenor: Tim Corcoran

Educational psychology as psychosocial justice: Under what conditions?

Tim Corcoran
Victoria University, Australia

This symposium gathers a group of international scholars to discuss the possible conditions under which educational psychology theory and practice might sustain psychosocial justice. Psychologists’
work in schools and learning communities is largely oriented to individualized and internalized understanding. Be that via compliance with dominant learning theories and their influence on curriculum and pedagogy or by the promotion of public normativities through categorization and assessment practice, the relationship between psychology and education has been maintained by a mutual interest in the individual as the primary unit of analysis. The papers in this session share a commitment to imagining psychological practices explicitly founded upon principles of equity and justice. In doing so, the discussion moves to critically question conditions under which theory and practice might jointly engage levels of personal, interpersonal, organizational and communal experience. One way this can be achieved is by inviting the notion of psychosocial justice, a concept capable of moving beyond the traditional distributive and procedural binary, acknowledging how inextricably linked the process is to the outcome in educational practice.

Psychosocial justice, education and the human condition

Tim Corcoran Victoria University, Australia

As we move within and across contemporary socio-political contexts and practices, occupying different positions along the way, we are changed by what we do, the ways we engage each other, and our world. For example, an explicit ontological commitment by psychologists and educators to certain professional practices is a sign of active participation in preferred forms of life or a commitment to what can be termed psychosocial justice. An orientation of this kind is central to the production of our own and others narratives, specifically in creating a sense of belonging to, and an emergence of, community. In responding in this way to kinds of universal and localised understandings, acknowledgement of difference or diversity is vital. In this paper I outline how process oriented knowledging practices are concerned with becoming, not simply being, seeking to understand the complex and unfinished nature of personhood and community made available through education. Being open to relationally-bound, process orientations invite practitioners to critically reconsider a wide range of activities in formal and informal educational settings including: Professional training, pedagogy, curriculum and assessment, and teacher/ learner and adult/child positioning.

Changing the subject: The past, present and the future of educational psychology

Tim Corcoran Victoria University, Australia

Potentially, educational psychology could cover the most exciting of epistemological terrains - how people live and develop from infancy, through childhood and thus through the rest of their lives! Instead of realising such creative opportunities, however, educational psychology is in danger of becoming obsolete, ignoring as it often does, complex models of the individual, the social or the relational which can be found in more intellectually substantive realms such as psychoanalysis, philosophy and neuroscience, for example. Too often, educational psychology has sought to focus on models of learning, narrowly conceived; on analyses of behaviour disconneceted from experience; and on essentially asocial individuals, somehow fractured from a human world of others. This has led in some countries to a preoccupation with assessment practices in which individual young people can be scrutinised according to crude conceptualizations of difference and in which the quantification or categorization of disability are utilized as a means of justifying social exclusion on an industrial scale. It is argued that while educational psychology in the 20th century became synonymous with the needs of government, it might yet be possible to trace our roots to a more genuinely scientific 19th century fascination with what it is to be human. The future of educational psychology might still lie in the past.

Justice, not adjustment: Activism as (self-)education

Athanasios Marvakis Aristotle University, Greece

The complicity between theorising learning in formal educational practices and the dominant societal order derives from educative theory’s blind compli- ance to deliver tech-knowledge only on the ‘how’ of learning. Such a tech-knowledge does not question the dominant arrangements of the educative practices. Thus, the whole dialectic between practice and theory is reduced to the simple sequence: First practice, then theory. This “principle of simp- lification” relies on - and promotes - a technocratic self-(mis)understanding of the social sciences as being servants of the dominant status quo. If we want to do away with this complicity, we have to rethink both educative practices and learning theo- ries, so as to restore the dialectical unit of practice/ theory. A starting point is to reclaim the autonomy of learning – as a particular practice of the learning subject – before and beyond its being the mere effect of the practice of the educator. Reclaiming the autonomy of learning for the developing subject means reclaiming not only the process (the "how") but also the content (the "what" and the "why") of learning. This reclaiming and restoring will be dis- cussed with reference to my own participation in social practices, in real-experimental initiatives (German: Real-Experiment; W.F. Haug). These ac- tivist initiatives consist of two moves: Transforma- tive interventions and (self-)education. Learning solidarity presupposes and enhances the doing (ap- plication, organisation) of solidarity and vice versa.

How educational psychologists promote human rights and psychosocial justice in schools

Jace Pillay University of Johannesburg, South Africa

Despite the legislation on human rights, democracy and psychosocial justice the violation of human rights still exists 17 years down the line of South African democracy. This is clearly evident in the escalation of psychosocial issues such as HIV/AIDS, crime, vio- lence, poverty, child abuse, and child-headed homes, to name just a few. This should come as no real surprise since the majority of people in the country were psychologically negatively affected by apartheid. As such, there is an indisputable need for psychological interventions to have a broader focus on community and society as a whole, especially when psychosocial justice highlights inequality in society. This includes the way in which burdens and responsibilities are unequally distributed along structural lines that foster exclusion for many and inclu- sion for some. In this paper I argue that psychologists could play a critical role in promoting human rights, democracy and psychosocial justice through their involvement in schools, using education and psycho- logical interventions as a vehicle to change. They can facilitate psychosocial action in learners and teachers to change the country to make it more democratic and just, thus improving the human condition. Hence, this paper critically examines how psychologists themselves envisage their role in developing and promoting human rights, democracy and psychoso- cial justice within the context of schools.

Symposium title: Focal Symposium - Toward Africentric theories of developmental education

Convenor: Bame Nsamenang

Kenyan siblings and peers as educational stakeholders

Maureen Mweru Kenyatta University, Kenya

Past research has revealed the multiple influences siblings and peers have on young children’s lives. Most of these published research reports are based on studies that have been carried out in developed countries as there is little empirical research from developing countries, and Africa in particular, fo- cusing on this issue. The objective of this paper is therefore to highlight the role of siblings and peers as educational stakeholders in a developing country and Kenya in particular. The paper is based on a review of literature and on research carried out by several researchers including the author. The paper reveals the presence of sibling teaching and peer mentoring among children and it also demonstrates that when instructing children, older siblings and peers use culturally appropriate teaching methods and materials. Locally available materials such as sticks, stones and mud for example are used in the teaching episodes. The teaching episodes are also characterised by the inclusion of traditional games, singing, dancing, use of riddles and storytelling. This paper also discusses the implications of these finding for teacher’s professional skills and school education. The paper for example argues that just as children use objects found in their environment, and culturally appropriate teaching methods such as songs, stories and games, so too should teachers adopt similar teaching strategies and avoid the use of culturally inappropriate materials and processes.

Symposium title: Improving psychology by internationalizing the curriculum: Global learning at Northern Arizona University case study

Convenor: Sherri Mccarthy

Global learning at a US university: NAU case study

Harvey Charles Northern Arizona University, United States of America

Colleges and universities are gradually coming to accept the necessity of acting more intentionally in facilitating global learning experiences for all stu- dents. The American Council of Education’s Interna- tionalisation Collaborative and the American Associa- tion of College and University’s Shared Futures Initiative are important projects in the US to help institutions embrace global learning as part of their curriculum strategy. While these approaches are large- ly directed at the general education programme, this
paper will explore a global learning strategy that uses the academic disciplines as the principal site for global learning, one that aims to afford students substantial, multiple and intentional encounters with global perspectives. It will discuss the imperative for global learning as well as the institutional context that must be built in order to facilitate these changes in the disciplines. It will then discuss the themes of global learning (sustainability, diversity and global engagement) that effectively define and shape the changes made in the curriculum to help students achieve global competence. Finally, it will discuss the three principal tasks that departments must accomplish in pursuit of this objective. These tasks include, in the first instance, developing global learning outcomes articulated in the language of psychology as a discipline. The second task involves developing strategies in the curriculum and the co-curriculum that psychology can adopt to help students realise the global learning outcomes. Finally, it will address assessment strategies that can be employed to demonstrate the extent to which students are realising the global learning outcomes committed to earlier in the process.

Global learning in a psychology department
Keelah Laura Dickson Northern Arizona University, United States of America

This presentation highlights how the NAU Psychology Department thoroughly and thoughtfully embedded the three Global Learning Outcomes of Diversity Education, Global Engagement, and Environmental Sustainability into the programme’s curriculum and co-curricular learning opportunities. We developed learning outcomes, a comprehensive set of learning strategies, and assessment strategies that align with the thematic global learning goals. It is our contention that well-developed liberal education skills can contribute to student achievement within the psychology major. Collaborative faculty-student research opportunities facilitate students’ development of these skills. Consistent with Goal 8: Sociocultural and International Awareness of the APA Guidelines for the Undergraduate Psychology Major, students will recognise, understand, and respect the complexity of sociocultural and international diversity. Complementing cross-cultural psychology coursework, many faculty members integrate cultural and global diversity within their courses. Our department facilitates undergraduate and graduate student study abroad opportunities. Faculty members lecture and teach abroad, consult for international organisations, conduct cultural/global research with international collaborators, and present at international conferences. Building on APA’s goal related to the applicability of psychology, students will understand and apply psychological principles to environmental sustainability. Several psychology faculty members conduct environmental sustainability research, are active in NAU’s environmental programmes, and teach sustainability-oriented coursework. The learning outcomes of this university-level initiative afford an opportunity for psychology to serve humanity.

Improving psychology by internationalising the curriculum
Sherri McCarthy Northern Arizona University-Yuma, United States of America

Internationalisation of psychology knowledge has increased substantially in psychology education, teaching and training over the past two decades (Karandashev, 2009). Although the discipline has been international in focus from its beginnings and scholarly exchange has continued in regions throughout the world, teaching of psychology has not been particularly international in orientation in many countries, including the United States, until recently. Several events around the beginning of the 21st century led to increased interchange among teachers of psychology around the world, and resulted in more international content and curriculum in psychology programmes. Globalisation of psychology education has emerged as a new form of internationalisation which includes not only collaboration among institutions from different countries but also a rapidly-developing international curriculum. This presentation will summarise the key events since the beginning of ICOPE that have led to Division 42’s establishment within IU/PsyS, introduce resources and ideas for further internationalising the psychology curriculum for instructors around the world, and then provide a brief overview of how the internationalisation process is unfolding at one university; a case study of the process at Northern Arizona University, a state university with approximately 25000 students in the USA.

Symposium title: Increasing necessity of a global perspective on Psychological Research: stand point of Pan American Psychologists
Convenor: Aluisio Lima

Symposium title: Nothing is as simple as we might wish for: Education in adverse circumstances
Convenor: Marienche Perold

Ethical research in schools in challenging contexts
Marietjie Oswald Stellenbosch University, South Africa; Estelle Swart

Psychologists perform many roles, amongst others that of researcher. Ethics codes provide a common set of principles and standard upon which psychologists build their professional and scientific work. A set of standards however only crystallize in a process of relationship-building. Our research in schools in challenging contexts sensitized us to the personalized, socialized and politicized nature of research. We consequently employed participatory research methods to co-construct understandings with the teachers in the various projects. Within the context of low teacher morale and distrust, relationship-building characterised by an ethic of care formed the foundation of our work. This paper aims to deconstruct the construct ethic of care in participatory research. The feminist ethic of care framed our understanding by placing the role of relationships at the heart of social, political and philosophical theory. The caring act is therefore embedded in a developing and ongoing relationship amongst researchers and participating teachers. In an effort to explore and describe how this relationship develops, we identified four important building-blocks for participatory research in schools and illustrate these with examples from our data. For us an ethic of care in research implies collaboration, gaining access as a continuous process, building of relationships and mutual enablement. In partnership with teachers we learn together what it means to embody the above mentioned principles.
Nothing is as simple as we might wish for: education in adverse circumstances

Marietjie Oswald Stellenbosch University, South Africa

Education in South Africa is currently overburdened by complex and interrelated conundrums that desperately need to be solved. These challenges are particularly evident in communities facing adverse circumstances and negatively impact the working lives of teachers and the provision of quality education for all learners. As researchers working within the ambit of educational psychology, we maintain that our research efforts should have a pragmatist twist. This symposium therefore represents our particular research initiatives to explore some of the pervasive challenges impacting education in an effort to find ways of actually bringing about meaningful change. The presenters will discuss the intricacies of doing research when inspired by an ethic of care as seen from a feminist perspective; explore the identity trajectory of a teacher working in a challenging context from a cultural-historical activity perspective; and show, from a social constructionist viewpoint, how teachers make meaning of their experiences in an elementary school situated in a community where low income levels are prevalent. The last study exemplifies a special effort to apply a bi-ecological framework understanding the classroom behaviour of children who live in conditions of continuous adversity. The papers foreground that ‘nothing is as simple as we wish for’, but also signify our concerted efforts to employ different theoretical lenses to better understand and address the realities that trouble education system.

Classroom behaviour of children living in contexts of adversity

Celeste Paterson University of Stellenbosch, South Africa; Marienchen Perold

Many communities in South Africa are exposed to continuous adversity in the form of poverty, malnutrition, violence, crime, overcrowding, neglect and oppression. Continuous exposure to adverse living conditions can have a negative impact on a child’s development. This study was undertaken in an attempt to understand the classroom behaviour of children who live in conditions of continuous adversity. The effects that adversity could have on children’s classroom behaviour and thus also on their academic performances, their emotional states and their interactions with peers were explored. A bi-ecological theoretical framework was employed to inform meaning-making of the findings. This study was undertaken within an interpretive paradigm, using a qualitative methodology in gathering data. The data was analysed using a constant comparative method in order to reach an understanding of it. Research findings indicated that most of the participants displayed inappropriate classroom behaviour which included poor academic performance, withdrawal types of behaviour as well as externalising disruptive behaviours such as aggressive interaction with the teacher and their peers. The participants also presented with some physical and emotional complaints which could be interpreted as traumatisms, symptoms and they reported negative emotional experiences which include anger, sadness and anxiety. Contextual factors which contributed to the findings were reported on. Enabling teachers through in-service training aimed at developing deeper understandings of troublesome classroom behaviour is recommended.

A teacher’s identity trajectory within a context of change: a cultural-historical activity perspective

Marienchen Perold University of Stellenbosch, South Africa; Marietjie Oswald

This paper originated from a study into the care and support practices of teachers in a primary school in a historically disadvantaged community in the Western Cape Province. Currently the community is still experiencing trauma as an assortment of prevailing socialills. An ethnographic study was designed and qualitative methodologies were employed. Data was collected by means of semi-structured individual and focus group interviews, as well as group discussions. Apart from rich data on the care and support practices of teachers, research findings also revealed, as an interesting offshoot of the research, identity trajectories of long time teachers in the school. In this paper we apply a cultural-historical activity theoretical (CHAT) lens to explore the identity trajectory of a prominent teacher in the school in the context of change in education. CHAT is among number of approaches that move away from the individualist and mentalist notions of human development toward viewing it as embedded within socio-cultural contexts and intrinsically intertwined with them. CHAT also views human subjectivity (identity) as stemming from and existing within activity-processes. One’s identities are social products drawn from the social history, actively internalised and re-authored as one’s expressions of these identities enter into new circumstances and new activities as evident during the transformation on macro-political and –educational, as well as institutional level in South Africa since 1994. Becoming more aware of the profoundly constitutive effects of language and enactment, might provide possibilities for positive re-authoring of teachers’ troubled identities.

Symposium title: Psycho-educational experiences of children from child-headed households in South Africa

Convenor: Jace Pillay

Psycho-educational experiences of children from child-headed households

Jace Pillay University of Johannesburg, South Africa

The HIV/AIDS pandemic is adding more strain to the already overburdened safety nets of families and communities in South Africa. The emergence of the child-headed household and the rising number of orphaned and vulnerable young people. More youths are at risk and become victims of abuse without the protection of adults - many are traumatized when left to fend for themselves. Hope, as a protective phenomenon, builds resiliency, empowering young people to rise above their harsh circumstances. A social constructionist inquiry with a grounded theory research design was conducted with four youths from a secondary school in Soweto in partnership with a non-governmental organisation. Data analysis was based on conversations over a nine-month narrative therapeutic journey with the youths and included individual and group interviews, expressive art exercises, and photovoice to capture their hopeful experiences. By identifying what helps youths to nurture hope in their lives, support structures that provide opportunities for growth rather than merely helping them to cope, invite us to challenge more conventional understandings of support for vulnerable young people. The story of our journey provides a broader understanding of the processes of nurturing hope in the context of vulnerable young people. The findings offer an alternative view of hope from the generally accepted Western understandings which are essentially individualistic. A 4D perspective of hope is presented which recognises the importance of hope as a practice and the role of possibilities in empowering youth to transcend adversities in seeking a better future.
individual interviews, focus group discussions, narratives in the form of life histories and incomplete questionnaires. Atlas.ti software was used to conduct both a content and comparative analysis of the data. The findings provide a vivid picture of the actual difficulties experienced by the children from child-headed households, such as a variety of negative emotions and behaviours, poverty, crime, HIV/AIDS, changing roles and the lack of safety and security. However, it also displays the psychological resilience of many of them to survive despite all odds being against them. To this effect, five papers focusing on different aspects of child-headed households, such as gendered experiences, life skills, social support, weaving a circle of care and specific psychological and educational interventions will be presented in an interactive session soliciting the critical engagement of the audience. Special focus will be given to the role that community as well as critical and positive psychologies play in understanding and supporting the psychological well-being of children from child-headed households in South Africa.

Symposium title: Social categories and asymmetries in interactional contexts
Convenor: Kevin Whitehead

Food troubles: A window into inequality among university students
Yasmine Dominguez-Whitehead University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa

In the context of what is quite likely the most unequal society in the world, how is inequality manifested among university students in South Africa? What are the reported experiences of students? How do students make sense of their reported experiences? And how are inequalities reflected and reproduced in the reported experiences of different groups of students. I address these questions by focusing on students’ reports of food troubles and issues, and by paying particular attention to the use of linguistic and interactional practices produced in students’ reports. In examining the experiences of students who report food acquisition struggles and those of students who display they have ample access to food, shared food troubles vs. food as an individual matter emerge as a prominent food related dichotomy. I conclude by examining the potential consequences of these findings for the question of whether and how students with vastly divergent reported experiences and sense-making with respect to matters such as food can engage in social relationships on an equal footing.

Symposium title: The status of psychology in Uganda
Convenor: Peter Baguma

The status of psychology in Uganda
Peter Baguma Makerere University, Uganda

The symposium presents institutions that teach psychology in Uganda and the curricula and employability of psychology graduates in Uganda. The challenges of practising psychology in Uganda are highlighted. The symposium details the history of Western psychology in Uganda, highlights the African forms of psychology in Uganda, and the role of psychology in socio-economic development of the country.
Noise psychological effect in Isfahan hospital environments

Moalood Amiri Isfahan University, Islamic Republic of Iran; Hamid Oreyzi

Observations have shown that noise is at the head of the list of complaints by both personnel and patients in hospitals. The aim of the current study was to find the source of disturbance due to hospital noise, and discriminate between ‘object’ and ‘people’ sources of noise production. Ex-post factor was the design of the research. In order to investigate the relationship among variables, distress due to hospital noise was investigated among a sample of 161 post-operative patients in 23 hospitals located in Isfahan. Participants were selected according to systematic random sampling method. Participants completed patient disturbance due to hospital noise (Topf, 1985), Weinstein’s (1978) sensitivity to noise and social desirability scale. Objective noise was measured via self report developed especially for the current study. Findings indicate increment of sensitivity to noise causes increment of distress due to hospital noise (DDHN), while disturbance due to hospital noise (DDHN) increase when noisy utilities and social desirability scale. Objective noise were increased in contrast to common sense. DDHN decrease when roommates were increased, in contrast to common sense of roommate noise. Based on the research finding, the degree and rate of reaction to noise can be determined, but in two different directions for things (noisy utilities) and persons (number of roommates), the first to increase and the second to decrease DDHN. Implications in hospital environment for decreasing perceived annoyance of noise were discussed.

Why do people switch to new technologies?
Developing a conceptual model to explain technology transition

Anamitra Basu IIT Bhubaneswar, India; Nils Urback; Rahul Thakurta

Owing to the current era’s rapid surge in information technology, new technologies constantly replace those that are being used. Users often start using new technologies, often in parallel to existing solutions, if the new technology seems to be an improvement on the old one. Users must then decide whether they want to switch to new technologies or retain the already established ones. The term ‘technology transition’ refers to the act of moving from one technology to another. In this paper we report on the development of our research model for explaining technology transition and we provide an answer to our research question of why people switch to new technologies. We base the model on the theory of reasoned action and the theory of planned behavior, amongst others, and derive our hypotheses accordingly. By focusing on the individual perspective, we intend to enlarge our understanding of the psychological and social processes that influence technology transition. The theoretical explanation and empirical evidence that we put forward are expected to extend the previous contributions in this field of research and to provide new insights for practitioners.

Relationship between emotional intelligence and decision making in a complex and stressful environment

Leonore Bourgeois IRBFA, France; Mourad Bensalah; Bruno Deben; Jean-Claude Ardoul; Anthony Vacher

This study assessed the relationship between Emotional Intelligence (EI), emotional states and medical performance during emergency care by military physicians. Our hypothesis was that emotion and cognition interact and influence decision performance in a complex and stressful environment. Military resident physicians (n=21) were placed in simulated emergency-care conditions with a patient simulator. The participants were divided into two groups based on the median of their scores at the “Trait Emotional Intelligence Questionnaire”: EI high level and EI low level. For half of the participants, war sounds were played in the background during the simulation, for the other half no such sounds were present. Before and after the exercise, emotional states were assessed using the “Positive And Negative Affect Schedule”. Performance was evaluated based on diagnosis accuracy and solution relevance using a five-point scale. Performance was higher, and negative-affect scores were lower, for participants in the high-level EI group, than for the other half of the participants. Moreover, negative-affect scores were negatively correlated with performance (r=−.57; p<.05). War sounds during the exercise had no significant influence on performance nor on emotional states. The results suggest that emotional intelligence is an important skill that improves decision making and lowers negative emotional states in stressful situations. These findings underscore the potential importance of emotional training in professional decision makers who have to operate in complex and stressful environments.

The effect of visual instruction on quantity and quality of seeing action

Shadi Derakhshan Isfahan University, Islamic Republic of Iran; Hamid Reza Oreyzi

Recognising the behaviour of others in a real environment is a multiple phenomenon that can be observed as a process of events. Humans as perceivers, subjectively unitise information from ongoing behaviour. But what is the pattern and characteristic of this unitisation? An answer to this question is the aim of the current research. Participants were 70 undergraduates of psychology who participated in management psychology and were familiar with concepts related to in basket and role playing. Material was a 10 minute film about management roles. Hypotheses were about unitisation rate (quantity) and unitisation pattern (quality) in judgments of three groups of participants, namely, base rate without instruction, learning instruction and concept formation. Findings indicated that underlying participant observational process was unitisation of ongoing behaviour. Unitisation rate (quantity) and unitisation pattern (quality) were fine grained and different in the learning group relative to other groups. Implications of these findings were discussed to solve philosophical debates according to phenomenology of visual perception. Significant implication in directing the interview session was another aspect of the current paper.

Vigilance decrements in closed circuit television surveillance

Fiona Donald University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa; Weiqiao Fan; Shu Fai Cheung

This study examines the presence and nature of vigilance decrements across different sub-samples in a closed circuit television (CCTV) surveillance task. CCTV has largely been assumed to be effective because it is such a good technology. However, few studies have focused on operator performance or examined whether detection rates in real-time CCTV surveillance are subject to the vigilance decrement over time. The vigilance decrement has been well-documented in simple laboratory vigilance tasks but mixed results have been obtained for real-world tasks. Therefore it is important to examine the existence and nature of potential decrements in CCTV surveillance. In view of individual differences in vigilance performance, vigilance decrements were also examined in participants with different surveillance backgrounds. The current research examined vigilance decrements in three sub-samples: operators from two types of CCTV surveillance operations and novices (students) with no previous exposure to CCTV surveillance. 13 generalist operators, 29 specialist operators, and 31 novices observed CCTV footage for 90 minutes and were required to detect specific behaviours associated with theft. A vigilance decrement was found for generalists and novices. However, specialists maintained their performance for an hour and then detection rates significantly increased in the last thirty minutes. Reasons for different susceptibilities to the vigilance decrement and implications for the nature of tasks and choice of samples used in vigilance research are discussed.

Detecting significant events during closed circuit television surveillance is not easy: How do operators approach this?

Fiona Donald University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa

This research aims to understand how closed circuit television surveillance operators approach the challenging task of detecting significant events that are inconspicuous and occur fleetingly. Low detection rates for CCTV surveillance suggest that detecting significant events is not easy, especially when detection needs to occur proactively and in real time. There is little previous research on how operators approach the viewing and detection processes, and what approaches are associated with higher detection rates. Forty-two CCTV surveillance operators and 31 novices (N=73) observed ninety-minutes of CCTV footage and were required to detect specific target behaviors. At the end of the task they interviewed regarding their approaches. This exploratory research identified two broad approaches to the detection process: an active process involving the formation and testing of hypotheses regarding what was occurring, and a passive process of watching and waiting for visually conspicuous events to occur. These approaches were associated with statistically
significant differences in detection rates. The relate to the multiple resources theories of attention and the mindlessness theories of vigilance. More importantly, however, the research contributes to theory regarding visual search and detection with complex and dynamic visual stimuli. It has practical implications for the selection and training of CCTV surveillance operators.

Psychological implications of automated detection in visual search
Craig Donald Edith Cowan University - Perth, South Africa; Antony Bridges

Security technologies used in detection are increasingly being accompanied by automated detection capabilities or “visual analytics” through the use of software algorithms. These are seen to assist operators in the scope and quality of coverage of detection. Effectiveness varies across the types of technology used, the clarity of indicators, and complexity of the visual images being processed. Despite its increased use, automated detection is unlikely to replace operators in the next ten years, but will have major effects on how their work is structured, tasks, and the interaction with the technology. While the use of automated detection is often proposed to support the operator, it can also create additional burdens. Because the automated algorithms performance varies according to scene complexity, in order to achieve a reasonable level of detection a false alarm rate also needs to be tolerated. The human has a limited ability to tolerate false alarms within any automated system. This can lead to a breakdown in trust by the operators if it happens too often and the technology is seen as unreliable, a disregard for correctly identified threats which get ignored, or a situation where the real target passes unnoticed elsewhere on the image. It is also clear that automated detection can supplement the operator functions, but issues remain on the relationship between human and algorithm detection.

Qualitative human error analysis in medicine
Ricardo Gades-Buettrich Leuphana University, Luebeck, Germany; Nicki Marquardt; Rainer Hoeger

In most industries between 70% and 90% of all factors that can potentially cause an accident refer to human error. Human error research in industrial high-risk socio-technical systems has a long tradition, but is relatively new to medical settings where it started to become more important just two decades ago. Despite lacking official statistics, 70% - 80% of all incidents and accidents in the medical sector have been attributed to human error in the medical field. In light of these alarming figures, the present research aims to identify sources and causes for human error in the medical sector. The conceptual framework of the present study is based on Gordon Dupont’s Dirty Dozen Model which includes twelve error categories for human error in aviation, covering organisational and social aspects but also considers individual factors which can provoke human errors. For the current study, 18 qualitative interviews based on the Critical Incident Technique were conducted with medical doctors, medical-technical assistants and nursing staff. The interviewees had to retrospectively describe specific events which led to critical incidents or situations. Based on the Dirty Dozen Model the interviews were analysed with regard to the mentioned causes that provoked errors. After the sources of error have been identified and extracted from the interviews, the second step was the classification of possible combinations of different error sources, since human error often results from the interplay chaining of multiple error sources.

Do alarms trigger more reactions than comparatively neutral cues?
Torsten Guenzler Berlin Institute of Technology, Germany

It has recently been shown that the cry wolf effect (neglect of unreliable alarms) can be avoided by giving operators the chance to check the raw data behind an alarm. Ironically, this opportunity to check may in turn cause antipodal irrational behaviour. People tend to “overcheck” highly unreliable alarms and consequently corrupt their overall performance. The underlying mechanisms are not well understood. Thus, the aim of the present study was to examine whether it is the “alarm” labeling of the cues that triggers a tendency to react and, given the opportunity to check, potentially overreact. Therefore 65 participants performed two computer based tasks simultaneously, both embedded in the Multi-Task Operator Performance Simulation (M-TOPS). One of which, a monitoring task (quality control in a brewery), was supported by an automated detection aid, which was framed differently between participants. In one condition it was introduced as an alarm system (emitting alarms), in the other as an assistance system (emitting cues). In both conditions the findings of Gérard and Manzey were replicated. Alerts with a false alarm rate of 90% were ignored by few participants only, while most tried to check many or all alerts. Results are similar for both framing conditions, so there is no evidence for any specific impact of the alarm-framing. These findings suggest that even if overchecking is some kind of domain-specific behaviour, this is not due only to the alarm-framing itself.

Care reminder and knowledge delivery for reproductive families
Biqing Huang Tsinghua University, China; Peng Zhu

Reproductive family healthcare in China becomes of great importance in social and economic aspects because of China’s one-child-one-couple policy and rapidly increasing economic status. Healthcare should be accessed by all members in the reproductive family, including the child-bearing woman, her husband and her incoming children. Care services should be delivered to family members through reproductive healthcare stations/centres supported by government. We developed a system of care reminders and knowledge delivery for reproductive families and applied it in Jiangsu Province, China. First, we outlined a care flow process for bearing women and raising children, organised various knowledge for all stages in the caring lifecycle and mapped particular knowledge to each step of the care process. In each step, families can get or access required knowledge via the internet or mobile devices. Some important treatments which must be taken are sent by carrier via cell phone or automatic voice phone.

Comparison of expert and novice eye movement behaviours during landing flight
Wei Liu Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunications, China

The aim was to study expert and novice eye movement patterns during a simulated landing flight for providing references to evaluate flight performance and training of pilots. The subjects were divided into two groups of expert and novice according to their flight simulation experience. Eye movement data were recorded when they were performing landing task. Comparison of expert and novice flight performance data and eye movement data was made. It was found that the differences between expert and novice lay not only in flight performance but also in eye movement pattern. Performance of expert subjects was better than novice. Expert subjects had shorter fixation time, more fixation points, faster scan velocity, greater scan frequency and wider scan area than novice subjects. It was also found that eye movement patterns of expert subjects bring lower mental workload than novice subjects. Thus, flight performance is related to eye movement pattern. Effective eye movement pattern is related to good flight performance. The analysis of eye movement indices can evaluate pilots’ flight performance and provide a reference for flight training.

The evaluation method of mental workload on visual interface in cockpit
Wei Liu Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunications, China

To establish a system to evaluate the mental workload on the visual display interface in an airplane cockpit after synthesising three kinds of mental workload assessment techniques, i.e., main task measure method, physiology measure method and subjective evaluate method. The evaluation indices of every kind of assessment techniques were defined, and the amount of each index through experiment and subjective inquiry was gained. Weighted average was calculated and a quantification of the evaluation value of each kind of evaluation method was got. At last, with the weighted calculation of the above three evaluation values, the evaluation value of mental workload on the visual display interface in an airplane cockpit was obtained. Results in M kinds of different designs of visual display interface in airplane cockpit, the synthetic evaluation value of one design was the smallest and the mental workload of this design was the smallest. The design of the smallest mental workload was chosen prior to the final scheme of visual display interface in the airplane cockpit. The evaluation system is combined with present main evaluation methods of mental workload and utilises their advantages. The evaluating results can be quantified more directly and clearly. With this evaluation system, the mental workload can be evaluated during the design of visual display interface of an airplane cockpit and the best scheme can be confirmed.

Team situation awareness in sports: Case study with a coach and three high level athletes
Anne-Claire Macquet French Institute of Sports (INSEP), France

It is recognised that Situation Awareness (SA) is shared among team-members. The coach and elite
Temporal dynamics of user experience: Judgements of visual attractiveness, usability, and emotions over time

Michael Minge
Berlin University of Technology, Germany

User Experience emerged as an extension of the traditional concept of usability providing a holistic perspective on the user’s interaction with technology. The concept includes perceptions of different product qualities (pragmatics, hedonics) and user emotions. There is empirical evidence that perceptions of product features are not independent, but influenced by each other. More aesthetic systems are perceived as more valuable and therefore more usable. Tractinsky et al. (2000) characterised this as a halo effect: “Beautiful is good”. The experience of interaction is a temporal phenomenon that develops over time. Consequently, we assume that also judgements and emotions dynamically change when a user interacts with a system. Under laboratory conditions temporal influences of product features on users’ perceptions and emotions were investigated. Ninety-six participants worked on simulated interactive products, which varied in their visual aesthetics (high/low). During specific periods, usability flaws were experienced (in the beginning, in the middle, or at the end). A control group worked on flawless simulations. Judgements of visual attractiveness, usability, and emotional feelings were collected before, during, and after the interaction. Results show that systems are perceived as (a) more usable in case of high aesthetics (hedonic halo effect), (b) more visually attractive in case of no usability flaws (pragmatic halo effect), (c) less usable if flaws are experienced at the end (recency effect), and (d) more attractive at the end (mere exposure). Moreover, the product’s aesthetics positively influenced self-reported emotions and the overall acceptance.

Much more than meets the eye: Emotion perception in human-robot interaction
Michael Oehl
Leuphana University of Lüneburg, Germany; Rainer Hoeger; Hans-Ruediger Pfister; Felix Siebert; Nils-Torge Telle

The socio-emotional interaction with robots will become an important part of our daily lives in the future. To ensure that socially and viable human-robot interaction, crucial design and appearance features of robots need to be considered. However, on the one hand it is still far from clear which design criteria robots should meet to be capable of adequately expressing affective states and on the other hand if humans are capable of interpreting these affective expressions of robots correctly. Most studies on this topic use highly artificial or restricted settings. In order to examine the importance of salient robot design aspects with regard to emotional human-robot interaction, our current experimental study investigates how different types of robots are perceived in authentic and complex settings including multimodal emotional expressions. To ensure this authenticity and complexity we used scenes from robot movies. The different scenes showed robots that systematically differed in their anthropomorphic appearance and behaviour. Participants rated these scenes regarding the robots’ appearance and ability to express and convey basic emotions (fear, sadness, anger, joy, vs. neutral) in affect-provoking situations. Results showed that participants were able to classify different types of robots portrayed in movies according to their anthropomorphic appearance and behaviour, and capability of expressing emotions. Moreover, the so-called uncanny valley effect in robotics was found. Results are discussed in terms of their impact on future robot design and emotional human-robot interaction. Implications for further research as well as for applied issues are outlined.

Neurophysiological error analysis in the context of accident research
Janna Protzak
Berlin Institute of Technology, Germany

According to official statistics, road accidents are still the major cause of death in many industrial countries (e.g. German Federal Statistics Office, 2011). The majority of fatal crashes are caused by human error. It is therefore important to highlight human factors as a key aspect in the area of accident research. Even with highly automated driver support systems, it is still human behaviour that determines the outcome of critical situations. A promising approach to analyse human action, is the usage of neurophysiological methods, e.g. electroencephalography (EEG). By transferring this method out of a laboratory context into lifelike scenarios, it is possible to obtain a realistic research approach. Patterns extracted from EEG-data can serve as an indicator of intended behaviour through the underlying neural activity. One of them is Error preceding positivity (Epp). This action potential was found before erroneous task performance (e.g. Allain et al, 2004; Hajecak et al., 2005). Therefore it can be used for early error detection. EEG-data from 20 participants was taken while they were responding to a modified flanker task with foot pedals. A first data inspection suggests the possibility of obtaining incorrect reactions before the pedal was actually depressed. Further follow up studies will show whether this potential can be found in real driving situations by using accelerator and brake pedals. Such results may help to develop and improve driver support systems.

Agency model and safe/unsafe behaviour in Chilean miners
Ariel Quezada
Universidad Adolfo Ibánez, Chile

Cultural Psychology has produced increasing interest and developments in the last decades. Traditionally, the literature describes different cultures as promoting different values. An important difference in values refers to cultures that promote individualism versus those that promote collectivism (Markus and Kitayama, 1991). Recent findings stress differences between members of the same culture. For example, findings reveal differences in agency models among middle class and working class individuals (Stephens, Markus and Townsend, 2007; Savani, Markus, Naidu, Kumar and Berlia, 2010; Stephens, Markus and Fryberg, 2011). The Agency Model of cognitive processing could have consequences in causal attribution of several behaviours, e.g. safe/unsafe actions. This study tries to uncover these differences in Chilean mining industry workers, describing differences in Agency Model between managers and operators. Our procedure (adapted from Savani et al., 2010) consists of requesting participant’s own judgements about whether an actor’s actions (shown in a 6 min. standard video) are voluntary decisions or not. Expected results are to find differences in judgments among managers and operators. These differences could imply consequences for safety rules in the industry (generally designed by managers) and for safe/unsafe work related actions (generally involving operators exposed to high energy sources).

Development of a questionnaire assessing discomfort: The disco-scale
Felix Siebert
University of Lüneburg, Germany; Christoph Ruth; Wiebke Mahfeld; Michael Oehl; Hans-Ruediger Pfister; Rainer Hoeger

Due to the increasing amount of automation in vehicles, the role of the driver changes from having an active part in the driving of the vehicle, to a reactive monitoring task. This change might be relevant to the comfort experienced by the driver. But how can this comfort be assessed? Generally, comfort can be defined as a mood, being pleasant but not especially aroused. Literature proposes measuring discomfort instead of comfort since it is a deviation from the normal state and therefore easier to notice. Since currently there is no subjective questionnaire to measure discomfort in Human-Machine Interaction (HMI), we developed a 14-item scale to measure discomfort of the driver - as an indicator for the absence of comfort - considering the following aspects: Discomfort, demands, risk, and loss of control. The questionnaire was applied in an explorative driving simulator study analysing crucial aspects of future automation. In this experimental study, the distance between the automated vehicle and another vehicle driving ahead was varied in different driving situations.
The internal consistency of the questionnaire was high ($r = .91$). A first validation of the questionnaire was conducted on the basis of driving behaviour and the reliance on the automation. Results suggest that this questionnaire is a useful tool for assessing discomfort in the automated HMI. This first version is focused on, but not limited to, automation and advanced driver assistance in vehicles. A generalisation of the scale for further research, as well as for applied issues, will be discussed.

The roles of audio-subliminal stimulus in power-to-take game

Xianghong Sun Institute of Psychology, CAS, China; Li Ning

Previous studies have shown that subliminal visual stimulus (SVS) could influence people’s perception and judgement through visual priming. How about subliminal auditory stimulus (SAS)? Does it work as well? In this study, a power-to-take game (PTG) was used as an experimental task to investigate the effect of ASS. During the game, the light music named ‘Spring’ was played continuously as background music, with/without subliminal speech (SS) ‘cheer up’ being played. If present, the SS was played repeatedly, once a second. The PTG scores, self-ratings of emotion, and skin conductance were recorded as dependent variables. In Experiment 1, 42 subjects (19 male, 23 female) aged 20–26 were randomly divided into two groups: a control group (play PTG with a light music background) vs. an experimental group (played PTG with a SAS-combined light music background). The results showed that SAS did not make people feel angrier but a little happier, and allowed them to earn more points in the game. In Experiment 2, 64 subjects (32 male, 32 female) aged 18–25 were randomly divided into four groups: 2 SVS (PTG with vs. without SVS) by 2 SAS (PTG without vs. with SAS). The data showed that SAS+SVS made people feel happier, and allowed them to earn more points in the PTG game than the other three groups. In conclusion, both SVS and SAS had a significant effect on emotion and decision making, and the combined condition (SVS + SAS) increased the effect.

One fatality too many: Mining accidents sense-making and safety training

Christian Van Tonder Curtin University, Australia; Johann Groenewald

Precious metals mining (gold and platinum in particular) remains the industry with the highest recorded number of fatal occupational injuries (cf. McGwin et al., 2002; Oldfield & Mostert, 2007) - unquestionably a dangerous occupation (Perrow, 1999). Significant investments by mining houses in safe mining practices have reduced the year-on-year incidence of accidents, but the frequency of accidents and injuries remain unacceptably high (DME, 2008, p. 19). This also occurs against the backdrop of extensive, continuing behavioural sciences research into the interrelatedness of organisational safety practices and individual safety, mostly in sectors other than mining (see Beus, Payne, Bergman & Arthur Jr., 2010; Clarke, 2006; Dollard & Bakker, 2010; Nahrgang, Morgeson & Hofmann, 2011; Naveh, Katz-Navon & Stern, 2011; Neal & Griffin, 2006; Zohar & Luria, 2005). By contrast, studies that considered the cog-
nitive-behavioural models and dynamics with regard to accidents are less common. Drawing on sense-making and mindfulness constructs (cf. Weick, 2001; Weick & Putnam, 2006) the current study aimed to deepen understanding of these dynamics by focusing on a specific accident. Semi-structured interviews and a focus group were conducted with an injured employee, his team members (9) and eight mining officials. Themes extracted through content analysis revealed meaningful variation in respondents’ attribution of causes to the accident. These were influenced by situational (positional) bias, and deficient perception and cognition, which resulted in impaired sense-making. The significance of the findings (and implications) for ongoing research, mining practice in general and safety training in particular, are briefly considered.

The effect of mere-exposure on user experience of interactive systems

Marlene Vogel Berlin Institute of Technology, Germany; Manfred Thuring

The importance of user experience (UX) for designing interactive systems has increased remarkably over the past decades. UX consists of different components (Mahlke & Thüring, 2007), can be subdivided in different phases (Pohlmeier, Hecht, & Blessing, 2009; Karapanos, Zimmermann, Forlizzi, & Martens, 2009) and is increasingly considered as a dynamic phenomenon, highly influenced by several factors, e.g. time, prior experience and increasing familiarity with an interactive system. Due to these characteristics, questions arise like what are the drivers of UX? How do they change over time and what is the resulting user experience and user judgment for specific systems? It is assumed that the mere exposure effect (Zajone, 1969) could possibly be an influencing factor for UX in pre-use phases. The effect of mere exposure and its influence on likability were studied many times over for miscellaneous stimuli (Bornstein, 1989). In the present laboratory experiment the influence of mere exposure on aesthetic and usability evaluation of an interactive system has been examined in a pre-use situation. The results show that exposure, and the amount of exposure, play a significant role when the aesthetic and usability aspects of a smart-phone are evaluated. It can be concluded that increasing exposure leads to increasing aesthetic ratings for well designed and decreasing ratings for bad designed systems. The pre-use condition had also an influence on usability evaluation of positive and negative designed systems, which differed significantly from evaluation of these systems used in an interactive situation.

The relevance of likelihood alarm thresholds for operators’ behaviour and performance

Rebecca Wicerek Berlin Institute of Technology, Germany; Dietrich Manzey

The design of alarm systems is an important issue in the field of human-machine interaction. Alternatives to the binary alarm concept are needed to deal with existing problems. Recent research has shown that the use of likelihood alarm systems (LAS) leads to a reduction of the cry-wolf effect – that is, ignorance of alarms due to a high number of false alarms. The benefit is an increase in operator performance. These positive effects have been found especially under high workload conditions of high. However, relatively little is known about the effect of different threshold settings within the context of LAS. A multi-task pc-based simulation environment was used to investigate the behaviour of 45 participants in interaction with three LAS that differed with regard to their second threshold. Participants of the three different groups worked under two conditions of workload respectively. Response frequencies and performance data were collected and analysed. Results indicate that the most liberal threshold led to significantly less ignorance of alerts than did the more conservative ones. This behaviour resulted in significantly less misses, significantly more hits and a significantly higher overall-sensitivity. The increase of workload led to a significant decrease in performance when thresholds were more conservative, whereas performance in interaction with the more liberal system remained unchanged. These findings indicate that threshold setting of LAS is an important issue for designers of alarm systems because it affects the behaviour and performance of operators using such systems.

Virtuality in applied psychological studies

Alexander Voiskounsky Psychology Department, Moscow State University, Russian Federation

Virtuality can be treated as a three-fold unity. The phenomenological view says virtuality refers to each human’s uniqueness in mechanisms of categorization of outer world’s events; virtuality is personalized. The accepted measure of the point of each view was the number of users referring to its terms, freely produced by respondents. Two surveys, administered in Moscow with University students as respondents (N=90, total number of the produced terms is 282, many terms are repetitive), show that the media view is the most common, the phenomenological view is marginal, the cognitive science view is in between. The 2nd survey showed a shift towards producing more terms referring to the cognitive science view. Although the perspectives of the cognitive science view are the most promising due to success of technologies and useful applications, the other two perspectives suggest possible biases to be discussed. The suggestion is that the likeability of biases (described in both the media and the phenomenological studies) has to be taken into account while pursuing the cognitive science paradigm in the use of virtual realities in applied studies.

Detection of driver distraction by driving performance indices

Lu Yu National Committee on Children, China; Xianghong Sun

The increasing use of mobile phones and IVIS (In-Vehicle Information Systems) has been a major cause of traffic accidents, as a result of driver distraction. A promising way of solving this
problem is to detect driver distraction via in-vehicle warning devices. In this research, we focused on the detection of driver distraction by drivers’ behaviour data. Data were collected in a middle-fidelity driving simulator. 18 participants took part in the experiment and accomplished the single driving task, and driving with a secondary task, respectively. The secondary task was doing arithmetic problems which caused the distraction situation. Participants’ performance data such as steering angle, accelerator degree, car following distance, vehicle velocity, vehicle position in the road, etc. were recorded. Based on the data, the discriminating features of drivers’ distraction state were first extracted. Then, Hidden Markov Model combined with Boosting algorithm was used to detect driver distraction by the features. The results indicated that it was feasible to detect driver distraction by simple drivers’ performance indices. The accuracy of the correct detection was more than 80%. The potential applications of this research include the design of the in-vehicle distraction warning device and the evaluation of driver distraction.

Aging and distal effect anticipation when using tools

Michael Oehl Leuphana University of Luneburg, Germany; Ines Heber; Christine Sutter; Luisa Dahlmanns

The impact of age on controlling tools with sensorimotor transformations is surveyed with regard to action control. Recent evidence lets us assume that the distal action effect (e.g., moving cursor on a display) rather than the proximal action effect (e.g., moving hand that manipulates the tool) determines the efficiency of tool use. In Experiment 1 different gains were explored with a motion- and a force-controlled tool. In correspondence with our assumptions the results revealed evidence that Fitts’ law holds for distal action-effect movements, but less for proximal action-effect movements. Most importantly, this was not only true for the motion-controlled tool, but also for the force-controlled one. Especially for the elder group we found a more efficient use of the motion-controlled tool in comparison to the force-controlled tool, while the gain did not show any impact at all. In Experiment 2 the dominance of the action effect on motor control was confirmed in an experiment with a digitizer tablet. The tablet amplitude was held constant, but again, movement times followed the perceived index of difficulty on the display. This was even more pronounced in the elder participants. It is concluded that Fitts’ law did not rely on the movements of the motor system, but on the distal action effects on the display (changes in visual space). With aging distal action-effect control plays an increasing role on perceiving and controlling tools with sensorimotor transformations.

Session Type: Posters

Investigating the relationship between job enrichment and job performance among employees of the Isfahan railway general office

Hamid Arab University of Isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran; Masood Ashrafabady; Mohamad Kajbaf; Mojtaba Gashool

The aim of the study was to investigate the relationship between job enrichment and job performance. The test subjects were 150 employees of the administration department of the Isfahan Railway organisation, who were selected according to random sampling. In order to assess the job enrichment, Rif and Tanil’s questionnaire (1973) was employed, and to measure the organisational performance, the organisational performance questionnaire Yar Mohammadian (1370) was applied. The achieved results were analysed through the Pearson correlation statistical method. The results of the study indicated that there is not a significant relationship between job enrichment and the aspects of job performance (employees’ ability, and organisational context). Contrary to the above findings, there is a significant difference between job enrichment and other aspects of job performance (explicitness of the goals, employees’ motivation, education and assessment, validity and organisational support).

Information overload: To face increasing challenges in today’s world of employment

Michael Sprenger University of Innsbruck, Austria; Christine Unterrainer University of Innsbruck, Austria; Pierre Sachse

Cognitive psychology approaches demonstrate the limits of human information processing. During the work process, people are regarded as information processors with restricted capacity (Miller, 1956; Halford, Baker, McCredden & Bain, 2005). While findings with regards to information overload are increasingly based on experimental studies (Eppler & Mengis, 2004), in-depth, contextual insights into the working world are scarce. Using a combination of methods, N=41 (qualitative) and N=122 (quantitative) employees of different service backgrounds of "information-intense-organisations", were included in this study to gain more clearance into the presence of information overload and its structure, major components and determinants. Following the theoretical principles of the concept of information overload (Edmunds & Morris, 2000; Bawden & Robinson, 2009), specially developed methods for the assessment of information load, information overload and determinants as well as respective research tools and scales taken from the field of work psychology were applied. The results confirm the presence of information overload and its relevance to organisations. Major factors that contribute to information overload have been discovered. On a quantitative level of analysis, significant condition-based stressors and resources as well as personal behavioural and health characteristics while experiencing information overload were identified, whereby the results in some cases varied significantly between the different services. Further the analysis on a qualitative level proofs an increasing demand on today’s information society (due to technological progress) that needs to be overcome through individual strategies within the work process. Significant practice-related influential factors will be clearly illustrated.

Generic cognitive strategies in design problem solving: is there any additional benefit to the evaluation and decision-making?

Constance Winkelmann Business School Potsdam, Germany; Winfried Hacker

We are interested in how generic cognitive strategies may assist the decisive early phases of engineering design problem-solving. We analysed, in detail, strategies aimed at the scarcely-considered phases ”assessment of conceptual solutions” and ”selection of a solution.” First, engineering students in the experimental group, had to develop a complete list of the requirements of the device to be designed. Next, they had to select and justify the most suitable one of three presented solutions. The experimental group were given short texts on generic cognitive procedures. The control group worked without these assisting texts. The experimental group applied their lists of requirements more systematically, testing each requirement for each of the solutions more thoroughly, distinguishing more often between indispensable versus only desirable requirements, and considering further improvements of the favoured solution, compared with the control group. The integration of generic cognitive procedures into engineering design education is recommended.
Research Area: Environment/Sustainability

Session Type: Papers

Children’s perceptions of the natural environment: Creating child and environmentally friendly cities
Sabirah Adams University of the Western Cape, South Africa; Shalzy Savahl

A child friendly city (CFC) is the embodiment of the rights of the child manifested in the policies, programmes, and laws of a city, wherein the natural environment (NE) is deemed critical. Premised upon a child participatory perspective, this study aimed to explore the manner in which adolescents perceive the NE and the creation of a CFC, as there is limited research concerning this. This study employed the epistemological position of social constructionism, and the theoretical framework of the Person-environment (P-E) fit theory. Methodologically, a qualitative research design was adopted employing four focus group interviews with children aged 13 and 14 years in grade 9. The study was conducted in Parkwood, a low-income area in the Western Cape Province of South Africa. Thematic Analysis was utilised to analyse and interpret the findings. The findings indicated that the participants perceive the NE through the lens of safety as natural areas in their community are characterised by crime, violence, and pollution. The participants thus fall outside the prevailing categories of the social and cultural construction of childhood as they undergo an immense burden of adversity and suffering, breaching what childhood is supposed to signify. Ultimately, the participants revealed that their community is not child friendly, and suggested the requirement for a child and environmentally friendly city, considering the natural world as crucial in the creation of a CFC. The participants therefore proposed that environmental education be incorporated into the school curriculum to instil a greater awareness of environmental issues among their peers.

Feeling good about compliance: Affective consequences of environmental appeals
Jan Willem Bolderdijk University of Groningen, Netherlands; Linda Steg; Ebru Dogan

Environmental campaigns typically frame the benefits of specific energy-saving actions in monetary (e.g. X dollar savings), rather than environmental terms (e.g. X less grams of CO2). The underlying assumption is that appealing to environmental concern alone is insufficient to motivate pro-environmental behavior. We however argue that environmental frames may exert an emotional impact: they turn an otherwise neutral decision (e.g. do I turn off the lights in my office?) into a moral dilemma, giving the decision whether or not to save energy an emotional charge. We explored this hypothesis in three experiments. Study 1 revealed that drivers feel worse about consuming energy when they are confronted with environmental consequences (‘Turning on the aircon emits X grams of CO2’) as compared to monetary consequences (‘Turning on the aircon costs X eurocents’). Study 2 suggests that this pattern is not limited to people who endorse environmental values. We found that, regardless of interpersonal differences in environmental values, people feel better about complying with an environmental appeal (‘Checking your tires protects the environment’) than a monetary appeal (‘Checking your tires saves money’). Study 3 tested the real-world implications of these findings. In a field experiment, we found that drivers we more likely to comply to environmental rather than monetary tire-check appeal. These results suggest that the way pro-environmental appeals are framed in campaigns may influence how people feel about compliance, thereby potentially affecting persuasion.

Reflecting on littering: A shiny surface activates the concept of cleanliness
Ron Broeders University of Technology, Netherlands; Cees Midden; Jaap Ham; Daniel Lakens

Environmental, social, and aesthetic problems initiated research on understanding and preventing littering. For instance, according to Cialdini and colleagues (1990) litter attracts litter and clean environments stay clean. Furthermore, recent reports suggested a less intentional and deliberate perspective on littering because people often are not aware of their littering behavior. Combining this with the notion that information media-campaigns do not warrant permanent behavioral changes, we present three studies with a social cognitive approach to littering. From infancy individuals learn through repeated experience that clean objects shine. People may thus associate visual shininess with cleanliness. Put differently, when people are confronted with shiny surfaces, possibly the concept of clean becomes cognitively accessible subsequently influencing behavior. In Study 1, after being exposed to a Stroop-like task presenting synonyms for clean and unclean with shiny or dull font styles, participants categorized clean synonyms with dull font styles or unclean synonyms having shiny font styles. Study 2 investigated judgments under uncertainty. These differed significantly depending on font style. Participants translated clean synonyms into shiny Chinese characters above guessing average, thereby conceptually replicating Study 1. In Study 3 participants cleaned more when exposed to shiny rather than dull table tops, confirming expectations that a shiny environment activates cleaning behavior. Our data indeed suggests a cognitive link between perceptual shininess and cleanliness. Regarding littering this may lead to interesting interventions and behavioral effects, for example environments with shiny elements (e.g. tiles) could result in less littering and more binning of waste.

Household electricity use in South Africa: A systemic study of an individual intervention
Mathilda Du Preez University of Pretoria, South Africa; Claire Wagner

There is a lack of published research on the impact of human behavior on the environment in the South African context. Environmental problems due to behavioural choices of humans necessitate changes in behaviour patterns. The aim of this study was to determine the effectiveness of an intervention, with an individual in a household, on the households’ electricity usage. A description of the conservation strategies employed by households as perceived by the individual (participant) and how participants in the different research sites strategised about saving electricity is provided. Volunteers from three research sites in Pretoria, with distinctly different socioeconomic contexts, were selected for the study and randomly assigned to two experimental groups. After a baseline measurement of kWh for one week, different interventions in the two groups took place. In total the kWh use of 41 households was measured, 20 interviews were conducted and six focus groups were held. The results provide a better understanding of the effect of an individual intervention in a household, describing strategies employed for saving electricity and differences in addressing efficiency in the home linked to socioeconomic context. It seems that the intervention did not have a significant effect on the energy savings achieved in a household and that the largest contributor to significant residential savings would be dispelling ‘myths’ about electricity consumption. Suggestions for expansion of the research, including a questionnaire survey amongst a representative sample of South Africans to test the findings from this study, are made.

Perception of climate change and pro-environmental behaviour in Taiwan
Ruey-Ling Chu Institute of Ethnicology, AS, Taiwan, R. O.C.; Shu-Wen Yang

The main purpose of this study is to examine the current public perception of climate change and coping behaviours towards global warming and climate change in Taiwan. Although there are clear changes in the abatement behaviour, for example environments with shiny elements (e.g. tiles) could result in less littering and more binning of waste.

Psychological distance impacts environmental attitudes
Margaret Dust Chicago State University, United States of America; Elizabeth Arnott-Hill

Environmental concerns have reemerged the public spotlight in recent years. A growing awareness of these issues has led to education initiatives that seek to inform the public about actions that individuals can take to positively impact the environment. The present study sought to extend current research by investigating the impact that psychological distance had on subsequent environmental attitudes. Students in a sample from an urban, non-traditional university were exposed to one of four
counterbalanced versions of a questionnaire. Participants were first asked various demographic questions and three open-ended questions about specific environmental attitudes. In the second part of the questionnaire, each version presented a number of environmental scenarios that ranged from close and personal (a child is affected by pollution) to distant and impersonal (a penguin in the Antarctic is affected by pollution). Participants were then asked to indicate their level of agreement with a related pro-environmental message. As predicted, the psychological distance – or perceived distance – of the participant from the problem was related to that individual’s level of agreement with a pro-environmental message. This relationship held for both the temporal and spatial versions of the psychological distance questions. The type of environment in which the participant was raised also predicted responses to the open-ended questions. These results suggest that tailoring environmental arguments to the audience – so as to make the message personal and the impact immediate – may aid in their overall effectiveness.

Causal direction and amount of spontaneous change in environmental attitude and attitude toward nature

Florian Kaiser Otto-von-Guericke University, Germany; Terry Hartig; Adrian Bruegger

Promoting a positive environmental attitude and, thus, ecological engagement in individuals by means of advancing their attitude toward nature seems possible but represents only one of three options: causality can go in either of two directions or can be bidirectional. To date, we do not have any evidence in favor of one of the three options. Based on longitudinal data of 251 persons, we additionally explored the malleability and, thus, the likelihood of spontaneous change in the two attitudes. In our research, we found that the great majority did not change in the extent of their appreciation of nature and in the extent of environmental-protection engagement across more than two years. If spontaneous change occurred at all, it happened as an increase in both attitudes simultaneously. By means of a cross-lagged structural equation model, we corroborated once again the substantive connection between the two attitudes, but could not find reliable knowledge regarding the direction of their causal relation.

Forecasting the mobility culture of an ageing society: Constraints and perspectives

Uwe M. Kleinemas University of Bonn, Germany; Georg Rudinger; Uwe Kleinemas; Nicolas Haverkamp

The current study focused on three objectives: (1) Conceptualization of scenarios of German Mobility for the year 2030 and evaluation of their significance for mobility behaviour, (2) collection of data about the desires and needs of the “baby-boomer” generation, and (3) identification of necessary and desirable changes to optimize their fit with the anticipated traffic environment. Methodologically, a transdisciplinary working group of experts developed self-consistent scenarios, referring to a model of influence environments. Furthermore, a representative population survey of 1000 “baby-boomers” has been carried out, covering their current mobility habits, future requirements and needs, lifestyle preferences, and mobility related attitudes. The results show: (1) Two controversial scenarios, suggesting either innovations with younger people as trend setters or a negative development with a mismatch of needs and mobility reality. (2) Strong demand for improvements in public transport and expectancy of more frequent slow-mode mobility in the future. (3) Desirable Changes: Communication of ‘Intermodality’ as a guiding principle of traffic participation, promotion of innovative developments in slow mode traffic, and ‘good design for all’; creating an environment free from hostile properties towards any group of traffic participants. These results support rational policy decisions. First of all, they indicate relevance and urgency of intervention to maintain future mobility. Secondly, they can trigger an open discourse of the implications of demographic change. Thirdly, they offer operational clues within the intervention levels of the individual, the technology, and the spatial environment.

Putting your money where your mouth is: The effects of intrinsic versus extrinsic life values on willingness to pay and protect the environment

Lisbeth Ku University of Macau, Macao

Based on Self Determination Theory (Ryan & Deci, 2000), the present research hypothesised that individuals who endorse intrinsic life values such as affiliation and community over extrinsic values such as money and image would be more willing to protect the environment. Findings from 169 university students (study 1; M=21.11 years, SD=1.10), and from 347 adults (study 2; M=31.65 years, SD=14.48), showed that higher endorsement of intrinsic over extrinsic values was indeed related to more pro-environmental attitudes, more engagement in pro-environmental behaviours, and a higher willingness to pay to protect the environment. Study 3 experimentally primed intrinsic versus extrinsic values by momentarily brightening either intrinsic values (n=54) or extrinsic values (n=53). Compared to the control group (n=50) who did not receive any value manipulation, participants in the intrinsic values prime condition donated significantly more money, while participants in the extrinsic values prime condition donated significantly less money to pro-environmental causes.

An exploratory study into the cultural underpinnings necessary for sustainable development in organisations

Michael Leary University of South Africa, South Africa

It’s become increasingly important for organisations to adopt a sustainable development approach in their functioning if they are to survive and prosper. Organisations are discovering that substantial value can be generated through sustainability, while improving the quality of customer’s lives and the community in which they function. Previously, sustainability was viewed as organisational efforts to protect the environment and reduce carbon footprints. Nowadays, sustainability/sustainable development emphasises the economic, environmental, social and institutional factors leading towards more sustainable business. There’s a paradigm shift in the way organisations respond to the need to adopt sustainability approaches in their business dealings. To achieve sustainable development, organisations have to focus understanding and application of sustainable development in their everyday functioning, to inculcate this thinking and approach into their organisational culture. An important attribute of culture pertinent to the sustainable development perspective is that culture creates meaning and common understanding in organisations and as such is the necessary focus by which organisations approach sustainable development. This study aims to determine an organisational culture that drives and underpins sustainable development. To achieve this, a tribal group that has been successful for hundreds of years in ensuring sustainable development within their tribal community is investigated. The findings as they relate to culture and sustainable development are extrapolated to organisational culture and sustainable development in organisations. Emphasis is placed on the manner in which the underpins and supports sustainable development, in the tribal group and in business organisations. Further, a model is proposed for sustainable development in organisations.

Human sustainability and well-being in a changing world

Anna Leonova Moscow State University, Russian Federation; Thomas McAdams; Amy Potterton Contemporary approaches in studies of individuals’ adaptation to a dynamic social life/technological environment will be considered with the accent on the analysis of regulatory mechanisms of ongoing human activity in demanding conditions. The methodology of multi-level assessment of human sustainability in terms of maintaining mental health and well-being will be discussed in the framework of activity theory and the relevant concepts of psychological stress (Leontiev, 1975; Broadbent, 1985; Lazarus, 1991; Leonova, 2008). The emphasis will be on the integration of two hitherto independent lines of research - the situational dynamics of human functional states (HFS) and the individual’s abilities to cope with stressful life events. A new model of individual stress-resistance, elaborated on the basis of the ‘state-trait’ paradigm (Eysenck & Eysenck, 1985; Spielberger, 1970, 2006; Leonova, 2008, 2010), will be described. The results of recent experimental modeling studies (task switching under the influence of negative emotional feedback) and series of empirical research (carried out on personnel working under extreme job demands) exemplify the diagnostic properties of this integrative model. As a continuation, the ways of development of relevant psychological technologies for the correction of currently-evoked negative HFS and the compiling of a long-term health promotion/stress resilience program will be outlined. In addition, there will be presented new data of representative twin studies on the genetic involvement in some but not the other components of individual sustainability to stress (Leonova et al., 2011).

A psychological interpretation of Chinese wisdom of sustainability

Ming Li Beijing Forestry University, China

The most urgent problem the world is facing is environmental sustainability. The Chinese axial cannon, I-Ching or The Book of Change, presented
a cosmological guideline to solve this problem. An interpretation from psychological perspective will be very useful in retrieving the ancient wisdom of sustainability of the fast growing developing country. It will be valuable for both China and the world to utilise its rich psychological cultural heritage. Based on the discourse of The Book of Change, the present paper tries to elucidate 4 subjects for further discussion. (1) The psychological methodology of The Book of Change; (2) The behaviour model of appropriateness of The Book of Change; (3) A new ethic of sustainability implicated in The Book of Change; (4) The existential awareness of the earth and the heaven of The Book of Change.

UTAUT factors that lead to the acceptance of a Solar Recharge Booth
Musa Maluleke University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa
Environmental degradation and environmental deple- tion are concerning issues that have received a great deal of attention for a number of years. There is growing concern that the environment has to be maintained and protected for the sake of future generations. The aim of this research was to inves- tigate the important factors of the Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology (UTAUT) which would explain the Intention to use the Solar Recharge Booth. The research proposed that Envi- ronmental Concern and Age would moderate the relationship between the UTAUT factors and Inten- tions to use the Solar Recharge Booth. The sample consisted of 108 students from the University of the Witwatersrand, who were invited to participate in the research through purposive and snowballing sampling. The statistical analysis utilised was mul- tiple linear regression analysis in order to find out which factors would predict Intentions to use the Solar Recharge Booth. The results showed that Performance Expectancy, Social Influence and Fa- cilitating Conditions were able to explain the Inten- tions to use the Solar Recharge Booth, whilst En- vironmental Concern and Age were not signifi- cant predictors of Intentions to use the Solar Recharge Booth. This research is important because as con- cerns over environmental degradation increases there is a need to investigate what factors will encourage people to adopt more environmentally friendly technology.

Toward sustainable psychology
Girishwar Misra University of Delhi, India
Under the influence of modernist ideology, psychol- ogy nurtures a model of the human being with self as autonomous entity, equipped with the capacity to choose, and control. This paper critically reviews the evidence about the viability and potential of this model, and empirically examines the conceptualisa- tion of the "optimal way of being." A study of the narratives from young adults in India about the con- ceptualisation of the optimal way of being (n=250) was conducted. The data revealed existence of a disconnect between external materialistic strivings, and the robustness of well-being. Being deficit driv- en, externally directed, and object dependent, the prevailing model has contributed to violence, mind- less consumption of environmental resources, and preference for materialistic values like seeking wealth, possessions and status. It is positively related to suffering, and unpleasant emotions, and substance use; healthy and compassionate human interactions are undermined, and instead, the tendency for ego- tism and greed are encouraged. This results in per- sonal suffering and low compassion. Regulating needs emerged as the core theme in conceptualisa- tion of an optimal life. A balanced approach to the pursuit of material and sensual pleasure that allows the flourishing of harmony in life, emerged as the key pathway for well-being. This requires inculcating a sense of equanimity, contentment, and inner peace through mind training. A sustainable psychology would contribute as much as possible to the well- being of others and to protect the environment. The policy and research implications of the emerging grounded theory of optimal way of being are indi- cated.

The detrimental effects of litter: A study examining the impacts litter has on well- being
Sabine Pahl United Kingdom; Richard Thompson
The negative effects on the environment from leav- ing litter, have been well documented. Marine litter alone has been responsible for about 100,000 ma- rine mammal and 700,000 seabird deaths each year. Even though previous work has indicated that litter is not only detrimental to the environment but also to visitors, there is little research known that has examined the impacts on visitors directly. A short laboratory study examined this. Participants (n = 79) rated a series of images according to five mea- sures: (1) aesthetic preference; (2) behavioural preference; (3) happiness; (4) arousal; and (5) restor- ative potential. To manipulate litter, the stimuli were systematically designed. All stimuli were taken on the coast during low tide with similar element weather conditions and from a sitting looking-out-to-sea perspective. The scenes were then either (1) clean; or had (2) seaweed; (3) visitor-litter or (4) fishing-litter scattered in the lower quarter. Litter was found on the shore and represented the major categories of litter typically found. To link this research with the previous environmental literature, (clean) categories of other environments were also used. Findings statistically show that the two lit- ter environments were the least beneficial condi- tions compared to both the clean and seaweed identical environmental conditions and also com- pared to the other environment categories. Thus, these findings show that litter is not only detrimental to the environment but also to our wellbeing. Future work, that will be discussed, plans to exam- ine this further by exploring possible implications and solutions.

Evaluation of the introduction of a charge on single-use carrier bags in wales: Attitude change and behavioral spillover
Wouter Poortinga Cardiff University, United Kingdom
Wales is the first country in the U.K. to introduce a charge on single-use carrier bags in order to curb their use. From October 2011 onwards, shoppers will have to pay 5 pence for each single-use carrier bag at point of sale. This presentation will report preliminary results of a field experiment evaluating the attitudinal and behavioral impacts of the bag charge. Around 500 telephone interviews were con- ducted in Wales before the introduction (September 2011). The same respondents were re-contacted six months after the introduction of the bag charge (April 2012). A similar survey was conducted in England as a control group. It is expected that the charge will substantially reduce the use of such bags in Wales, and that – due to cognitive disso- nance/self-perception processes as well as experi- ences with the benefits of the policy – the policy will become more acceptable after its implementa- tion. It is further explored whether the policy may lead to behavioral spillover in other waste-related behaviors as a result of the development of more positive waste-related attitudes and norms.

A segmentation of Welsh sustainability atti- tudes and behaviours
Wouter Poortinga Cardiff University, United Kingdom
The presentation reports on a sustainability segmen- tation project commissioned by the Welsh Govern- ment. The aim of the project was to identify different publics with regard to their views on sustainability. A detailed questionnaire was designed that included the theoretically relevant constructs of personal values, beliefs on environmental and economic sus- tainability, perceptions of climate change and energy security, attitudes to ‘living and Wales’, and social capital and place attachment (n=1,538). The internally consistent scales formed the basis for the hier- archical cluster analysis identifying three suitable cluster solutions. A K-means cluster analysis with 5 random starts identified six clusters as the most stable solution. The segments were found to have distinct socio-demographic profiles as well as differ- ent behavioural patterns regarding household energy use, transport, waste production and recycling, and water use. Fifteen ‘golden questions’ were selected from the original scales to replicate the six segments with 70% accuracy in future research. The presenta- tion will further report on the naming process designed to ensure that the segment labels are evi- dence-led, easy to communicate, and owned by pol- icy makers across different departments of the Welsh Government.

Climate change tacit knowledge, coastal dis- tress and subjective well-being in vulnerable coastal cities of India
Parul Rishi NITTR, Bhopal, India; Ruchi Mudaliar
A behavioural study of climate change tacit knowl- edge, coastal distress and subjective well-being (SWB) was conducted in vulnerable coastal cities of India to assess the climate change awareness of respondents together with understanding the climate stress, SWB and coping/adaptation. Primary data were collected from 550 respondents using the Cli- mate Change Perception Inventory (CCPI) using a multistage sampling technique. The results indicated a good level of awareness in terms of tacit knowledge and climate change impacts among coastal people. However respondents were found to be dissatisfied with the way developed nations were exploiting the common resources for their luxurious lifestyles, causing resource and environmental stress. They expressed their ability to cope at individual/group/ institutional level but adaptation effort was found to be limited, in spite of the moderate to high SWB. A moderate level of coastal distress was experienced, and they expected more efforts on the part of gov- ernment and environmental institutions for dealing
with climate change in coastal cities and suggested various adaptive strategies in this regard. The study has strong implications for coastal institutions and media for a proactive and responsive approach for generating awareness and in managing the climate change related issues in the coastal areas. Future interventions must incorporate the socio-psychological dimensions of climate change to enhance the awareness and adaptation efforts of coastal communities.

The ethical environment: An interpretation of environmental psychology by the optics of the existential phenomenology

Vitor Sampaio PUC-SP, Brazil; Marlise Bassani PUC-SP, Brazil

Environmental Psychology studies the relationships between people and the physical; natural; built environment (Basani, 2003), focusing on spatial, temporal, cultural realms (Moser, 2002). This work aims to contextualise environments that allow social living and the formation of social networks, which will be studied under the existential-phenomenological thinking. This analysis focuses on a global environment and the factors contributing for social bonds, takes into consideration the fundamental disposition of being-in-the-world as a starting point to understand how people socialise with their own environments. The concept of being-in-the-world postulates that men are launched to a future that is presented at their horizon of significance. This openness to the future is only possible in the world where the human dwell and dwell is "being-with". Thus, under phenomenological thinking, an environment facilitates the formation of social bonds. To reflect about the environment as a space built and transformed by who lives and interacts with it, loaded with affection and history, drives the conception of this environment as a ethical environment. Ethics, from the greek ‘Ethos’, or men’s dwelling-place, is the "living-with", the coexistence of being-in-the-world. According to Heidegger, ethics is always situational, given by the "being-with" while dwelling in the world. This analysis refers to the Ethical Environments, which grants the formation of social networking, co-existence and the ethics of dwelling, as well as the possibility of development of such Ethical Environments.

Personal relations with nature as the feature of ecological consciousness

Nazym Satybaldina Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan; Kamilla Manakova

The purpose of the research was the identification of types of environmental consciousness among people in three age groups: 18-25 years old, 40-50 years old and 65-75 years old. Environmental consciousness is determined by the psychological features of personal attitude towards nature. The basis of the personal attitude towards nature is reflection of the individual’s necessity in natural objects and processes. The main features of the personal attitude towards nature are: the breadth, intensity and awareness of needs. The study tested 150 people (50 people of each age group), both male and female. A survey research method was used to assess the type of personal attitude towards nature is. The study used the following methods: "Naturofil," "Alternative," "Dominant," "Aesop".

According to the survey in 18-25 the aesthetic type of interaction with natural objects prevails, in 40-50 years - the pragmatic type, and in 65-75 years - a practical type. People are willing to explore the nature between 18 and 25 years old. In 65-70 years old the desire to investigate is almost absent.

Causes for attention to nuclear power plant in Japan

Kazuhiro Takemura Department of Psychology, Waseda University, Japan; Takashi Ideno; Tsuyoshi Hatori

The Fukushima Daiichi nuclear disaster, the largest nuclear disaster since the Chernobyl disaster of 1986, occurred as a series of equipment failures and the release of radioactive material at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant, following the Great East Japan Earthquake and the subsequent tsunami on 11 March 2011. We analysed relations between the intensity of radioactive contamination in Fukushima and Tokyo, the number of articles about nuclear power plants in the Asahi Shimbun, and internet search queries of nuclear power plants (via Google) during 11 March 2011 – September 2011. Correlation analysis revealed that query-based internet searches of nuclear power plants in Fukushima and Tokyo were strongly related to the intensity of radioactive contamination in Fukushima. Numbers of articles related to nuclear power plants for Asahi Shimbun were significantly, but weakly, correlated to the numbers of query-based internet searches. Results of correlation and partial correlation analyses suggest that social attention to nuclear power plants was more strongly influenced by the intensity of radioactive contamination in Fukushima than by newspaper articles about nuclear power plants. We also analysed impacts of the intensity of radioactive contamination, the rate of change of radioactive contamination (first derivative), and acceleration of change of radioactive contamination (second derivative) on the retrieval of information about nuclear power plants in Fukushima and Tokyo. Multiple regression analysis results showed that the increasing rate of change of radioactive contamination in Fukushima had the strongest impact on internet searches in Fukushima and Tokyo.

A bright view on sustainability

Leonore Venhooven University of Groningen, Netherlands; Linda Steg; Jan Willem Bolderdijk; Kees Keizer

The prevailing idea regarding sustainable behaviour is that people see it as an altruistic act. This point of view suggests that although sustainable behaviour is beneficial and positive on a collective level, it is perceived as costly and negative for the individual. But does sustainable behaviour indeed trigger such negative emotions? Recent correlational research (e.g. Brown & Kasser, 2005) reveals that sustainable people are happier than those who do not engage in sustainable behaviour. Therefore we suggest that sustainability is associated with positive instead of negative emotions. In the present research, we test this assumption and investigate whether the effect is general, or limited to people with strong biospheric values. To control for socially desirable answers, we used an Implicit Association Task (IAT). As our results show, the combination of positive and sustainability words was processed more quickly than the combination of negative and sustainability words, also when participants had weak biospheric values. So counter to the prevailing idea, people perceive sustainability as something positive – even when they don’t see “protecting the environment” as one of their core values. Our findings could have important implications for the viewpoints taken in sustainability campaigns. At the moment, most campaigns are focused on reducing the assumed negative emotions associated with sustainable behaviour, while the current study shows that people don’t perceive sustainability as something negative. So instead of reducing negative emotions, campaigns should focus on strengthening the already present positive emotions to get the best results.

The multi-selection forward judgment mechanism for new energy entrepreneurial change decisions in Chinese organisations

Zhongming Wang Zhejiang University, China; Wei Xiong Lai

With the down-turn of world economy and over-confident booming of a new energy industry in China, green-energy entrepreneurship firms are increasingly faced with incremental decision challenges. Previous research on strategic decision making could not fully explain the mechanism of the incremental decision process. The objective of this study was to find out the characteristics and incremental mechanism of entrepreneurial change decisions under highly-uncertain industrial transformation and up-grading process for solar energy entrepreneurship in Chinese organisations. An in-depth multi-case study methodology was adopted in this study. Altogether, three cases of solar energy entrepreneurship firms in Zhejiang Province, China, were systematically investigated. Executive managers and entrepreneurs were interviewed and the case focus discussion sessions were carried out. The results of this study showed that the green entrepreneurial change decision process was highly dynamic and progressive with multiple correlates of global, technological, innovative, risky, collective, social, governmental, and organisational factors. The multi-case analysis demonstrated a parallel distributed processing along with the adaptation-selection-development model of organisational change and strategic entrepreneurial decision making. A multi-S (selection) forward judgment mechanism was formulated and tested in order to interpret the dynamic change decisions and capture the incremental decision process for progressive green entrepreneurship and new energy entrepreneurial change in Chinese organisations.

Social influences on individual adaptation to climate change

Diana Woelki University Magdeburg, Germany; P. Schultz; Florian Kaiser

In addition to protecting the environment here and now, policy making recently involves persuading people to adapt to the expected climate changes. In a first survey in 2010, we assessed the status quo of people’s general ecological behavior (i.e. GEB; see Kaiser, F.G., 1998) and climate adaptation in a selection of German municipalities particularly vulnerable to climate change, to find out through Rasch-modelling about the one-dimensional structure of the two correlated phenomena (r=67). Thus, based on the intrinsic pro-environmental motivational level
and our knowledge of its geographical distribution, two community-based interventions were developed for low and average motivated groups. Embedded in a public campaign the interventions deploy social norms and social competition combined with specific behaviours regarding energy and water use, mobility, transportation, consumerism, the protection of health and property as well as political and social engagement. In addition, people received feedback on their district’s average motivation compared to the whole municipality. In a post-intervention survey the efficacy of the two interventions with regard to the adoption of climate-relevant behaviours was assessed through 2X2 ANOVA, with respect to the control and pre-intervention sample. The applicability of these interventions to promote adaptation to climate change will be discussed.

The research about the birth behaviours’ effect on the ecosystem carrying capacity

Jianping Wu Beijing Forestry University, China; Lihong Ye

This paper discusses the effect of birth behaviour on the ecosystem’s carrying capacity. It analysed the effect of fertility desire on the size of population from the angle of economic, society and culture. And then a point is raised that patriarchy, sex prejudice and poverty fostered the individual’s birth desire and then stimulated the population growth. In China, the sex ratio at birth population already broke through the cordon. Gender imbalance is becoming a serious social problem. The view that population growth will lead to the increase of pollution has been further discarded in this article. The rapid increasing of pollution will be following the exponential growth of population. So the pollution caused by human activity will bring huge environmental pressure on terrestrial ecosystem. The formula of the effect on ecosystem by population amount and human activity is P^A*T. The formula is read as: The impact of a group to the ecosystem is the product of three factors. The first one is the size of the population; the second one is the per-capita affluence which is measured by consumption; the third one is the technologies which cause the increasing consumption and ecological damage. In the formula of ecosystem’s carrying capacity, population’s effect is huge.

Research on the air quality of Beijing: The difference between the subjective evaluation by the public and the api reports by the environmental protection agency

Liu Hong Ye Beijing Forestry University, China; Jianping Wu

The objective of the study was to explore whether the subjective evaluation of the air quality by Beijing residents is different from the API reported by the Environmental Protection Agency (EAP) and whether different groups have the same air quality criteria. 90 people were randomly selected to evaluate the air quality of Beijing via 76 photos which were taken in 38 days (two photos per day) from December 2010 to March 2011. The comparison between the subjective assessment of the public and the API reported by EAP was then made. The test shows the evaluation of the air quality of Beijing by the public is more severe than the API by EAP, p=0.01. The one-way ANOVA shows that group category (students, working people, and retirees) has a marginally significant influence on the evaluation of air quality, p=0.075. The level of education and the air quality of the subject’s hometown has a significant impact on their assessment of the air quality of Beijing, the former p<0.05, the latter p=0.01. It was concluded that gender does not have a significant effect on the evaluation of the air quality of Beijing, while the level of education, group category and the air quality of the subject’s hometown do. Specifically, people with an education level above master’s degree, working people and the subjects with best and worst air quality in their hometown have stricter criteria on air quality.

The analysis of the accommodation and the place identity of minority students in Beijing

Jiajun Yin Beijing Forestry University, China; Jianping Wu

The objective of the study is to reveal the relationship between accommodation and the place identity of minority college students in Beijing thus helping students adapt to their cultures better and faster. 300 students were randomly selected. They complete the adolescent social adjustment questionnaire and urban identity questionnaire. The t-test shows that the difference in accommodation between is significant, p=0.01, but not significant in place identity, p=0.274. The correlation is significant r=0.184*. But R²=0.216, so the regression analysis is not suitable. It was concluded that nation has a significant effect on accommodation while not on place identity. Gender does not have a significant effect on both accommodation and place identity. The better place identity, the better accommodation; but the place identity can not make predictions of social adaptation.

Session Type: Posters

Predictors of environmental risk and mental health: The role of quality of life

Saretta Beets North-West University (Potch), South Africa; Vera Roos; Dewald van Niekerk; Michael Temane

Quality of life is of importance to individuals as it may influence mental health positively. Unfortunately, quality of life may be affected negatively if the environment makes demands on the lives of especially the poor in rural areas, when they are affected by environmental risks, for example, fires, floods, drought and epidemics. The aim of this study was to determine the role of quality of life in the prediction of the relationship between environmental risk and mental health. For purposes of this study quality of life was conceptualised as including: (1) access to or ownership of agricultural land, (2) ownership of livestock, (3) access to medical facilities, (4) access to water, and (5) access to electricity. Data were collected by means of a questionnaire and participants were selected from a district prone to environmental risks. The results show that the relationship between environmental risk and mental health was not influenced by quality of life and that those who were better off (higher quality of life) had a lower score on mental health despite being more protected against environmental risk than the other group. It was concluded that future studies on environmental risk could use a more qualitative approach to elicit information about the types of strengths and resilience of individuals in areas prone to environmental risk.

Climate change as a determinant of lifestyle changes and strange living conditions in Cameroon: Which coping strategies?

Effange Emilia UB, Cameroon; Effange Ngowo

About 80% of the poor in Cameroon live in rural areas and work primarily in agriculture, and nearly 35% of GDP comes from agriculture and related activities. Close to 70% of the national labour force is employed in agriculture. These statistics show that Cameroon largely depends on agriculture for the well-being of its citizens. However, the effect of global climate change resulting from global warming is not only hitting the agricultural sector in Cameroon but also human development. One immediate impact seriously affecting the human population in Cameroon is poverty and its adverse effects on human development. Using a triangulated approach, qualitative measures were adopted to access and collect data on climate change and farming products in Cameroon. There were also observations and recording of data in weather stations across Cameroon. Interviews were also conducted on participants’ experience of reduction in streams, the drop in farm products and the perceived implication on their developmental agendas. Findings showed significant decreases in standards of living, manifest in low income as a result of a significant decline in farm products. Other emerging effects are poor health, lack of education, child mortality, low life and work expectancy and, in many cases, general misery malaise and hopelessness is on the rise. The disappearance of certain food crops is also affecting nutritional habits and life styles are generally changing. Typical coping strategies emerging are migration into city centres, family planning to reduce child-care burden, continuing and life-long education, white-collar career orientation and mechanized farming.

Sitting well-being and psychosocial support: A place-based perspective on 18 to 25 year olds’ processes of (re)establishing well-being following the Victorian bush fires

Samantha Mordech Victoria University, Australia; Liz Short

Psychosocial paradigms are the preferred frameworks for supporting individuals and communities
through disaster relief, recovery and redevelopment processes. Within these paradigms, children and adolescents are considered particularly ‘at risk’ of heightened distress. However, the experiences and needs of ‘older’ young people (18–25 year olds) are not understood or addressed. The field is yet to specifically attend to this group’s recovery processes, limiting the development of strategies of integrated community-wide (and other forms of) support. Additionally, burgeoning fields of inquiry consider place an important component of psychosocial well-being and recovery. In the context of disaster, however, place is continually approached in deficit-based terms undergoing understanding of the potentially restorative aspects of environments and places and their role in meaning-making, resiliency and support. This study provides a place-based analysis of 18 to 25 year olds’ processes of (re)establishing well-being following the 2009 Victorian Bush fires. Semi-structured interviews with young adults, workers and experts in the field inform a situational analysis of the resources and processes that promote and/or hinder young adult’s psychosocial well-being and general mental health, with a focus on developing greater understanding of the role of place in their recovery processes. Aspects of people, relationships, activities, resources, processes, neighbours and places are involved. Findings are considered in the context of research, community psychology and disaster recovery policy, and inform recommendations for researchers and service providers engaged in supporting young people and mitigating the impact of future disasters on well-being and communities.

Session Type: Invited Symposiums

Symposium title: Community-based approaches to addressing environmental problems

Convenor: Paul Schultz

Energy teams: A cooperative community-based approach to residential energy efficiency

Paul Schultz California State University, United States of America; Samuel Gordon; Jennifer Tabana; Marsha Walton

Residential energy efficiency offers an important target for reducing energy consumption, conserving natural resources, and reducing greenhouse gas emissions. One promising strategy involves cooperative activities in which groups of residents come together on a regular basis to discuss energy issues in their homes and communities, set goals, engage in activities, and report back to the group. This presentation summarises a cooperative pilot program implemented in Syracuse New York. The program involves groups of 5–10 households working collectively on a series of structured activities designed to promote more efficient uses of energy in their homes. The activities were integrated into a workbook, and included monitoring, lighting, electronics, heating and cooling, and weatherisation. The activities were designed for both in-person energy teams and on-line energy teams. The presentation summarises the approach, discusses the exercises and materials, and presents preliminary data from program implementation.

Using persuasive technology to promote sustainable behaviour

Cees Midden Eindhoven University of Technology, Netherlands

Sustainable living is to a large extent the outcome of how consumers use the technology surrounding them. Seen from this perspective the rather strict separation of technological and behavioral solutions is not only artificial but also detrimental to finding real sustainable solutions. Based on a series of experimental studies, I will show how persuasive technology can intervene in these user-system interactions by using intelligent agents to change human attitudes and behaviour. Artificial agents like robots and avatars go beyond the function of a simple tool by adopting social behaviours that allow for exerting social influence on human behaviour. This raises the question, which factors cause the transformation of an object into a social actor? I will discuss how the level of perceived social agency influences the attitudinal and behavioural effects of a persuasive intervention, and which psychological processes are underlying these effects. Ambient Persuasive Technology can be employed to provide feedback that needs less cognitive resources, can persuade the user without receiving the user’s conscious attention, and in general, can be more influential than more focal forms of persuasive technology. Various types of automatic processing in persuasive communication will be discussed. Sustainability is basically a social phenomenon. In that context, I will show that persuasive technology is not only able to influence the behaviour of individuals, but also of groups, among others, by providing various types of feedback on the group level.

The Goettingen approach of sustainability science: Integrating the defining characteristics of sustainable development, and sustainability science

Peter Schmuck University Goettingen, Germany

The Goettingen approach of sustainability science consists of seven elements comprising specific tasks of scientists to fulfill the research cycle. The approach presupposes a group of scientists willing to co-operate, and sharing an intrinsic sustainability motivation. The first task is defined as the traditional scientists’ role (traditional research producing scientific knowledge). The other six tasks are different practical problem-solving activities taking place consecutively: select a critical global problem, formulate an alternative solution starting at a regional level, search for political and financial support, search for practice partners, perform a pilot project on local level, transfer toward the regional, national and global level. The case of renewable energy villages in Germany is presented to illustrate how we work. A pilot project was initiated between 2000 and 2005, with a bioenergy village utilising heat and electricity from local renewable energy sources. Since 2005, more than 50 German villages emulated the model village. A psychological longitudinal study (with questionnaires and interviews) was performed in the model village, testing the hypothesis that well-being is improved as a consequence of the transition. The results, show, from interview data, that the sub-sample of the villagers who engaged in the project support the hypothesis, while, from questionnaire data, that a greater sample of less active villagers, that the hypothesis is not supported.

The significance of hedonic values for sustainable behaviours to mitigate climate change

Linda Steg University of Groningen, Netherlands; Ellen Van der Werff; Goda Perlaviciute

Research has shown that values play an important role in environmental actions. Environmental attitudes, preferences, and actions appear to be particularly related to self-enhancement (egoistic) versus self-transcendence (altruistic and biospheric) values. We aimed to demonstrate that hedonic values also play an important role in the environmental domain. In a series of four questionnaire studies, we found consistent support for our hypothesis that hedonic, egoistic, altruistic, and biospheric values can be distinguished empirically, suggesting that the distinction between the four types of values is not only theoretically meaningful, but also recognised by consumers. Importantly, in line with our expectations, hedonic values appeared to be significantly and negatively related to a range of environmental attitudes, preferences, and behaviours, even when the other values were controlled for, indicating that hedonic values inhibit pro-environmental choices. Our results suggest that it is important to include hedonic values in environmental studies, and that interventions aimed to encourage pro-environmental actions to combat climate change should consider the hedonic consequences of the relevant actions, as these may be important barriers for behaviour change.

Using social marketing to further biodiversity conservation at local government level in South Africa

Angelika Wilhelm-Rechmann Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University, Germany; Richard Cowling

South Africa is a mega-diverse country and has a long tradition of conservation. To preserve its biodiversity, it will be necessary to include biodiversity priorities in the land use planning systems of rapidly developing local municipalities. We used social marketing to investigate how local land use planners as well as their hierarchies could be convinced to change their behaviour towards the meaningful inclusion of existing biodiversity-maps in their decision-making processes. Social marketing is the strategic application of highly successful marketing technologies to further societal good instead of commercial gain. We conducted formative research in six coastal municipalities in the Eastern Cape and used interviews, a ranking exercise and discourse analysis. We found that land use planning administrators were generally favourable towards biodiversity maps, but face considerable resistance from their hierarchies as their main barrier to behavioural change. In an upstream approach we therefore investigated locally elected councillors too. We found, that they do value their environment personally and appreciate nature’s value for tourism. However, environmental issues have a low priority, the term “biodiversity” is hardly understood. The frame
analysis revealed a fundamental opposition between “development” and “environment”. Furthermore, conservation is frequently interpreted as being a socially unjust endeavour, disrespectful towards people and lacking realism. Based on these insights we have developed the outline of a behaviour change project to improve the implementation of legal provisions and the use of biodiversity maps.

Social normative interventions to promote environmental attitudes
Diana Woelk; University Magdeburg, Germany; Paul Schultz; University Magdeburg, Germany; Florian Kaiser; University Magdeburg, Germany

In addition to protecting the environment here and now, policy making also involves persuading people to adapt to the expected climate changes. In a first survey in 2010, we assessed the status quo of general ecological behavior and climate adaptation in a selection of German municipalities particularly vulnerable to climate change. Using Rasch modeling, results showed one dimensional structure, with the two phenomena correlated at r = 0.67. Based on the intrinsic pro-environmental motivational level and our knowledge of its geographical distribution, two community based interventions were developed for low and average motivated groups. Embedded in a public campaign, the interventions used social norms and social competition combined with specific behaviors regarding energy and water use, transportation, consumerism, the protection of health and property, as well as political and social engagement. In addition, individuals received feedback on their district’s average motivation compared to the whole municipality. In a post-intervention survey the efficacy of the two interventions with regard to the adoption of climate relevant behaviors was assessed. The applicability of these interventions to promote adaptation to climate change will be discussed.

Symposium title: Psychological contributions to mitigating climate change
Convenor: Linda Steg

Attitude towards environmental policy measures related to value orientation
Tommy Garling; Sweden; Andre Hansla; Anders Biel

It has been found in previous research that environmentally-friendly behaviour correlates with people’s value orientation, which ranges from self-enhancement to self-transcendence. We claim that independently of value orientation, people are concerned about the consequences of climate change and other current environmental problems, but that those high in self-enhancement are less willing to pay the costs of mitigation and adaptation. Supporting our claim Study 1 (n = 91) shows that for environmental policy measures implemented to abate different environmental problems incurring non-transparent personal costs (e.g. governmental subsidies), the influence of value orientation on attitude towards the policy measures is fully mediated by environmental concern. This implies that costs for the environmental policy measures also mediate the influence of value orientation, when the personal costs are transparent (e.g. congestion charges for driving), the influence of value orientation is partially mediated by environmental concern. This interpretation is corroborated in Study 2 (n = 71) showing that while the influence of value orientation on attitude towards eco-labeled household electricity is not mediated by environmental concern, it is fully mediated by reluctance to pay surcharges for eco-labeled electricity. Value orientation also moderates the influence of reluctance to pay in that reluctance had an effect on attitude only for those with a self-enhancement value orientation.

Atitudes toward nuclear power as a solution to climate change
Wouter Poortinga; Cardiff University, United Kingdom

Climate change is arguably the greatest environmental threat the world is facing currently. The UK has set itself the legally binding target of 80% greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 against a 1990 baseline. Meeting this target requires major shifts towards low-carbon energy production. Various industry and policy actors have argued that nuclear power (NP) is a low-carbon energy technology that may contribute to climate change mitigation. In this study we draw upon the results of a nationally representative British survey (n = 1822) to explore how the general public has responded to this repositioning of NP, with the specific aim to examine whether (1) public attitudes to NP have changed as a result of the repositioning, (2) the explicit framing of NP as a method of addressing climate change leads to increased support, and (3) concerns about climate change are positively related to support for NP. The current study found that only a minority express unconditional support for NP; although an explicit framing of NP as a solution to climate change was found to lift support. Overall, support for NP was negatively correlated to climate change concern. Only when NP was given an explicit ‘reluctant acceptance’ framing - allowing people to express their dislike for NP alongside their conditional support - it became positively correlated to climate change concern. These findings suggest that concern about climate change will only increase acceptance of NP under limited circumstances.

Symposium title: Value-behaviour gap: How to fill it in?
Convenor: Goda Perlaviciute

Are social value orientations expressed automatically?
Gert Cornelissen; Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Spain

Drawing on the social intuitionist model, we studied the hypothesis that social value orientations are expressed automatically in behaviour. We compared spontaneous and more deliberated decisions in the dictator game and found that social values determine behaviour when responses are based on the automatic system. By means of both mediation and experimental analyses we further demonstrate that the automatic expression of social value orientations is mediated by perceptions of interpersonal closeness. A reasoning process can subsequently override these automatic responses and disconnect decisions from perceptions of interpersonal closeness. This results in lower levels of other-regarding behaviour, at least for prosocials.

Why the value-action gap can look larger than life: Value conflict and spillover effects in environmental behaviour
Gregory Maio; Cardiff University, United Kingdom

Inspired by the principles used to market physical products, campaigns to promote pro-environmental behaviour have increasingly emphasised self-interested (e.g., economic) reasons for engaging with a self-transcendent cause (i.e., protecting the environment). This presentation will review psychological evidence about values and behaviour suggesting that the activation of self-interested values (e.g., wealth, power) decreases the likelihood of self-transcending action. Thus, when self-interested reasons are given for performing a self-transcending action, this may actually lower the probability of enacting subsequent self-transcending behaviours. The presentation will demonstrate this implication by describing two experiments that made salient different information about car-sharing, an environmentally beneficial activity. Experiment 1 made salient either the self-interested (financial) impacts of car-sharing, the self-transcending (environmental) impacts of car-sharing, or neutral travel information (control). We then observed the extent to which participants recycled paper. Experiment 2 replicated this design, adding a condition that simultaneously made salient both types of reasons for car-sharing (financial and environmental). Results from both studies revealed increased recycling rates only when self-transcending reasons alone were salient; whenever self-interested reasons were included, recycling was not significantly greater than control. Congruent with value theory, an emphasis on the self-interested reasons for performing one environmental behaviour may reduce the likelihood of performing other, unrelated pro-environmental behaviours.

Situational and dispositional influences on desirability of pro-environmental products
Goda Perlaviciute; University of Groningen, Netherlands; Siegwart Lindenberg; Linda Steg

Different goals may guide product choice. Choosing pro-environmental products is more likely when a goal to protect the environment is salient. What influences this salience? On the one hand, contextual cues might prime pro-environmental goals in a particular situation (cf. Bargh, 2006). On the other hand, this salience might derive from strong pro-environmental values (Lindenberg, 2009). Our research integrates both factors and suggests that pro-environmental goals are most salient and most likely to increase the desirability for pro-environmental products when they are situationally primed and supported by strong, dispositional values. Revisiting previous findings (Verplanken & Holland, 2002), Study 1 demonstrates that pro-environmental primes (i.e., words like ecological, nature) increased the preference for pro-environmental products over cheaper products, but only when environmental values were strong. The effects, however, could be ascribed to semantic associations between prime and dependent measure, rather than to salient pro-environmental goals. Study 2 rules out this explanation by showing that priming negative environment-related words (e.g., trash, smog) resulted in rating a pro-environmental product as tastier, especially when environmental values were strong. The
results cannot be explained in terms of semantic associations (why would negative words lead to positive taste evaluations?) and seem to be goal-driven (people rate products that align to their goals as tastier, Allen et al., 2008). These studies confirm our hypothesis that the salience of pro-environmental goals is a co-product of situational primes and strong environmental values.

Overview of the symposium ‘Value-behaviour gap: How to fill it?’

Goda Perlaviciute University of Groningen, Netherlands

Concern about the others and the environment does not always translate into corresponding actions. In the current symposium, we analyse this so-called value-behaviour gap (e.g. Blake, 1999; Kollnuss & Agyeman, 2002) in the environmental domain and discuss under which conditions values do translate into pro-environmental behaviour. Speaker 1 establishes a link between human values and environmental behaviour. Acting pro-environmentally aligns to self-transcendental values and is most likely when these values are activated. In line with the value theory, pro-environmental action becomes less likely when self-interested values are activated. The following two talks take chronic value strength into account. Speaker 2 focuses on pro-social values and proposes that those are likely to guide corresponding actions, provided the absence of de-liberate processing. Speaker 3 argues that pro-environmental behaviour is most likely when it is supported by strong environmental values and situationally primed. The final two talks focus on psychological universals that should be considered when explaining value-behaviour relationships in the environmental domain. Speaker 4 introduces environmental self-identity as a mediator of the value-behaviour relationship. Although being rooted in environmental values, environmental self-identity is also influenced by past behaviour and thus more susceptible to change. Speaker 5 discusses spatial bias and shows that people’s concerns about the environment may diminish because of downplaying the severity of environmental problems in their closest environments.

Cross-cultural evidence for spatial bias in beliefs about environmental problems

Paul Schultz California State University, United States of America

Prior research has shown a tendency for environmental problems to be rated as more severe at the global level than at the local level. The present paper reports re-analyses of a large cross-cultural dataset (Study 1, k = 22, N = 3,277) and a new cross-cultural data (Study 2, k = 5, N = 634) examining the prevalence of this spatial bias in the rated severity of environmental problems along with analyses of individual and country-level predictors of this bias. Results from multilevel modelling analyses showed that spatial bias was greater for individuals from less populated communities and with stronger place identity. We interpret these results as evidence for a “place-serving bias” in which the bias tempers the severity of environmental problems in one’s local area. Considering the large cross-cultural evidence, we argue that spatial bias is a plausible candidate of a psychological universal identified by research in environmental psychology.

Factors influencing the environmental self-identity

Ellen Van Der Werff University of Groningen, Netherlands; Kees Keizer; Linda Steg

Based on recent findings (Gatersleben, Murtagh & Abrahamse, 2011; Van der Werff, Steg & Keizer, 2011) we suggest that the more strongly people endorse biospheric values, the more they perceive themselves as an environmentally friendly person (i.e., the stronger their environmental self-identity), which in turn influences their pro-environmental behaviour. Being rooted in values, this suggests that the environmental self-identity is (to a certain extent) stable over time and situations. However, in the current study we propose that next to this stable part of the environmental self-identity, there is also a part which can be influenced, for example by stressing people’s past environmental behaviour. In a series of studies we tested our hypotheses and indeed found that focussing people on their past environmentally (un)friendly behaviour influences their environmental self-identity and even affects environmental actions. Secondly, we found that values have an influence on identity next to past behaviour. Our studies suggest that environmental self-identity is indeed stable to a certain extent (i.e., influenced by values) but also partly susceptible to change (i.e., influenced by past behaviour). With the current studies we aim to provide more insight into the concept of environmental self-identity and opportunities to stimulate pro-environmental actions.

Social influence approaches to encourage resource conservation: A meta-analysis

Wojciech Abrahamse University of Victoria, Canada; Linda Steg

Would somebody be more willing to start recycling if they knew that their friends were all recycling? Would a household start saving energy when they are told their energy use is above the neighbourhood average? Social influence refers to the ways in which our behaviour is affected by what other people do, or by what other people think. Various insights from theories of social influence have been applied as part of interventions to promote behaviour change, such as the use of social norms, the use of social learning, and the use of social comparison processes. The question arises: Is social influence as effective as is sometimes assumed? This review integrates research on social influence approaches to encourage pro-environmental behaviours via meta-analysis and it outlines what remains to be learned about the potential mechanisms linking social influence to behaviour change. A random-effects meta-analysis with a sample of 21 studies revealed that social influence approaches were more effective, when compared to a control group, but that they were not necessarily more effective when compared to other intervention strategies. The effectiveness tended to be different for different social influence approaches, and for different target groups. These findings raise a number of important questions, and we propose a research agenda for better understanding the underlying process through which social influence results in pro-environmental behaviour change.

Symposium title: Community-based approaches to addressing environmental problems

Convenor: Paul Schultz

Eco-message: Creating opinion leaders to reduce energy consumption in residence halls

Janet Swim The Pennsylvania State University, United States of America; Brittany Bloodhart; Matthew Zawadzki

Energy competitions are a popular method of attempting energy reduction. Certain assumptions, however, often correspond with these competitions including whether participants will (1) know effective ways to change their behaviours; and (2) care enough to alter their behaviours. Innovation diffusion literature suggests these two assumptions can be addressed with effective opinion leaders. Effective opinion leaders are experts on the innovation in question and persuasive sales people. Often research illustrating the importance of these characteristics comes from examining whether effective opinion leaders have these attributes. In contrast, in our research we created effective opinion leaders by, first, teaching 29 students living in residence halls about personal energy reduction behaviours and, second, assisting them to be sales people for energy reduction. In order to create experts we applied a pro-active coping model that taught leaders effective behaviours to change and allowed them to experientially determine barriers and facilitators of behavioural change pertinent to a student population. To assist them in being sales people they practised communications with each other that prepared them for barriers and facilitators to their social influence attempts. Our programme successfully altered opinion leaders’ personal behaviours and improved the success of an energy competition. For instance, in contrast to residence halls without trained opinion leaders, residence halls with these leaders significantly reduced their average kilowatt hours of energy used during an energy competition and continued to use less energy after the competition had ended.

Session Type: Symposia

Symposium title: Doing global good: Psychologists at the United Nations impact on international issues and invitation to all for involvement

Convenor: Judy Kuriansky

Committees and commissions at the UN: Accomplishments and how you can give input

Florence Denmark United States of America

Psychologists are involved in various committees and working groups that address global problems. This presenter has been integrally involved in many such committees, including the Committee on NGOs (CoNGO), Committee on the Family, and the Committee on Ageing. The latter conjuncts with her role as chair of IAAP Division 7, Applied Geropsychology. She will describe the activities and accomplishments of these committees, including, for example, special occasions like the International Day of Older Persons. The presentation will describe how ICP
conference attendees can give input through their research and how they can contribute their statements and other advocacy, as well as describe representative’s responsibilities and how students become interns.

Psychologists at the United Nations: Impact on international issues and invitation for involvement

**Judy Kuriansky** Columbia University Teachers College, United States of America

This presentation describes the increasingly active role psychologists are playing at the United Nations and how conference participants and other psychology professionals can be involved. Psychologists are representatives of many national and international organisations accredited at the UN with the Department of Public Information and the Economic and Social Council. In these roles, they do many activities to influence the inclusion of mental health issues in the policies and procedures of the UN and related agencies. These include: advocating at commissions, like the Commission on Social Development (CSD) and the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW); observing high level member state meetings, like the General Assembly; drafting and submitting statements to governments and commissions on the importance of mental health; participating in working groups on issues like human rights, aging, indigenous peoples, gender, migration and refugees; implementing field humanitarian projects; and working with UN agencies like WHO, ILO and UN Women. A major accomplishment is the growth of “Psychology Day at the United Nations,” on issues like diplomacy and STEM education (girls’ education in science and technology). Workshops and parallel events by psychologists have also increasingly been accepted, CSD, CSW and DPI/NGO conferences. In a recent groundbreaking move, the United Nations released a report “Mental Health and Development.” Another exceptionally major development is the formation of a new Psychology Coalition, to unify impact on international issues. Field projects by psychologists addressing the Millennium Development Goals (e.g. eradicating poverty, empowering women and combating HIV/AIDS) will be described and videos will be shown.

Psychology day at the United Nations: Applying psychology science to human rights

**Neal Rubin** United States of America

This presentation describes in detail Psychology Day at the United Nations, which has become a yearly tradition, including the organisation, participation, subjects and outcomes of this important event. Topics have included, for example, “Reach Them, Teach Them: The Role of Psychology in Achieving Universal Access to Education”, diplomacy (“Psychology and Diplomacy: Negotiating for Peace and Human Rights”, and the April, 2012 5th Psychology Day on “Contributions from Psychology to the UN”) and “Human Rights for Vulnerable People: Psychological Contributions and the United Nations Perspective Information” will be given about how ICP conference participants can get involved. This event celebrates the contributions of psychological science to addressing global human rights as well as educate those gathered regarding the advocacy efforts of psychologists to promote the mission of the United Nations. For example, the day typically begins with a morning briefing at UN Headquarters on a central theme facing the world community. Expert panelists representing the Department of Public Information, representatives of Member Nations and psychologists, frame the issue from the perspective of the Secretariat, governments, agencies of the UN and civil society. The afternoon sessions combine keynote speakers and workshops highlighting the work of psychologists around the world. The focus is on demonstrating a variety of innovations implemented by psychologists in the effort to address the day’s theme. The goals of the workshops are first, to illustrate how psychologists design responses to the behavioural dimensions of human rights problems and second, to encourage the future engagement of those gathered with the challenge of integrating our knowledge base with potential approaches to relieving human suffering. Therefore, the purpose of the proposed presentation will be to inform attendees regarding Psychology Day at the United Nations and to promote the commitment of international psychologists with the global human rights agenda.

Population-level restoration phenomena and development of research on restorative environments

**Terry Hartig** Uppsala University, Sweden

In his presentation of psychological ecology, Kurt Lewin famously called on psychologists to consider non-psychological data with regard to their meaning for the boundary conditions of individual and group behaviour. Yet Lewin’s call seems to have been largely forgotten. In recent decades, psychology as a discipline has turned further inward, with more and more researchers studying brain-behaviour relations, to the neglect of the social ecology in which behaviour plays out. Although this inward turn has yielded apparently valuable findings, it has also entailed opportunity costs. Warnings raised in social epidemiology about related concerns are instructive in this regard. Classical social epidemiologists acknowledge the value of individual-level research on the mechanisms of diseases, but they also note the limitations of such research. For one, variation in health across populations, or within a population across time, is not necessarily explainable through reference to individual-level factors. For another, when everyone in a population is exposed to some environmental condition, it cannot readily be identified as an individual-level determinant when research uses samples from that single population. In this presentation, I will summarise studies of variation in mental health that acknowledge these limitations. In these studies, analyses of aggregate time series data for dispensation of psychoactive drugs to the Swedish population were guided by psychological theory concerned with environmental supports for psychological restoration or environmental constraints on restoration. These studies raise questions that can help to advance restorative environments research involving individuals and small groups.

Restorative effects of water environments

**Sabine Pahl** United Kingdom; **Kayleigh Wyles**

Recent research in our lab has addressed water as a key feature of restorative environments. Water may be present outdoors (e.g., coastal environments) or indoors (e.g., aquaria), and it can be experienced directly or through various media. This presentation will summarize three strands of research on the restorative effects of water environments, or Blue Space. (1) We demonstrate the stress-reducing effects of indoor subaquatic scenes. Exposing participants to
large tanks in an aquarium after a stressful task, with virtual water environments can benefit from being more active (e.g., swimming) ones. To sum up, this research examines novel approaches to understanding restorative natural environments. The results are promising for the use of water environments in stressful or painful contexts, and for understanding active uses of Blue Space for restoration.

Sleep-promoting effects of contact with nature
Agnes Van Den Berg University of Groningen, Netherlands; Sander Koole

A wealth of research has shown that contact with nature relieves body and mind from stress and worries. Given that stress can disrupt sleep, we advance the novel hypothesis that contact with nature may improve sleep quality. We conducted a first test of this idea in a survey among 220 participants (181 males; mean age 23 years) to explore possible links between contact with nature and sleep quality (measured with the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index). Results showed that participants who could view nature in the indoor setting in which they spent most of their time in the last month reported better subjective sleep quality and less day-time disturbances compared with participants with a view of a built setting, the sky, or a mixed setting. On the basis of this initial survey, we will select individuals with sleep problems for a follow-up experiment. In this experiment, half of the participants will imagine themselves in a natural environment before going to sleep. The remaining participants will imagine themselves in a built setting. The dependent variable will be sleep quality. This experiment, whose results will be presented at the conference, will shed light on the causal impact of contact with nature on sleep quality. With these studies taken together, our program of research may inform potential benefits of contact with nature.

Symposium title: Understanding everyday sustainable practices in organizations (co-conveners R. García Mira and D. Uzzell)
Convenor: Giuseppe Carrus

Drivers and barriers to low-carbon practices: Individual and organisational factors
Marino Bonaiuto Sapienza Università di Roma, Italy; Giuseppe Carrus Sapienza Università di Roma, Italy; Eugenio De Gregorio; Fridanna Marchiolo; Stefano Dominici; Mirilla Bonnes

In this paper we will present the results of a qualitative study, carried out with the aim of assessing the existing everyday practices and behaviours in the workplace, which have an impact on the level of greenhouse gas emissions, in a large Italian company in the energy production sector. The environmentally-relevant everyday practices in the organisations referred to three main categories of organisational practices: (1) Consumption of materials and energy; (2) Waste generation and management; (3) Organisation-related mobility. There are three different sources of data and information were used: (a) Interviews with key-informers situated at different levels of decision-making; (b) Focus Groups; (c) Analysis of organisational documents. All the material gathered was subject to thematic content analysis procedures, using Computer Assisted Qualitative Data Analysis Software (CAQDAS), specifically the ATLAS.ti software. Results from the three data sets converge in showing the presence of main barriers (e.g.: ‘Time is a barrier for sustainable mobility’; ‘There is no automatic switch off of lights at work’) and drivers (e.g.: ‘People save energy at home to save money’; ‘The organisation encourages policies of consumption reduction’) at both the individual and organisational levels. These identified factors are incorporated into a theoretical model, predicting sustainable individual and collective practices in the workplace. This model will be subsequently tested in a quantitative study, conducted through standardised psychometric tools. The implications of the findings for more sustainable working environment and practices will be discussed.

Positive and negative spill-over effects in environmental behaviour
Angela Ruepert University of Groningen, Netherlands; Jan Bolderdijk; Linda Steg; Kees Keizer

Many campaigns have been developed that try to induce specific pro-environmental behaviours. However, the effectiveness of these initiatives, in addressing the present environmental problems, is not only determined by the extent to which they spark the targeted behaviour, but also by their effect on pro-environmental behaviours in other domains. Does the induced targeted behaviour strengthen other pro-environmental behaviour (positive spill-over effects) or inhibit it (negative spill-over effects)? The findings of research on spill-over effects (in other fields) are inconsistent; both positive and negative effects (Geiser, 2001 and negative spill-over effects (Mazar & Zhong, 2010) have been found. How can we explain these contrasting findings and how do they apply to environmental behaviour? We propose that the circumstances under which the initial behaviour is evoked is the key factor in determining whether this behaviour will result in positive or negative spill-over effects. Specifically, we reason that positive spill-over effects (in environmental behaviour) are more likely when the original behaviour is believed to result from one’s own volition (i.e. self-determined). Negative spill-over effects on the other hand are more likely when the original behaviour is believed to be brought about by external factors. The presented experiments give insight in the mechanisms behind spill-over effects, and their application for promoting pro-environmental behaviour.

How to encourage organisations to adopt environmentally-friendly policies
Linda Steg University of Groningen, Netherlands

Under what conditions are firms in market societies likely to adopt environmentally-friendly policies? On the basis of goal-framing theory, we argue that government pressure is a key source of environmentally-friendly policies of firms. Furthermore, we propose that value-based voting by citizens is a highly important source of pressure on governments to do so. This implies that we should understand how to strengthen and prioritise biospheric values in the citizenry. Following the so-called embedded-value process, we argue that in modern societies, biospheric values and value-congruent actions heavily depend on scientific information on contradictions in our way of life with regard to sustainability. Such information identifies threats to important aspects of our way of life, and it is such threats that help strengthen and prioritise values and promote value-congruent actions (as things to be preserved). The influence of science in this respect is aided by public debate, NGOs and by processes of sheer contagion in which people with more intense values influence people with less intense values. Finally, we identify consumer organisations and NGOs that are influenced by the values citizens hold as vital for controlling whether or not firms actually conform to government policies.
Research Area: Ethics

Session Type: Papers

Are you fit to practice? The role of the statutory regulator and the BPS
Carole Allan British Psychological Society, United Kingdom

In July 2009, a legislative change gave the Health Professions Council the mandate to regulate all applied Psychologists within the United Kingdom. This role was previously undertaken on a voluntary basis by the professional body, the British Psychological Society. As the statutory regulator the HPC maintains a public register of those "fit to practice" and in the interests of public protection takes action against individual practitioners who breach mandatory standards of ethics and competence. A detailed analysis of complaints made against Practitioner Psychologists was undertaken from the public records of "Fitness to Practice" hearings. Findings show that there were relatively high levels of complaints against Psychologists compared to other groups regulated by the HPC. The majority of complaints were related to breaches of ethics and professional conduct rather than for impaired competence. A range of sanctions were applied and in some instances Practitioners were removed from the register, effectively removing the ability to undertake practice anywhere within the UK. Findings will be used to illustrate the complementary role of the professional body in supporting practitioners to attain and maintain their fitness to practice. This is achieved by, ensuring that trainees are aware of professional values and that these are reflected within the curricula and assessments and by developing practitioner roles through promoting the understanding of professional and ethical issues and their application in complex contexts.

Ethics, impunity and the struggle for human rights in South Africa: The case of Wouter Basson, aka Dr Death
Umesh Bawa University of the Western Cape, South Africa

Health professionals have had a long history of sanctions for their involvement in human rights abuses. The medical experiments of Josef Mengele in the Second World War, and the consequent censuring of his gross human rights abuses at the Nuremberg trials, clearly underlined the ethical obligations of health professionals to use their expertise and knowledge to promote human rights. The argument forwarded by Josef Mengele: that in times of war the military code supersedes that of the health professional’s ethical responsibility, was found wanting. A similar argument was made by Wouter Basson, a South African medical doctor who worked within the Apartheid military apparatus, using his knowledge to develop chemical and biological weapons for use against opponents of that government. This presentation will discuss issues pertinent to the ethical responsibility of health professionals in situations of war and conflict, and challenges the legal frameworks used in obfuscating culpability, thereby offering immunity to human rights violators in the health sector. Case material on Wouter Basson, drawn from the public domain, will be used to highlight this tension between the requirements of the law, and that of the health professionals’ code of conduct. It will offer some direction that statutory health professional organisations could utilise to ensure that a human rights culture is embraced by all health professionals.

Second order ethical practice in counselling psychology: Theory, practice and process
Elizbeth Du Preez Auckland University of Technology, New Zealand

This paper explores second order ethical decision making by offering a theoretical, practical and process model that can be used within counseling psychology. This is contrasted with first order linear models, and comparisons are drawn in terms of its usefulness in therapeutic practice. It is suggested that second order ethical decisions are more responsive to context, culture and relationships, and offer a responsible alternative to existing models.

Comparative study on moral socialisation of Mencius and Xun Zi
Yuanyuan Gan Nanjing Normal University, China

Moral socialisation is an important research category of social psychology, but most moral socialisation theory comes from western psychology. Although the concept of “moral socialisation” has never been proposed in Chinese psychology, the thought of moral socialisation was contained in Chinese Confucian culture. The paper presents the moral socialisation thought of Mencius and Xun Zi to enrich the theoretical system of moral socialisation. Through analysing and comparing their thought, it is found that the difference of moral socialisation between Mencius and Xun Zi established the basis of Mencius’ good nature of humans and Xun Zi’s evil nature of humans, and the difference of their moral socialisation mainly shows in three respects: the aim, the core content and the realisation way of moral socialisation. Mencius holds that the process of moral socialisation is that a social individual becomes the one featured with benevolence, righteousness, courtesy and wisdom through self-education, such as “Yang Qi”, “Gua Yu”. Xun Zi holds that the process of moral socialisation is that a social individual comes from abiding by rules and etiquette through external-education, such as building a unified moral education system, setting examples, and constructing a favourable social environment. Although their ideas of moral socialisation are different, they provide positive reference meaning for Socialist Spiritual Civilisation Construction.

Have you read the policy on plagiarism? An investigation of students’ perceptions of a university’s policy
Judith Gullifer Charles Sturt University, Australia; Graham Tyson

Research has established that the term plagiarism is open to a wide range of interpretations, resulting in confusion among students and staff alike. Psychological theory and research suggests that a thorough understanding of an individual’s perception of an issue or problem is an essential requirement for successful change of that person’s attitudes and behaviour. A previous focus group study of perceptions of plagiarism revealed six themes: confusion, fear, perceived sanctions, perceived seriousness, academic consequences, and resentment (Gullifer & Tyson, 2010). Based on the results of the qualitative study, an online questionnaire was developed to further examine those themes and to test a model that postulates the relationship between them. An invitation to complete the survey was sent to all 3092 domestic students at an Australian University and 4477 students completed it. The research reported in this paper looks only at the students’ understanding of the institutions policy on academic integrity. The data obtained were examined in terms of year of study, Faculty, e.g. Arts, Science etc, and whether the students were studying on-campus or by distance education. The data confirmed the findings from the previous focus group study indicating that confusion regarding what behaviours constitute plagiarism was evident. The implications of these findings are discussed.

Psychology as a scarce resource
Hanle Kirkcaldy University of Pretoria, South Africa

Decisions regarding the allocation and rationing of scarce medical treatments are made every day and in many different settings. Psychological services can be seen as a scarce health resource. There are many demands on psychological service delivery, and a scarcity of suitably qualified personnel. When there are clinical indications to see particular patients, and just too few psychologists to do the work, it becomes an ethical dilemma to choose between patients. In developing countries, the allocation of services has become a contentious issue, particularly in the public sectors of service delivery. Also, practitioners in private practice, work within managed health care insurance systems and are therefore not immune to the challenging decision-making processes relating to treatment. Psychologists and managers therefore have to decide on which grounds services are rendered, and on which grounds they are refused, as well as which type of services should be rendered, and under which circumstances. These processes should be fair and just to the patient, but also to the health care practitioner. Mental health care legislation in different countries strives to provide equitable, efficient and the best possible services to the most people, while meeting the challenges of limited budgets and staff. In this paper these concepts are considered within the context of psychology. The applications of the theories of justice and ethics that underlie access and allocation issues are taken into account. There is a constant challenge to the profession of psychology to approach these dilemmas regarding service allocation, in an ethical defensible manner.

The role and the responsibility of psychologists in ethical violations in the media
Yasin Koc Bogazici University, Turkey

Since the emergence and the rapid development of media channels, psychologists’ relationships with the media has been exposed to perpetual change. On the one hand, psychologists who dealt with the influences of the media on individuals and groups have attempted to identify the benefits and problems of
the media to promote the development of positive media. On the other hand, psychologists have also used the media as a medium for information sharing and self-advertisement. To facilitate the interaction of the psychologist with the media, in terms of ethical violations in the media, psychologists’ role also varies: they can be either the actors of the ethical violations or they can identify particular ethical violations and draw public’s attention to them. In the light of the discussion, a few media examples are discussed from Turkey and the U.K. by comparing the ethical codes concerning the media interactions from EFPA, APA, BPS, CPA, and TPD (Turkish Psychological Association).

Automaticity, consciousness and moral behaviour

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There has been a rising interest in automatic or intuitive judgmental processes within the psychological research during the last decades. Psychologists now largely concentrate their research on automatic judgments and their interplay with conscious and controlled evaluations and overt behaviour. The present study examines the relationship between automatic mental processes and moral decisions in business. Based on the dual-process view in implicit cognition, it is argued that moral judgments can rely on two different modes of information processing (automatic vs. controlled mental processes). In order to test this assumption, a large study involving genuine managers and business students was conducted. The participants were supposed to work on a complex ethical decision-making task. Automatic processes were assessed with reaction-time measures [e.g. Implicit Association Test (IAT) and Restricted Focus Viewer (RFV)]. Different questionnaires were used to diagnose controlled or conscious judgmental processes. The results indicate that latency-based measures of automatic mental processes have a better predictive validity for moral decision-making behaviour than questionnaire-based measures of controlled processes.

Addressing the ethical imperative in cross-cultural projective assessment

elizabetha matthews south africa; lizette matthews; cecilia bouwer

The ethical principles of psychological assessment emphasise accommodation of the uniqueness of the client. In this regard, language and cultural differences pose a particular challenge in projective assessment. The value of the Thematic Apperception Test (TAT) in psychological assessment is widely recognised, specifically when working with children and adolescents. We examined the possible TAT-culture link in mono- and cross-cultural assessment situations with adolescents, with a two-fold aim: to investigate the influence of a dynamic assessment technique of questioning (DATQ) with projection plates in mono- and cross-cultural situations, and the influence of culture on the process and product of the assessments. A qualitative, multiple case-study of ten participants was undertaken. A test-training-continuation-of-test situation was created, using seven projection stimuli, two discussion protocols and the Scoring Sheet for the Psychocultural Scoring System (SSPSS). Data analysis and interpretation entailed projection analysis, structural analysis of the stories, analysis of the participants’ experience of the Murray-method versus the DATQ and a conversation about culture, and comparison of the SSPSS results with the context of the projections and the conversation about culture. Main findings of our study suggest cultural influences on responses and process, and a DATQ influence of enriching projection responses, positive emotional experiences of the assessment, and lessening of cultural barriers. In the light of these findings, we consider the various challenges of ethical assessment in cross-cultural assessment situations.

A research-based approach to creating ethical healthcare institutions

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In recent years, globally there has been a significant increase in media and professional reports regarding unethical and fraudulent practices in both the public and private health care sectors. Questions have been raised as to whether these sectors focus predominantly on profit generation and rationalisation of resources. Such work environments have the potential to give rise to increased ethical dilemmas. The perceptions and behaviours of professional health care workers impact their decision making generally, including their ethical decision making processes. Thus an investigation of ethics in this context is of value. The aim of the study was to investigate whether private and public health sector employees in South Africa differ in their ethics perceptions and related perceived professional behaviours. This study consists of 366 participants drawn from both the public and private health care sectors in KwaZulu-Natal. A questionnaire was used to gather the data, using stratified random sampling. Significant differences were found between the perceptions of the public and private health care sector employees. In addition, there was a significant association between frequency of felt moral obligation to report unethical behaviours and the behavioural tendency to address or report such behaviours. The study provides useful information for understanding perceived ethical behaviours among health care employees and the development of high integrity ethical work environments.

Development of moral behaviour in a group of South African university students

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New requirements of the HPCSA require that all Health Care Science students need to complete an ethics course during their training. Many courses are presented as theoretical modules focusing on principles rather than on being internalised. In order for students to benefit from an ethics course the information should be internalised and systemically applied in order for students to understand why it is important for them to behave ethically. Research was conducted during the presentation of a course to fourth year university dietetic students. The difference of the course is in the presentation methods and applying method making use of cognitive modification methods where students are placed in ethical dilemmas and challenged to argue from a moral point as well as from an ethical point and to discern what the differences are and which kind of behaviour would be more beneficial to their patients’ clients. This is a new approach to ethics and the research done is the first of its kind in South Africa to ascertain whether students’ moral behaviour will be influenced by a course in ethics. Students had to complete a biographical questionnaire as well as a Moral Behaviour Scale at the start of the course as well as the end of the course. In order to determine whether a difference in moral judgement is evident between the measurements, a t-test for dependent groups will be performed. The results will be shared at the conference.

Using a two-tier test to assess Taiwan graduate students’ misunderstanding of research ethics

ju-an pan institute of education, nctu, taiwan, republic of china; chien chou

The purpose of this study aims to explore the (mis) understanding of research ethics of Taiwan graduate students. In this study, we developed a two-tier test with 12 two-level multiple-choice questions categorized into 6 types of research misconducts. The first tier comprised real-case scenario statements with a true-false response, asking the test participants whether the research conduct was acceptable or not. The second tier was in a multiple-choice format with four different reasons to support the response for the first tier. In other words, the students need not only to judge whether the scenarios are acceptable first, but need to clarify the appropriate reasons for their identification. In the pilot test of this study, graduate students in Taiwan were selected to answer the two-tier test. A total of 253 valid data were collected. The results demonstrated that only 1.5% of students correctly answered all the first-tier questions while no student chose all the second-tier reasons correctly. The pilot study also concluded that the students showed lower accuracy in the categories of (1) duplicate publication, (2) infringement of copyright, (3) plagiarism, and (4) improper definition of authorship specially. A revision of the two-tier test has been conducted according to the data analysis of the pilot study. Up to the present, the second wave of data collection with more participation is in progress. After the data collection, we will compare and verify the results with the prior findings. Conclusions, implications and recommendations for future research will also be provided.

Confidentiality as a weapon: Traps in professional interventions

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Confidentiality is rightly a core value for psychologists, and many other professional helping service practitioners. Traditionally this focuses on the importance of the practitioner respecting individual privacy, and autonomy, in order to promote a safe problem-solving context for a client. Confidentiality traps are normally identified in terms of conflicting priorities for the practitioner, for example where upholding strict confidentiality for a client may potentially represent a danger to a third person. However, other confidentiality traps exist.
This paper focuses on situations where a participant, in an organisational helping process, strategically uses confidentiality to further their own agenda at the expense of other participants, individuals, the professional helper, or the effectiveness of the process. Three case study examples drawn from organisational interventions, such as employee assistance counselling and mediation, are presented. The paper notes the role of dual clientele in such work and its potential to complicate the practitioner-client relationship. The case studies are used to firstly, recognise and outline the difficulties, together with their impact if not actively managed; secondly, suggest strategies for appropriately responding to the trap; and thirdly, briefly explore the implications of these situations for professional practice and ethics. The conclusion is that confidentiality remains essential, but a naive understanding that ignores its potential to be used as a ‘weapon’ by a participant in a helping process is itself a potentially dangerous trap for the practitioner.

Multiculturalism and ethics
Ilse Ruane  
University of Pretoria, South Africa; Vicky Timm

One of the main ethical purposes of professional therapeutic training and registration with the HPCSA is to ensure that psychologists graduating from the system are capable of effectively counselling different clients. Within the South African population, as is the case further afield, client needs are diverse and often non-Western. This means that it is critically important that psychologists are equipped to meet these varied needs and are knowledgeable regarding the ethical implications of providing a multicultural appropriate service to this diverse client population. In South Africa, multicultural counseling it is not really an area of specialisation, although it has received attention and there have been calls to work in culturally sensitive ways to meet the ethical requirements of the profession. It appears that the foundation of a democratic South Africa and the growing recognition of different forms of discrimination, such as racism, classism and sexism (and other gender-related discrimination), has resulted in focused interest on ethnic and minority status within the field of counseling. The onus thus falls to the individual psychologist to equip themselves with the necessary knowledge and skills to provide a multicultural appropriate service. Multicultural approaches to therapy are essential for the ethical practice of psychology, specifically for those working in South Africa’s diverse population. This paper explores the various ethical issues related to multicultural counselling in a practical and facilitated manner, as well as perhaps uncovering a few more.

Psychology and ethics serving humanity: The role of informed consent
Lizette Schoeman  
University of Pretoria, South Africa

The informed consent process is perhaps the one area in the medical setting where patients with diverse cultural backgrounds, disparate socio-economic circumstances, and various background stressors, should be treated with respect. If valid informed consent is attained, an added psychological benefit will be obtained. This study focused on the role informed consent plays in helping patients to cope with their illness, while enhancing and equalizing their knowledge and perceptions of cancer. Two hundred patients with cancer of the oesophagus were entered in this study. The patients completed a perception and knowledge of cancer questionnaire, whereafter they went through the informed consent process. The perception and knowledge questionnaires were repeated and a coping questionnaire completed. Most patients indicated that the informed consent process helped them to cope better with their cancer. The change in perception scores were statistically significant (p<.0001), with the uneducated gaining most from the informed consent process. The Informed consent process not only provides patients with the necessary information regarding their illness and medication, but the added attention, and information also help patients to cope better with their illness. Information may play a valuable role in serving humanity by reducing health disparities caused by education and social diversity while having added psychological benefit.

The influence of personal and nonpersonal contexts on moral judgment and the moderating effect of consequence
Fang Sun  
Central China Normal University, China; Ying Fan; Liang Yang

For a long time moral judgment has been the focus of psychologists. Green put forward the double processing model, distinguishing personal moral dilemma (emotional processing) and nonpersonal moral dilemma (cognitive processing). Personal situations includes: (1) Causing serious bodily injury, (2) damage is committed by a specific individual or group, and (3) damage is from direct threat. This study aimed to probe the difference of the acceptance of moral problems between personal and nonpersonal moral situations, and then study the consequences moderating role in it. The study used within subjects test design, classic overpass and trolley dilemma story, on behalf of the personal and the nonpersonal situations respectively. The influence of reading ability and writing attitude on the experimental results were controlled. Results supported Green’s assumption; moral acceptance of personal situation was less than that of nonpersonal situation, overpass dilemma was 3.800 on average, trolley dilemma was 5.060 on average, and t-test showed the difference was of significance. The experimental materials were revised to study the effect of damage consequence, in the personal situation one was dead instead of injured, and in the nonpersonal context one can save five people instead of five saving one. The result showed that in nonpersonal moral situations moral acceptance was lower than in personal situations, overpass dilemma was 6.420 on average, trolley dilemma was 2.480, t test showed that the difference was significant (t = 15.501, p < 0.001). Explaining consequences in this process has a moderating effect.

Corporate social responsibility in China: Indigenous conceptual dimensions and questionnaire development
Shangkun Xu  
Renmin University of China, China

After over two decades of hefty economic growth, China has to face the negative effects of economic development. The concept and theory of CSR have become a really hot topic grabbing the utmost attention of academia and enterprises in China. The purpose of this study is to identify China’s indigenous conceptual dimensions of corporate social responsibility (CSR), to develop a measuring questionnaire of CSR, and to promote the theory development and model structure in Chinese CSR study. In the first study, we employed an inductive analysis of CSR in China, based on an open-ended survey of 630 CEOs and business owners in 12 provinces in China. In the survey, we collected 2811 CSR sample responses. After examining the quantitative data we identified nine dimensions of CSR, six of which are similar to their western counterparts, and the other three never mentioned in western literature. Moreover, two of the widely seen CSR dimensions in the west have no embodiments in China. In the second study, we applied two group discussions and collected CSR descriptions. We used content analysis to test the above results. Finally, we designed a questionnaire of CSR and conducted an exploratory factor analysis and a confirmatory factor analysis to confirm the reliability and validity of the CSR questionnaire. Suggestions are offered for future research building on the CSR dimensions and questionnaire development introduced in these studies.

Perceptions of an authentic supervisor’s personal integrity and character (ASPIRE) as a moderator
Thomas Li-Ping Tang  
Middle Tennessee State University, United States of America; Hsi Liu

We investigated the extent to which people’s meaning of money (love of money, LOM) moderates the relationship between perception of the authenticity of supervisor’s personal integrity and character (ASPIRE) and propensity to engage in unethical behaviour (PUB) among 266 part-time employees who were also business students in a five-wave panel study. We found that unethical behaviour intention (PUB) was significantly correlated with their high Machiavellianism, low self-esteem, and low intrinsic religiosity. Our counterintuitive results revealed that the main effect of love of money on PUB was not significant, but the main effect of ASPIRE was significant. Further, we focused on the significant interaction effect between LOM and ASPIRE on unethical behaviour intention that provided profound, interesting findings: Low (or high) levels of ASPIRE were associated with high (or low) levels of unethical behaviour intention for those with high LOM, but not for those with low love of money. We discuss results in the light of supervisors’ ASPIRE, individual differences, ethical environment, and perceived demand characteristics on behavioral ethics.
how CSR affects employee behaviour and organisational performance in emerging markets using Chinese data. This study collected data on CSR, employee behaviours and organisational performance of Chinese businesses based on 1268 firms in 12 provinces. Firstly, we conducted an inductive analysis to identify the conceptual paradigm of CSR in China, and constructed a measuring questionnaire for nine-dimensions of CSR and five-dimensions of employee behaviour. Secondly, we employed two econometric models in the framework of OLS (Ordinary Least Squares) Regression Model and Ordered Probit Model respectively to verify the theoretical hypothesis. The empirical results indicated that CSR leads to positive employee behaviour and positive employee behaviours lead to positive organisational performance. However, the relationship between CSR and organisational performance is non-significant. Finally, we discuss the significance and non-significance of this replication. The internal influence mechanism of CSR on organisational performance is also included in the discussion.

**Session Type: Posters**

**Saudi contribution to an international study on college students’ attitudes toward cheating**  
*Hamid Reza Oreyzi, Imam University, Saudi Arabia; Ali Ratner*

An international study, across 5 countries, assessed students’ attitudes toward cheating. The countries were Mexico, Saudi Arabia, United States, United Kingdom, and the Netherlands. Compared to other countries, very few Saudi students expressed a willingness to engage in cheating. 80% of students in other countries expressed a willingness to cheat. The results from all countries, including Saudi Arabia, will be presented. Cultural reasons for the low level of Saudi cheating will be presented. The methodology employed a questionnaire concerning willingness to accept a college degree for money, without attending class. Students’ reasons for willingness or unwillingness to cheat were recorded and analyzed.

**The role of organisational virtuousness and organisational citizenship behaviour in professional moral courage**  
*Majdieh Sadat Khoshouei, University of Isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran*

The aim of this study is to examine the role of organizational virtuousness and organizational citizenship behaviour in employees’ professional moral courage. The statistical population consisted of all employees in Isfahan Tele Communication in 2011. From this population, 141 employees were selected using random sampling. Data were collected through administration of scales of organizational virtuousness (Cameron, Bright, Caza, 2004), organizational citizenship behaviour (Podsakoff, MacKenzie, Moorman, Fetter, 1990) and professional moral courage with five dimensions including moral agency, multiple values, endures threat, goes beyond compliance, moral goal (Sekerka, Bagozzi, Charmigo, 2009). Data were analyzed with the use of Pearson’s correlation coefficient and hierarchical regression analysis. Results showed that there were significant positive correlations between organizational virtuousness with multiple values, and organizational citizenship behaviour with moral agency, multiple values, and the ability to endure threat and go beyond compliance. Also, hierarchical regression analysis shows that, organizational virtuousness predicts going beyond compliance and organizational citizenship behaviour has predicts moral agency, multiple values, and the ability to endure threat and go beyond compliance.

**Ethical dilemmas faced by health care professionals in Accra, Ghana**  
*Angela Ofori-Atta, University of Ghana Medical School, Ghana; Anna Edwin*

100 health care professionals were asked what their most difficult dilemmas at work were, and how they had resolved these. Results showed that resolution was associated with how long they had practiced, and length of ethics training received. A surprising finding was that the commonest dilemma for caregivers in a psychiatric facility was related to fear of violence from patients.

**Misconduct and whistle-blowing in nursing profession: Important but neglected issue**  
*Hamid Reza Oreyzi, University of Isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran; Abolghasem Nouri; Narjes Manjoughi*

Misconduct in the nursing profession is prevalent, but incidence of it can be prevented, and the risk in some cases, can be reduced, with reporting of errors and misconduct. This study investigates different types of errors and misconduct in nursing areas, comparing misconduct in public and private hospitals, and, finally, investigation of patients’ reactions to misconduct. These reactions are categorised in two groups: whistle-blowing and non-whistle-blowing activities. The statistical society of this study included all nurses in public and private hospitals of Isfahan in 2011, and the sample included 300 nurses who were selected using random cluster sampling. In this study, Errors and Misconduct Check List, and Whistle-blowing Scale were used. For misconduct rating, Friedman and chi-square were used. Results show that, in general, lack of enough human resources of nurses, due to standards, as the most prevalent misconduct in hospitals. In comparing the two types of hospitals, favouritism and nepotism, and allowing incompetent people to work with patients, were significantly seen more in the private hospitals, and theft of patient property and impaired working conditions (because of alcohol or drug use) were seen significantly more in public hospitals. Furthermore, 62% of the participants were whistle-blowers and 32% were non-whistle-blowers. It seems that information enhancement of type and rate of error occurring in hospitals, could improve attention increment and sensitivity to these errors, and also cause appropriate action to be taken to prevent their incidence.

**Review of data on ethical issues from the establishment of psychology bodies in Cyprus to the present**  
*Kyriakos Platrites, Pancyprian Psychological Association, Cyprus; Georgios Metaxas*

This presentation aims at researching the various aspects relating to the professional ethics of psychologists in Cyprus. The data presented here dates from the establishment of the first body of psychologists in Cyprus in 1980 to the present, looking at the milestones that came about during the consolidation of the Codes of Ethics. All the cases of professional ethics violation that occurred, and all complaints that were filed against psychologists, have been researched. The data for each case of violation have been classified in the following categories: (i) Method of filing of complaint (i.e. inquiries conducted by the pertinent bodies, written complaints suggested to pertinent bodies anonymous/anonymous complaints). (ii) Type of violation (i.e. sexual harassment, overcharging, money extortion, issues of confidentiality). (iii) Management of complaints (i.e. rejected, pending, under examination, under hearing and referral to another suitable body). (iv) Case outcome (i.e. retraction, disciplinary infraction, exoneration). Findings revealed a poor tracking of data concerned with the violation of professional ethics and malpractice issues, before the establishment of the Pancyprian Psychological Association in 2007. Institutional restrictions that are still valid today, as well as matters relating to the function and the coordination of the professional bodies, obstruct the control procedures and administration of ethical violations. This presentation offers some suggestions for the improvement of the implementation of ethics by psychologists in Cyprus.

**Ethics and psychology taking hands in serving humanity: Pregnant mothers attitude towards HIV testing**  
*Lizette Schoeman, University of Pretoria, South Africa; Anne-Marie Bergh, University of Pretoria, South Africa; Theresa Rossouw, University of Pretoria, South Africa*

Paediatric HIV is a preventable disease. Routine testing for HIV/AIDS in the context of an overwhelming public health emergency is ethically defensible on the condition that individual rights are protected and the negative consequences of being tested (and found HIV-positive) are minimized by appropriate social and institutional support services. This study aimed to explore the reasons why pregnant women refuse or accept being tested. Interviews were conducted with mothers who gave birth in antenatal clinics and who consented to participate in this study. The interviews were analysed qualitatively. Participants were hesitant to be tested because of the stress it would cause in their lives. Many indicated that the stakes would be too high if they found out that they were HIV positive. Some first explored alternative medicine in a hope to be cured, while others continued using alternative medicine and faith healing whilst on ARVs. Cultural factors play a role in the decision-making process and in turn also throw light on the more complex issues of HIV testing. These will be explored further as well as how it may have an impact on the ethics discourse in South Africa.

**Session Type: Invited Addresses**

**Bioethics and biopolitics: Using movies to explore complex ethical dilemmas regarding psychology and human rights**  
*Juan Michel Farina, Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina*
Provoking participative provocateurs: Shades of gray in ethical landmines
Greg Gormanous Entertainment Psychologist, United States of America; Carol Webb
This is an interactive panel session designed to ensure diverse cultural, national, and ideological perspectives. Attendees are provocateurs who judge each scenario as ethically acceptable or not. Ethical complexities are presented whereby participants’ judge contextually varied ethical scenarios—reflecting shades of gray—in order to separate key facts from context. Scenarios include issues of flirting/romance, ethnic/cultural/women’s, confidentiality, etc. Attendees react to a series of contextually varied clinical and work psychology ethical scenarios. The main thesis is context matters. Contextual variations apply different cultural and national perspectives in order to provoke discussion. Context is why ethical panels/regulators reach different decisions with essentially the same information about alleged violations. Discussions will deal with how ethical issues are perceived differently when embedded within different contexts. Example Scenario—clinical: A military psychologist treating troops in Iraq was ordered to offer services to local residents. The psychologist had Christian religious items in her office. The local clients were non-Christian. A non-Christian local client complained. The psychologist continued to provide services without removing the religious items. Variation: A military psychologist treating troops in Afghanistan was ordered to offer services to local residents. The psychologist was an agnostic but was an avid collector of art items. He displayed a jade Buddha and Christian crosses. Most of the local clients were Muslim. Many of these clients expressed discomfort.

Example scenario - work psychology
Carol Webb United States of America
A work psychologist uses his company’s website to promote a side business in which he has a substantial financial interest. Although he does this with the company’s permission, he does not disclose his financial interest in the other business to his employer. Contextual Variation: A work psychologist is employed by a major manufacturing corporation. He encourages the managers of the corporation to use a certain company as a supplier of raw goods. The psychologist owns a significant financial interest in the supplier but does not disclose this information to his employer.

Ethical principles for a global psychology: Building bridges across cultures
Carole Sinclair Canada
The globalisation of the world and of psychology presents many ethical challenges and dilemmas for psychologists. As psychologists around the world, work more closely together, and as regions and nations become more multicultural, we are challenged to understand (and be respectful of) perspectives and values that are different from our own. The purpose of this workshop is to demonstrate that ethical principles and values that are common across cultures can be used to bridge differences and help us to deal with such ethical challenges and dilemmas. The ethical principles of the Universal Declaration of Ethical Principles for Psychologists, developed by an international
working group under the auspices of the International Union of Psychological Science and the International Association for Applied Psychology, will be used as a framework for the workshop (i.e., Respect for the Dignity of Persons and Peoples; Competent Caring for the Well-Being of Persons and Peoples; Integrity; Professional and Scientific Responsibilities to Society). The historical roots of these ethical principles across cultures and centuries will be outlined, with an opportunity to discuss their current interpretations, imbedded values, and applications. The workshop will then move to a discussion of different models of ethical decision making, the cultural variability of such models, and the Universal Declaration’s place in the model spectrum. Small group discussions will be used to explore the application of the Declaration’s ethical principles and values to dilemmas in research, teaching, and practice, and to practice skills in ethical decision making.

Indigenous psychologies and ethical decision-making: Implications for practice
Nhlonhla Mkhize University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa

Ethical discourse is dominated by Western approaches. Premised on self-contained individualism, the view that individuals exist independently of culture, history and time, mainstream Western ethics tend to ignore cultural influences in favour of “universal” explanations. To understand ethical decision-making in indigenous societies, it is important to come to terms with the “social reality” of the people in question. Social reality constitutes the manner in which human interactions are understood, roles defined, and transactions enacted. Due to differences in social realities, clinicians and researchers are likely to encounter multiple and overlapping health-care systems among indigenous peoples. The ethical implications of practising psychology in such contexts are discussed. Self-contained individualism is problematic in traditional African settings where selfhood is not only communally defined but is also distributed in space and time. With reference to concepts such as professional boundaries, time perspective and informed consent, the ethical implications of the tensions between communal and individualistic conceptions of selves are discussed. Dialogical ethics, in line with the African tradition of lekgotla or ibandla, is explored as a possible alternative to the individualism-communality antinomy in ethics. The implications for clinical supervision are highlighted.

Session Type: Symposia

Symposium title: A global ethical lens for psychologists and supervisors fostering winds of change
Convener: Carol Falender

Global ethics in competency-based practice and supervision
Carol Falender University of California, United States of America

Complexity of ethics in global psychology is enhanced in clinical supervision. Individual ethics codes, many anchored in Western thinking and the American Psychological Association Code, have been a structure for international conceptualisation of psychology professional ethics. As increasing diversity and global psychology are realities, psychologists are constrained by rule-governed ethics, desirous of integrating human, contextual, and personal factors into ethical decision-making. In this respect, the Canadian Code and the Universal Declaration of Ethical Principles for Psychologists provide guidance for supervisors. For supervisors, the situation is complicated by the power differential rendering supervisees powerless in asserting beliefs and knowledge for fear of negative evaluation or professional consequences. As a result, harm is inflicted on clients through cultural misunderstanding, unexamined beliefs, assumptions, or strict adherance to rule-governed ethical codes without attention to diverse worldviews. The purpose of the proposed symposium is to provide approaches to ethics critical to practice and clinical supervision. Perspectives will include commentary on competency-based clinical supervision and the power of the major form of transmission of the profession of psychology to future generations—and approaches to ethical problem solving that are vignetted driven; transforming supervisory approaches to common cultural/ethical misunderstandings in the areas of informed consent, confidentiality, competency, and professional boundaries through a moral/ethical framework that supports humanistic values through collaboration, humility and self-awareness, ethical implications of “social realities” through dialogical ethics to understand ethical decision-making in indigenous societies.

The winds of change support supervisors working across cultures
Jean L. Pettifor University of Calgary, Canada

Within psychology there is an increasing interest in addressing supervision as a special area of practice with its own specialised knowledge, skills and commitments. Recently the rapid globalisation of the world provides a strong impetus for change that supports supervisors in bridging the gaps across cultures and worldviews. We review the many ways in which supervisors are gaining support in meeting the challenge to give priority to serving the needs of the client as opposed to complying with the supervisor’s home grown codes of conduct that may do harm to the culturally different client. Typical areas for cultural differences include informed consent, confidentiality, competency, and professional boundaries – thus placing the psychologist and supervisor in a dilemma. We discuss an expanded concept of multi-cultural competencies, an expanded concept of supervisor-supervisee dyads, a moral/ethical framework that supports humanistic values, an ethical decision-making model that is client- and value-based, and an emphasis on collaboration, humility and self-awareness. Practical suggestions are made for cross-cultural supervisors in negotiating the best interests of persons and peoples. The search continues for universal human values that provide foundations for ethical practice. Supervisors encounter problems on the front line. Supervisors are powerful agents for changing practices to meet the challenges of globalisation.

Approaches to teaching ethics in psychology
Stephen Behnke American Psychological Association, United States of America; Yesim Korkut; Nina Dalen; Knut Dalen; Heather Gridley

The purpose of this symposium will be to explore ways of teaching ethics at all levels of professional development. Four panelists with extensive experience in teaching ethics will explain their preferred teaching methods. These panelists, from different parts of the world, will speak from multiple perspectives. Panelists will explore how teaching psychology ethics is similar across different nations, cultures, and developmental stages, and then will go on to examine how teaching ethics differs along each of these dimensions as well. Thus, a focus of the symposium will be for panelists to interact with one another and the audience to explore how various issues, including subject matter and contextual aspects, affect teaching strategies. Panelists will speak from their personal experiences in teaching ethics to address what has succeeded, and what has failed for them, and will offer recommendations about optimal approaches for teaching ethics to psychologists. Panelists will provide samples of teaching materials they have found helpful.

Teaching ethics: The ethics telephone counseling service (ETCS)
Knut Dalen University of Bergen, Norway

For psychologists, learning ethics is a continuing process during the entire professional career. Some ten years ago, we established the Ethics Telephone Counseling Service (ETCS) for members of the Association. When encountering ethical dilemmas, members of the association can call the ETCS and discuss their dilemmas with members of the Ethics board. The ETCS is frequently used. The experiences from the ETCS were published in European Psychologist in 2006 http://www.ipsypcontent.com/content/v1t5r363265251462/fulltext.pdf In the symposium, data from recent years will also be added. Psychologists calling the ETCS seek counseling for a range of ethical dilemmas. Ethical dilemmas concerning confidentiality are those most commonly presented. Dilemmas concerning integrity are also fairly common, whereas dilemmas concerning competence are rarely presented. There is virtually no difference in frequency and nature of consultation based on how long a psychologist has been licensed. Only minor gender differences are observed in the use of the ETCS. In the symposium, possible implications for teaching ethics and ethics education as a continuous process utilizing the ETCS will be discussed.

Teaching ethics to psychologists: The ethics blog
Nina Dalen Aleris Ungplan and BOI, Norway; Knut Dalen; Yesim Korkut; Stephen Behnke

Teaching ethics is relevant at all levels of professional development. More than two years ago, The Ethics blog was introduced at the official web site of the Norwegian Psychological Association http://www psykologforeningen.no/Fag og profesjon/Fagblogger/Nina-Dalen-etskblogg. The blog comments on current issues affecting psychologists’ ethics. These are often matters which may be relevant in national as well as international media.
Examples are the psychologists, who after the 22 July tragedy in Norway, were asked to comment on the offender’s mental health. Another example is a newspaper article about a complaint about psychologists breaching confidentiality in social media (e.g. Twitter or Face book). Selected blog articles with reference to ethical principles will be presented, including blog comments from colleagues. Comments from colleagues summarize important aspect of teaching ethics: identify ethical dilemmas; different approaches to meet the dilemmas, with no right or wrong answers; and see how the dilemma combines common attitudes and professional knowledge. In this perspective, teaching and learning ethics is a continuing process during the entire professional career.

Teaching ethical psychology in diverse practice contexts
Heather Gridley Victoria University, Australia

My approach to teaching ethics in psychology at both honours (fourth year) and postgraduate (professional training) levels has two related aims: To develop students’ understanding of the standards of ethical and professional conduct expected of psychologists, and to enhance their awareness of the diverse nature of the discipline and profession. Combining these two aims enables students to learn how psychologists apply ethical principles in a range of real-world contexts. Working in small groups, pre-practice students visit and interview a psychologist working within a particular field (for example, community psychology, organisational psychology, clinical psychology...). Their resulting group presentations add depth and groundedness to the whole class’ experience, rather than just relying on the literature (or the lecturer). At postgraduate level, we focus on the practice environment rather than the individual psychologist. Students select an ethically problematic aspect of professional practice, and base part of the report of their agency visit and interview on consideration of: Previous and current approaches to the problem - how these reflect prevailing community attitudes, and the implications for practitioners the political, social, family, legal, organisational, professional and personal contexts in which the problem arises and the operation of factors such as power, ethnicity, class and gender in relation to the problematic issue of the Australian Psychological Society’s Code of Ethics and accompanying Ethical Guidelines. In this way, students come to realise that ethical practice is more than a risk management exercise, and is embedded in a wider context than practitioner-client dyads.

Ethics in industrial-organisational psychology in South Africa: Perspectives on the SIOPSA Future Fit 2009–2103 Professional Ethics Project
Leon Van Vuuren University of Johannesburg, South Africa

The psychology community is preparing itself for unprecedented growth as professional discipline. With this growth comes new challenges, and in particular, ethics challenges. During 2008 the Society for Industrial-Organisational Psychology in South Africa (SIOPSA) commissioned a project to: (1) Assess the state of ethics in the profession of I-O Psychology in South Africa; (2) Make recommendations to enable structured management of ethics in the profession. This symposium is aimed at presenting an integrated perspective on the sub-projects of the broader research initiative that was undertaken to meet the Future Fit Professional Ethics Project goals.

The need for continuous introspection on ethical imperatives in the profession of I-O Psychology
Theo Veldsman University of Johannesburg, South Africa; Aimee Ferreira

The changing face of work and organisational structures that provide contexts for work increasing present challenges pertaining to the practice of I-O Psychologists in being experts on human behaviour in the workplace. New challenges in professional ethics continuously emerge in the science and practice of the profession and how its members deal with workplace related organisational and human behaviour challenges responsibly. This paper represents a renewed perspective on the role of professional ethics from three philosophical vantage points, namely normative ethics, meta-ethics and descriptive ethics. The need for ethics as a component of existential justification of the place of the profession in society and professional status is also revisited.

The growing phenomena of cross-border reproduction
Lindsay Childress-Beatty American Psychological Association, United States of America

This paper will begin the symposium by summarising the psychological literature concerning the growing phenomena of cross-border reproductive care as well as serve as a backdrop to the discussions of psychological practice and ethics. Focus will be given on explaining the breadth of the phenomena including an overview of the countries throughout the globe most often involved, the various services in reproductive medicine offered, and the legal and psychological relationship created between the parties. Cross-border reproduction will be compared and contrasted with typical services in reproductive medicine offered domestically in many countries. Focus will be given on the literature concerning why “intended parents” are travel ing in order to build their families including factors such as the costs and availability of similar services.

Syposium title: Emerging issues impacting test development in four different areas of practice
Convenor: Thomas Oakland

Emerging issues in ethics in Latin America
Andrea Ferrero Universidad Nacional de San Luis, Argentina; Ruben Ardila; Andres Consoli

By the 1970 most countries in the region had their own psychological associations and ethics in psychology began to evolve. Most of these countries also passed laws regulating the practice of psychology, and developed training guidelines which specifically include ethics content. Main national ethics codes have been developed considering cultural differences and also socio-historical development, avoiding foreign biases but considering global guidelines.

Professional ethics in I-O Psychology in South Africa: Inspiration, guidance and regulation
Linda Fourie University of Johannesburg, South Africa; Aimee Ferreira

There seems to be a lack of clarity as to exactly how ethics in the profession has historically been managed. Three institutions may have potentially been involved in the regulation and management of ethics in the profession: The Professional Board for Psychology of the HPCSA, the Psychological Society of South Africa (PsySSA) and the Society for Industrial and Organisational Psychology of South Africa (SIOPSA). However, scrutiny of their documents provided ambiguity as to exactly what the respective roles and responsibilities of the institutions are in managing ethics in the profession, and how these roles interact. A qualitative research intervention produced pertinent perceptions of the three stakeholders in this regard. A frame of reference that describes and demarcates the respective roles and responsibilities and how these could optimally intersect, is presented and discussed.

Syposium title: Last chance procreation in a connected world: Ethics and practice in cross-border reproduction
Convenor: Lindsay Childress-Beatty

The growing phenomena of cross-border reproduction
Lindsay Childress-Beatty American Psychological Association, United States of America

This paper will begin the symposium by summarising the psychological literature concerning the growing phenomena of cross-border reproductive care as well as serve as a backdrop to the discussions of psychological practice and ethics. Focus will be given on explaining the breadth of the phenomena including an overview of the countries throughout the globe most often involved, the various services in reproductive medicine offered, and the legal and psychological relationship created between the parties. Cross-border reproduction will be compared and contrasted with typical services in reproductive medicine offered domestically in many countries. Focus will be given on the literature concerning why “intended parents” are traveling in order to build their families including factors such as the costs and availability of similar services.
in their country of origin, religious issues and prohibitions on the use of certain procedures, and the impact of some countries’ regulations concerning issues such as disclosure to offspring, restrictions and limitations on the use of certain procedures, and restrictions on the parties able to use various procedures. Attention will also be given to the nature and motivation of participation by gestational carriers and egg and sperm donors. Research involving the impact generally of reproductive medical procedures on the offspring produced will be summarised, with a specific focus on possible additional impact due to the cross-border aspects of the treatment.

Ethical issues in cross-border reproductive care
Lindsay Childress-Beatty American Psychological Association, United States of America
This paper will discuss broad ethical principles such as justice, respect for autonomy, and the dignity and rights of the person, as well as the professional psychological ethics related to this development in infertility practice. Consideration of ethical principles results in a variety of questions for discussion. How does one think about patient autonomy in the context of possibly large financial, educational, and power differentials between the intended parents and gestational carrier? Is the use of the gestational carrier a positive valuation of a woman’s reproductive potential or, alternatively, exploitation? What parties are impacted but not considered in the arrangement? For example, how does one weigh the possible positive or negative psychological and financial consequences to the carrier’s family? How does one think about the use of cross-border reproductive care to circumvent national laws and the possible impact on the countries’ health systems? Are the ethical issues resolved if the treatment is IVF (in vitro fertilisation) without the use of a gestational carrier? The paper will then consider the professional ethics issues that arise when counselling intended parents in light of these broader ethical principles. The psychologist will be called to help the patients consider medical and legal issues, the impact on all parties, and unintended consequences, when providing education supporting informed consent. The psychologist will need to consider issues such as how to manage personal beliefs and assess their competence when patients are involved in cross-border reproductive care.

Last chance procreation in a connected world: Ethics and practice in cross-border reproduction
Lindsay Childress-Beatty American Psychological Association, United States of America
This symposium presents a series of papers concerning a burgeoning and challenging area of "medical tourism" Cross-border reproductive care. This is being increasingly addressed by governments, medical and mental health professional organisations, and patient advocacy groups. This industry involves participants from many nations around the globe. Participants travel to receive medical treatment for infertility that may not be permitted or available for them in their home countries due to, for example, their sexual orientation, the high cost of treatment, religious prohibitions, or requirements related to disclosure to offspring. The first two papers of the symposium will set the stage for the later discussion of the professional practice and ethical issues involved in cross-border reproductive care. The symposium will begin with a discussion concerning the extent of, and reasons behind, such infertility care. A second paper will illustrate the practical impact of failure to attend to the legal issues involved in this area focusing on possible harm to the parties involved (gestational carrier, intended parents, and resulting offspring). Practice issues in professional psychology will then be explored through a discussion of various international infertility counselling standards. Issues for exploration with intended parents in treatment, and cultural issues in transcultural and international infertility counselling will be discussed. The final paper will explore the broader ethical principles involved, as well as the professional ethics of psychologists confronted with cross-border care in infertility practice. A discussant will lead the audience in a discussion of the practice and ethical issues presented.

Bringing home baby: Legal issues in cross-border reproduction
Elizabeth Grill Weill Medical College, United States of America
This paper will explore the legal issues involved in cross-border reproductive care with an eye toward how failure to attend to those legal issues can cause harm to the parties involved (gestational carrier, intended parents, and resulting offspring). Representative legal cases involving citizenship and parentage will be explored. These cases involve situations such as parents unable to return to their home country with the child, children born without a nationality, and gestational carriers considered to be the legal parent of the child. Discussion will also centre on the impact of failure to agree on certain medical issues in advance such as the number of embryos transferred, selective reduction of multiple embryos, management of health issues of the gestational carrier or fetus throughout the pregnancy, and payments for any additional medical care of carrier after birth. This discussion will provide additional illustration of this complex area to facilitate the discussion of the ethical and professional practice issues involved.

The involvement of mental health professionals in cross-border reproduction
Linda Hammer Burns University of Minnesota Medical, United States of America
This paper will begin with an explanation of how mental health professionals in various countries often become involved in counselling infertility patients considering or obtaining cross-border reproductive care. Specific focus will be given to international infertility counselling standards and the varying international requirements for involvement of mental health professionals in reproductive medicine generally. Once confronted with intended parents who are involved in cross-border reproduction, what are common issues and topics that a mental health professional should consider exploring with intended parents who plan to travel for reproductive services? What are common issues and topics that a mental health professional should consider exploring in post-treatment counselling? How does the mental health professional provide counselling regarding the implications of various treatment options to the donor, gestational carrier and current and future offspring? Limited research concerning the perspectives regarding cross-border reproductive care of mental health professionals involved in infertility counselling will be discussed. This paper will also explore clinical issues in trans-cultural and international infertility counselling and the common issues that arise when donors, gestational carriers, intended parents, and the medical and mental health professionals involved, are from different countries and cultures.

Symposium title: Legal-ethical issues in working with families and couple: The perspective of psychologists from different cultures
Convenor: Alfred Allan
The responsibility for the “other”: The African conception of ethics
Lesiba Baloyi United States of America
Ethics serve as guidelines for the appropriateness or inappropriateness of the behaviour of the practising psychotherapists. Ethics are premised on universal and professionally defined code of conduct that regulates the relationship between psychotherapists and their clients. The difficulty with ethics is that there is a tendency to define them from the universalist or ‘centre’ perspective. This global perspective is mostly at the expense of the oppressed and marginalised epistemologies and cultural beliefs of the indigenous peoples of Africa. Ethics are inextricably linked to people’s epistemology and culture. Ethics are therefore culture and context specific and should be interpreted with this understanding in mind. For example, among the Bantu-speaking African people the responsibility for the ‘other’ takes precedence over narrow individual interests. On this basis, the balance between the psychotherapist’s ethical responsibility towards the individual client in relation to the cultural imperatives, interests and well-being of the ‘other’ is difficult to deal with. I argue that the African communal core ethic, that of the responsibility for the ‘other’ should form an integral part of the code of ethics of the psychotherapy practice in Africa. I illustrate and support this argument by means of a case study.

Challenges for culturally sensitive ethical practice in working with families in multicultural contexts
Sabine Hammond Australian Catholic University, Australia
Working with couples and families add complexity to professional practice as psychologists need to consider a range of ethical, professional and legal issues. Informed consent, confidentiality and boundary issues raise key challenges in working with families. Psychologists may find themselves caught between the individual needs of their clients, the needs of the couple or family, and the needs or requests by external agencies. Moreover, in multicultural societies the issues can be accentuated by differences in understanding and valuing of these considerations. This paper explores key profession-
Ethics

Walking a fine line: The Aboriginal psychologist working with families and the community
Victoria Hovane Australia
The intra-familial sexual abuse of Aboriginal children is a serious social problem in Australia. Consequently developing effective responses is of critical importance. A key element of an effective response is that it takes account of Aboriginal culture so that the response is culturally relevant. In the context of the dynamic interactions between the prevailing dominant non-Aboriginal culture and Aboriginal cultures in Australia today, a number of ethical issues arise. This paper will outline key ethical issues faced by Aboriginal psychologists when working within Aboriginal families and communities in response to the sexual abuse of Aboriginal children in Western Australia.

How well do codes of ethics provide guidance for psychologists working with couples and families?
Ann Stark University of Tasmania, Australia
This paper builds on a presentation given at the 29th Australian Family Therapy conference (2008) but focuses specifically on the dilemmas faced by psychologists working with couples from the many different backgrounds that comprise Australian society. While a recent (2007) revision of the Code of Ethics of the Australian Psychological Society, adopted in 2010 by the Psychology Board of Australia as the code of reference for Australian psychologists, accommodates in some part the concept of a client being more than one person and widens the definition of associated person, multiple practice dilemmas remain. The concept of the relationship as a client, common to couple therapists, is not easily accommodated within current codes of ethics and client, common to couple therapists, is not easily accommodated within current codes of ethics and...
Applying the Human Rights Construct to Psychology

Ann Watts, Entabeni Hospital, South Africa

The human rights construct has a long history in law and its philosophical basis and content have evolved over the centuries. In its modern incarnation, the human rights construct is strongly linked with various treaties and declarations of the United Nations; specific legislation in countries; and the judicial interpretation of these legal documents. The philosophical basis for these legal instruments appears to be a universal recognition of the dignity of humans. In contrast with law, the human rights construct has only recently emerged in the discourse around the professional ethics of psychologists. The recognition of the dignity of humans has, however, been an important focus of ethics, psychology. The question that will therefore be explored in this paper is whether the human rights construct is redundant in professional ethics of psychologists.

Ethical principles and human rights: The role of psychology

Adnan Farah, University of Bahrain, Jordan

Similar to any other professions, psychologists have very well-known ethical principles which are viewed as a vital aspect of their practice. Psychology is based on human rights and requires ethical behaviour on the behalf of psychologists. Ethical principles and human rights can therefore be seen as two sides of the same coin. Throughout psychology education, research and a better understanding of human behaviour, many psychologists and educators can work for social, economic and political change and integrity nationally and internationally in the universal struggle for human rights. Psychologists, therefore, can educate and train students for ethical practice by integrating teaching about ethical principles, as well as human rights in the psychology curriculum. Psychology educators have an accountability, not only to teach students about ethical practice and human rights, but also to prepare students to be advocates and take roles in working toward changing organisations and laws that oppose ethical and human rights. Some suggestions are presented to serve as guidelines and initiatives for psychologist and psychology educators to support ethical principles and human rights.

Dealing with ethical dilemmas arising from historical, political or religious changes

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The main idea of this symposium is to explore how virtue and politics both play important roles in the development of moral/ethical guidelines and of various declarations of human rights. An understanding of the historical and current context of such relationships can provide a foundation for using the positive aspects of politics to achieve the greater good of human kind. Several questions will be discussed. Historically how have politics influenced codes of ethics and the interpretations of human rights - both positively and negatively? Today how are professional ethics and human rights similar and how different? To what extent do both ethics codes and declarations of human rights require updating in order to reflect the current issues and social political context of the day? What is the role of enforcement in both professional ethics and human rights? How universal are ethical principles and statements of human rights? How can we combine virtue, ethics, and human rights with political strategies to build a better world? How do political strategies help or hinder? Presenters from different countries and different histories will present their perspectives. What do we need to do differently?
The relationship between emotional stress, self-efficacy, self-regulation and mental fatigue of college athletes

Yuan Jiang, Beijing Sport University, China

Stress is closely related with the status and performance of an athlete. It is also the research focus in sports psychology. The relationships between athletes’ emotional stress, self-efficacy, self-regulation and mental fatigue are gradually focused. This research attempts to study the complex relationships between college athletes’ emotional stress, self-efficacy and mental fatigue. The author hopes to provide a theoretical basis for training athletes and improving their performance. This study used the Athletes Training State Monitoring Scale, taking the subscale of emotional stress, self-regulating, self-efficacy and mental fatigue as the main variables in the study. A sample of 512 college athletes were randomly selected to complete the questionnaire. The results of the structural equations modelling show that emotional stress not only had a direct impact on mental fatigue, but also had indirect effects through self-efficacy and self-regulation. This showed the mediating role of self-efficacy and self-regulation between emotional stress and mental fatigue. Emotional stress could positively predict mental fatigue; however, self-efficacy and self-regulation negatively predicted it. Meanwhile, further data analysis also showed that the longer campaign experience and higher athletic rank the college athletes had, the higher self-efficacy and better self-regulating ability they would obtain. Self-efficacy and self-regulation have mediating effects between emotional stress and mental fatigue. Emotional stress can positively predict mental fatigue; self-efficacy and self-regulation would negatively predict it.

A study of emotional competence of sports personnel

Shyam Lata Juyal, Gurukul Kangri University, India; R. Rafuddin, Anu Dandona

In recent decades increasing interest has been attracted towards relationship between emotional intelligence and healthy behaviours and mental health. The concept of learning emotional competence through sports has received little attention by researchers. This study explores the emotional competence of athletes among the sample of 160 participants as an effect of boarding (80 boarding and 80 day scholars), sports (40 sports and 40 non-sports) and gender (20 girls and 20 boys) of adolescents sports personnel. Findings revealed that sports per-
sonnel are more competent emotionally than non-sports personnel, day scholars showed more competence than the boarders and in gender, sports boys of day scholars are found to be highly competent emotionally than the girls of non-sports as well as boarders. Study concludes that sports play a significant role for enhancing emotional competence of day scholars boys as compared to participants of its counterparts.

Diagnostics of time perception in high achievement sports

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This article analyses and defines the concepts of synchronicity of the movements as well as silent counting in synchronised swimming. Synchronised swimmers (Russian junior team, N = 20) were selected as a sample according to their sport activity and time perception, time judgment, and time experience (Adam et al., 1974; Brown, 1995; Hancock et al., 1992; Zakay, 1998; Burle et al., 2000; Grondin, 2001; Wearden et al., 2007). Performance in synchronised swimming is accompanied by a musical composition, various parts of which are played using different tempo. Certain characteristics of physical movements that athletes must perform synchronously are associated with the music and units of counting which serve for sportswomen as tools for control of synchronisation. To study the characteristics of silent counting associated with rhythmic movements, the athletes were asked to listen to a sample tune and to press a key in those moments when they were silently counting the melody rhythm. The test melody included a music sample which was to accompany the athletes’ performance at the competition. This method allowed us to identify and to study various individual and group temporal characteristics of silent counting, in accordance with the results of measuring the movements of keystrokes. It was shown that there are individual temporal characteristics of silent counting which are specific to each athlete, and do not embrace similar features of other athletes, though all synchronised swimmers perform as a team. Results obtained demonstrated the necessity for objective measures of silent counting as an important index of synchronisation among athletes, in order for it to be successfully used by a coach.

Transformational leadership and exercise attendance: The mediating role of basic psychological needs

Lauren Mawn Bangor, United Kingdom; Calum Arthur; Sarah Roberts

Transformational leadership (TL) has been shown to positively influence sport participation (Rowland, 2006). Little is known about mechanisms by which TL impacts participation. Self-determination theory (SDT: Deci & Ryan, 1985), specifically basic psychological needs, offers a potential for examining these mechanisms. SDT posits that satisfaction of the basic needs of competence, autonomy and relatedness, promote the internalisation of behavioural regulation and enhance well being. Indeed, the satisfaction of basic needs have been shown to impact leisure time physical activity. The current study investigated the mediating role of basic needs in the TL and exercise participation relationship. 155 British Military Fitness (BMF) exercise attendees took part (Male=54, Female=101, Mage = 32.61±10.07). Participants completed online measures of attendance (times per week), transformational leadership (DTTL-I: Callow et al., 2009), and basic needs satisfaction scale (Gillitt et al., 2008). Correlations revealed that intellectual stimulation (I.S.), high performance expectations (H.P.E.) and appropriate role model (A.R.M.) significantly correlated with attendance, (r = .169, p ≤ .05; r = .225, p ≤ .01; r = .171, p ≤ .05) respectively. Relatedness and competence significantly correlated with attendance, (r = .319 , p ≤ .01, r = .285 p ≤ .01) respectively. Meditational regression analysis revealed relatedness fully mediated the relationship between H.P.E. and attendance, and, the relationship between A.R.M. and attendance. Interestingly, autonomy was not related to attendance. Therefore, partial support for basic needs as a mechanism for the TL and exercise participation relationship is offered.

The development and implementation of a mental toughness training programme for semi-professional cricketers

Michael Mcinerny Rhodes University, South Africa; Gary Steele

Increasing professionalism in sports has provoked both a reassessment of the way in which athletes train and perform, and an attempt to address all the elements that have an impact on levels of performance. Mental toughness has been recognized as one of the most important psychological attributes in achieving performance excellence across multiple sport settings. Yet, despite this, little research has been conducted into mental toughness development. This research seeks to answer the question: What insights can the development and implementation of a mental toughness program for a semi-professional South African cricket team provide regarding mental toughness development? Using the Organisation Development Process model within an action research framework, a program was developed in collaboration with the Border Cricket Team and Coaches. Incorporating elements that focused on education, environment, awareness and mental skills, the program was implemented in both individual and group settings during the off- and pre-seasons. An analysis of the participants’ experiences identified the positive short- and long-term impact, while acknowledging difficulties in managing and incorporating environmental factors. This study highlights the importance of the participants’ context in determining the selection of the most effective techniques and components on which to focus an intervention. Future research could facilitate program design through the improvement of existing models of mental toughness development in order to identify the salient factors and mechanisms involved in the development process.

An exploratory analysis of losing possession in professional soccer

Mosenh Shafizadeh UCL, United Kingdom; Shirley Gray; John Sproule; Terry McMorris

The aim of the present study was to develop a measure that determines the reasons for losing possession in professional soccer. 55 national soccer teams that took part in the 2006 and 2010 World Cup games were selected for this study. The Losing Possession Observational Checklist for Soccer was developed and applied to games in these tournaments. The results of inter-rater and intra-rater reliabilities showed that the new checklist had good stability (K = .75) and objectivity (K = .75). In addition, the results of exploratory factor analyses showed that losing possession in soccer included skill execution and parameterisation, skill under stress, and speed and timing problems that accounted for 77% of common variance. In conclusion, current findings demonstrated that losing possession in soccer is multidimensional in nature and consists of motor and cognitive factors on the basis of specialist and statistical confirmation.

A study of goal orientation, aggression and passion among medal winner boxers and non-medal winner boxers

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The present study was planned with the objective of assessing the difference between medal winner boxers and non-medal winner boxers on goal orientation, aggression and passion. It was expected that there will be a significant difference between medal winner boxers and non-medal winner boxers. A randomized sampling technique was used. The study was conducted on two groups, i.e. medal winner boxers and non-medal winner boxers. A total 60 male boxers were selected as respondents. They were further divided into two groups, i.e. 30 medal winner boxers and 30 non-medal winner boxers. The subjects were administered the following tests under standard conditions: (1) The Task and Ego Orientation in Sports Questionnaire (Duda, J. L. 1989), (2) the Aggression Questionnaire (Buss & Perry, 1992), (3) the Passion Questionnaire (Valerand, R.J. et al. 2003). As per theoretical models and research evidence, the results showed a significant difference in goal orientation, aggression and passion between medal winner boxers and non-medal winner boxers.

Assessing mental toughness in a South African context: Investigating psychometric properties of three mental toughness inventories in a South African sample

Gary Steele Rhodes University, South Africa

The current paper investigates the psychometric properties of three currently available mental toughness inventories in a sample of university-level cricketers in the Eastern Cape, South Africa. Paper-and-pencil versions of the Psychological Performance Inventory-A (Golby, Shepard, & van Wersch, 2007), the Mental Toughness Inventory (Middleton, Marsh, Martin, Richards, & Perry, 2004), and the Sports Mental Toughness Questionnaire (Sheard, Golby, & van Wersch, 2007) were administered to university- and club-level cricketers, drawn by means of purposive sampling that produced varying levels of socio-economic status and a diverse range of cultural groups. The Athlete Burnout Questionnaire (ABQ; Raedeke & Smith, 2001) was included in the assessment package as a means of investigating discriminant validity. Descriptive statistics, internal consistency and construct validity of the mental toughness inventories were investigated, with convergent validity being assessed by means of correlations between the three
mental toughness inventories and the discriminant validity of the mental toughness inventories being assessed by means of correlations with the ABQ. The psychometric properties of the three mental toughness inventories will be discussed in terms of the reliability and validity of these inventories. The effect of socio-economic status and cultural and environmental factors on mental toughness scores were examined by means of factorial ANOVAs. These results will be discussed in terms of the importance of taking these issues into consideration when developing mental toughness programs in a South African context.

The purpose of this study was to explore the sport psychological development of high school netball players in South Africa and explore differences in Mental Toughness (MT) among players of different age groups. To achieve this purpose, 976 netball players from 56 schools across South Africa ranging from 11–19 years, (mean age = 15.45 years; sd = 1.921) were included in the study. Participants were asked to complete the Mental Toughness Questionnaire and the Sports Competition Anxiety Test (SCAT). Data were collected during training camps. The collected data were analyzed using frequencies, descriptive statistics, analysis of variance (ANOVA), and Pearson’s product moment correlation. The results of the study showed that there are significant differences between overall mental toughness (OMT), age and even hours training, amongst the netball players. The results also suggested that there is an increase in psychological skills from age 13 to age 16, but not much from age 16 to age 19. Even with this development, the level of mental skills by age 19 is not high. It was concluded that Psychological Skills Training (PST) intervention is needed between the ages of 13–16 years of age in order to equip these players with the necessary psychological skills set to perform at the highest level in their sport.

Development of motor skills using symbolic tools
Aleksander Veraksa Moscow State University, Russian Federation
Although many studies have been conducted on the role of symbolic tools in acquisition of motor skills (Garza, 1998; Poolton et al., 2006), few have been devoted to the preschool age (Sawada et al., 2002). This study was designed to investigate the possibility of employing iconic and symbolic tools in movement acquisition by preschool children. The movement chosen was alternating inner and outer sides of feet in moving a ball across a field with a subsequent shot at a goal. The tools chosen were an iconic scheme that focused children on their body’s spatial position and its relation to the position of the ball, and a metaphor of a two-headed snake that chases a mouse into a hole. The participants were 24 male young soccer players, attending a sport school in Moscow, Russia (M=5.8). A short animated movie depicting the movement to be acquired using the iconic scheme and the metaphor was presented. All participants were divided into two groups balanced according to the physical conditions of the players (coordination, endurance, velocity), as rated by 4 independent football coaches on a subjective scale from 1 to 7. The experimental interventions continued for 4 months (12 individual meetings each 7–10 minutes long). A test of the movements was performed after every 4 sessions, filmed and evaluated by 4 coaches. Experimentally, overall effectiveness of symbolic tools in teaching motion skills to young football players was demonstrated. Those of them taught using symbolic tools (a metaphor) achieved higher quality of skill execution than their peers who were taught using iconic tools (scheme).

Theoretical construction of elite athletes’ mental model
Guo Li Zhang Beijing Sport University, China
The concept of mental model was first proposed by psychologist Craik. He suggested that mental model thought reality as constructing a “small model” and used it to predict, make attribution and explanations. Later the concept was also mentioned by American psychologist Peter. He looked at mental models as people’s opinions and actions towards their surroundings and they are planted deeply in people’s minds. The article aims to introduce the mental model into the field of sport psychology. Through literature analysis, the author drew the conclusion that mental model was an open, dynamical system which included support, dynamic and control of three subsystems. The support system was the most fundamental system which consisted of some stable elements such as intelligence and personality. The dynamic system was a main system which included dynamic elements, such as motivation and self-efficacy. The control system was the most critical one, which consisted of self-control and self-regulation. In summary, the support system was the basis which provided preconditions for athletes to participate in training and competitions. The dynamic system was the key, it stimulated athletes’ motivation and improved their self-efficacy in competitions. The control system was the guarantee which guided the dynamic system in the right direction. Only when three subsystems coordinated well could elite athletes perform their best in competitions. For psychological selection, the support system was the basic requirement. For psychological training, dynamic and control systems were both the focus and training target. Therefore, making theoretical construction for elite athletes’ mental model had important theoretical and practical significance.

Impact of amount of information and level of skill on basketball players’ intuitive judgement of attack fake
Lizhong Chi Beijing Sport University, China; Chenya Liu
With the development of basketball, ‘attack fakes’ are being used more often, especially in NBA, World Championships and other high-level competitions. It is difficult for defenders to identify the fake, which also puts forward higher requirements for defense. Based on previous studies on fake, considering the related affecting factors, this study selected the skill levels and the amount of information as independent variables, and tried to explore their effects on intuitive judgement. Forty basketball players (all men, mean age is 20.4 years old) participated in the study. Videos clips of ‘attack fake’ were selected from Olympic basketball competitions as intuitive decision-making materials. The results suggest that: (1) The amount of information has a significant effect on the accuracy of attack fake intuitive judgement. The more information, the faster intuitive judgement is. (2) The level of basketball players has no significant effect on the quality of attack fake intuitive judgement.

The sport psychology of chess: A psychological, electroencephalographical and physiological case study
David John Edwards University of Zululand, South Africa; James Beale
The sporting game of chess requires players to remain in relatively stationary positions. This provides an ideal environment for the controlled measurement of related cognitive psychological, neurological and physiological components. The chosen research methodology for the present investigation involved a single case study, correlational design with quantitative and qualitative components. Electroencephalographic (EEG) and physiologic measures were quantitatively recorded. Qualitative appreciative inquiry data were thematically content analysed. The single male participant was chosen on the basis of qualitative research criteria, which included his established relationship with the second author, experience of playing chess, insight into, and willingness to discuss his experiences. Consent was obtained and confidentiality maintained. Cognitive psychological, EEG and physiologic measures were recorded on two separate occasions. The first occasion involved measurements during a rest period followed by three chess games against a player of similar World Chess Federation (FIDE) and England Chess Federation (ECF) ratings. The second occasion involved measurements during a rest period, followed by computer based chess games against players of similar FIDE rating, followed by puzzle and book chess games respectively. The quantitative EEG (delta, theta, alpha, sensory motor rhythm, beta and gamma means), physiology (blood volume pulse, skin conductance, respiration rate) and cognitive psychological qualitative appreciative inquiry results are presented in relation to the player’s perceptions and experiences. Recommendations for future research are made.

Mental skills in South African and United Kingdom university students: Reliability analysis of Bull’s Mental Skills Questionnaire
David John Edwards University of Zululand, South Africa; Stephen Edwards; Philip Denyer; Richard Buscombe; Ben Steyn
Mental skills are holistic, naturally occurring abilities and/or techniques that can be trained for specific settings such as sport and exercise. Established inventories often lack sufficient exploratory analysis to support their use across international samples. This study was conducted to investigate the internal reliability of the Bull’s Mental Skills Questionnaire
Exercise across two distinct populations. Data were collected from 215 South African (SA) and 209 United Kingdom (UK) male and female, university students (M=19.49; SD=1.87 and M=22.17; SD=5.20, respectively). Following appropriate ethical procedures, volunteers completed the MSQ, which consists of seven mental skill subscales: imagery ability, mental preparation, self-confidence, anxiety and worry management, concentration ability, relaxation ability and motivation, which produce a total score. Cronbach alphas for the SA and UK samples for the seven subscales fell within the range: 0.61–0.82 and 0.44–0.83, respectively. Internal reliability for the total MSQ scores were 0.89 (SA) and 0.88 (UK). Pearson correlations indicated moderate to strong relationships between sub-scales and total score, 0.54–0.75 (SA) and 0.59–0.73 (UK), with items across both samples correlating with their respective sub-scale at the p<0.01 level. This work supports the internal reliability of the MSQ and indicates that practitioners may use the inventory with some confidence when working with similar international samples. Future work is planned to expand the study to include additional international samples.

Exercise frequency, learning work climate, sleeping problems, positive and negative affect
Daniu Garcia University of Gothenburg, Sweden
The present study tested the relationship between exercise frequency, work climate, sleeping problems, and affect. Workers (N = 204) self-reported exercise frequency and their experience of the climate (measured by the Learning Climate Questionnaire) and affect (measured by the Positive Affect Negative Affect Schedule). The participants also reported sleeping problems. A positive affective experience (i.e., frequent positive affect and infrequent negative affect) at work was positively related to all work climate and sleep variables and to confidence, team style, opportunities to develop, guidelines on how to do the job, and contentedness. Moreover, exercise frequency was related to contentedness and also moderated the relationship between affect and work and sleeping problems. Physical activity seems to reduce stress symptoms and improves mental states, and in the long term, enable arousal levels to be more appropriately adjusted for cognitive work and by increased stress resistance.

Rate of aggression in athlete and non-athlete students
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Study and research about aggression plays an important role in sport. Many social science scholars believe that sport in its different forms is a reflection of society. The word aggression refers to behaviour in which a person intends to harm himself and/or others or to ignore the well-being and welfare of himself and/or others. The present study begins by describing the rate of aggression in athlete and non-athlete students and tries to compare them. In this descriptive causative comparative study, 293 high school students were selected and divided in two groups, athlete and non-athlete, and responded to Buss and Perry’s (1992) aggression questionnaire. The results of the study showed no significant difference in athlete and non-athlete students regarding the rate of aggression but there was significant difference in male and female students regarding the aggression. Girls had more anger than boys. Probably sport and physical activities can affect aggression in two different ways. If it’s done with the aim of play and leisure it can lead to control and a reduction and release of aggressive energy. On the other hand if it is done in the form of competition some of the internal and external pressures such as worrying about the result, coaches’ and team mates’ expectations and spectator pressure may not have a positive effect on reduction of such behaviours. Gender also plays an important role in the type of aggression that one can display or express.

The effectiveness of group mental counseling and exercise interventions on depression and body-esteem of young men with simple obesity
Chen Li China
The aim of the study is to explore effectiveness of group mental counseling and exercise interventions on depression and body-esteem of young men with simple obesity. 64 depressed young men with simple obesity were divided into experimental group and control group, and the interventions comprise 4 treatment combinations (Psychological intervention: Problem solving therapy or supportive counseling, exercise intervention, behavioural intervention or psychoeducation) delivered by psychologists over 6 sessions on a weekly basis: A group mental counseling and an aerobic exercise intervention. Structured assessments occur at baseline, mid-point, end-point (8 weeks) and at a 4- and 6-month follow-up. The depression and body-esteem were measured by Beck Depression Inventory and Physical Self-Perception Profile. The result showed that the intervention of group mental counseling combined with aerobic exercise is much more effective than other interventions. The combined interventions have the potential to prevent the progression of early symptoms and distress to later and potentially more serious stages of depression and induce the likelihood of on going problems associated with the risk of persistence and recurrence.

Regional homogeneity changes in professional Chinese chess players revealed by resting-state functional magnetic resonance imaging
Dongmei Liang South China Normal University, China; Qiyong Gong; Minqiang Zhang; Chengyi Liu
The aim of this study is to investigate the effect of Chinese chess training on local functional connectivity of the brain. The analytical method regional homogeneity (ReHo), which calculates the Kendall’s coefficient of concordance (KCC) between time series of blood-oxygen-level dependent (BOLD) signal of a given voxel and those of its neighbors in a voxel wise manner, was applied in the analysis of resting-state functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging (rs-fMRI) data between 26 professional Chinese chess players (PRO, seven female, 11 male masters and eight male first level players) and 26 novices (10 female). There are differences between male masters and male first level players. Also, differences exist between PRO and male novices. Specifically, the ReHo of male masters increased in right insula and decreased in right cerebellum anterior lobe. The ReHo of male PRO increased in right superior temporal lobe and decreased in right cerebellum posterior lobe and right precentral gyrus. There are negative correlations between training years as well as rating points and the ReHo of right superior temporal gyrus. Also, there are negative correlations between rating points and the ReHo of some other regions. Rs-fMRI and ReHo analysis reveals training induced differentiated local connectivity of brain function in PRO, between them and novices. The changed ReHo of some regions show negative correlations to training years and rating points. Due to its ease of implementation, noninvasive nature and its ability to localise single abnormal sites, this method may be a useful tool for studying training induced plastic changes.

Research on the effects of dragon boat participation on psychological characteristics of adolescence influenced by China’s regional Lingnan culture
Bin Liang CBU, Chongqing, China; Hui Zhang
Both culture and sports can contribute to psychological characteristics. China’s regional Lingnan culture has an inevitable positive and negative influence on psychological characteristics of local adolescents and their overall psychological characteristics are as follows: More comprehensive acceptance to new things but less intensive absorption, more active ideas but less action, more preference for direct profit but less accumulated commitment and more skillful response to changes but less disciplined. The purpose of this study was to test the effect of adolescent dragon boat participation on the above-mentioned psychological characteristics. Adolescent racers were divided into two groups, new racers and veteran racers. The racers and common adolescents from Guangdong and Fujian Provinces influenced by Lingnan culture completed a self-report questionnaire to assess their psychological characteristics. Results demonstrated that there was an interaction between age and training years and significant differences in several dimensions between the racers and common adolescents. The interaction showed there may be a sensitive age for effect of sport intervention. Racers showed more intensive absorption, more action, more preference for accumulated commitment and more disciplined. These findings highlight the importance of sport intervention and we predict that dragon boat participation may act as a positive intervention to reduce the negative influence of regional Lingnan culture on psychological characteristics of regional adolescents.

Research and application on college students’ physical health management
Qi Luo Wuhan Institute of Technology, China
Physical health problems of college students have been increasingly highlighted due to negative events caused by physical health, psychological health, social adaptation and other health problems in an endless stream of college students, and the educational philosophy and methods in the traditional sense cannot meet physical health needs of college students in the period of social transition.
Reasonable, effective, and operable physical education and health management of college students reflecting the characteristics of the college student population has become the focus of educational and academic circles. Based on a large number of studies and works on physical health of college students and taking the indicators of physical health and personalised physical health management system of college students in China as research object, a personalised physical health management model of college students is constructed and tested by using the methods of literature research, interview, questionnaire, mathematical statistics and computer engineering. The conclusion as follows: Physical health management model of college students includes 7 items of physical health indicators and 15 items of psychological health indicators, which are divided into 6 dimensions and 22 indicators in all. The human shape dimension including: height and weight; body functions dimension including lung capacity and pulse; a fitness and athletic ability level of development dimension including strength, flexibility and endurance; a self-dimension including self-esteem, confidence, self-reliance and independence; an interpersonal dimension including teamwork, interpersonal communication, collaboration, awareness and collaboration; a doing-things dimension including focus, persistence, persistency, emotional stability, anti-frustration, adaptability and self-learning.

The linguistic and motivational properties of self-talk predict on-task effort in athletes

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The frequency and content of one’s self-directed cognition predicts affective and behavioural consequences. However, objective linguistic analyses of self-talk are lacking. In addition, studies which have considered motivational functions of self-speech frequently lack a theoretical basis. Drawing on cognitive evaluation theory (Deci & Ryan, 1985), the present study examined associations between linguistic markers, motivational interpretation, and athletes’ effort in training. Following institutional ethics approval, post-training, 241 team sport athletes (Mage = 23.05, s = 6.78) completed measures of effort and the functional significance of their self-talk (ICSTQ; Oliver, Markland, & Hardy, 2010). Thought-listed self-talk was processed using lexical frequency analysis software (LIWC; Pennebaker, Booth, & Francis, 2001). Quantitative differences in categories of word use were predictive of athletes’ effort during training. Contrary to hypotheses, effort was negatively predicted by the use of 1st person speech (β = -.042; p = .005) and positively predicted by the use of second person pronouns (β = .038; p = .036), perhaps reflecting a reactive role for self-talk in response to effort decrements. As expected, self-talk in the past tense was a negative predictor of on-task effort (β = -.059, p = .017), whereas present tense speech was positively associated with effort. Informational (need supportive) self-talk tended to be briefer and focus less on others, and positively predicted effort (β = .369; p = .001). These findings enhance understanding of the role of self-talk in the regulation of effort.

Psychological acceptance to sports injury in Japanese university elite athletes: Coping free of adhesion, perceived physical recovery, and perceived personal growth

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In this study, the effect of psychological acceptance to sports injury on athletes’ recognition of physical recovery and personal growth was examined. The subjects were 137 highly competitive college athletes in Japan, who were forced to stop playing for more than one week, owing to injury suffered after they hand entered universities. They were asked to fill out originally developed questionnaires consisting of the following 4 scales: Coping free of adhesion (COFAD), Injury-Recovery, Movement-Recovery, and Personal-Growth scale. The main results were as follows: 1. Significant positive correlations were found between WOSC and PRO-COPE (r=.47, p=.00); WOSC and PS (r=.30, p=.00); and WOSC and PT (r=.49, p=.00). Significant negative correlation were found between WOSC and EMOCOPE (r=-.18, p=.05); WOSC and AV (r=-.34, p=.00). 2. Significant positive correlations were found between ACRE and PRO-COPE (r=.28, p=.00); ACRE and PT (r=.31, p=.00). Significant negative correlation were found about between ACRE and EMO-COPE (r=-.31, p=.00); ACRE and AV (r=-.32, p=.00); and ACRE and CA (r=-.35, p=.00). Consequently, the relation between COFAD factor and active stress-coping was suggested, and criterion-related validity of COFAD scale was demonstrated.

Eye-movement characteristics of judgment of tennis serving position

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This study used a Head mounted Eye tracking Device (HED) to track the record of eye movement. 20 general students who have no tennis experience participated in the experiment. The results showed that: (1) In determining the course of tennis serving placement, the participants who watch the rivals’ body will get more scores than those who only watch the ball. (2) There was significant difference on saccade amplitude average between the participants who watch the rival’s body and those who watch the ball.
Influence of experimentally induced anxiety on placebo efficiency in pain experiment
Adriana Banozic, MEFST, University of Split, Croatia; India Morrison; Damir Sapunar

Pain perception is subject to variety of psychological influences. The underlying mechanisms of expectancy play a central role in both placebo analgesia and nocebo responses and are often accompanied by emotional processes. Anxiety relevant to the source of pain can modulate pain perception. Thus, it is possible that expected pain levels, motivation to reduce pain, empathy and anxiety may contribute to the increased efficiency of the placebo effect. The present study investigated whether participants would attribute more analgesic properties to an inert substance and exhibit an increased placebo effect when exposed to a threat of painful stimulation. Participants were previously thresholded in a neutral condition and then randomly exposed to anxiety relevant or irrelevant context. Anxiety was manipulated using previously validated video materials. Results indicated that there was a significant increase in pain expectancy in the anxiety-relevant condition compared with the neutral condition, as well as decrease in VAS ratings after being exposed to the anxiety-relevant manipulation. There was no difference in the level of pain expectancy or in VAS reports in the anxiety irrelevant condition. The expected mediating effect of empathy to the pain levels was not confirmed in this setting, although significant associations were found between pain ratings, expectancy and empathy towards participant in a video. Anxiety results showed significant correlation to the amount of ”placebo substance” used, indicating that highly anxious participants exhibited proportional motivation to reduce pain.

Comparative approaches to delay of gratification
Michael Beran, Georgia State University, United States of America

Individuals often are faced with conflicts between receiving things that they want right now, or waiting to receive something they want even more, but later. When they wait, they exhibit self-control. One of these experiments made use of the idiosyncratic style of Amedeo Modigliani who employed manneristic face elongation. In the first part of the experiment, the pre-adaptation phase (T1), participants were asked to rate their liking of a number of portraits by various artists of a variety of different historical epochs on a seven-point Likert-scale. Each portrait was presented in 11 different versions which differed in the amount of compression or extension in heights. This block was followed by an adaptation-phase in which Modigliani’s paintings were shown. In a succeeding test-phase, the post-adaptation phase (T2), liking of the same paintings of T1 was rated again by the participants. Results revealed systematic changes in aesthetic appreciation for those exemplars that were structurally rather similar in the style to Modigliani (the extended versions). The present paper integrates these experimental findings into a framework of taste development which helps to understand both the stable and the flexible parts of a person’s taste.

Personal determinants of success in the detection of threat conditions in visual displays
Craig Donald, Edith Cowan University - Perth, South Africa; Antony Bridges; Fiona Donald

Security concerns are driving the development of an increasing range of imaging technologies ranging from the depiction of real life still pictures or video, to increasingly abstract electromagnetic imaging including x-rays, millimetre wave, and terahertz based systems. Although extensive attention is paid to technology, settings, structures and procedures in order to increase the detection rate of threats, the nature and contribution of individuals’ psychological approach and image processing skills is poorly understood and recognised. This paper examines the impact on detection success of personality and visual analysis using research findings in two visual imaging areas, aviation x-ray screening and Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) behavioural detection. The contribution of separate studies examining personality (n=300) and (n=16), and visual analysis skills (n=16, n=12, n=42) demonstrate significant and appreciable relationships (up to r=.69) with detection success in x-ray and various types of CCTV environments. The parallel findings in these two types of visual analysis environments indicate that, despite variations in work situations, visual image displays, and target indicators, the way people relate to the process of visual analysis and detection is an important factor in detection success independent of the image content of displays. Personnel with appropriate personality characteristics and visual image processing skills are likely to be higher performers, and more able to adapt to multidisciplinary viewing roles with different types of imaging technologies, including those displaying high levels of abstract or representative content.

The effect of presentation procedure on behavioural measures of hemispheric specialisation
Louise Hansen; James Cook University - Cairns, Australia; Deborah Graham; David Cottrell

The dichotic listening paradigm is the dominant behavioural procedure for measuring hemispheric specialisation in the processing of auditory stimuli. This dominance has been achieved without a direct comparison of presentation procedures. In the studies reported here we compared monaural, dichotic and the distractor noise presentation procedures on the same task using the same target stimuli. The stimuli were simple tonal and atonal melodies and the task was to make an affective (“Is the melody pleasant/unpleasant?”) or musical (“Is the melody in-key/out of key?”) judgement. Significant ear advantages emerged as a function of presentation condition and melody duration. When the stimuli were relatively brief (850 ms) response times differed between the left and right ear in the affective monaural listening task. Reponses were quickest for pleasant melodies presented to the right ear and slowest for unpleasant melodies to the same ear supporting the notion that positive and negative emotions are differentially processed in the two cerebral hemispheres of the human brain. However, when longer versions of the same melodies (2200ms) were appraised, response times were quickest for both pleasant and unpleasant melodies presented to the left ear in the dichotic listening task. This left ear advantage is consistent with the majority of dichotic listening tasks that provide evidence for the right hemisphere’s role in processing all emotions. Given that ear asymmetries depend on stimulus duration and what is being presented in the unattended ear, we question the assumption that dichotic listening tasks reliably measure hemispheric differences in emotional processing.

Perceived direction and depth of an object in visual space versus differences in monocular luminance contrast
Vaitkevicius Henrikas, Vilnius University, Lithuania; Algimantas Svegda; Janus Kuilikis; Rytis Stanikunas; Aludze Dzereviciute; Ausra Daugirdiene; Remigijus Blumius; Villus Vilunas

As has been shown, differences in the monocular brightness contrast of dichoptic images affect the perceived location of the object in 3-D space. But the data obtained by the different authors are contradictory (Fiorentini, 1971; Blake, 1979; Petruskas et al., 1990; Mansfield, 1996). These phenomena cannot be explained by the well-known ‘energy model’ (Ohzawa, 1998). Therefore we address this
problem. Three stimuli generated by PC on the right side of the screen and three stimuli on the left were presented dichoptically. The subject perceived two bars 1 and 2: one above and another below the dark disc, which the subject fixated. The Weber contrasts of the monocular images of bar 2 were kept constant. The contrasts of images of bar 1 were changed within the range of (-1.0 to 1.5), while their location was not changed. Disparity of images of bar 2 was changed randomly (by 1 min of arc). The subject had to say when the depth or horizontal directions of the upper and lower bars coincided (2-AFC). The perceived direction and depth of bar 1 have been calculated. Taking into account both our data and the data of other authors, we reiterate that differences in monocular contrast affect the perception of both the direction and depth, but this impact on the perception of the direction and depth is different and depends on the location of images in the retinas. To explain the obtained data the vector model is suggested.

How does ruminative self-focus modify the influence of control deprivation?

Tomasz Jarmakowski University of Lodz, Poland

This presentation describes research that consisted of two experiments, the aim of which was to examine the role of ruminative self-focus in developing helplessness deficits (experienced after control deprivation). The participants of the 1st and 2nd experiments were 94 and 90 students respectively. In both experiments control deprivation was manipulated with the Informational Helplessness Training method by Kofa and Sadek. After this stage, different types of ruminative self-focus vs. distraction (focusing on emotionally neutral tasks) were induced. Additionally, different methods of ruminative self-focus induction were used in each experiment. The methods were prepared by the author (based on the methods used by Nolen-Hoeksema et al.). The impact of self-focus after experiencing control deprivation was tested with the Linear Order Method by Bedyska and Czajkowski that measured cognitive functions (short-term memory and generative reasoning) and self-report methods gauging emotional functioning and subjective cognitive problems experienced during performance on the Linear Order task. The results of both experiments suggest that self-focus after experiencing control deprivation prevents or, at least, reduces cognitive helplessness deficit (cognitive functions). This effect is independent of the type of ruminative self-focus. The positive effect of self-focus after control deprivation for emotional functioning and subjectively perceived cognitive problems was observed only in the first experiment. The possible explanation for these results, considering the role of emotions for developing helplessness deficit, will be proposed.

Effects of emotion on intertemporal choice

Jing Jiang Peking University, China; Lei Wang Peking University, China

Two studies were conducted to investigate the effects of emotion on inter-temporal choice. In Study 1, Participants (65 employees) were asked to recall and write down related events to prime their emotions (positive, negative, or neutral) and then were measured discounting rates as the index of inter-temporal choice. The results showed that (1) time-delay had main effect on discounting rates such that the discounting rate decreases as the delaying time increases; (2) Emotion valence didn’t have main effect but interacted with time-delay to influence discounting rates, discounting rate in negative emotion condition was significantly higher than in other two conditions only when time-delay was longer than 1 month. In Study 2, participants (22 college students) were asked to imagine and write down related events to prime their emotions (positive, negative, or neutral), dependent variables was measured in the same way as that in Study 1. We found that (1) time-delay again had main effect on discounting rates, (2) the average discounting rate in negative condition was significantly higher than that in positive condition, showing the general impact of emotion valence no matter how long the time-delay was. In sum, the effect of emotion on inter-temporal choice was mixed and largely depends on the context, such as delaying time in the situation and emotion arousal in the process of recalling or imaging. In the future, we should pay more attention on the emotion involvement in different contexts and clarify the primary influencing factor of emotion valence on inter-temporal choice.

Using wasabi for the sensory evaluation of pungent taste in Japanese people

Miwako Kato Aichi Shukutoku University, Japan

Wasabi is eaten with sushi, and it is very popular for its sharp taste, especially among Japanese people. Previous studies have reported a relationship between this pungent taste, the brain and the central nervous system, as well as a person’s physical state. Capsaicin in red pepper is also well known for its pungent taste. However, it is difficult for this ingredient to be tested repeatedly because the test subject continues to experience an aftertaste. Therefore, in this study, wasabi was compared with the taste of red pepper, in order to evaluate the potential of using wasabi in research on the sensory evolution of pungent taste. Healthy volunteer university students (n = 31; mean age 28.6 ± 9.2 years) participated in the study. They were randomly divided into the capscain, or the wasabi groups. Participants sat quietly for 15 minutes. Following this, they performed the first taste test. The second and third taste tests were consecutively performed following two subsequent 10-minute periods of sitting quietly. In the test, participants ate a sample of capscain or wasabi, and then evaluated the degree of the pungent taste. Affect-grid scoring was used to evaluate the emotional states of the participants. An analysis of variance indicated that the pungent rating for red pepper fluctuated more than that of wasabi. In addition, the pleasantness scores of the wasabi group did not change, but that of the red pepper group decreased significantly. These results suggest that wasabi is suitable for the sensory evaluation of pungent taste.

Prospective and retrospective time estimation: A dual task paradigm

Azzuddin Khan IIT Bombay, India

Time is ubiquitous in human lives. Timing is essential to ensure optimum functioning of an organism (Block & Zakay, 1997). People may look both backward and forward in time. Perceived time is not the same as the actual or physical time. The same interval of actual time may be perceived as long or short, as slow or fast. An experiment was conducted using 180 subjects to determine the effects of four factors on time estimation: cognitive load (low, medium, and high), actual duration (short vs. long), method of time judgment (verbal estimation vs. reproduction), and paradigm (prospective vs. retrospective). Analysis of variance was used to analyze the data. Time estimation data were analyzed using directional and absolute error. For directional error, all the main effects and few interactions were significant. For absolute error, the main effects of paradigm and cognitive load between subjects and the main effect of actual duration within subjects were significant; some interactions were also significant. In general, there was overestimation of short duration in all the conditions under the prospective paradigm. Under the retrospective paradigm, there was underestimation of time judgment. Time estimation under the prospective paradigm was more accurate than under the retrospective paradigm. Time judgment was more accurate under verbal estimation as compared to the reproduction method.

The effect of inductive emotion on scientific invention problem-solving

Qian Li Xinan University, China

This study selected the scientific invention problems as material, using the expression pictures to induce emotion, and analyzed the influence of positive or negative emotion on the prototype elicitation effect in insight through the “X vs. X (X=6)” learning and testing experimental paradigm. The results showed that there is no significant difference among the positive, negative, and neutral inductive emotion groups on the grades of self-evaluation emotion post-testing after the experiment. But on the experiment, in solving the high difficulty scientific invention problems, the positive and negative inductive emotion groups got a significantly higher accuracy rate than the neutral inductive emotion group, while in solving the high difficulty scientific invention problems, the positive and negative inductive emotion groups got a significantly lower accuracy rate than the neutral inductive emotion group.

The effects of ease of retrieval on consistent confirmatory information search under organisational change

Bin Ling Zhejiang University, China; Zhongming Wang

Prior research has suggested that individuals prefer standpoint-consistent information to standpoint-inconsistent information in an information search in a systematic manner. The present research project (NSFC70232001) aims at investigating a new mechanism for confirmatory information search (selective exposure) in the ease of retrieval paradigm. That is, individuals are requested to produce or retrieve a high or low number of reasons (easy vs. difficult) for their preliminary decisions. When it is easy (difficult) for participants to generate some reasons for choosing one option, they are more inclined to search consistent (inconsistent) information for it. In three experiments, participants (as a chief manager in the scenario) were presented with
In the mood for risk? An experiment on moods and risk preferences

Theresa Michl, Munich School of Management, Germany; Arnold Picot; Philipp Koellinger

This study investigates moods’ influence on risk preferences. We conducted a large-scale economic experiment (N = 253) on risk preferences that manipulates individuals’ moods, inducing either joy, fear or sadness. Our experiment uses an incentive-compatible measure of risk preferences (Holt and Laury, 2002). In addition, we differentiate between no, low, and very high financial stakes. Our results suggest that a sad mood leads to risk aver- sion compared to a neutral mood. The influence of moods on risk preferences is not dependent of the magnitude of the financial stakes for all observations, but differs between males and females. Within the gender groups, moods’ influence on risk preferences depends on the presence and the magnitude of the financial stakes. Men let their moods guide their risk choices when nothing is at stake, while women are guided by their moods in the context of high stakes. This indicates that the relationship between moods and risk preferences is moderated by more than one variable.

Automated warning improves visual vigilance of individuals with hearing impairment: An exploratory study

Amrita Panda, Calcutta University, India; Mallick Banerjee, Calcutta University, India

An automated warning system is a sensory stimulation meant to reduce errors in highly loaded cognitive tasks. Previous research findings suggest that performance efficiency is uninfuenced by warning (Helton et al., 2008), or a higher error of omission reported in the presence of warning signals (Helton et al., 2011). With the increase in automation, the concept of automated warning had been increasing- ly used in industrial setups. But, how it affects cognitive processes like vigilance, particularly for persons with disability, has rarely been explored. The present study attempts to shed light on the interrelationship between vigilance and automated warning, and purports to reveal whether warning actually reduces performance decrement, or decreases performance accuracy, inducing anxiety. Participants were 40 individuals (Mean age: 17.78 years, SD=7.81) with profound deafness (90%–100% impairment) from the metropolitan areas of Kolkata, India. Participants were given a visual vigilance tasks through a software program (Panda et al., 2011), where they were asked to detect a target stimulus among randomly occurring buffer stimuli on a computer screen. Whenever participants made two consecutive errors in target stimu- lus detection, an automated warning occurred on screen. Results indicate a significant increment of “hit” scores with the introduction of automated warnings in experimental conditions, suggesting an increase in performance efficiency in the presence of a warning signal. The findings of the present study can be used more widely during vigilance tasks or suggestions can be made regarding the more cautious use of automated warning during cognitive tasks.

Resistance to manipulations as a meaningful psychological construct reflecting features of situated identity performance in the experimental context

Michael Quayle, UKZN, South Africa

Manipulation checks have traditionally been used in experimental research to assess in a binary way whether a manipulation has ‘worked’. Often, participants who fail to answer the manipulation checks in the expected way are simply dropped from the study. This is acceptable when the social and psychological processes being explored in the study are completely independent from the social and psychological processes involved in experiencing and responding to the experimental manipulation and manipulation checks, but in many studies this independence is neither considered by the researcher nor assured in practice. For example, in a study of stereotype threat participants may be explicitly reminded of a stereotype that they strongly disagree with and express their disagreement by answering manipulation check questions in ways that reflect their resistance. This response is not independent of the focus of the study and could well be associated with social-psychological processes that are critical to our understanding of how group status works. If that participant is simply dropped from the study on the basis of the manipulation check, then important data about that participant’s orientation to the ex- perimental situation is excluded from the study. This paper (1) proposes a very simple metric for assessing the degree of resistance to manipulations and (2) demonstrates the psychological and methodo- logical value of the metric by showing how it allows us to observe and explore situated and stra- tegic features of identity production in experimental contexts.

Effects of category names and figures of the scale on choice responses in web survey

Takayuki Sagakami, Department of Psychology, Keio University, Japan; Shin’ya Masuda

It is widely known that participants’ response to the bipolar scale (e.g. “2” to “2”) is more right-skewed than the central position compared to the unipolar scale (e.g. 1 to 5). The difference may appear not only at the figures (F) but also at the category names (N) on the scale. If the names on the extreme positions were “absolutely small” and “absolutely big”, these might be bipolar scale (B). But if these were “absolutely not big” and “absolutely big”, these might be unipolar (U). We examined the possibility of this difference using Web survey (Sex: 200 males and 200 females, Age: 15 to 78 yrs old, average 47.5 yrs old. We used only Q1, asking the degree of happiness for this research.). We assigned 400 par- ticipants into four groups, the type of category names of Group A was bipolar, and the type of figures of it was unipolar (N=B, F=U), Group B (N=B, F=B), and Group D (N=U, F=U). Group C was bipolar-names, but attached arrows which were accent the effect of bipolar scale, and F=U. Because the first question and the form of the answer section of Group A were the same as the original National survey, we could compare them to check reliability of the small population using an internet survey. Results showed that there were no differ- ences between the two surveys. The highest scores observed in Group B suggested that the bipolar type of category figures may have mutually potentiated effects with the bipolar category names.

Computerised assessment of attention for children: Divisa-uam and taci-uam test

Jose Santana, Universidad Autonoma de Madrid, Spain; Quiroga Angeles, UKZN, South Africa

Research group designed two objective tasks, which differ in difficulty, to measure attention in children. DivISA-UAM is a test of simple visual discrimination and TACI-UAM is a test to measure category discrimination of an array of figures. Categories have diferent rewards associated to them and performance should be inhibited when the color of the screen turns yellow. Besides these two tests we administered the d2 test of attention of Brick- enkamp and FACES test (test of perception of differences of Thurstone & Yela) to 385 school children from 7 to 11 years old. Tests designed were administered in the school computer rooms. The data obtained show the developmental pattern of each index provided by each test. Reliability coefficients (Cronbach’s alpha) for the DIVISA in- dex (Global index of attention, Commission Errors, Interval between Presses) are higher than α ≥ .80. Reliability coefficients for all TACI variables are higher than (α = .90). The two developed tasks to test attention in school children, from 6 to 12 years old, show some advantages to evaluate attention globally if compared with the available tests. Stud- ies on the relationship between the Divisa-UAM with the other two tests show that the correlation of the Divisa-UAM test with the d2 test is r = 0.547 and with the Faces test is r = 0.637. Relationship between the TACI-UAM test and the the Faces test is r = 0.320, and there is no correlation between the TACI-UAM test and the d2 test.

Duration of micro-expression: An event-re- lated potential study

Xunbing Shen, Institute of Psychology, CAS, China; Xiaolan Fu; Qi Wu

Microexpression is a fleeting facial expression which is discordant with the expressed emotion and usually suppressed within 1/25 to 1/5 of a second. There is much inconsistency about the duration of microexpression. To explore the neural correlates of the duration of microexpression, we employed the Event-related Potentials (ERPs) technique and tried to identify brain regions involved in microexpress- ion processing using standard low resolution brain electromagnetic tomography (sLORETA). We set up four levels of durations (40, 120, 200, and 300 ms) in the experiment and chose N400 as the dependent variable, which can indicate the level of processing of the brain. ERPs were computed...
for each level of durations. The data showed that there were significant differences between pairs of 40 ms and 300 ms, 40 ms and 200 ms, 120 ms and 300 ms, indicating that the proper duration of a so-called microexpression should be 200 ms or so. The sLORETA results showed that the activation was highest in the occipital lobe at 290 ms post-stimulus and the highest activation in the frontal areas at 570 ms after stimulus onset in the pairs of durations with significant differences. In conclusion, the appropriate duration of micro-expression should be less than 300 ms and the brain areas response appropriate duration of micro-expression should be 200 ms or so. The decision and that the rewards would be assigned according to their and their counterpart’s choices, which were clearly stated ahead of time. By combining an ingenious paradigm with the direct measurement of the potential sources, it is able to coordinate logic with empirical evidence. Differing from previous findings, our results consistently revealed a complex mechanism for decision making: 1) none of the agent has the dominating power to prompt cooperation, and 2) the interaction effect between different agents emerged in different groups and functioned in different ways. More details and implications were discussed in the paper.

High trait anger individuals’ inhibition of distraction in negative priming task
Dajun Zhang Center for Mental Health, China

The objective of this study was to investigate high trait anger individuals’ inhibition of distraction to negative emotional stimuli. 46 high and low trait anger college students were subjects and an emotional negative priming task was used for analyzing both groups’ reaction time differences to positive and negative target words in both situations (control and negative priming). Repeated measurement analysis of variance showed that the main effect of experimental conditions is not significant (F=0.889, p=.351), and the interaction effect between experimental conditions and groups is significant (F=7.084, p=.011) at the condition of detected target angry words. Simple effect analysis showed that the reaction time of high trait anger individuals to angry words at the negative priming condition is shorter than at the controlled condition (720.75 ±58.68 vs 739.81±74.00, F=6.50, p=.014). The main effect of experimental conditions is not significant (F=9.05, p=.346), and the interaction effect between experimental conditions and groups is not significant (F=410, p=.525) at the condition of detected target happy words. High trait anger group did not show a negative priming effect (<19.07 ±35.36) and low trait anger low trait anger group showed a negative priming effect(9.09±37.90). The differences between the two groups is significant (t=-2.661, p<.011) at the condition of detected target angry words. High and low trait anger groups both showed a negative priming effect(2.16±45.78/11.06 ±50.40), and the difference is not significant (t=-0.640, p=.525) at the condition of detected target happy words. In conclusion, high trait anger individuals can inhibit positive information in a negative priming task, but the reaction time at the negative priming condition is shorter than at the controlled condition, and the inhibition of distraction to angry words is weak.

Creativity of gifted children: Is it different?
Irena Zukauskaite Vilnius University, Lithuania; Sigita Girdziuskiene; Grazina Gintiliene

Giftedness is usually related with person’s ability to manage effectively conventional problems. Yet the data about relationship of intellectual potential and creativity is ambiguous. The studies show that Fluid IQ correlated significantly with creativity in the high IQ group but not in the average IQ group. Furthermore, the results depend on instruments used for the assessment. The aim of the study was to discover the differences of creativity between gifted children and control group. 52 children from 12 to 16 years randomly selected from standardised sample took part in the study. 26 (13 boys and 13 girls) were from test group (personal score of Ravens APM test was 98 percentile or higher) and 26 (13 boys and 13 girls) were from control group (personal score of Ravens APM test was 50 percentile). They completed Test for Creativity-Drawing Production (TCT-DP) (Urban, 2005) and 14 scores were analysed (Continuations, Completion, New elements, Connections made with a line, Connections made to produce a theme, 2 types of Boundary breaking (fragment dependent or fragment independent), Perspective, Humour and affectivity, 4 types of Unconventionality (manipulation of the material, surrealistic elements, usage of symbols, use of given fragments), Speed). Results show that fluid intelligence is related with creativity, yet the differences were found not in all scales of TCT-DP. The possibilities of additional teaching of creativity for gifted children are discussed.

Session Type: Posters

Agency captures body ownership: Proprioceptive drift toward external agents acting in synchronisation
Tomohisa Asai Chiba University, Japan; Eriko Sugimoto

Our awareness of our own body (sense of body ownership) and action (sense of agency) could be fundamental to our self-consciousness. The sense of body ownership can be realized by the integration between vision and somatosensation. The rubber hand illusion - watching a rubber hand being stroked synchronously with one’s own unseen hand for a short time - causes the observer to subjectively attribute the rubber hand to one’s own body. Their sense of their own hand’s location is captured and drifts toward the rubber hand (proprioceptive drift). We might attribute the external movement to ourselves, as long as it is acting synchronously, because the sense of agency might need to be matched between the desired and the actual sensory outcome of motor commands. In the current series of experiments, we suggested that our body ownership, measured by the index of proprioceptive drift, could be captured by the external agent acting synchronously so that we feel the sense of agency. While participants were clapping and unclapping their left hand for 60 seconds, they focused on video feedback on a monitor in front of them. This visual feedback could be temporally or spatially biased. As a result, the proprioceptive drift was observed only under synchronised conditions, suggesting an essential interaction between the sense of body ownership and agency. These components of "minimal self"
Pavlovian conditioning affects social hierarchy and copulatory efficiency in quail
German Gutierrez Universidad Nacional-Colombia, Colombia; Laura Suarez; Bibiana Montoya
The relationship between male-male competition in sexual selection and learning, in male quail (Coturnix japonica), was evaluated. Groups of three males were observed for 40 days, assessing the relationship of copulatory efficiency, reproductive fitness, and winner-loser status, for each male. Transitive winner-loser relationships within each group, and a positive association between a better copulatory efficiency index and the winner status, were observed. Subsequently, the effect of learning on copulatory efficiency, and reproductive fitness for the loser male of each group, was evaluated. The selected male of each group competed for copulatory access to a receptive female. When the CS was present in the test, the conditioned male copulated first with the female, and his copulatory efficiency index did not show any difference with the other two males’ indices. These results provide further evidence of the adaptive value of learning, and an improvement of the copulatory efficiency in the males that previously had been lowest in the social hierarchy of each group.

Transfer effects and word-class-dependent improvement of foreign language text comprehension: An empirical study using eye-tracking
Laura Nathalie Hiller University of Innsbruck, Austria; Marco Futter; Pierre Sachse; Markus Martini
According to Zyzik (2009) only a few empirical studies have dealt with the use of word classes in terms of the transfer effect from native (L1) to second language (L2). Futtner, Rauthmann, and Sachse (2009) showed that the noun (in the rankings ahead of adjectives, verbs and closed-class words) was most commonly used to increase understanding of another difficult word reading a transposed German text (L1) (“jumbled word reading”). The present study explored whether there are similarities in terms of the importance of word classes in an English text (L2). 141 participants were given an English text with transposed letters and additionally their eye movements were analysed. The results indicate that nouns are again most commonly used to increase understanding of another difficult word. Thus, a transfer effect from L1 to L2 can be assumed. The results are discussed in terms of their theoretical and practical relevance.

Does EMG biofeedback affect the symptoms of depression, anxiety and stress in patients with blepharospasm?
Anis Jahanbazi University of Isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran; Karim Asgari; Ahmad Chitsaz; Neda Asemi
This study was aimed to investigate the effectiveness of EMG biofeedback on psychological symptoms including depression, anxiety and stress in patients with blepharospasm in Isfahan. 10 patients with blepharospasm were randomly selected from those who have been referred to neurology clinics through clinical examination by a neurologist in Isfahan city. They were randomly assigned into two groups, including an experimental and a control group. Each group consisted of 5 patients. 20 sessions of biofeedback were administered on the experimental group. The control group received no intervention during this phase of study. DASS-42 scale was administered on both groups before and after the intervention, and the data was analyzed by ANCOVA. Statistical analysis revealed significant differences in the scores of depression, anxiety and stress between two groups. Findings of this study suggested that EMG biofeedback can significantly and effectively decrease the scores of depression, anxiety and stress in patients with blepharospasm.

Investigating the effectiveness of medication in comparison to EMG biofeedback on neurological symptoms in patients with spasmodic torticollis in Isfahan
Anis Jahanbazi, University of Isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran; Karim Asgari; Ahmad Chitsaz; Neda Asemi
This study investigated the effectiveness of medication in comparison to EMG biofeedback on neurological symptoms in patients with spasmodic torticollis in Isfahan city. 20 patients with spasmodic torticollis were randomly selected from those referred to neurology clinics, through clinical examination by a neurologist in Isfahan city. They were randomly assigned into two experimental groups, including a biofeedback and a medication group. Each group consisted of 10 patients. 20 sessions of EMG biofeedback were performed for the medication group, and the other group was kept under drug therapy. The Toronto Western Spasmodic Torticollis Rating Scale was performed on both groups before and after each treatment. The data were analysed by ANCOVA. Statistical analysis revealed significant differences in neurological symptoms between the two groups after each intervention. Findings of this study suggested that EMG biofeedback can significantly and effectively decrease neurological symptoms in patients with spasmodic torticollis.

Exposure to real roses affects work performance and mood
Yasumasa Otsuka Hiroshima University, Japan; Kazuhiro Watanabe
Although it is known that the exposure to artificial floral fragrances can improve work performance and mood, no studies, to date, have used real flowers as the experimental stimulus. We investigated the effects of real flowers on work performance and mood. Healthy university students were randomly assigned to the experimental (10 women and 10 men, mean age was 20.0 ± 1.12), or control groups (10 women and 10 men, mean age was 20.2 ± 1.15). Participants performed the Uchida-Kraepelin test and responded to the brief version of the Profile of Mood States. In the experimental group, about 10 Wishing Roses in full-bloom were placed approximately 50 cm from the participants. A repeated-measures, between-subject, two-way analysis of variances indicated no significant interactions between the placement of flowers and work performance, or mood. A significant main effect of group was found for vigour, suggesting that vigour was higher in the experimental group than in the control group. Additional analyses revealed that among the experimental group, participants who liked roses showed low levels of fatigue 10 minutes after finishing the Uchida-Kraepelin test, compared with immediately after finishing the test. However, this result was not seen among participants who did not like roses. Participants who did not like roses had lower levels of vigour immediately after finishing the Uchida-Kraepelin test compared with before starting the test. We conclude that having roses nearby contributes to recovery from fatigue immediately after a task and to maintaining vigour during task performance, especially among participants who like roses.

Acupuncture therapy for mental disorders
Andrea Mercedes Riegel Germany
The objective of a long term clinical observation was to prove that acupuncture may be helpful in the therapy of mental disturbances. Based on the channel theory and the theory of the five phases we chose points mainly of the Dumai, the heart, liver and pericardium channels (p. ex. Du 14, Du 20, Du 16, Pe 6, Pe 7, Liv 3, He 7 and Pe 7) for the treatment of 12 patients suffering from mental depression, nervousness, and anxiety disorders. The point selection took into consideration the individual condition of every patient. All patients had two sessions per week over three months minimum. All patients showed good reactions, some of them have to continue treatment. In any case life quality improved and pharmaceuticals could be reduced. Though this is not a representative study we may draw the conclusion that the old theories of Traditional Chinese Medicine are worth being applied in modern medicine.

Misattributing speech: Relationship between brain areas active during hearing and imagining hearing and subsequent source memory
Erito Sugimori Yale University, United States of America
Using fMRI, we investigated relations between brain activity during encoding and subsequent source memory for whether words had been heard or imagined. During scanning, healthy young adults heard some words in another person’s voice and imagined hearing other words in that same voice. Later outside the scanner, participants decided, for each word, if they heard it, imagined it, or it was new. An area of left inferior frontal gyrus (BA45) was more active at encoding for items later called “Heard” than “Imagined,” regardless of the source of the item. An area of left supplementary motor area (BA6) was less active at encoding for imagined items participants subsequently incorrectly called “Heard” than items correctly called “Imagined.” These findings suggest that more activity in brain areas associated with speech generation (BA45) and less activity in brain areas associated with cognitive operations (BA6) led participants to later judge items as “Heard.” In addition, left and right superior temporal gyrus (STG: BA22) – an area associated with speech perception – showed greater activity for heard words than for imagined words.
Moreover, scores on the Auditory Hallucination Experience Scale were positively related to activity in STG for imagined words that participants subsequently incorrectly called “Heard.” Together with findings in the literature on brain activity during auditory hallucinations in clinical populations, these results suggest a similarity in mechanisms contributing to auditory source misattributions in healthy participants and those underlying auditory verbal hallucinations.

Effects of larger reward requiring more responses on preference for non-rewarded behaviour

Hiroyuki Tajima, Shokei Gakuin University, Japan; Takeyasu Kawabata

The present study aims to investigate the effects of reinforcement history on preference for non-rewarded behaviour. Twenty-one university students, divided into three groups, were given a series of choices between touching either of two coloured buttons for points exchangeable for money. For all groups, touching of one button was reinforced according to a continuous reinforcement (CRF) schedule with 1 point. For one group, touching of the other button was reinforced according to a CRF schedule with 3 points. For a second group, touching of the other button was reinforced according to a ratio schedule with 36 points, and the response requirement increased from 1 to 12. For a third group, touching the other button was reinforced according to a ratio schedule whose response requirement increased from 1 to 12, and the delivered points per reinforcement also increased from 3 to 36. Next, all participants were given a series of choices between touching either of two same coloured buttons with different letters on them. One button delivered 1 point according to a CRF schedule, and the other delivered no points. The second and third groups chose to touch the button delivering no points more than did the first group. The results suggest that larger rewards requiring more responses increase preference for non-rewarded behaviour.

Differential visual attention to images of dessert or high-fat content food

David Velazquez-Martinez, Universidad Nal Autonoma Mexico, Mexico; Toscana-Zaplen Anna Laura; Velazquez-Lopez Daniel

In the Dot Probe Task, subjects decrease their latency to find a dot that appear after a food image compared to the latency to locate the dot after a non-food image when they are food deprived. We recorded gaze variables as a more direct evaluation of attention to different categories of food stimuli. Subjects were instructed to fixate their gaze to a central point in a screen before being presented a pair of images followed by a colored dot, subjects had to press a key that matched the dot color. Images used were stationary items or images of light, dessert or high-fat content food. Images were presented in pairs of all possible combination-locations in a computer screen and the time to fixation, the pupil diameter and the duration of each gaze at each image presented were recorded. No differences were observed in the fixation times. When the two stimuli presented were alike there was no difference in total gaze time or pupil diameter to each stimulus. When one stimulus was a stationary item or light food and the other stimulus was dessert or high-fat food, subjects preferred to gaze at the dessert or high-fat food. However, no differences in pupil diameter were observed when attending the different kind of images. Results confirm preferential attention to food images of high-carbohydrate (dessert) or high-fat food than to stationary items or light-food when subjects are food deprived.

Focusing on similarity restrains theory of mind performance

Yang Wu, Peking University, China; Yanjie Su; Yue Wang

This study examined whether a mind-set focusing on similarity would restrain theory of mind performance in adults. In Experiment one, 83 Chinese adults completed a picture-comparison task. In this task, each participant was primed with a mind-set focusing on similarity (e.g., two or neither control group). Perceptual theory of mind was then tested with a visual perspective-taking task. The results showed that participants primed with similarity mind-set were less likely to take other-oriented visual perspective than participants in the control group, $\chi^2(1, 54) = 0.5976, p = 0.029$, indicating that focusing on similarity hindered perceptual theory of mind. In Experiment two, 156 Chinese adults were tested in conceptual theory of mind with a false belief reasoning task. Similarity or difference was naturally induced by the nationality of the protagonist's name (Chinese, Japanese, or American name) in the task. The results showed that Chinese participants were more self-centered when reasoning the false belief of a protagonist with shared nationality (Chinese) than those with a different nationality (American), $p = 0.029$. In addition, participants were marginally more self-centered when reasoning the false belief of a protagonist with shared culture (Chinese and Japanese—collectivism), than those with a different culture (American—individualism), $p = 0.091$, indicating that similarities in nationality and culture could result in egocentrism. In conclusion, this study implies that similarity restrains both perceptual and conceptual theory of mind performance.

A psychological study of strong experiences induced by listening to music: Focusing on participant musical training

Shoko Yasuda, Doshisha University, Japan

The phenomenon referred to as strong experiences with music (SEM) is experienced by many individuals, particularly those with musical training. We examined whether a mind-set focusing on similarity restrains theory of mind performance in adults. In Experiment one, 83 Chinese adults completed a picture-comparison task. In this task, each participant was primed with a mind-set focusing on similarity (e.g., two or neither control group). Perceptual theory of mind was then tested with a visual perspective-taking task. The results showed that participants primed with similarity mind-set were less likely to take other-oriented visual perspective than participants in the control group, $\chi^2(1, 54) = 0.5976, p = 0.029$, indicating that focusing on similarity hindered perceptual theory of mind. In Experiment two, 156 Chinese adults were tested in conceptual theory of mind with a false belief reasoning task. Similarity or difference was naturally induced by the nationality of the protagonist’s name (Chinese, Japanese, or American name) in the task. The results showed that Chinese participants were more self-centered when reasoning the false belief of a protagonist with shared nationality (Chinese) than those with a different nationality (American), $p = 0.029$. In addition, participants were marginally more self-centered when reasoning the false belief of a protagonist with shared culture (Chinese and Japanese—collectivism), than those with a different culture (American—individualism), $p = 0.091$, indicating that similarities in nationality and culture could result in egocentrism. In conclusion, this study implies that similarity restrains both perceptual and conceptual theory of mind performance.

Sound predictability facilitates auditory scene analysis

Alexandra Bendixen, University of Leipzig, Germany

Many sound sources in a natural environment emit signals in a predictable manner over time, such as a train passing by that is characterised by a foreseeable sound signature on a likewise foreseeable trajectory? The auditory system is particularly suited for the extraction of such predictability from sequences of events. The major benefit of auditory predictive processing has long been seen in the possibility to prepare for upcoming events. I pro-

Session Type: Invited Symposia

Symposium title: Auditory scene analysis: From sounds to meaning

Convenor: Claude Alain

Experimental
pose that another beneficial aspect of predictive processing consists in its contribution to auditory scene analysis. The auditory system is typically confronted with a mixture of different sounds within which it has to disentangle the various sources before relevant information can be retrieved. Tracking an auditory source over time may help to segregate this source’s activity from signals emitted by concurrently active sources. In line with this hypothesis, I will present behavioural and electrophysiological evidence for the contribution of auditory predictability to sound source segregation. Moreover, I will address the interaction of predictive processing with other cues for solving the auditory scene analysis problem. A consistent picture emerges from these studies, suggesting that predictability supports the auditory system in one of its central tasks: To derive meaning from the complex acoustic mixture arriving at the ears.

**Session Type: Symposia**

**Symposium title: Portuguese-speaking adolescent mental health in Europe and South America**

**Convenor:** Marta Gonçalves

**Implementation and evaluation of a mental health destigmatisation programme in the educational context of Portugal**

Marta Gonçalves Lisbon University Institute, Portugal

Both the European Representation of the World Health Organization (WHO, 2010a) as the European Commission (EC, 2009) state the child and adolescent mental health as a key area of concern in Europe, including Portugal. Mental Illness, especially emotional and behavioural problems and learning difficulties, increase among children and young Europeans. The results of the international research project on social representations of youth aged 12 to 16 years in the area of mental health - The AMHC study: Access to Mental Health Care in Children (Käppler et al., 2004; Aquino, 2008; Gonçalves, 2009; Käppler & Gonçalves, 2010; Moleiro & Gonçalves, 2010; Amparo et al., 2010; Gonçalves & Moleiro, 2011), demonstrate the need to destigmatise mental illness. According to young people, their caregivers and health and education professionals who serve them, the biggest barrier for not seeking help, regardless of whether or not they belong to an ethnic minority, is the stigma.

Through a participatory approach this project aims to design a destigmatisation programme, implement and test it, in an educational context. A cultural change in relation to mental health issues may help to decrease the expectations of the World Health Organization (WHO, 2010b) that points depression as the second cause of death worldwide in 9 years.

**Symposium title: Preference and decision making**

**Convenor:** Kazuhsia Takemura

**Choice and eye-tracking behaviour**

Takayuki Sakagami Department of Psychology, Keio University, Japan

Researchers in decision making fields have long focused on the relationship between choice and eye-tracking behaviour. One of the reasons for tackling this relationship might lie in the endeavour to uncover a process directly resulting in a final choice. We will introduce a couple of examples conducting preliminary choice experiments with the eye-tracker instruments. Usually people show a tendency to choose central items when answering the multiple-items questionnaires. In our first experiment, we tried to understand the exact processes of the eye-tracking behaviours in this situation and to examine the possibilities of final choice prediction from some indices of the eye-tracking behaviour, such as the total gazing duration of an item. The second experiment analysed the eye-tracking behaviours during the binary choice task asking participants’ preference (evaluation) or inference (judgment). We focused on the process of the eye-tracking behaviours during the choice-making process by participants between two objects with multiple attributes and tried to find the different eye-tracking patterns with the different choice modes. The third experiment studied the choice behaviours under a version of the implicit association experiments, such as Implicit Relational Assessment Procedure. People generally showed the long latencies when they tried to figure out a target between two categories which included some distracters in these experiments. We analysed whether the eye-tracking behaviour had specific features related to the implicit relationships or not.

**Preference construction process by choice:**

Eye movement and preference analysis

Kazuhsia Takemura Waseda University, Japan; Yuki Tamari; Takayuki Sakagami Waseda University, Japan; Takashi Ideno; Takayuki Tanino; Tsuyoshi Hatori; Mikiya Hayashi; Shigataga Ohkubo; Satoshi Fujii

Previous investigations examining decision-making have suggested that human choice is highly contingent on the form of information processing such as task complexity, time pressure, response mode, framing, reference point, and other contextual factors. These findings of previous studies of decision-making imply that preference is constructed during the choice process. Cognitive dissonance theory (Festinger, 1964) also predicts that the preference is reconstructed in line with a preceding choice. However, the cognitive dissonance theory does not predict whether automatic repeated choice produces preferences or not. This study was undertaken to examine the effects of prior automatic repeated choice on preference construction using eye movement equipment and a personal computer. The experiment participants were 22 university students. They were asked to choose one of two given alternatives. The chosen alternative was denoted by a triangular sign on a computer display for each trial. The numbers of a certain chosen alternative were controlled in unequal proportions (96 times vs. 32 times). The chosen alternatives, the position of presentation, and the order of presentation were counter-balanced. Results show that 67.4 percent of participants preferred the highly frequent chosen alternative, and that 32.6 percent of participants preferred the less frequently chosen alternative. Eye movement analyses of the choice process suggested that the eye gaze pattern of choice differed from the gaze cascade effect (Shimojo et al., 2003). This finding implies that the preference construction process is made by automatic repeated choice.

**Symposium title: Time perception: Contemporary perspectives on psychological time**

**Convenor:** Simon Grondin

**Saccadic eye-movements alter subjective time in a duration reproduction task**

Trevor Penney National University of Singapore, Singapore

The effect of saccades on interval timing was studied using a duration reproduction task. Participants first learned a 6s target duration demarcated by a visual stimulus, and then reproduced the target duration by terminating the presentation of a visual stimulus, via button press, at the appropriate time. Saccadic eye- movements during target duration reproduction were manipulated by requiring participants to (1) make repeated saccades to peripheral distracters that occurred on an occasional and unpredictable basis (Distracter - Saccade condition); (2) keep their eyes fixed on the center of the timing stimulus and ignore the peripheral distracters (Distracter - No Saccade condition); and (3) keep their eyes fixed on the center of the timing stimulus in the absence of distracters (No Distracter - No Saccade condition). Eye-movements were monitored using an Eye-Link 1000. Reproduced durations in the Distracter - Saccade condition were significantly longer than those in the Distracter - No Saccade condition and the No Distracter - No Saccade condition. Moreover, in the Distracter - Saccade condition there was a significant relationship between reproduced duration on a trial and the total duration of saccades on that trial. Longer saccade durations were associated with longer reproduced durations. Taken together, the results demonstrate that the subjective experience of multi-second durations is modulated by saccadic eye-movements. The results will be discussed within the context of several influential models of interval timing.
Distinguishing single-victim rapists from serial rapists by the crime scene actions in cases of stranger rape
Jelena Corovic Stockholm University; Sweden; Sven Christiansson; Lars R. Bergman

Stranger rape cases are usually the most difficult type of rape for the police to investigate, because there is no natural tie between the victim and offender. This type of rape also tends to be common among serial rapists, who tend to victimise multiple victims before they are caught. This study aimed at examining how single-victim rapists can be differentiated from serial rapists in cases of stranger rape. Data were collected from Swedish police files, court verdicts, psychiatric evaluations, and criminal records. Only cases that led to a conviction were included in the study. A total of 38 crime scene actions were analysed from the first/only stranger rape of 31 single-victim rapists and compared to the first and second stranger rape for 35 serial rapists. Results showed that the serial rapists were overall more criminally sophisticated than the single-victim rapists, during their first as well as the second rape. Single-victim rapists were significantly more likely to engage in the interpersonal involvement behaviour of kissing the victim, and engaging in pre-assault alcohol use before the rape. However, no significant differences in physically violent or sexual behaviours were found. Findings from logistic regression analyses indicate that three behaviours in conjunction: kissed victim, controlled victim, and offender drank alcohol before the offense, predicted whether an unknown offender is a single-victim or serial rapist with a classification accuracy of 80.4%. The findings have implications for the classification of stranger rapists in offender profiling.

A clinical guide to the detection of malingering
Lorise Du Plessis University of Johannesburg, South Africa

Malingering is encountered throughout clinical practice. It is widely believed that malingering is present in more than 60% of assessments for criminal competence, litigation, injury compensation, education and in military and disciplinary contexts. The faces of malingering are protean and can be wilder and humble even the most experienced clinician. Although many models and protocols have emerged to assist the clinician with its detection, they are often very condition-specific and difficult to teach to the novice practitioner. Cognisant of this, the author has proposed a model for the detection of malingering that is generalisable across all of pathology – from orthopaed trauma to psychopathology; has clearly defined parameters of assessment and is easy to learn and apply. The model is distilled from the everyday clinical experience of established experts in the field of forensic psychological assessment and recognises the fact that malingering is merely a form of deceit defined by a medical or psychological context of assessment. The model thus developed, called the Expert Model, approaches malingering as a deceitful communication that interrogates two domains: a subject of deceit and the communication of this deception. In malingering the subject of deceit concerns symptoms and is considered as the Symptomatology Domain; the communication plays out during the assessment, and is conceptualised as the Assessment Behaviour Domain. This paper will focus on the conceptualisation of malingering along the domains of symptomatology and assessment behaviour and provide illustrative examples of each.

Towards a new vision for inclusion of children in custody decision making in Zimbabwe
Gwatirera Javangwe University of Zimbabwe, Zimbabwe

This paper explores the marginalisation of children in family law court proceedings by the very professionals who are mandated to protect them. Premised on the qualitative Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis approach, the study used data collected from in-depth interviews with a sample of 20 professionals (3 psychologists, 7 lawyers, 3 judges, 2 social workers and 5 magistrates). The data were analysed using the guidelines espoused by Smith (2009). The findings revealed the peripheralisation of children in custody decision making, and how controverted this process (aimed at assisting children to cope with parental divorce and post separation arrangements) is in Zimbabwe. The findings of the study indicated that despite a gamut of professionals having been trained to protect children, they seem to marginalise children through their practice. The findings illustrated that custody evaluators need to focus on a number of child vulnerability indicators like geographical dislocation, economic dislocation, manipulative lawyers, manipulative parents, manipulative mental health professionals, poor maintenance awards, the adversarial trap, failing to delink divorce from other issues and the political will of the judiciary. The study concluded by proposing specific approaches for use in child focused and child inclusive custody evaluation and custody decision making. This ushers in a process that encapsulates the formulation of new questions, gathering of new data, sharing observations and making interpretations with a view to formulate further questions and creating insights for the development of new-look custody evaluations.

The woman behind bars: A study on the changing profile of female crime
Ana Paula Moniz Freire UNIRIO, Brazil

This study aims to understand how the construction of the female gender influences the crimes committed by women. The female gender has always been steeped in stereotypes and prejudices regarding the role of women in society. This ultimately influences the crimes of women, and how society views and deals with such crimes. This study was based on interviews conducted in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, using a qualitative method, literature, and statistical data. Seven women were interviewed, four of whom were incarcerated and three of whom were on probation. Whereas the construction of gender is made in social interaction, analysis of the reports is made under this approach, taking into account how society deals with feminine crime. According to
The third type of accountability shows signs of "being experiencers": A contribution to forensic psychology
Naohisa Mori Sapporo Gakuin University, Japan

Two types of accountability are mentioned in discursive psychology (e.g., Edwards & Potter, 1992). They are criteria of the socio-culturally valid narratives. The first one is about the credibility of contents of narrative and the second one is about the reliability of narrators. They are tacitly applied to the examination of credibility of confession and testimony. But both the types of accountability sometimes malfunction under some conditions. It is often difficult for vulnerable people, e.g., the mentally disabled and children, to construct socio-culturally valid narratives and even possible for normal adults to fabricate them. The author proposes the third type of accountability, a cognitive one. It contains signs of real experiencer that appear on forms of remembering. Practical and empirical studies of the author and his colleagues (e.g., Mori, 2008; Ohashi, Mori, Takagi, & Matsushima, 2002) have suggested that normal as well as vulnerable people can show such signs and we can discriminate narratives rooted in real experiences from fake ones according to these signs. Our studies also suggested that these signs can appear on different levels of communication (utterances, question and answer pairs, etc.), in various forms, and peculiar to a rememberer. We are sure that the introduction of the third type of accountability into forensic practice sheds new light on the examination of the credibility of confession and testimony.

Using laboratory methods to assess the line-up and composites created in the station strangler case
Alicia Nortje University of Cape Town, South Africa; Colin Tredoux

The Station Strangler is one of South Africa’s most infamous serial killers: during 1986–1994, 22 people were murdered, and their bodies were found in the Cape Flats region. The killer was named the Station Strangler by the media, since the victims often went missing near the train station. Norman Afzal Simons was arrested and convicted for one of these murders, and is currently in prison. For eyewitness researchers, this case is interesting, since a number of composites were produced, and the line-up procedure was recorded. Most research on eyewitness memory uses line-ups and composites that are created in a laboratory, where researchers are able to use guidelines and methods that ensure the fairness and quality of such stimuli. Despite using such methods to create fair and well-constructed stimuli, these line-ups and composites have little ecological validity. However, since the line-up and composites that were used in the Station Strangler investigation were available, this provided a unique opportunity to assess this particular case using the same methods that were normally employed in a laboratory setting. These methods are described in more detail, and the results of the assessment are discussed.

Asperger syndrome and crime: A spurious relationship?
Jim Nottestad St. Olavs University Hospital, Norway

Deficits in communication, empathy and socialisation found in people with autism spectrum disorder may represent a vulnerability for becoming an offender. The aim of this study is to describe characteristics of persons diagnosed with AS who have undergone a forensic examination and to explore any possible relationship between the diagnosis and the offence. All forensic psychiatric reports from the years 2000 to 2010 where the diagnoses given by the forensic experts was an autism spectrum disorder were retrieved from the National Board of Forensic Medicine in Norway. Data on crimes, situational characteristics and conclusions of the forensic examinations were also collected. Violent crimes were the most prevalent index crimes, followed by sexual crimes. Less than half of the subjects had previously been convicted. Co-morbid diagnoses were common, both psychotic illnesses and personality disorders. Only two persons with AS were considered legally insane, both had co-morbid disorders influencing the decision more than AS. Twelve persons with AS were considered for mitigation of sentence due to mental illness, only four of these had AS as a single diagnosis. Asperger syndrome plays a minor role within forensic psychiatry, rarely influencing decisions of criminal responsibility. People with AS who undergo a forensic psychiatric examination constitute a heterogeneous group, as with offenders within other diagnostic categories.

Revisiting the Realengo massacre: The juridical psychology through behavioural analysis
Geraldo Silva Junior University of Fortaleza, Brazil; Vanessa Pinho; Ana Paula Buosi; Thais Helena Maia

Legal psychology is an area of intersection between law and psychology. To illustrate this intersection we performed a case study based on the Realengo massacre, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in April 2011. We analyzed the likely contingencies that allowed the tragedy. The tragedy occurred in a municipal school in the district of Realengo, in which twelve students were killed. The killer was a 23-year old man, also a student of the college. He entered the school and fired at the students. After being found by some police officers and shot in his leg, the killer committed suicide by shooting himself in the head. The likely contingencies that allowed the tragedy would be: The fact that the school was located near his home, proving to be a handy target, the killer was the victim of "bullying", he left a letter with typical speech of psychotics; he lived alone, isolated from friends and family; the crime was premeditated; he would like to become famous; according to his sister, he admired the young terrorists. The contingency formed in this case meant that the killer built his behavioural repertoire from external stimuli. Through the review of the Realengo massacre, in the light of behavioural analysis, we show the various factors involved in the genesis of the crime, from the intricate personal factors in the personality of the murderer, through the events that made possible the premeditation of the crime and the biopsychosocial consequences emerged in this context.

One step closer to the development of an optimal psychological assessment procedure for custody recommendations
Henk Swanepoel South Africa

The Divorce Act of 1979 highlights the responsibility of the Court, as upper guardian of all children within its jurisdiction, to ensure the welfare of minor children when their parents get divorced, but the post-apartheid Constitution set the stage for significant changes in family law with a special emphasis on the best interests of children. These were embodied in the Children’s Act of 2005. The “best interests” of a child has to be established in each individual case of divorce and judged on merit. This should entail an “objective assessment” within the framework of the specific circumstances that pertain to each case. The Honourable Justice King formulated 13 variables which courts could use as a standard to determine what care arrangements would best serve the interests of the child. These were "operationaionalised" from a psychological perspective in order for them to be utilised by a psychologist in an attempt to assist the Court in making decisions. This necessitated a careful definition of the variables, from a psychological perspective, as well as establishing a relatively standardised assessment procedure for the measuring and predicting of these in practice. This formed the aim and objective of the study. A sample of 39 families was evaluated on a pre- and a post-level resulting in significant findings. This study thus took an important step towards the development of a relatively standardised assessment procedure which can be used during custody evaluations in South Africa.

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Forensic assessments with regard to mental disabilities in the workplace
Magdalene Swanepoel UNISA, South Africa

Mental disabilities are increasingly being recognised as an important cause of impairment, probably because its prevalence is rising and there is, now, a greater awareness of its impact. This paper will provide practitioners with guidelines for distinguishing between impairment and disability, in addition to other key factors, to take into consideration when assessing claimants, specifications for the assessment report on the claimant’s mental health status, and specific mental disorders in relation to disability claims, for example schizophrenia, bipolar mood disorder, and brain injury etc. South Africa is, now, more or less in line with more industrialised countries in terms of the legal environment for people with disabilities in the employ-
ment arena, for example the enactment of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 and the Employment Equity Act 55 of 1998. The interpretation of this type of legislation is often difficult and controversial and will be discussed in this paper. The nature and scope of the basic rules of professionals acting as expert witnesses, as they would apply to psychologists and psychiatrists, with regard to mental disability in the workplace, will be explored. Attention will be given to ethical complexities and pitfalls that psychologists and psychiatrists face, when acting as expert witnesses. Finally, conclusions are drawn, and well motivated recommendations are made, for mental health expert assessors/witnesses in cases where the issue of mental disability within the workplace is raised.

Recent developments in eyewitness research
Colin Tredoux UCT, South Africa; Patrick Chiororo
In this symposium, a number of authors who research eyewitness testimony will present reviews, or original research, outlining recent important developments. These may include the following:
(1) Recent improvements in computing power have spawned technologies for producing sophisticated and highly realistic digital artificial faces. These technologies can be used for a number of policing problems. We will demonstrate how they can be used to assist witnesses in creating better quality facial likenesses from memory, and how they can be used to automatically create fair and unbiased synthetic lineups.
(2) There has been considerable interest in recent years in the common police practice of eliciting facial composites from eyewitnesses. In particular, some recent work by Wells and colleagues suggests that this practice may have profound, contaminating effects on witness memory. We will review, and present new data on the question of whether viewing and constructing facial composites leads to contamination of witness memory.
(3) Eyewitnesses who are asked to identify people from other race or population groups are prone to be mistaken more often than they would be for people from their own group. We will review theoretical accounts of this phenomenon, and consider new original data testing some of these accounts.
(4) The sequential lineup has recently been the subject of considerable controversy in the field of eyewitness research. Although a 2001 meta-analysis claimed that the sequential lineup has a real advantage over the simultaneous lineup, a second meta-analysis argued that this difference is artefactual, and that any reduction in false positive identifications is accompanied by an equivalent decrease in positive identifications. Steblay and colleagues have most recently published a further meta-analysis, extending the original analysis to include newer studies, and using new selection criteria, and claim to show that the difference is real and not artefactual. Evidence will be presented that contests this most recent claim.
(5) The confidence with which eyewitnesses make identifications has long been a vexed issue in the literature. Earlier studies claimed that there is no, or little relationship between witness confidence and witness accuracy, but important work in the 1990s and 2000s have shown that this is not correct as a general proposition. A review of recent work in this area will be presented, as well as new, original data.

An evaluation of the Think First program in addressing offender behaviour in Australian correctional centres
Graham Tyson Charles Sturt University, Australia; Karen Burgoyne
The Think First program targets social problem solving in relation to offending behavior. The program requires offenders to analyze their own offending behaviors as problems that can be solved. Starting in 2003, it was implemented in five NSW correctional centers and this paper presents the results of a longitudinal evaluation of it. Changes in scores obtained on the Social Problem Solving Inventory – Revised (SPSI-R); the Barratt Impulsivity Scale, version 11 (BIS-11); the Locus of Control Behavior (LCB) scale; and the Crime PICS, version II scale) were analyzed for a sample of 135 males who had taken part in the program. Significant change in a pro-social direction was found on the LCB, especially for Aboriginal participants, all of the BIS-II and Crime PICS II subscales and two of the SPSI-R subscales. These changes suggest that completion in Think First may improve impulsivity levels, criminal thinking styles and some aspects of social problem solving ability.

Making sense of the senseless: An exploration into the act of serial murder within South Africa
Chantall Waldeck University of Johannesburg, South Africa; Elsabe Jordaan
The act of serial killing has attracted academic attention within the last two decades from both an international as well as a South African perspective. It was reported by a South African author (Hodgskiss, 2004) that, during the 1990’s, there was a definite increase in serial murder within our country. It was hypothesised that this was due to social and political upheaval experienced in South Africa at the time. However, this increase in serial murder may also be understood from another perspective, a psychological one. The definition of serial killing by South African authors (Pistorius, 2006 and Labuschagne, 2001) has encompassed the act of serial killing to have killed three or more persons, occurring at different times and the murders appearing unconnected. Motives for these crimes are not driven by the need for material gain or revenge, and are intrinsic in nature. The act is fuelled by fantasy which then leads to various acts of torture, mutilation and necrophilia. The definitions of international researchers on serial killing are further explored in this study. The definitions above do not acknowledge the psychological aspect of serial murder and this needs further investigation. The possibility that certain maladjusted (interpersonal and intrapersonal) psychological processes lead to acts of violence and torture are explored in this study. Obtaining information on those who commit these crimes of violence could lead to a clearer understanding of risk factors, and the psychological functioning of each individual case. This study is of a qualitative research design, in which semi-structured interviews with offenders convicted of serial killing is done. A thematic analysis of a semi-structured interview with an offender will be reported upon, where preliminary themes will be discussed.

Session Type: Posters

Juvenile sexual offenders
Gene Berg Chapman/Brandman University, United States of America
A significant percentage of juvenile offenders are sex offenders referred for evaluation in the United States Justice System. Juvenile sexual offenders have unique needs and concerns in contrast to other juvenile offenders. The purpose of this study is to examine common factors found in juvenile sexual offenders relating to personality, intelligence, achievement, peer status, socialisation competence, relationships, and self concept. Ten juvenile sexual offender cases were randomly selected from a pool of adolescent sexual offenders evaluated over a ten-year period. Offenders were male, 12 to 18 years of age. This study was conducted on a small sample which may not be fully representative of the whole population of juvenile sexual offenders. However, the study gave key information relating to variables identified with juvenile sexual offenders. This study raised potential avenues of research for juveniles. Results indicated that juvenile sexual offenders have difficulties with social competence, social sophistication, boundaries, and relating to age appropriate peers.

Confirming feedback effect for confidence judgment on the delayed photograph lineup identification
Satoshi Hara Surugadai University, Japan; Masa-hiro Ohara
We examined the effect of confirming feedback on delayed photograph lineup identification. Participants were shown a videotape of a staged crime event. The participants then were requested to make an identification of the perpetrator on a 7-person photograph sequential lineup and to rate how confident they were in that identification. They then were given the confirming feedback. One week later, they conducted the same identification task again (delayed identification) without the feedback. We found that the confirming feedback increased the delayed identification confidence in both the target presented lineup condition and the target absent condition. This means that the confirming feedback effect maintained for one week. Using calibration, a strong accuracy and confidence relationship was established.

A psycho-legal perspective on competency testing for the child witness
Sharon Kruger University of Johannesburg, South Africa; Gertie Pretorius; Ellette Fritz
The admissibility of children’s evidence in criminal cases is often blocked by abstract and/or inappropriate questioning in order to determine the child’s competency to testify in court. Consequently, the child’s right to participate in any judicial matter concerning her/him is violated and criminals may therefore not be brought to justice. Many of these children are therefore left vulnerable to further abuse because the alleged perpetrator is set free. Other children may suffer from further psychological trauma as they believe that when they did speak up about their experience they were not believed. In this presentation the authors explore age-appropriate methods for assessing a child’s competency to
serve as a witness and propose a standardised procedure for assessing the competency of the child witness. We begin by defining competency and exploring the relevance of existing methods and procedures used to assess the competency of the child witness. Hereafter the importance of matching the methods of questioning to the cognitive skills and emotional development of the child is presented. The authors then argue that while competency testing remains a requirement in South Africa, there is a need to standardise the method of questioning used during competency testing. The presentation concludes with the assertion that while the legal arena demands uniformity regarding psycho-legal information gathering, psychologists have the necessary psychological expertise to offer a framework in which standardised, competency-testing guidelines can be developed for psycho-legal purposes.

Ownership of firearms: Its effects and security challenges in the Nigerian context
Abiodun Lawal University of Ibadan, Nigeria
People have mixed views on the crime rate in Nigeria. Their views can be influenced by reason of whether they can, or cannot, own firearms to control crime. This study investigated people’s attitudes toward liberalisation of ownership of firearms, and its perceived effect on the crime rate. The study used ex-post facto design and an accidental sampling technique to sample three hundred (300) respondents across a population sector of uniformed and non-uniformed individuals. The participants responded with regard to their attitude towards liberalisation of ownership of firearms, and perception of the crime rate scale, which was developed by the researcher for the purpose of this study. Four hypotheses were tested in the course of the study, using independent t-test analysis. The results of the tested hypotheses showed that attitude toward liberalisation of ownership of firearms influenced respondents’ perception of crime rate (t=4.01; df=298; P > .05, age: t=-.04, df =298, =P>.05 and type of respondents: t=.059, df =298, =P>.05), respectively. The implication of this finding is that respondents’ attitudes toward liberalisation of ownership of firearms are important for regulating firearm control policy in Nigeria. The findings of this study were discussed in accordance with existing related literature.

Future time perspective and satisfaction with life in a sample of parolees
Isabel Mikulic University of Buenos Aires, Argentina; Melina Crespi
Future time perspective can be understood as the mental representation of objects located in the future. Under the relevance of this variable in the study of social reintegration of persons who have regained their freedom, is proposed in this research to analyse the Future Time Perspective in a sample of parolees. It also seeks to assess the degree of association between time perspective and level of life satisfaction experienced by this population. A descriptive-correlational has been developed. The sample consisted of 140 adults on parole. Were administered: a) A questionnaire to assess future time perspective, specially built in this study. c) Satisfaction with Life Scale by Pavot and Diener (1993). The average number of goals mentioned by participants is 2 (SD = 1). The goals are largely concentrated in the categories of personal accomplishment and material possessions (obtaining property such as cars, housing and money). A temporary extension of the proposed goals focuses on the open present (from now on) rather than in the distant future. Regarding the planning of goals, the results show a low degree of knowledge about how to achieve them and a small amount of shares effectively mobilised for obtaining. The temporal analysis of attitudes shows a predominantly negative attitude toward the past and present, and positive toward the future. Data also show the existence of association between temporal attitude and satisfaction with life. It is interesting to continue investigating the role these variables have in terms of adequate social reintegration or recidivism in the crime.

Development and validation of the Penny Beliefs Scale – Weapons (PBS-W)
Helen Penny King’s College London, South Africa; Julian Walker; Gisli Gudjonsson
Weapons carrying, and use, is an area of increasing concern and frequent media attention. Despite this, there is a distinct lack of psychological research into the reasons that people carry and use weapons. At present there is no adequate measure of beliefs that facilitate carrying and using weapons, and the present investigation sought to develop and validate such a tool: the Penny Beliefs Scale – Weapons (PBS-W). The PBS-W was developed using themes identified in a literature review, and through consultation with experienced Forensic Psychologists. The factor structure, reliability, and validity were ascertained by administering the PBS-W to 212 school pupils in South Wales, who were aged between 16 and 18 years. The final version of the PBS-W comprises of 36 items that measure young people’s beliefs about carrying and using weapons, and load onto one factor named Potency. The new scale has excellent internal reliability (Cronbach’s alpha of .92), extremely good test-retest consistency (ICC = .833), male participants scored significantly higher on the PBS-W compared with female participants, and the PBSW is significantly positively correlated with self-reported delinquency.

Early developmental psychopathology and its link with criminality and self-harm
Mohammad Rahman Princess Marina Hospital, Bangladesh; Vonile Tladi; Mitu Shultana
Is there a hidden psychopathology behind criminal activity? Review of literature and professional observation reveals that negative early developmental factors have great impact on criminal activity in later life. Faulty parenting is one of the factors that has a major influence on a person’s lawless activity. For example, indulgent or inconsistent parenting might cause children and adolescents to be impulsive. On the other hand, deprivation by parents might give rise to suppressed emotions in early life. Due to continuous suppression of feelings, these children can become emotionally and socially mal-adjusted, lack of empathy for others, and can act out against people to express their anger, or to punish them as compensation for their hidden and suppressed pain. This pattern of behaviour does lead to criminality, but in some cases, some adolescents and adults from similar circumstances act out against themselves by self-harming that can lead to suicidal attempts. In special cases where there is an emotionally explosive situation, such as being rejected in love, a person can do both – passion killing as an act of criminality, and an attempted or actual suicide. This paper aims to establish the link between criminality and suicidal phenomena to early life deprivation, through case studies from secondary sources and professional experiential observations. The analysis of the results will lead to the recommendations on strategies for early interventions for repairing and correctional work, for restoring the balance in the self-pattern for prevention of criminality and suicidal or self-harm tendencies, during childhood and adolescence.

Dynamic factors of recidivism of drug-dependent prisoners in therapeutic community
Victoria Ramos-Barbero University of Burgos, Spain
We have seen on research conducted with Spanish inmates that many of the variables associated with recidivism are static, aspects of the offender’s background (such as age and criminal history) that can not be changed with treatment. This research aims to highlight the dynamic variables. Dynamic variables are modifiable and are themselves targets of a treatment program, such as time spent in treatment or to have work habits. The objective of this research is to identify the dynamic variables associated with the conduct of criminal recidivism in a population of drug dependent prisoners released from the penitentiary in Burgos (Spain) (N=120). These inmates were in a drug free unit in prison and were released to one therapeutic community to finish their prison sentence. Therapeutic community is an alternative-to-prison substance abuse treatment client. The documentary sources consulted for collecting information were the prison record, the classification and treatment protocol and the social record. The method used is a nonparametric inference technique called chi-square (χ2) for qualitative variables. For the bivariate analysis, the criminal recidivism variable has been related to other variables that have been considered theoretically relevant for recidivism. The characteristics of the variables that showed higher percentages of recidivism were: Lack of work habits, HIV disease, higher scores in extraversion, finalising the treatment in therapeutic community with expulsion or abandonment and shorter stay in the therapeutic community. These results suggest that the prevention of recidivism can have positive results, if we can influence these variables through prison treatment.

Intellectually disabled sex offenders and non-intellectually disabled sex offenders: A comparison of phallicometric test results
Rebekah Ranger Institute of Mental Health Rese, Canada; Paul Fedoroff; Susan Curry
This study examines the sexual arousal (phallicometric) test results of three groups of individuals. The first group is comprised of intellectually disabled adult men who have committed a hands-on sex offence against a child less than 12 years of age. The second group is comprised of non-intellectually disabled adult men who have committed a hands-on sex offence against a child less than 12 years of age.
The third group is a control group of adult men who reported never having committed a sexual offence, but have been tested phallometrically for research purposes. Each group had been matched on age, gender, number and age of victim(s) as well as degree of sexual act and degree of violence (when applicable). In line with current research on intellectually disabled sex offenders, higher levels of overall arousal and a lower level of arousal discrimination were expected to be found in the group of intellectually disabled sex offenders when compared to the other groups. Phallometric test results to child, adult and child coercive audio stimuli were compared for each group. Contrary to what was hypothesised based on previous literature, the intellectually disabled and non-intellectually disabled groups were not significantly different in their sexual arousal patterns. Further research is needed on larger samples, using medications at time of assessment as a covariate, as some medications can impact sexual arousal. Additionally, further research should focus on differences in sexual orientation of intellectually disabled sex offenders with respect to arousal patterns to child, adult and child coercive stimuli.

Competency restoration programmes and practice guidelines in forensic psychiatric settings

Jason Smith Carlos Albizu University, United States of America; Enna Taylor; Ted Collliff; David Landry

Competency restoration is based on historical conceptions of fairness, accuracy and dignity of the trial process. Hence, the primary justification for competency restoration programs is to ensure that defendants receive relevant treatment for incompetence. However, there is a significant lack of reliable, valid and empirically based structured treatment options in the competency restoration literature. At the present time, treatment commonly entails the administration of psychotropic medications and didactic training programs in psychiatric settings. Although these approaches to competency restoration have been at the forefront of treatment for the past five decades, concerns persist about their effectiveness. In the present literature review, current empirical findings on competency restoration are examined and recommendations provided toward the establishment of empirically validated treatments for incompetence. Specifically, the authors highlight the need for structured manualised treatment regimens and the significant void of empirically supported treatments in the current literature. Since competence to proceed and the concomitant competency restoration treatment currently comprises one of the most frequently occurring referrals for forensic psychologists and forensic psychiatric facilities, providing clinicians with information regarding this present issue is important in the interests of enhancing the effectiveness of competency restoration around the world.

Forensic utility of the Rorschach Inkblot method

Jason Smith Carlos Albizu University, United States of America; Enna Taylor; David Landry; Carl Gacano

The Rorschach Inkblot Method (RIM) is a measure that is valuable to forensic assessments. However, the Rorschach has been criticised to the extent that a moratorium on its use has been suggested (Garb, 1999). Careful examination of these criticisms indicates a lack of knowledge of the scientific and empirical research supporting the Rorschach's utility. The Rorschach's psychometric properties are comparable to other personality measures commonly used in forensic settings. As such, psychologists should not be intimidated by the critics and otherwise should remain confident when using the Rorschach in forensic settings. Education is paramount in debunking misconceptions about the Rorschach's clinical utility.

Developing an optimal psychological assessment procedure for determining parental responsibilities and rights

Henk Swanepoel South Africa

Post-apartheid changes gave rise to the adoption of a new Constitution for South Africa, causing changes in family law resulting in the Children's Act, 2005. Psychologists working within the psycho-legal field are faced with the demanding task of assisting the court in determining the best interests of the child. This study aimed to develop a psychological assessment procedure for determining parental responsibilities and the rights and primary residency allocation of children. The basis of the 'best interests' of the child in the South African context was set out by Honourable Mr. Justice King where he formulated a list of 13 criteria which courts could use as a standard to determine what care arrangements would best serve the interests of the child. These criteria form the cornerstone of this study, as the contextualisation of the data is based on this set of variables. The study was conducted in two phases. The first phase focussed on the qualitative operationalisation of the 13 identified variables into an assessment procedure. The second phase was quantitative, where 39 families (26 treatment-group and 13 control-group families) were evaluated on a pre- and a post-level by means of ANOVA and MANOVA. It is recommended that the Professional Board of Psychology in South Africa consider including the results of this study in the training of students under the new category of forensic psychology.

Female partner serial sexual offenders: Using the brace character profile to form a typology

Joan Swart Eiser Institute, South Africa

The question of the behavioural expression of female sex offenders is an important one from the perspective of prevention, treatment, and legal options. Modern models of typology favour a dichotomy of predisposition and coercion in female partner-related sex crimes. The objective of the study is to test the assumption that offender types are indeed non-overlapping as held in other studies, and further qualify profiles using the BRACE Character Profile® method. The BRACE Character Profile® is a validated tool that provides a detailed and nuanced behavioural and personality profile of a known, or unknown, subject based on a 75-item questionnaire. A generic profile for each offender type is generated and tested against 40 known female partner serial sex offenders. Measures of psychopathy are used to determine the role in offender behaviour, and regard is given to victim characteristics, nature and course of offences. The results of the study will assist in the behavioural analysis of female serial sex offenders to determine the most appropriate penal and rehabilitation response in each case.

Direct confession bias in suspect interview

Kotaro Takagi Aoyama Gakuin University, Japan

Direct confession bias is a phenomenon in which an interrogator gives credibility to a suspect's confession, not through its contents and relation to other evidence, but through the fact that the suspect confessed his/her guilt to the interrogator. This kind of biased judgement must be eliminated because it might increase the potential risk of false confessions. The purpose of present research is to examine the generating mechanism of this bias through analysing an audio recorded interrogation by a prosecutor in Japan. The case occurred in 1990, and involved the sexual abuse and murder of a 4 year old girl. This case was known as the first criminal case in Japan which was proved to be a false accusation based on the retesting of DNA. Verbal interaction between the suspect and the prosecutor was analysed based on the theoretical framework of the Gibsonian approach to memory in which the act of remembering was defined as a type of "exploration of environment" (Reed, 1994). The analysis showed that the occurrence of direct confession bias is closely related to the emergence of an interaction structure, in which an interrogator jointly explores past criminal events with a suspect, instead of listening to the suspect's explanation of the event.
Deception often is accompanied by facial expressions simulated or concealed to be consistent with the false message. Darwin hypothesized that some facial muscle actions beyond voluntary control may leak genuine emotion or reveal falsified expressions. In this presentation, I describe the results of laboratory and field studies to examine this assertion. We found that emotional leakage is most likely to occur during masking (attempting to conceal one’s felt emotion with a simulated expression), particularly when the to-be-concealed emotion is strongly felt. Careful attention to the face can also reveal deceit in high-stakes, emotional, real-world situations. Televised footage of a large international sample of individuals \( N = 78 \) emotionally pleading to the public for the return of a missing relative was meticulously coded for emotional presentation. Half of the pleaders eventually were convicted of killing the missing person based on overwhelming physical evidence. Failed attempts to simulate sadness and leakage of genuine happiness revealed deceptive pleaders’ covert emotions and, in combination with verbal cues, differentiated honest and dishonest pleaders with unprecedented accuracy in the study of deception detection.

Convenor: Colin Tredoux

Symposium title: Recent developments in research on eyewitnesses

Varying facial similarity: An automated lineup generator

Caitlin Grist United States of America; Colin Tredoux

Lineup bias poses a large problem to the criminal justice system as innocent suspects are often wrongly identified. Two methods used to select lineup foils have been shown to introduce lineup bias, and they can result in different levels of identification accuracy. We propose an automated lineup generation tool, which constructs lineups by synthesising face images of a specifiable similarity to the perpetrator. The lineup generator tool may serve as a third method for foil selection. Experiment one showed that the tool can create artificial faces that are difficult to distinguish from real faces. Experiment two showed that foil-suspect similarity could be varied through manipulation of the synthetic faces in ways that resulted in predictable similarity-contingent recognition rates. Experiment three extended the methods of experiment two to include suspect-perpetrator similarity in the manipulations. In overall terms, the results from the three experiments suggest the utility of the synthetic lineup generator.

What big teeth you have! Red Riding Hood and face recognition failure

Kate Kempen University of Cape Town, South Africa

Law enforcement typically relies on the testimony of eyewitnesses. These eyewitnesses are usually required to construct a composite of the perpetrator. Research has found composite construction to have a negative effect on later recognition (e.g. Wells, Charman, & Olson, 2005). This hampering effect may occur because composite programmes utilise a featural selection strategy, in opposition to the configurial and holistic processing that may be used on encoding. We report a series of experiments aimed to investigate the featural aspect of composite construction. Two types of lineups were used in Experiment 1: Whole-face, and feature lineups. Participants in each group encoded a target face and were asked to select the whole target from the lineup, or to identify the correct features. Participants in the featural lineups could only select the correct features at chance levels. This suggests that participants are unable to identify correct features, thus participants may not be able to accurately select appropriate features in composite systems. Experiments 2A and 2B attempted to separate the featural process of construction. Participants selected composite features one at a time, and did not assemble features. A featural-assembly group selected the individual features and assembled them once all the features were chosen. Results indicated that the isolated-featural group obtained significantly fewer hits than the control group. However, the isolated-featural group rejected the lineup, and did not incorrectly select fillers. When forced-choice results were analysed, all participants performed at the same level as the control group. This offers evidence towards a criterion shift which is discussed.

Face typicality, recognition, and affective evaluations of own and other group faces

Colin Tredoux UCT, South Africa

We are better at recognising faces of our own group than faces belonging to another group (Own-Group Bias). The present work investigated the hypothesis that within-group variations in physiognomic appearance might affect recognition of faces of the own and other racial groups. Repeatedly, research on prejudice and stereotyping has demonstrated that a greater extent of stereotyping and more negative evaluation occurred towards black persons high in typically for their racial group. The present work assessed participants’ recognition performance for faces high and low in racial typicality. Additionally, affective-evaluative responses were assessed by facial electromyographic activity and collection of ratings for each face on how positive, likable and emotionally arousing it was perceived to be. Forty-one white, German students participated in the experiment. Participants’ recognition performance was better for faces of the own than of the other racial group. Recognition performance for highly typical faces of the own racial group was marginally superior to recognition performance for own-race faces low in racial typicality. EMG data did not reveal any significant results. However, a significant Race x Typicality interaction effect was found on positivity and likability ratings. Additionally, other-race faces were reported to elicit higher arousal than own-race faces and cross-race faces high in typicality were rated to elicit higher arousal than less typical other-race faces. The results will be discussed in the light of current approaches towards both an own-race and a phenotypicality bias in face recognition and in person evaluation.

The cognitive resources framework: How eye-closure improves eyewitness memory

Annelies Vredeveldt United States of America

Recent research has shown that eyewitnesses instructed to close their eyes during an interview remember significantly more accurate information than eyewitnesses not doing so. Furthermore, although eye-closure improves recall of auditory details of the witnessed event, it is particularly effective for recall of visual details. Based on previous findings, the Cognitive Resources (CR) framework is proposed, which aims to explain how eye-closure improves eyewitness memory. The CR framework holds that, during an investigative interview, the eyewitness needs to devote cognitive resources to the retrieval task, but also to the task of monitoring the current environment. Blocking out visual distractions in the interview environment can therefore improve retrieval performance by freeing up cognitive resources. The framework specifies both general and modality-specific pools of cognitive resources.

An experiment was presented in which mock witnesses were assigned to one of two high-distraction conditions (visual or auditory distractions), or to one of two low-distraction control conditions (eye-closure or looking at a blank screen). Exposure to any type of distraction was found to impair recall performance, compared to the low-distraction conditions. Moreover, visual distractions particularly disrupted recall of visual details, whereas auditory distractions particularly disrupted recall of auditory details. The data was fitted to the CR framework to gain insight into the extent to which the disruption was general versus modality-specific in nature. It is concluded that auditory distractions take up predominantly general cognitive resources, whereas visual distractions take up general and modality-specific cognitive resources to a similar extent.

Symposium title: The state of psychology in Zimbabwe

Convenor: Gwathirera Javangwe

Forensic psychology new kid on the block in Zimbabwe

Gwathirera Javangwe University of Zimbabwe, Zimbabwe

The paper traces the historical development of the field of forensic psychology from a Zimbabwean perspective. Specifically, it uses the metaphor of a marriage between psychology and law, from courtship, marriage, the pregnancy, offspring, the developmental milestones reached, obstacles, and the future of the marriage and the possibility of a divorce. The paper concludes by focusing on the path to be taken in an attempt to preserve the marriage.
Adolescent boys in an HIV context
David Blackbeard University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa; Graham Lindegger
This study explored masculinity self-construction among adolescent boys who were members of an HIV support group. Dialogical self-theory was chosen as a perspective from which to identify how the boys positioned themselves and were positioned by dominant masculinity ideals and imperatives. Multiple data sources and multiple methods of analysis afforded a view on the dialogues among the material, spatial, dynamic, and temporal contexts in which the extended self was instantiated and innovated. These dialogues suggested how masculine selves were positioned, created and maintained both corporately, and at an individual level, with implications for the development of alternatives to problematic forms of masculinity and the development of theory in the psychology of gender. The study was qualitative, involving an extensive process of participation in the data, and analysis, with a small purposive sample. Reflexivity practices facilitated an opportunity to explore dialogues within a research team along with the benefits of having differing perspectives among multiple interviewers. The study had potential relevance for policy, prevention and activism for problems associated with dominant forms of masculinity as sets of embodied ideals, standards and practices. These included not only HIV interventions, but other areas such as physical risk taking, health protective behaviour and gender-based violence. Across several areas, identifying positioning processes in relation to masculine hegemonies offers possibilities for alternative ideals and practices.

Understanding frameworks of medical intervention and biomedical discourses within the HELLP syndrome experience
Michelle Andipatin University Western Cape, South Africa
HELP Syndrome (characterized by haemolysis, elevated liver enzymes and low platelet count) is a maternal condition of pregnancy potentially fatal to the mother and/or baby. Nested within a feminist post-modern epistemology, and drawing on a material-discursive theoretical framework, my study examined the role that frameworks of medical intervention and biomedical discourses play in South African women’s understandings of their experience with HELLP Syndrome. Eleven participants who had pregnancies with HELLP Syndrome were interviewed. A discourse analysis revealed that women’s talk was embedded within ideological frames such as technocratic medicine, patriarchy and the South African health care system. Participants’ discourses about their encounters with the medical context was located within, and shaped by, the structure of health care in our country. In this regard binaries like private versus public health care, women versus men and nurses versus doctors were erected. Furthermore their hospital stay reflected two discrete technological cultures, namely, the mothers’ own pregnancy and body (ICU), and the baby (NICU). Biomedical discourses that filtered through in the participants’ talk were: medicine is science; body as machine; doctor as God and the fetus as super subject. Discourses of risk were inevitably taken up as participants tried to make sense of both their current pregnancies and the potential ones to follow.

Telling stories of childbirth across race/class divides
Rachelle Chadwick University of Cape Town, South Africa
Since the 1970s a substantial body of social science, psychological and feminist research has analysed women’s childbirth experiences. This work has predominantly focused on middle-class women, with the childbirth narratives of poor, marginalized women remaining relatively unexplored. This paper addresses this gap and presents results of a narrative study of South African women’s childbirth stories told across race/class divides. The birthing stories of poor, ‘black’ women and middle-class, mostly ‘white’ women are contrasted and compared. The paper shows how historical and contemporary race/class politics continue to mark South African women’s bodies and delineate spaces of/o to birth according to race/class positions. While sharply inscribed by race/class dynamics, a powerful national medical hegemony over childbirth and deeply entrenched forms of gender normativity also materialized as powerful modes of inscription and discipline which worked to produce a local politics of birth in which women across colour and class divides remained subject to potentially dehumanizing birth experiences, albeit in very different ways. The different modes of power/domination operating on poor, ‘black’ women and middle-class, ‘white’ women in relation to childbirth are explored. Different modes of resistance to this local geo-politics of birth are also considered.

Interpersonal relationships with gay and lesbian peers among male and female university students in Taiwan
Te-Sheng Chang National Dong Hwa University, Taiwan, R.O.C.; Shew-Wen Huang; Jia-Sheng You; Tsai-Wei Wang
The purpose of this study was to investigate male and female university students’ interpersonal relationship with lesbians and gays. The sample consisted of 1164 male and 1186 female students in Taiwan. The research included three instruments: the Interpersonal Relationship with neutral, gay, and lesbian peers. Each survey consisted of 10 items, divided into three subscales: Friendship, Love, and Sympathy. The split-plot factorial design was adapted to find the interaction between students’ gender (male and female) and their attitudes toward peers (neutral, gay, and lesbian) for Friendship, Love, and Sympathy respectively. The results show that the interactions between student gender and types of Forms (attitudes toward neutral, gay, and lesbian peers) are statistically significant in Friendship, Love, and Sympathy factors. Female students score significantly higher than their counterparts regarding to three factors across different forms. Male students report more acceptable attitudes toward neutral students than both gay and lesbian peers across three factors. In addition, male students report more acceptable attitudes toward
Co-parenting alliances assessment in heterossexual and same-sex parents triads

Salvatore D’Amore University of Liege, Belgium; Nicolas Favez; Seth Pardo

Co-parenting is defined as the alliance of mothers and fathers in their roles as parents including cooperation, support, and reciprocity in the triadic processes with their child. Despite decades of co-parenting research, little is known about non-heterosexual co-parenting. This study examines differences in co-parenting in 10 lesbian family triads compared to 30 heterosexual family triads. We hypothesise that there are no group differences in co-parenting behaviours. Heterosexual mothers’ mean age was 31.2 years (SD=2.3) and fathers’ was 32.6 (SD=3.5). Lesbian biological mother’s mean age was 34.4 years (SD=5.85) and female partners’ was 36.6 (SD=7.69). Both groups were of middle- to upper-middle socio-economic status. Co-parenting was observed with the Lausanne Trilogue Play and measured with the Family Alliance Assessment Scale. Results demonstrated that there were no between group differences in co-parenting behaviours across 14 of the 15 sub-scales examined. A significant group difference was only observed in coparenting structure, t(9)=-6.74, p<.001; lesbian parents did not adhere as well to the expected interactive structure of the LTP. However, lesbian and heterosexual parents demonstrated similar postures/actions, inclusion, roles, co-construction, scaffolding, warmth, validation, authenticity, mistakes, support, conflict, involvement, and self-regulation. These results support a similarity hypothesis for heterosexual and same-sex parenting, and fill a necessary gap in the literature regarding same-sex co-parenting. Presentation will discuss implications for future research on non-heterosexual families and child development.

A study of women in atypical careers

Daniel Du Toit North-West University, South Africa; Jolene van den Berg

The primary objective of this research was to explore the constructs that are outlined in the model of Young and Hurlic (2007) within the South African context and to establish the influence of gender and gender-related behaviour to person-group fit, person-organisation fit and career decision making of South African women in atypical careers. The constructs in Young and Hurlic’s model that are considered to have an effect on career decision making of employees with atypical careers include: Gender enactment, gender based micro-culture, skills and education, person-group fit, person-organisation fit, perceived stress, self-efficacy, gender based macro-culture, and person-organisation fit (Young & Hurlic, 2007). A qualitative design was used and a purposive sampling method was applied to select the sample (N=10). The sample of female employees consisted of electricians, millwrights, steel-makers, technicians and engineers. Participants who were selected all did physically demanding work, previously viewed as unsuitable for women, under harsh work conditions on the factory floor of the organisation in which this study was conducted. Unstructured and semi-structured interviews were conducted to collect research data. Results indicated that awareness, group acceptance, person-group fit, perceived stress and person-organisation fit are the factors with the most influence in the career decision making of South African women in atypical positions. Recommendations include steps organisations can take to enhance awareness, assist new employees to fit into their work groups and manage stress.

Gender relationships in Brazilian carnival music in the 1930s to 1940s

Ronald Ericerei UFRPE, Brazil

This research weaves together the repertoire of carnival music and gender studies. Examining musical compositions of Lamartine Babo, João de de Barrio and Ari Barroso, we aim to identify social views on women in Rio de Janeiro during the years of 1930 to 1940. We estimate discussions on gender relations are far from exhausted, especially since our discussion proposes to launch a psychosocial look on this theme by analyzing the discussion of carnival music. The work departs from the conception of the category of woman as a common place and a synonym for female identity. We understand the concept of gender as a social construction with different meanings in the world. In this argument, we believe that concomitant to the process of production and circulation of various discourses on the social roles of men and women, the composers of carnival music inserted carnival language as another meaning varies and changes with each context. In these terms, we express the desire to insert the carnival music as a privileged place for understanding a portion of a Brazilian social thought regarding the status of being a man or woman in the country. We tried to uncover social views on women in letters of carnival music through Bakhtinian reflections on psychology, which continually allowed us to establish a close relationship between the socio-historical context of Rio de Janeiro in the 1930s and 1940s and the social messages contained in the carnival music of that period.

Desiring to be unique: Female secondary school learners’ construction of gender and sexual identities

Elron Fouten Rhodes University, South Africa; Tammy Shefer

This paper explores the construction of gender and sexual identities among a group of female secondary school learners at a school in Cape Town’s northern suburbs. This study is grounded on the social constructionist premise that gender identities, i.e. masculinity and femininity, are continuously being created and recreated through social interactions. The study used qualitative methodology including a series of paired interviews with 17 girls between 16 and 17 years of age. In addition to this method of data collection each participant received a 35mm exposure camera for the purpose of taking pictures that would depict stories of what it meant to be a young girl in Africa from their point of view. Interview data was discursively analysed while photographic images where interpreted and understood for the stories they conveyed. This study confirms that gender, like other identity-creating practices is dependent on social context and that its meaning varies and changes with each context. Findings further show that in certain spaces girls conform to the dominant feminine ideal of their context but in others, at home, at school, or when socialising, they may intentionally and unintentionally challenge and resist prescribed socially acceptable ideals of femininity, as evident through various articulations of the self in dress, behaviour and desires.

The significance of gender in the abortion debate: A content analysis of South African newspaper articles

Tracey Feltham-King Rhodes University, South Africa

We report on a content analysis of South African newspaper articles written about abortion from 1978 to 2005 in order to ask two questions: ‘What is the gender of those called upon to comment on abortion issues?’ and ‘From what position do these commentators contribute to the discussion on abortion?’ South Africa provides a particularly pertinent context given the fact that both the media and legislation pertaining to abortion underwent significant transformation over the last three decades. Results indicate that women are represented as commentators more frequently in articles about abortion than in the media generally. This representation reached its height around the politically charged court challenges to the Choice on Termination of Pregnancy Act of 1996 which legalized abortion on request to 12 weeks of gestation. The alignment of commentators is balanced between pro-life and pro-choice however; there is a swing in the dominance of pro-life versus pro-choice alignments at various points. The gender of the commentators referred to in each article and their alignment to the abortion debate was cross-tabulated with the 28-year time period. This was done in order to measure the impact of the descriptive representation of women (i.e. the presence of women commentators) on the substantive representation of women (i.e. presence of positions that promote gender equity) in newspaper articles about abortion. The findings provide evidence of the relationship between female commentators and their alignment with the pro-choice position, highlighting the differences women representatives make practically to the representation of abortion in the media.

Women ministers’ discourses in relation to gender discrimination in the Lutheran Church

Ursula Froschauer University of Johannesburg, South Africa

The aim of this research study was to uncover women minister’s discourses in relation to gender discrimination in the Lutheran Church by using a discourse analysis. Three female participants, who are involved in ministry in the Lutheran Church in South Africa, were interviewed regarding their
experiences and perceptions of gender discrimination. The resultant texts were analyzed using Parker’s (2005) steps to discourse analytic reading. The discourses that were discovered indicate that power struggles are prevalent in the context of gender discrimination. Furthermore, the extent to which an individual opposes gender discrimination is informed by contextual, educational and historical factors. In addition to this, gender discrimination within the church is easily legitimized — to a large extent by women — through discourses, such as Biblical texts. The analysis indicated five discourses, namely patriotism, patriarchy, silence, visibility and trust, which women utilize in justifying or opposing gender discrimination. An awareness of the abovementioned findings is useful in promoting gender equality in institutions.

Patterns of adolescent coping with domestic violence
Svetlana Gridneva Southern Federal University, Russian Federation; Anna Tashcheva
During 2009–2011 scientists of the Southern Federal University examined 397 Rostovite-teenagers of 12–17 years old who had experienced domestic violence. The revealed patterns of reaction of teenagers were: “change of self-attitude” (99.2%); “bad state of health” (93.7%), “a sharp need to pour out his/her soul” (91.2%), “to distract with something” (85.9%), “an attempt to improve the situation” (73.5%), “a reciprocal aggression” against the rapist (61.7%), “without external changes” (36.2%). 97.5% victims acquire their family “norms” of communication and reproduce them during communication with people around or retire into themselves. The latter respondents characterise themselves as reserved, close, excessively timid, having serious difficulties in a choice situation when they have to take responsibility. The victims using violence reproduce the kinds and forms of violence which they have experienced in 96.9% cases. Not only relatives, but also people from the nearest social environment, casual persons, animals and plants become victims of such “secondary violence”. Teenager-victims designate motives of their aggressive actions as a demonstration of their force, superiority (98.0%), revenge (42.3%). 74.3% of the examined teenagers want to have confidential communication with their parents, 23.2% with close friends. 63.7% teenagers wanted and 3.8% actively searched for professional psychological help and only 2.0% preferred to cope with their difficulties independently.

Gender differences in emotional intelligence and the effects of a negative mood induction
Laura Nathalie Hiller University of Innsbruck, Austria; Klaus Riedmuller; Katharina Reiter
Former studies showed gender differences in emotional intelligence, in which women score higher than men (MacCann, 2010; Extremera et al., 2006). According to Chepennik et al. (2007), a negative mood induction decreases emotion recognition. Our study assessed gender differences in emotional intelligence, how negative mood affects emotion recognition, and the interaction between these measures. This was achieved by asking fifty-nine participants to complete the Wong and Law Emotional Intelligence Scale (WLEIS), followed by either a negative or a neutral mood induction by a short film sequence. For the emotion recognition task we used fifty pictures displaying basic emotions from the Facial Expressions and Emotions Database (FEED). Self-reported Emotional Intelligence did not show a significant gender difference concerning the global factor, but in the sub-factors “Regulation of Emotions” and “Others-Emotions Appraisal,” where men had higher scores than women. In contrast to that, the objective measure of emotion recognition showed, that women were better in “Others-Emotions Appraisal.” These results illustrate that men estimate their “Others-Emotions Appraisal” ability higher than it actually is. After a negative mood induction, the participants showed, in comparison to a neutral mood induction, lower abilities in recognising other’s emotions. In this context, women reacted more sensitively to the negative mood induction than men. The results of the study will be discussed in terms of theoretical and practical relevance.

Identity construction of gay men through masculinity perspectives in Turkey
Yasin Koc Bogazici University, Turkey; Hande Eslen-Ziya
This study investigates how gay men construct their identities through their perspectives of different masculinities in their society. Although the study

Relational and social aggression amongst girls from pre-school age to early adulthood has been the focus of researchers and concerned adults alike, but surprisingly little research has systematically investigated relational and social aggression among adult women. Electronic communications technologies create new means for the expression of aggression in forms such as electronic bullying, cyber-bullying, or online social cruelty. Research increasingly identifies girls as the instigators and perpetrators of these forms of aggression. Similarly, access to electronic communications technologies has seen the rise of “mommy blogging”. Mothering blogs represent an intersection where women make use of electronic communications media and where adult women’s relational and social aggression can be explored. This study investigates women’s social and relational aggression in a sample of mothering blogs and forums. Content analysis identified gender-related themes in the data. The identified themes contain messages regarding the “rules” that define acceptable mothering and femininity. As within adolescent peer culture, power comes from the ability to invoke these norms. We call into question how expressions of social and relational aggression in mothering blogs and forums are associated with women’s agency and the good mother/bad mother discourse.

Gendered dimensions of marital conflicts and psychological distress in India: Implications
Aparna Joshi Tata Institute of Social Science, India
The present article is based on experiences of a psychotherapeutic centre housed in an Indian Family court. The centre was the first of its kind and offered individual and couple therapy to litigants in psychological distress. Couples come to family court to access legal solutions to marital conflicts. This is often a last resort for many in the Indian setting. Marital conflicts contribute to psychological distress; and gender appears to be one of the critical determinants of mental health and distress in many of these cases. Narratives of men and women litigants bring out the gendered nature of stressors experienced and of manifestations of mental distress. Relational and social consequences of the resulting mental distress are also gendered in nature. All of these are closely linked to the gender roles prescribed by the larger and dominant socio-cultural narratives, and to the power differences between both the genders. Prevalent legal and medical discourses also seem to reify these gendered roles and power differences. Using referral data, litigants’ narratives and therapists’ experiences, this article offers a gendered analysis of mental health concerns presented by the litigants and suggests implications for a gender sensitive psychotherapy. The article underscores the fact that gender issues need to be addressed for effective therapeutic interventions.

Similarities in correlates of relationship commitment across gender, sexual orientation, and cultures
Charles Hill Whittier College, United States of America; Loredana Ivan; Rodrigo Carucedo Gonzalez; Claudia Brumbaugh; Maria Barros; Jose Canto y Rodriguez; Mie Kito; Guillermo Macbeth & Eugenia Razumieczyska; Silvia Mari
Correlates of commitment in intimate relationships were analysed using data from an on-going cross-cultural study of intimate relationships in multiple languages at web.whittier.edu/chill/ir. Measures include social background, attitudes and values, current intimate relationship (if any), and well-being. Students and non-students were recruited in countries in North America (United States, Canada, and Mexico), South America (Argentina and Colombia), and Europe (Spain, Italy, and Romania), plus others responded from elsewhere. Among the 2738 in these preliminary results, 70% were women, 72% were students, and 74% described a current relationship, of which 70% were opposite-sex and 30% were same-sex, including 11% opposite-sex marriages and 11% same-sex marriages. For both sexes, relationship commitment was positively correlated with measures of love, self-disclosure, expressions of affection, certainty of partner’s affection, parents and others knowing and approving of partner, relationship benefits, investment, communication frequency, closeness, and relationship satisfaction. This was true for students and non-students, opposite-sex and same-sex relationships, married and unmarried, and for samples in each of the eight countries with rare exceptions. Similarity on willingness to have children was generally correlated with commitment as well, except for gay men and married lesbians. Correlations between commitment and sexual activities were less consistent. In sum, the dynamics of relationship commitment were surprisingly similar in spite of presumed differences relating to gender, sexual orientation, and culture. Future data collection will include countries in Asia and elsewhere.

Saccharine mommies: The aggression hidden in mothering blogs
Elisabe Jordaan University of Johannesburg, South Africa; Chantal Waldeck

Implications for the study of social and relational aggression among adult mothers. Social and relational aggression in mothering blogs and forums is explored. Content analysis identifies gender-related themes in the data. The identified themes contain messages regarding the “rules” that define acceptable mothering and femininity. As within adolescent peer culture, power comes from the ability to invoke these norms. We call into question how expressions of social and relational aggression in mothering blogs and forums are associated with women’s agency and the good mother/bad mother discourse.
of masculinities has recently been popular in Turkey, the scope has mostly been on heterosexual masculinities. Little is known about the masculinity construction of gay men and its relation to identity formation processes. This project is designed accordingly to fill this gap in the literature and aims to propose a different and novel understanding of the concept of masculinities by focusing on gay men in Turkey. Within this scope, our research aims to understand how the perception and construction of gay masculinities relate to identity formation processes, and how these processes are experienced within the Turkish gay society. For this purpose, in-depth interviews were conducted with 15 Turkish gay men from various backgrounds, and questions related to the core issues of the masculinity perception and homosexual identity formation were addressed. Our findings revealed an interesting relationship between homosexual masculine identity and its actual experience in a Muslim society showing both overlaps and contrasts with internalised gender roles. These findings, by bridging the gap in the existing literature, are expected to contribute to masculinities studies and other related disciplines such as social psychology, cross-cultural psychology and gender studies.

Girls are to be seen, not to be heard: Linking child attachment, gender and poverty in understanding social trauma of Kutchi girls in post-earthquake Gujarat

Manasa Kumar, University of Nairobi, Kenya

The focus on children under vulnerable conditions in the context of everyday life offers great promise for enriching our understanding of how disputes over culture and forms of belongingness are enacted repeatedly and undramatically: here culture takes a living form rather than a fixed one. This paper is a part of a larger project that examines the psychological and social trauma of child survivors of the 2001/2002 Gujarat earthquake and riots. Interactions with Kutchi girls from the villages of Lodai, Khengarpur, Khavda and the outskirts of Bhuj enabled the researcher to explore the diverse ways in which gender structures the notions of childhood, and household work and domesticity define their identity. ‘Inhibition’, ‘absence’ and ‘invisibility’ of a certain kind were emblematic of their personalities. Keeping these themes in mind, a critical commentary on the narratives that emerged in Child Attachment Interviews (CAIs) with girl survivors of the 2001 Gujarat earthquake is offered. Attachment (‘anaclisis’ in Greek meaning ‘dependence’/‘leaning on’ and in Freudian ouevre often linked with the problematic of need vs. drives) is understood as a basic human survival need, embedded within a dialectical intra-psychic/inter-subjective matrix that pervades culture and socialization. Girls’ impoverished responses during the interviews were marked by long pauses, and socialization. Girls psychic/intersubjective matrix that pervades culture and forms of belongingness are enacted repeatedly and undramatically: here culture takes a living form rather than a carbon copy of the other. At one level the interviews try to tap into the nature of the ties between the children and their families; on another level these act as testimonies where differentiating narrative modes of thought from narrative discourse (Bruner, 2004) allows an exploration into the psychic vicissitudes of this language of absence and everyday existence marked by painful endurance. The paper develops these observations further to argue that trauma in the case of these girls is a continual disenfranchisement of their voices, needs and desires. Attachment trauma in these young girls is this inability and failure of their families to adequately nurture (psychological and social) capabilities (Sen, 1982; Robeyns, 2003) in the (girl) child and this ‘lack’ trauma has an intergenerational transmission and import (Lasub & Felman, 1992; Grubich-Simitis, 1994). The paper illuminates the symptoms the girls have become (being mute, stoic – multiple/ongoing – trauma survivors), and behind this symptom lies social deprivities such as gender discrimination and child-rights violations where the mother (and remaining family) is not only implicated but caught in the same rigmaole of patriarchal hubris.

Social gender perspective on women’s football in China, USA and Germany: Progress and problems

Bin Liang, CTBU, Chongqing, China

Society has accepted the variety of sports, in which both male and female athletes compete, regardless of the traditional gender sports notions of the past. But social stereotypes for male-dominated football have changed very little and fans, football players and clubs, football governing bodies, and massive media, eagerly pursue more and more physically completed football performances. The social stereotype for football has never been physically prevailed like today and labelled with speed, power, physical competition and match dominance. The stereotype is essentially masculinised and makes women’s football subordinate. The essay covered research on the history of women’s football in China, USA and Germany, and statistically analysed the population of women’s football. The three nations were important in women’s football, and there were different major reasons for their booming period. China benefited from earlier professionalisation. USA took advantage of Americans’ indifference to men’s football and successfully promoted women’s football stars like Mia Hamm. German should thank the popularity of women’s football at school level. However, like other countries, women’s football in the three countries faces a obstacles. The ways in which women’s football is packaged, played and supported, in the three countries showed that the social stereotype for football negatively influenced women’s football in cultural recognition, people acceptance, mass media attitude and professionalisation. The gender preference of social stereotype for football causes major obstacles to further development of women’s football.

Women who bear children through rape in Goma, Eastern Congo

Helen Liebling, Coventry University, United Kingdom; Henny Slegh

This paper outlines research assessing the role of stigma, justice and health provision for rape survivors that bore children in Goma, eastern Congo. Seventy-six woman survivors were interviewed regarding their rape experiences and of bearing a child from rape and the service responses. Thirty semi-structured interviews were carried out with police, legal and health officials and non-state providers. The findings were triangulated in discussion with key informants and survivors. Young women described rape, gang rape and sexual violence and their experiences of conceiving children. They disclosed rape by military forces, rebels, soldiers and civilians; many of whom had weapons. There was untold suffering and numerous untreated health problems. High levels of traumatic effects including stigma and shame were exacerbated by the complex emotion of bearing a child and rejection and abuse by families, husbands and communities. Despite the apparent end of the conflict, sexual violence continues at very high rates in eastern Congo. The numbers of adolescent women who require health and justice responses are very high. However, there exist very minimal services to respond to their needs and those of their children. Participants reported low levels of health care access with several challenges including limited treatment, lack of health facilities and infrastructure and lack of support and training for staff. Likewise there were severe weaknesses in the justice system and overwhelming challenges including logistical problems, bribes, threats to safety and impunity. Specific policy and service recommendations are made.

Development of the Chinese sex role inventory and comparing representations of sex roles between eastern and western cultures

Dianzhi Liu, Soochow University, China; Huxin Huang; Haoyang Cheng; Qi Huang

Due to the culture, region and time differences, there are concerns regarding the validity of Bem sex role inventory (BSRI) in measuring sex role perceptions in Eastern culture. This study constructed a Chinese sex role inventory. Based on social desirability for males and females, 90 items were selected by frequency analysis. With a sample of 351 Chinese college students (179 males, 172 females), 50 out of 90 items were retained via discrimination analysis and exploratory factor analysis. The sex role inventory includes 16 positive items for masculinity, 16 positive items for femininity, and 18 neutral and negative items. EFA indicated four dimensions (leadership, masculinity, rationality, generosity) under masculinity and three dimensions (empathy, femininity, thrift and careful) under femininity. Confirmatory factor analysis was conducted on a sample of 233 (106 males, 127 females) randomly selected from a pool of 5008 college students. The CFA successfully replicated the dimension structure identified above and the fit indices indicated a satisfactory goodness-of-fit. The Cronbach alpha coefficients of the Masculinity and the Femininity were 0.89 and 0.84, respectively. The test-retest reliability was 0.82 for the Masculinity and 0.80 for the Femininity, suggesting a good criterion validity. Comparing to BSRI, this research reflects differences in representations of sex roles between Eastern and Western cultures. Rationality in Chinese masculinity traits is distinct from individualism in Western masculinity traits. Apart from expressiveness, Chinese femininity traits are also influenced by traditional characteristics such as thrifty and carefulness.

Public service motivation: A gender perspective

Bangcheng Liu, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, China; Xiaohua Zhou
Public service motivation (PSM) refers to “an individual’s orientation to delivering services to people with a purpose to do good for others and society” (Perry & Honda, 2008a, viii). From a gender perspective, what are the differences of PSM between female and male individuals? Surveys of 730 master of public administration (MPA) graduates from a university located in Eastern China suggest that in general the PSM of male public servants is higher than the PSM of their female counterparts. However, when analyzing the specific dimensions of PSM, there are mixed results. Results indicate that male public servants score higher in attraction to public policy making and commitment to public interest and there is no significant difference in compassion and self-sacrifice between the female and male groups. The implications for the future research of PSM and human resource recruitment and selection in the public sector will be discussed.

‘Adolescent pregnancy’: A feminist issue

Catriona Macleod Rhodes University, South Africa

Pregnancy and mothering are enduring and central concerns of feminisms across a range of contexts. Despite this, there has been surprisingly little direct engagement by feminists in the area of ‘adolescent pregnancy’. In this paper I argue that both the relative lack of engagement of feminists in ‘adolescent pregnancy’ and the manner in which some have engaged with the issues surrounding early reproduction must be seen as strengths. Refusing to acknowledge ‘adolescent pregnancy’ as a separate reality from the reproductive lives of women who find themselves in similar socio-economic, cultural and racialized circumstances must be balanced with the fact that ‘adolescent pregnancy’ has become a real phenomenon in the sense of being a socially constructed reality that is taken up in social policy, educational reforms, sexuality education initiatives, health and welfare interventions and public concern. In light of this, the question that this paper addresses is how feminism(s) should respond to research, practice and policy regarding ‘adolescent pregnancy’. Utilizing a post-structural, postcolonial feminist framework I argue for a twin approach to ‘adolescent pregnancy’: vigilance with respect to the power relations that the very notion of ‘adolescent pregnancy’ and the associated research and interventions, allow; advocacy for pre-, ante- and post-natal care and interventions that are attuned to localized gendered dynamics and that are aimed at empowering young women.

Love and happiness in young Black men’s lives

Mandisa Malanga UNISA-Medical Research Council, South Africa; Kopano Ratele

South African literature shows that, relative to other groups, Blacks, specifically Black males, are at heightened risk of various psychological, social and economic problems. Two problems with these studies are that they tend to approach Black men from a risk and deficit perspective, and the models of masculinities uncritically applied in assessing Black men’s behaviour are imported from the West. A few studies have gone beyond a risk approach, calling attention to alternative discourses of manhood and questions related to how good Black men are built.

In the present study, which centralises a critical and transformative approach in understanding the making of generative masculinity in African traditions, we delve into the significance of positive emotions in the construction of masculinities. The study examined the place of love and happiness in constructions of masculinities. Participants in and outside of steady heterosexual relationships were recruited. In order to understand the influence of traditions on meanings men give to their emotional and gendered lives, we looked for subjects who had recently moved from rural to urban areas to compare with those born in urban areas. Adopting feminist qualitative methodology, men were interviewed individually as well as in focus groups. A culturally-informed critical discourse analysis was used to analyse the material. We present some of the findings as to how love and happiness are understood, whether they are seen as important, and what role they play men’s lives and constructions of masculinity.

Puberty experiences of Xhosa males from two universities

Nyameka Mankayi University of the Western Cape, South Africa

The paper explores how a group of young Xhosa men construct their masculinity and sexuality. It further explores the meaning of masculinity and the narratives of puberty and initiation into adulthood. The findings presented here emerge out of a larger study which explores how Xhosa males construct their puberty experiences and how these concepts impact with their risky sexual practices. This study uses a retrospective life story method to describe the connection between reported bodily changes during puberty and constructs of masculinity and sexuality. The sample was drawn from two universities, one in the Eastern Cape and the other in Kwa-Zulu Natal. Individual interviews were conducted with 18-25 year old Xhosa men enrolled for undergraduate studies. There were 20 men who were purposefully drawn from the list of students registered in the School of Psychology from the two universities. Each of the interviews was analysed using a discourse analysis framework informed by a social constructionist approach. The findings from this study illustrate how these young men’s responses and perceptions of the puberty stage intersect with contemporary and shifting constructs of hegemonic masculinity and are mediated by cultural rituals, particularly circumcision. An association between masculinity, puberty stage, circumcision and risk-taking behaviour has emerged.

Women overcoming barriers in science and technology careers: A social cognitive perspective

Marinda Maree University of Pretoria, South Africa; David Maree

This paper briefly discusses structural and individual barriers responsible for the under-representation of women in Science, Engineering and Technology (SET). However, it is pointed out that the focus on the removal of structural barriers does not guarantee success for women in SET careers. The paper emphasises social-cognitive factors, such as self-efficacy, that contribute to the success of women in SET. The results are briefly illustrated with reference to a study done with a sample of 29 women in successful ET careers in South Africa. These women experienced some form of gender discrimination at some stages of their development from school to career. They also struggle with family and work-life balance and similar issues. The women attributed their success to personal characteristics and strong self-efficacy beliefs. Aspects such as a drive for achievement, strong goal orientation, passion for their work, determination and perseverance were identified. Strong self-efficacy beliefs which can be associated with resilience seem to contribute to success despite structural and some individual barriers.

Indenturing the body: Masculine role norms, body image discrepancy, and attitudes towards masculinity in South African Indian school-going boys

Jarred Martin SANDF, South Africa; Samantha Tornell

The authors investigated the relationship between traditional masculine role norms, body image discrepancy, body appearance schemas, and sociocultural attitudes towards appearance in a sample of 495 South African Indian school-going boys, between the ages of 13 and 18 years old. Employing self-report surveys, the constructs were measured using the Masculine Role Norms Inventory, Lynch and Zellner’s Body Figure Drawings (1999), the Appearance Schemas Inventory, and the Sociocultural Attitudes Towards Appearance Scale-3. The findings showed how a sample of South African Indian boys is (re)defining a localized masculine sense of self within the broader interplays of South African gender relations and masculinities. Analysis revealed traditional masculine role norms of status-seeking, heterosexism, anti-femininity, emotional stoicism, and nontraditional masculine attitudes shared significant positive correlations with body image discrepancy. Sociocultural attitudes towards appearance and investment in body appearance were key ingredients for participants positioning an athleticism toned and muscular male body as their ethnomorphological ideal. This body ideal also coincided with participants’ perceptions of the muscular male physique in Bollywood cinema and the body perceived to be most desired by the opposite sex. Further, steroid and muscle-supplement use were identified as risk behaviors associated with support for a masculinised, traditionally masculine subjective and normative agenda. The authors recommend continued qualitative and ethnographic research which extrapolates the complex trajectories of ethnomorphology as a central reference point for masculinities in gendered and racialised South African identity.

Queering gender: An exploration of the subjective experience of the development of a transgender identity

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This study aimed to explore transgender people’s experience of the development of their transgender identity. The research used a phenomenological approach to explore the lived experience of five individuals who believe that they are the opposite gender than their birth anatomical sex. Critical turn-
ing points in their gender identity were identified, and the influence of spirituality/religion on the development of their transgender identity explored. The findings showed the uniqueness and complexity of the transgender participants’ lived worlds. The findings suggest that the research participants experienced themselves not only as marginalised, but also between the feminine/masculine gender categories and the female/male sex categories. Their dominant lived experience is of being in an in-between state. Religion/spirituality were found to have a varying impact on the development of a transgender identity. Sex reassignment surgery emerged as only one possible phase in the treatment of the transgender individual. Further therapy and support are necessary as not all the problems are alleviated through surgery, and new psychological challenges emerge during the transitioning and post-transition phase. The lived experience of these transgender individuals challenges the Western dichotomous view of sex and gender and the discourses that are constructed in order to uphold the gender binary. The findings suggest that a distinct space in society needs to be created for the transgender individual. Re-visionsing gender as more fluid and variant than the binary structure acknowledges the possibility of much more than two genders and the possibility of in-between states of gender.

Do successful women politicians maintain more feminine values and traits compared to their male colleagues? 
Minou Ella Mebane Università La Sapienza, Italy; Michele Vecchione; Donata Francescato
Women are still greatly under-represented at the top of political institutions (Stokes, 2005; Stevens, 2007). Personality theorists have suggested that in this era of personalisation of politics dispositional characteristics of politicians may contribute to political success (Jewell & Whicker, 1994; Caciagli & Corbetta, 2001; Rosenthal, 2004; Barisone, 2000). Theorists of politics of presence hypothesise that it is especially important to have women politicians because being females they bring a different set of values and characteristics. These values come to shape party manifestos and political issues (Phillips 1995). According to the critical mass theory, when women politicians are only a minority, successful political women, tend to accept the culture of dominant group (Kanter, 1977b, p. 231). Our research aimed to investigate whether in the Italian political context, which is male dominated: the minority of women elected to Parliament and local offices continued to hold feminine values and traits compared to their male colleagues or had similar values and personality traits. Two hundred women and men members of the Italian Parliament and the three-hundred local politicians completed standard questionnairenaires, aimed to assess their basic personality dimensions (BFQ, Caprara et al. 2003) and personal values (PVQ, Schwarts, 2005). Results are evaluated and will be discussed at the convention.

Gender equality as a maturation process 
Patricia Mercader Université Lumière Lyon 2, France
Recently, a sociologist colleague confided in me that she has always asked herself how one can be both a psychologist and a feminist. As this is how I define myself, as well as many colleagues, I was quite astonished. It is not that difficult, I argued, if we admit that integrating the idea of gender equality requires a certain degree of acceptance of alterity. That is to say, a level of psychic maturation difficult to attain in any case, but especially difficult within a social environment where this idea is far from being obvious and within a political system that renders this maturation process particularly difficult. And yet, this sociologist did not have it all wrong. The relationship between psychology and feminism sure enough gives rise to a number of problems, particularly when psychology leans towards a psychoanalytical meta-theory. Between a feminist analysis of society and a clinical interpretation of the future of the individual, their compatibility is not self-evident. Within a contemporary feminist perspective, gender is not only defined as the psychosocial side of the differences between the sexes but also as a system of differentiation that produces social identities that serve relationships of domination. In this way, gender precedes sex which is before anything a sign which renders visible the dominant from the dominated. However, for psychoanalysis, the difference between the sexes, in its material corporeal fundament, is first a psychic feat which signifies loss, incompleteness, and castration in the sense that no human can be ‘all’ for another or themselves, nor be, by default, absolutely identical to others. Indeed, psychoanalysis advances an essentially tragic idea of human development: Confronted with the necessities of our maturation in conditions that are more or less desirable, we unknowingly make choices that determine our psychic future. These choices are always creative and always imply sacrifices. In other words, here, being a man or a woman, masculine or feminine is not political but rather libidinal and proper to childhood. How can one articulate the disjunction between biological sex and political gender with the psychoanalytical distinction between anatomical sex, unconscious sexuality and the dynamic of identifications? By showing which processes, albeit full of obstacles, allow individuals, like societies, to access equality between men and women, I will attempt to propose some preliminary answers to this question.

A discourse analysis of young men’s engagement with popular representations of brotherhood 
Sibongiseni Mkhize Rhodes University, South Africa
This paper presents an analysis of the discourses employed by young, South African black men when they engage with popular representations of brotherhood. In particular, participants in this study were shown extracts from episodes of the popular soap opera ‘Generations’ that depicted the relationships of two fraternal dyads, one representing men who were raised during the Apartheid era, the other being men who were raised during the post-Apartheid era. A focus group discussion was then facilitated in which the men were asked to comment on the depictions of brotherhood and to compare and contrast their own experiences of brothering with those shown on TV. The focus group discussion was analysed using discourse analysis. In particular, the analysis is interested in the discourses the men employ in constructing brotherhood and how these discourses enable and also subjugate particular masculine subject positions. Emphasizing the discourses at work around ‘doing brother’ and around ‘doing man’ can be taken to other men through avenues such as the media to be used in working with social action groups that work with men and aim to bring about social change in men.

Trauma of the transgender family 
Carol Muskashan UNISA, South Africa
The subject of the paper that will be presented, is the trauma experienced by transgender family members, and how they cope with this trauma. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with various family members (immediate family and care givers) of the transgender person, in order to ascertain what trauma they experienced during the disclosure, and transition, of their transgender child/sibling/grandchild, as well as how they managed to overcome, or deal with, their specific trauma. The number of families interviewed are 10 families consisting of two or more members each. There is also a focus group of six members. The types of trauma that transpire, from this disclosure, are also highlighted as well as what influence religion, cultural and socio-economic situations have on either creating, maintaining, increasing or maybe even overcoming this trauma. The fact that the researcher is also the mother of a transgender child, contributes to the richness of this research paper. This research is conducted within Family Systems Theoretical framework. Sampling is purposeful sampling, interpretative phenomenology and content analysis are used in order to interpret information obtained.

Sex differences in the manifestation of aggression on internally displaced Nigerian children 
Agatha Ogwo Nasarawa State University Keffi, Nigeria; Solomon Mumuh; Chinwe Iheach
The study was carried out to determine the role played by sex differences in the manifestation of aggression among internally displaced male and female children. Participants (N=445) aged 10-15 years and drawn from two communities in Nasarawa State, Nigeria, namely, Bassa and Igbirra, were involved in the study. Aggression in children was measured by a 19-item questionnaire developed by the researchers to test the hypothesis that there will be no statistically significant difference in the manifestation of aggression between internally displaced male children and their female counterparts. A 3-way between groups ANOVA was used to establish the differences. Results indicate that Nigerian children did not show significant difference in their manifestation of aggression based on gender. These findings seem to suggest that armed conflict and its consequences, like internal displacement is a threat to children’s general well-being because of the disruption of the environment in which they are socialised. The unfavourable conditions which children are subjected to irrespective of their sex make sexual affiliation irrelevant in the way children react to situations.

Skateboarding boy vs rugby jock: Queering hegemonic Afrikaner masculinity 
Qui Leong Pun University of Johannesburg, South Africa
This paper aims at exploring gender within gender “othering” based on the lived experience of a young male student in the context of hegemonic Afrikaner masculinity. The paper further aims to understand how this gender within gender “othering” may have impacted on the father-son relationship and the developmental consequences on the individual. Queer theory and Social Capital theory informed this study. A phenomenology case study design was used. A Queer phenomenology research approach informed the design and research. Data were collected through two in-depth qualitative interviews and therapeutic process notes. Data analysis will be conducted using an Interpretive Phenomenological Analysis.

Subordinate men without fear
Kapano Ratele University of South Africa/MRC, South Africa

Studies on homicide in South Africa indicate that young black and coloured males are the most vulnerable. Among the explanations offered for the preponderance of these groups in homicide high-lights is the role of a certain form of masculinity. The argument mounted in this essay is that while programming against violence victimisation and perpetration has to incorporate amongst others issues socioeconomic justice and gendered sexual rights to be effective, levels of fatal violence remain high because interventions still have to confront the historical and contemporary emotional health concerns affecting young black and coloured men. Foregrounding the relationship between young men’s emotional lives and deadly violence I tease out the critical role of emotions as an underappreciated consideration. I particularly explore the interplay of fear and fearless in the construction of masculinity. In conclusion I recommend that programmes on emotion regulation and connectedness be developed and tested with a view of incorporating them in intervention frameworks.

Male ballet dancers’ gender identity construction: Sexuality and body
Megan Reeves University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa; Lynlee Howard-Payne University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa

Male ballet dancers are often constructed as being feminine or homosexual (Bailey & Obershneider, 1997; Phillips, 2008), attributes that do not conform to the broader social ideas of what it means to be a masculine male in South Africa. Therefore, the space occupied by male ballet dancers in South Africa is one that contradicts the patriarchal ideas of masculinity and is one that provides further insights into constructions of masculinity that do not conform to essentialist understandings. Therefore, the aim of this research report was to investigate the ways in which male ballet dancers construct their gender identities, sexualities and bodies within this contradictory space. A purposeful sample of four classically trained male ballet dancers over the age of 18 from Johannesburg, South Africa, were invited to participate in the study by means of snowball sampling. Data was collected using a semi-structured interview, and examined using narrative analysis. These results contributed to a better understanding of gender in an alternative domain, where the ways that male ballet dancers construct their gender identities are challenged.

Gender perspectives in care services treatment of Brazil’s child and adolescent mental health users
Alberto Reis Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil; Camila Muyloert

The paper analyses the gender determinations in diagnosis construction and the composition of populations receiving care at Psychosocial Care Centers (CAPSi). The research involved all CAPSi’s of Sao Paulo state (23% of Brazilian CAPSi’s). The research is a cross-sectional study, based on a random sample of records, during the period September 2008 to February 2009. The inclusion criterion in study was: Active records registered in the Health Ministry, until three months before the date of collection. To obtain the data record, a protocol was prepared with 58 questions. A questionnaire was given to CAPSi managers to complete. Of the group of children and adolescents attended to in CAPSi, 69.7% (634) are male and 30.3% (275) are female. Female users of CAPSi tend to be older than male users. More frequent diagnoses for boys refers to behaviour disorders and emotional disorders (29.5%), psychological development disorders (23.2%) and retardation disorders (11.7%). Diagnoses for girls are mood disorders (16.7%), retardation disorders (14.6%) and psychological development disorders (12.0%). The consultant’s reasons are homogenous for both sexes, with the exception of differing aggressiveness variables and social behaviour problems (82.49% for boys and 71.64% for girls). Data was analysed with reference to Winnicott, and Gillingan theories about gender moral development. The diagnostic construction and the sexist composition of the CAPSi population (which reflects the gender bias) are in synergy with the “ invisibility” of the psychological distress of girls. The study emphasizes the importance of disorder in school and behaviour associated with male children and adolescents.

Photographic representations of masculinity by young men
Nivedhna Singh University of KwaZulu Natal, South Africa; Graham Lindegger

Young masculinity has become a research priority by young men and women. The paper provides a rich description of what it means to be a brother for young men in South Africa today through the use of in-depth individual interviews. The data is subjected to a thematic narrative analysis (Riessman, 2006) in order to interrogate how brothering is informed by constructions of masculinities and how, in turn, the brother-brother relationship constructs young men’s masculine identities.

The impact of employment in the mental health of Hispanic women
Valerie Stipes Carlos Albizu University, Puerto Rico; Jose Martinez; Jessica Robleda; Aida Jimenez

Puerto Rico is presently in a period of economic depression, which has instigated an increasing rate of unemployment. Many studies show that the stressors created by unemployment have negative consequences on mental health, but few studies have evaluated the psychological impact of employment status in women. This study explores the relationship between employment status and depressive symptomatology among Puerto Rican women. Depressive symptomatology was assessed with the Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale (CES-D). This ex post facto design study acquired a sample of 113 employed, as well as unemployed women. The results showed that unemployed women had a statistically significant higher mean of depressive symptomatology and a higher mean of prior diagnosis of depression, than their employed counterparts. The majority of women in the sample were the primary support and caregivers in their family, and unemployed women,
more often, carried on the same responsibilities without a domestic partner. Unemployed women had higher dropout rates and less education. Although employed women had more years of preparation and had statistically significant higher earnings, only five thousand dollars separated one group of women from the other in terms of classifying under the federal poverty line. This study is a stepping-stone for further research in trying to understand the impact of employment for Puerto Rican women and how are they being affected by the current economic crisis in Puerto Rico. This work is also oriented towards government activation to service the mental health needs of unemployed women.

**Homo-motherhood: One among other ways to be family**

Marlene Strey; PUCRS, Brazil; Teresa Cristina dos Santos; Yoolara Palma; Aline Piasson

The advent of feminism and LGBT movements reinforced the existence of families composed of plural identities, showing other ways to be family in the present. Among them, we highlight those formed by two women who identify themselves as lesbians and their daughters and sons, considering that the present study has as its main objective to know then, homomotherhood and its implications. From the perspective of gender studies, we aim to understand how lesbians are experiencing motherhood in their conjugal relations. Therefore, we analyzed the experiences in the process of motherhood, family dynamics and lesbian marital relations associated with motherhood. Of qualitative stamp, were heard, for the research, eight women, through narrative interviews. After the interviews were recorded (by signing the Free and Clear Consent Term), the contents were subjected to discourse analysis considering the feminist theories of gender. The results showed the existence of a family dynamic quite similar to a heterosexual one, even equal in a couple of cases. Furthermore, we found that homomotherhood families are living satisfactorily their relationships of lesbian maternity, but, despite the progress of human rights in the quest for a society with greater respect and justice, we even realize that compulsory heteronormativity is something strongly present. Finally, we consider an expansion in the way of being and thinking about families, but many roads still have to be traversed.

**The impact of gender harassment on job-related behaviours in the Japanese workplace**

Ken’ichiro Tanaka; Graduate School of Nihon Univ., Japan

The present study examined the effect of gender harassment on Japanese females’ job-related behaviours (i.e., organizational citizenship behaviour, OCB and organizational withdrawal behaviours, OWB) in the workplace. The online survey was conducted using a web system. Participants were 500 Japanese female workers as respondents in this study. Results of SEM linking the frequency of experiencing gender harassment to job-related behaviours indicated as follows: (1) The more frequently Japanese female workers experienced gender harassment, the more they performed both OCB and OCB. (2) The higher female workers evaluate interactional justice, the more they would perform OCB. (3) The hypothesis, that the more frequently female workers experienced gender harassment the less they evaluated interactional justice, was supported on the model of the omission of the dimension of gender harassment, but not supported on that of the commission one. (4) The hypothesis, that the lower female workers evaluate interactional justice the more frequently they would perform OWB, was supported only on the commission model.

**Boys are like rocks: Negotiating masculine identities in a co-educational secondary school.**

Leigh Andrea Adams Tucker; HEARD, South Africa; Kaymarlin Govender

An ethnographic approach was employed to describe the way in which early adolescent males construct, and enact, their masculine identities within the co-educational secondary school. Observational and reflexive field notes were supplemented with four focus groups conducted with 20 Grade 8 male learners. Issues of group belonging and identity are particularly heightened amongst the Grade 8 population following the transition from primary school. Within these friendship groups, the young men identified multiple spaces in which masculinities are policed and challenged, and bullying tactics are normalised in the struggle for hegemonic masculinity. Through the emergent discourse of the embodied self, value was assigned to the male body as a tool to inflict or withstand violence. Signifiers of physical strength and performance were aligned with desirable masculinities and identified through sport, bullying, initiation and corporal punishment. As with school policy, sport remains the primary acceptable space for exercising masculine ideals. In the context of these restricted school spaces and expanding ‘sexless’ cyber technologies, young men also described a growing sense of displacement fuelled by a perceived female advantage and a fear of racial insensitivity. In response to this anxiety, reactionary and defensive positions were enacted with repeated accounts of objectifying, splitting and othering. Recommendations generated from the findings include a need to facilitate productive spaces within the school for the critical discussion and negotiation of gendered identities for all learners.

**Sex differences in mating strategies: A biological or a social phenomenon?**

Wim Waterink; Open University of the Netherlands, Netherlands; Janes Eshuis

Men usually report a higher preference for short term mating strategies than women. Explanation of this phenomenon is debated, with evolutionary psychologists claiming it to be the result of a difference in sex drive between the sexes, explained by theories of sexual selection and parental investment. An alternative hypothesis is that these differences are the result of social structures. According to this hypothesis, women pursue short term mating strategies less than men, because they enjoy less autonomy. This study aims to contribute to clarification of this debate by empirically testing these hypotheses against one another. A random sample of people from the Netherlands was invited to take an online survey measuring mating strategies, sex drive and autonomy. 206 people responded; 44% were male, 56% female; age ranged from 21-65 (m = 36). Men pursued a short term mating strategy more than women. Multiple mediation analysis revealed that the effect of sex on short term mating was completely mediated by sex drive, with the direct effect vanishing once sex drive was introduced into the model. Autonomy had no such effect. In general, these results support the hypothesis that sex differences in mating strategies are primarily a biological phenomenon. This study is not entirely conclusive, since the sample used is not universal, and because social factors other than autonomy have not been taken into account. However, within these limitations the evolutionary account seems the more likely explanation.

**Relationships among work family conflict, gender role attitude and job burnout**

James J-M Sun; Remnin University of China, China; Yuan Li; Jian-Min Sun; Rui Wen

This study investigated the relationship between work family conflict and job burnout as well as the moderating effect of gender role attitudes among them with the on-site survey data about white collar workers in different organizations. Questionnaires including standardised scales (validated with Chinese samples) were distributed to 350 employees and 310 were returned, 275 of which are valid (138 are male). The sample is a good representative of employees in the workplace in terms of gender, age, and education level. Descriptive, correlation, and hierarchical regression are conducted to test the research hypotheses. Results demonstrated that: (1) Work-family conflict positively predicts emotional exhaustion and cynicism and negatively predicts reduced personal accomplishment, (2) Family-work conflict positively predicts the three dimensions of job burnout, emotion exhaustion, cynicism and reduced personal accomplishment, (3) Gender role attitudes moderate the relationship between work family conflict and job burnout. Specifically for those with more traditional gender role attitudes, the negative effect of family-work conflict on reduced personal accomplishment is stronger. The positive effect of work-family conflict on emotional exhaustion and cynicism is greater for those with more equal gender role attitudes. However, for those with more equal gender role attitudes, the positive effect of work-family conflict on reduced personal accomplishment is stronger. Tentative explanations for the results are provided. Both theoretical and practical implications and the limitations of the study are discussed and future research directions are pointed out.

**Perfectionism and values: Professional and gender aspects**

Julia Babaeva; Lomonosov MSU, Russian Federation; Nataly Rotova; Yuliya Briseva; Marina Markina

Despite perfectionism and values being considered to be important personality traits influencing professional efficiency, data revealing their relationships and determinants are insufficient. We hypothesized that these relationships are mediated by gender and professional factors. Given this as
Gender wage difference has been increasing in China recently. In this study, we focus on occupational stereotype and its influence on the wage assigned to masculine and feminine jobs. One hundred and ninety-three undergraduate students (86 male, 107 female, average age: M = 20.11, SD = 9.2) participated in the study. And then, we used 2 × 3 between-subjects design to examine whether participants would assign different wages to different types of jobs: gender assigned to target job (masculine, feminine) × income level of job (high, medium, low). The result revealed that the salary allocation on the “masculine” domain jobs was significantly higher than those perceived as “feminine” domain jobs. This result is on the straight line with the shifting standards model, and can be interpreted from Chinese contemporary occupational gender stereotype.

**Girls and boys’ choices of courses in higher education in France**

Christine Fontanini University Montpellier 3, France

There are still differences in the selection of courses of girls and boys in higher education in France. Nevertheless, for the last 20 years or so girls have chosen several more subjects that were previously mainly chosen by boys. In order to attempt to explain the ‘new’ choices of courses and careers of girls, we have taken veterinary studies as an example. Currently, women represent 72.6% of the students enrolled in the professional training programs (EACEA, 2009). What are women’s motivations for this course of study leading to a veterinary career? Why are men leaving this profession even though in France, forty years ago, it was mainly the domain of males? In order to attempt to answer these questions, we carried out a questionnaire-based survey in 2008 with 119 students (90 women and 29 men), enrolled in scientific preparatory classes biology, chemistry, physics and earth sciences with the objective to enter a veterinary school. We can consider that this female choice is partially based on the fact that compared to boys, girls have ‘acquired’ a certain knowledge of the veterinary profession through training with professionals. We can readily speak of ‘early’ professional socialization for girls. We have noted that girls wish to steer themselves towards these studies for “sentimental reasons as well as a passionate personal interest” whereas boys show motivations which are “technical or financial”. The latter can be found in other professions whereas caring for animals for “sentimental reasons and passionate interest” could be observed in few professions.

**The influence of occupational stereotype on gender wage difference**

Wen Fangfang School of Psychology, China; Shan Sun School of Psychology, China; Bin Zuo School of Psychology, China

Gender wage difference and the socialisation of girls towards animals in France

Christine Fontanini University Montpellier 3, France

The aim of this research is to measure the correlation between the aspiration of female riders to practice a veterinary career and equestrian riding, the reading of magazines and novels with equines. However, equestrian riding conveys more than just a good relationship with horses. It leads to the caring of the animal which can instigate a professional vocation oriented towards animal or horse care. I can esteem that equestrian clubs are true breeding grounds for future veterinarians. Considering that for the past twenty years there are more girls than boys that ride, it is logical to ascertain that girls are more attracted to the veterinary profession. If I add to these results, the socialisation of girls towards animals through toys, games, magazines, and books, there are grounds to believe that there will be more and more women signing up for veterinary school entrance exams.

Mate choice and marital success in a modern Japanese society

Yasuyuki Fukukawa Waseda University, Japan

The purpose of this study was to examine age and sex differences in mate choice strategies, as well as their relationship with lifetime marital success, through analysing survey data of a modern society. The original source of the data was the National Family Research of Japan: Special Survey 2001 (The National Family Research committee of the Japan Society of Family Sociology, 2001). The study sample was composed of 3,309 Japanese middle-aged and older women (mean age 53.9 ± 12.5 years old). Results show that women (i.e., the participants) preferred men (i.e., the participants’ husband) who are, on average, 2.9 ± 3.6 years older. The later men got married, the larger was the age difference, regardless of whether it was the first marriage or third marriage for them. In females, on the other hand, it was only the first marriage that followed the strategy; there was no decreasing nor increasing age difference between them and their mates in the case of remarrying. In addition, a woman who married a man younger than herself was at a higher risk of divorce compared to a woman who married an older man than herself (odds ratio = 2.1, p < .01). Thus, age preference in the mating of an older man and a younger woman would be adaptive as a reproductive strategy in both sexes in general, so that marital success could be related with preference. Remarrying women, however, might follow other mate choice strategies for reasons other than reproduction.

Sexual script and sexual double standard: A study from four tribes in Sumatera and Java, Indonesia

Matriussy Hermita Gunadarma University, Indonesia; Wahyu Rahardjo Gunadarma University, Indonesia

Sexual script and sexual double standard are concepts that are constructed by culture and values in the society. It is very interesting to see sexual script and sexual double standard in people from different tribes. Indonesia has many different cultures and tribes and might have different points of view in terms of sexual script and sexual double standard. The aim of this research is to measure the correla-
tion, contributions to the literature, and comparison of sexual script and sexual double standard in Batakense, Melayu-
nese, Betawinese, and Javanese tribes. The partici-
pants in this research were 205 people from Medan, 
Samosir, Jakarta, Yogyakarta, and Klaten. The sam-
ple was compiled using incidental sampling. The re-
sult showed that sexual script has a positive cor-
relation and has a significant contribution to the 
sexual double standard. There is a significant sexual 
double standard differentiation based on tribes and 
confession to having a past affair, but not in sexual 
script. There is a significant sexual script differen-
tiation based on educational background. On the 
other hand, differentiation of the two variables was 
found based on gender and the city of residence. 
Furthermore, males scored higher than females. 
This result indicates many interesting factors. The 
city where participants live has a more significant 
impact in influencing sexual script and sexual dou-
ble standard than does ethnicity itself. Furthermore, 
marital status has no influence on sexual script and 
sexual double standard.

Gender-role conflict and the media 
Jarrod Israelstam University of the Witwatersrand, 
South Africa
The media has always been an institution inseparable 
from the rest of society. Where there have been soci-
ties, there have been ways of discussing and 
representing information that is key to constituting 
them through media. It has been argued that gender 
identities are informed by such representations in 
the media, but relatively little research has focused 
on male gender identities. This study aimed to invest-
igate what effects exposure to short video clips taken 
from popular media had on young, urban South 
African men’s gender-role conflict. This was so as 
to gain a better understanding of ‘snapshot’ media 
effects. A within-subjects and between-subjects, pre-
experimental research design obtained ethical clear-
ance to gather a sample of 77 undergraduate students, 
who completed the Gender-Role Conflict Scale 
(GRCS) in a pre-test. 52 completed a post-test 3 
weeks later after watching 3 video clips that repre-
sented non-hegemonic forms of masculinity. Analy-
sis of Variance and t-tests were used and it was found 
that religion, race and mother’s education had an 
effect on scores on the GRCS. The findings indicated 
that further investigation should be conducted regard-
ing theories of hegemonic masculinity, as well as 
theories of media effects on gendered identities. The 
study may also inform university gender-education 
campaigns. There are several university societies for 
which the results would be useful, such as the LGBTI 
society, Wits Activate. National social programmes 
which may be able to act on these results include the 
Brothers for Life campaign, which seeks to change 
masculine stereotypes.

Exploring the relationship between hopeless-
ness and suicide risk in male homosexuals 
Ummi Habiba Jasmine Scottish Livingstone Hospi-
tal, Bangladesh; Rofajul Royal; Shamsul Haque; 
Muhammad Mozumder; Md. Ashikul Haque 
Suicide risk is quite common in male homosexuals. 
Studies suggested that hopelessness as measured by 
Beck Hopelessness Scale (BHS) predicts the 
chances of attempting/committing suicides in a 
number of Western cultures. The present study was 
an attempt to examine the relationship between 
these two variables in male homosexuals. The study 
included 102 male homosexual participants taken 
from an NGO based at Dhaka, Bangladesh. History of 
suicide attempt was reported by 32% of the 
participants while 47% reported history of suicidal 
ideation. BHS score indicated 34% MSM at risk of 
suicide (using 9 as cutoff score). Although associ-
ation was found between ‘BHS indicated suicide 
risk’ and ‘history of suicide attempt’ was found (c2 
= 4.35, a = 0.05) but closer inspection of the 2X2 
matrix revealed that BHS was able to identify only 
49% of 33 suicide attempters as at risk of suicide. 
However, BHS also identified 28% as at risk of 
suicide among those who never attempted suicide. 
Finally it can be concluded that in relation to history 
of suicide attempt, BHS was correct in 65% of 
cases. No relation was found between ‘BHS indi-
cated suicide risk’ and ‘history of suicide ideation’.

Gender differences in knowledge of male 
cancers among university students at Mon-
ash, South Africa 
Ravayi Marindo Monash South Africa, South Africa; 
Geoffrey Setswa Are female students more knowledgeable about 
causes and symptoms of male cancers than male students? Our study used a quantitative questionnaire 
and explored gender differences in knowledge of 
neutral cancers among 1,000 male and female students at Monash South Africa. Preliminary results showed 
that females significantly higher levels of knowl-
edge of symptoms and causes of male cancers than 
males. However, understandably, males had more 
detailed knowledge of what a testicular self exami-
nation reveals than females. Results also showed that 
female students relied more on health professionals 
as sources of information on health and disease, 
while male students relied on internet and magazines. 
Results however must be treated as preliminary until 
more detailed analysis has been completed.

Making muscle junkies: Investigating tradi-
tional masculine ideology in South African 
adolescent males 
Jarred Martin SANDF, South Africa; Kay Govender 
The authors investigated the relationship between 
traditional masculine ideology, body image discrep-
ancy, self-esteem, and the pursuit of muscularity in a 
traditional masculine ideology, body image discrep-
ancy is more severe than their Black and White coun-
trateens in the sample. Further, there was a significant 
use of muscle supplements and steroids by school 
going boys. The authors recommend that the perva-
sive use of muscle and fitness supplements, and the 
destructive use of steroids, should be further investi-
gated to explore boys’ motivations for such behav-
ior, as well as to extrapolate race differences in 
steroid abuse. The evidenced use of steroids by school 
boy rugby players should also hold interest for au-
thorities to monitor more closely accurate dietetic 
information that is made available to these boys and 
regulation drug-testing at school boy level rugby.

Gender biases in the perception of 
aggression 
Shradha Mathur University of Delhi, India
The study was conducted to understand the opinions 
and attitudes of young males and females toward 
aggression and gender biases in the perception of 
aggression. The sample was incidental and purposive 
and data was collected from 12 participants (N=6 
Males; N=6 Females), University of Delhi students, 
within the age range of 21-23 years, using the tech-
tique of interviewing. Participants were asked ques-
tions on issues related to gender and physical char-
acteristics, media projection of gender, social display 
of aggressive behavior, situational factors, parenting 
and attraction and anger provoking situations. Results 
indicate that the groups believed that men are 
more likely to engage in acts of physical aggression 
and violence, whereas women involve themselves in 
threaten, verbal abuse and rumors. In addi-
tion, both the groups associate characteristics of mas-
culinity, power and strength with male action heroes, 
and would prefer watching a male hero in lead action 
role as compared to a heroine. Participants agreed 
that parenting differences exists between the two 
groups regarding the expression of aggression in 
shaping the behavior of children where mothers are 
seen as emotional and scolding and fathers as aggres-
sive, firm and focused to the problem in hand. Fe-
male participants believe that men engage in aggres-
sion to overcome feelings of emotional insecurity 
and showcase their physical strength, which is masculin-
ity for them. Male participants believe that women 
are emotional by nature and should avoid hostile and 
aggressive actions since they are not expected to be 
physically aggressive and must safeguard themselves.

Gender based violence attitudes and prac-
tice: Study in Tzaneen municipality, 
South Africa 
Violet Mathye University of Venda, South Africa
The crime statistics released by the South African 
Police (SAP) in 2009, indicated an increase in sexual 
offfences which stood at 71,500 cases in the 2008/ 
2009 financial year. From July 2009 to June 2010, 
close to 40,000 cases of rape were enrolled for the 
first time in magistrate courts around the country. The 
research focused on assessing the knowledge, atti-
uides and practices related to gender-based violence, 
which informs developing appropriate empowerment 
strategies. The objective of the study was to deter-
mine knowledge, attitudes and practices about gen-
der-based violence. Methods included in the study 
were the selected two villages, Mariveni and Mbam-
bamencisi, where a door-to-door campaign was con-
ducted. Domestic violence, sexual abuse including 
incest, assault, and rape are rife. An exploratory 
qualitative approach was used. Two focus groups 
were conducted and information was recorded, and 
later transcribed. Thematic analysis was used to an-
alyse the data. Participants generally had an under-
standing of violence, but acknowledged it was diffi-
cult to report it. They showed good knowledge on the 
types of abuse, including sexual abuse of children
and the elderly. Lack of confidentiality in the community, rose as a challenge in accessing help. Lack of information on how the government systems operate, reduces trust on the services rendered by the state, like the clinics and police. The study highlighted the strengths and gaps related to the knowledge, attitudes and practices.

Tackling transition: Exploring the experiences of first year male psychology students
Pilot Mudhovozi University of Venda, South Africa; Angelina Maphula

Students entering university from high school often experience difficulties as they adapt to tertiary life. In particular, male students in a female dominated psychology field of study need to adjust to the new social, physical and teaching and learning environment. A study was undertaken to explore the adaptation experiences of male first year psychology students. Purpose sampling was used to select participants for the study. Thematic content analysis was used to determine the transitional experiences of the participating students. The study found that male psychology students experienced several challenges. The findings of the study assist University Faculties and Heads of Department to understand the transitional experiences of minority groups.

Weight a minute: An investigation of weight bias
Megan Myers Penn State Erie, United States of America; Victoria Kazemirs; Stephanie Cattron

Weight discrimination occurs in a variety of domains, e.g. offices, schools, and hospitals. Weight discrimination is almost as prevalent as race and age discrimination (Swami, et al., 2008). The consequences of weight bias can be immense, resulting in negative impact on psychological health (Carpenter, et al., 2000), fewer education and career opportunities, and cruel victimisation by peers. In this study, we investigated weight discrimination in helping and bullying scenarios using images of people from each of five body mass index (BMI) categories. In experiment 1, participants read scenarios and then had to select the picture of the woman they were most and least likely to help or bully. Participants completed self-report measures of empathy, aggression, anti-fat attitudes, and BMI. Images of obese women were picked least often in the helping condition, followed by emaciated images. Images of emaciated women were chosen as the targets of bullying most often followed by obese women. Anti-fat attitude predicted weight bias. In experiment 2 we added male images. Weight biases were strongest in the bullying situations for both male and female images. The only significant predictor of weight bias was the anti-fat sub-scale related to dislike of overweight female images. No significant predictors were found for weight bias of male images. These results suggest that gender does indeed play a role in differences of weight bias as females were subjected to greater discrimination based on weight.

Attitudes towards fathering: A South African perspective
Vellie Notshulwana Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University, South Africa

Children who have an ongoing positive connection to their fathers do better in school and get along better with peers than children without such a relationship. Those children whose father plays a positive role in their lives also tend to stay out of the criminal justice system. Unfortunately, the latest figures demonstrate that over 18 million children in South Africa have absent fathers (South African Institute of Race Relations, 2009). This report estimates that 18 percent of these children were of Indian descent, 20 percent were White children and 48 percent and 71 percent were Colour and African children respectively. Clearly, father absence is a serious and multifaceted social problem. Moreover, the situations of South African fathers today are highly diverse and increasingly problematic; many are very young, many are divorced, many have never married, and many confront multiple problems from racism to poor education, to joblessness, to drug addiction. This paper reports on the 134 fathers’ on the attitudes towards fathering. The research report focuses on the themes that play an important role in engaging fathers in the South African context, highlighting some of the challenges and promise of this work with fathers, as an opportunity for a development of a new body of knowledge.

Gender-sensitive strategies to curb school-based sexual violence at selected special schools in South Africa
Doris Nyokangi University of South Africa, Kenya

The paper presents school-based sexual violence of female learners with intellectual disability at selected special schools in South Africa. The study followed a qualitative research methodology, and data was collected by in-depth interviews conducted with 18 participants (16 learner participants (5 males & 11 females) aged 16-24 years and 2 school personnel (school nurse & social worker). School documents such as incident records, and code of conduct books were also observed and analysed. Data was analysed from participant’s interview responses word-by-word which formed categories that were developed to themes. The findings revealed that learners with intellectual disability are not immune to school-based sexual violence in their schools. Sexual violence behaviours which females were frequently subjected to were reported, and certain school practices that reinforced school-based sexual violence were identified. The findings, contradicted misconceptions that people with intellectual disability do not understand what is happening to them. Participants in this study however, gave their intervention suggestions in addressing sexual violence in their schools including: Promotion of sexual violence awareness; intensification of school supervision; countering male peer pressure; and appointment of peer leaders. More significantly teacher training was identified as important in order to successfully handle reported incidents. Finally, it is recommended that the implementation of gender-sensitive strategies will cater for some of the sexuality needs of both female and male learners in order to curb sexual violence in sampled, and other special schools.

Gender perspectives in insertion and treatment in care services of child and adolescents mental health
Alberto Reis Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil; Camila Muylaert; Moacyr Bertolino

The paper analyses the gender determinations in diagnosis construction and composition of a population from Psychosocial Care Centers, CAPSi. The research involved all CAPSi of São Paulo state (23% of Brazilian CAPSi). It is a cross sectional study, based on a random sample of records, for the period of September 2008 to February 2009. The inclusion criterion was all active records registered in the Health Ministry until three months before the date of collection. To obtain the data record a protocol was prepared with 58 questions. A questionnaire was applied for CAPSi managers to complete. The set of children and adolescents attended in CAPSi, 69.7% (634) are male and 30.3% (275) are female. Female population users of CAPSi tends to be older than the male population. The more frequently diagnosis for boys refer to the behaviour disorders and emotional disorder (29.5%), psychological development disorders (23.2%) and retardation disorder (11.7%), while for girls mood disorder (16.7%), retardation disorder (14.6%) and psychological development disorders (12.0%). The consults reasons are homogeneous for both sexes, just differing in terms of the aggressive- ness variable and social behaviour problems (82.49% for boys and 71.64% for girls). Data was analysed from the Winnicott perspective and Gilligan theories about gender and moral development. The diagnosis construction and the sexist composition in CAPSi population, whose root is the gender bias responsible, are in synergy with the invisibility of the psychological distress of girls. The study emphasises the importance of disorders in school and behavior associated with the male universe.

Infidelity, anxiety and depression in couples
Sofia Rivera-Aragon UNAM, Mexico; Pedro Velasco-Matus; Gerardo Villanueva-Orozco; Rolando Diaz-Loving

When people find out about their partners’ infidelity, the offended party feels a realm of negative emotions which includes sadness, anger and jealousy (Buss, 2000; Shakensfeld, et al., 2000). There is also evidence that some show behavioural responses such as divorce, alcohol and drug abuse and suicide attempts, that lead to severe anxiety and depression, somatic illness and diminished mental health (Sweeney & Horwitz, 2001). Within an ethnopsychological framework, the aim of the present research was to explore the relationship between sexual infidelity and anxiety and depression in a sample of Mexican couples. A total of 903 voluntary participants responded to the Multidimensional Infidelity Inventory (Romero, Rivera & Diaz Loving, 2007) developed for Mexican people, and validated Spanish versions of the State trait Anxiety Inventory (IDARE,Spielberger, 1976) and the Depression Scale (Beck, 1979). Results show that infidelity motives, actions and motives relate positively with anxiety in both sexes; however, correlations are significantly higher for males than for females. Discussion will centre on the effects of infidelity on mental health (Hickey, Carr, Dooley, Guerin, Butler & Fitzpatrick, 2005) and the effects of traditional Mexican cultural norms on how males and females experience their sexuality and its derivatives.

An explorative study into the psychological experiences of HELLP syndrome in South African women
Rizwana Roomaney South Africa; Michelle Andiapatn
HELLP Syndrome is a high-risk pregnancy condition that could be fatal to mother and/or baby. It is characterized by haemolysis, elevated liver enzymes and low blood platelets. This study explored South African women's psychological experience of HELLP Syndrome. Six participants who previously experienced HELLP Syndrome were interviewed. Using a grounded theory theoretical framework and analysis, themes emerged and a model illustrating the psychological experience of HELLP Syndrome was constructed. The major themes that emerged were the perceived lack of information, a need to assign blame and a shift in focus. Themes of not knowing and trance/surreal experience underpin the cognitive aspects of the HELLP Syndrome experience. Themes that expressed feelings of no control, whirlwind/rapid pace and support acted together to bind the experience. Finally, emotions such as anger, ambivalence, disbelief, anxiety, guilt, loneliness and fear were present throughout the experience.

Entanglements in relationships between males and females in school: A study from the design of students of the 8th and 9th years of basic education
Leila Salles Depto Educação, UNESP/RC, Brazil; Maria Oliveira Lima

The text discusses the meanings assigned by groups of young people to issues of gender, and attempts to understand how these meanings manifest themselves in school life. We sought to investigate and characterise the concepts of male/female and sexuality, present in the discourse and practices reported by young people. We also examined their perceptions regarding the role of educators in the classroom, according to gender, and investigated the contours of relationships between educators and students according to gender, in addition to characterizing and analysing stereotypes present in the perceptions of respondents. For this purpose, we organised three focus groups which were distinguished on the basis of gender. One group was made up of only girls, the second only boys, and the third girls and boys. Each group comprised between 8 and 12 persons. Data were analyzed qualitatively. The analysis indicated that stereotypical ideas of gender are present in groups, and occur mainly when referring to relationships between men and women in the school routine. However, the results also indicate the presence of concepts and positions that are less crystallized, and stereotypical about gender and sexuality when the reference is the relationship between young people. Thus, the study showed that the conceptions about gender seem to be in a transition process, in which gender studies and queer studies it analyses the reasons why the thinness is among the female body and the possible relations between fashion and beauty standards in Vogue Brazil in that same period. Using the gender studies and queer studies it analyses the gender experiences of being included or excluded in the school system, social scientists, non-governmental organizations, social activists, and the community at large, including parents and youth. Further, the study bears on future research in this field focusing on the need to conduct similar research studies on different communities with special reference to caste structure, socio-economic and educational background and also physiography of the region, etc.

Thinness as beauty: The building of beauty standards in Vogue Brazil
Marlene Strey PUCRS, Brazil; Fernanda Heinzlmann; Kelly Kohn; Ana Luiza Julio

In this paper we intend to investigate the building of beauty standards by the fashion industry. It proposes a discussion about the aesthetic standard for women established by Brazilian fashion in the first decade of 21st century, through an observation of images published in the fashion editorials of the magazine “Vogue Brazil” in that same period. Using the gender studies and queer studies it analyses the reasons why the thinness is among the nationals’ beauty imaginary. It approaches the implications of being included or excluded in the thin standard set by fashion. The aim of this discussion is to investigate the implied beauty standards, the transformation that have been proposed to the female body and the possible relations between fashion and beauty standards in Vogue Brazil’s fashion editorials, from 2000 to 2010. The methodological strategies come from Roland Barthes’ semiological studies.

Similarity and differences in gender violence by adolescent males and females
Silvia Ubillas University of Burgos, Spain; Goibur Elder

The aim of this study is to analyse the differences and similarities in gender violence in adolescent males and females. The sample was comprised of 2,283 Spanish students (45% boys, 54% girls) with a mean age of 14.98 years. A descriptive and analytical cross-sectional design was applied. Variables included in the study were: socio-demographic data, a measure of Ambivalent Sexism, Beliefs and Attitudes towards violence against women in relationships, gender role attitudes and violence against women in couples. The instruments used in the study were: Ambivalent Sexism Inventory (Glick y Fiske, 1996), Double Standard Scale (Caron et al., 1993), Distorted Thoughts on Women and Violence Inventory (Echeburúa & Fernández Montalvo, 1997), Conflict in Adolescent Dating Relationships Inventory (Spanish version Fernández-Fuertes, Fuertes & Pulido, 2005). Results show that boys are more sexist than girls and they commit more sexual, relational and threat violence. Nevertheless, boys receive more sexual, relational, physical and threat violence. These results, similar to those found in other studies, may be reflecting a change in the role of women in intimate partner violence. This result should be taken into account when implementing future social intervention and educational programmes.

Gender issues in children’s literature: Which discourses are presented to children?
Bruna Von Muhlen PUCRS, Brazil; Marlene Strey; Andressa Bottor; Marília Saldanha

This research stemmed from an interest in discussing the sexual binary based on biological determinism that defines that if born girl/woman, or boy/man, with two opposing and exclusive universes mutually relatives, one to another, besides the concern with the ways of exercise that is called masculine and feminine taught from childhood, based on sexist and patriarchal social structures and according to the sex of the child and their corresponding gender. As a focus for analysis, we used feminist theories of gender bias in a post-structuralist research design, and to focus the questions in childhood, we performed the analysis of ten children’s books: Award-winning by the National Book Foundation for Children and Youth (FNLJ – Fundação Nacional do Livro Infantil e Juvenil), responsible for encouraging reading among children and adolescents. The specific objectives were to understand how gender issues are shown in these works and if or how they contribute to the maintenance of gender stereotypes and attitudes of subsequent submission of women in relation to male domination. For the texts and illustration analysis, we used, respectively Discourse Analysis and Semiotic Analysis of Snapshots. In our view, the large presence of traditional gender stereotypes associating the female figure to marriage, motherhood, movement in private settings and dependence on men, while male figures are characterised by activity, virility, courage and bravery, having free will to express opinions on the public scene. We also observed that the discourses that break these stereotypes appear sparingly and often succumb to an end according to traditional gender stereotypes.

Gender differences in sex drive, exposed in masturbation not in partnered sex
Wim Waterink Open University of the Netherlands, Netherlands

One distinct difference found across studies is the gender differences in the prevalence of masturbation. Men masturbate more than women. For heterosexual men, it is suggested that masturbation represents a substitute for partnered sex. For heterosexual women, it appears to be part of the wider repertoire of sexual fulfillment. The differential rates of masturbation may reflect gender differences in sex drive: women having a lower sex drive than men. In this study, the effect of sex drive on masturbation and partnered sex was investigated among

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The influence of motherhood on the promotion of women

Fangfong Wen School of Psychology, China; Bin Zuo School of Psychology, China

This article examined the influence of the occupational gender stereotype on women (especially the maternal identity) in job promotion. Fifty-five working people (24 male, 31 female) participated in the study. We used a 2 × 2 repeated-measure design, with parental status of the applicant (no children/children) and gender of the applicant (male/female) as the two independent variables. Ratings of anticipated job commitment, achievement efforts, ability, agentic behaviour, and recommendation, were the dependent variables. The results showed that mothers were evaluated the lowest in variables such as anticipated job commitment, achievement effort, ability, agentic behaviour, and recommendation than non-fathers. Male applicants who were non-parents were evaluated significantly higher in anticipated job commitment, achievement efforts, ability, agentic behaviour and recommendation than female non-parents. These findings suggest that occupational gender stereotype has a potential impact on women especially for mothers in promotion decisions.

Effects of gender, occupational level and type of industry on job satisfaction among Nigerian workers

Andrew Mogaji Benue State University, Makurdi, Nigeria

This paper examined the effects of gender, occupational level and type of industry on job satisfaction among Nigerian workers. Data were collected from 600 workers randomly selected from the shoe, food and textile manufacturing industries in Lagos, Nigeria. The sample included 200 subjects from each industry. Altogether, there were 450 junior workers, 90 supervisors and 60 managers. Categorising the subjects according to gender, there were 495 males and 105 females. Analysing the data with T-statistics, showed a significant gender difference in job satisfaction among the workers at p < .01. Moreover, the analysis with one-way ANOVA also showed significant differences as a result of occupational level and the type of industry at p < .01 respectively. The results have implications for developing a favourable work environment where personal needs of employees and organisational needs are satisfied.

Session Type: Symposium

Symposium title: Entry and exit: Sex work in South Africa
Convenor: Despina Learmonth

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Narratives of sex work: Sex worker stories of entry into sex work

Joni Halland University of Cape Town, South Africa; Floretta Boonzaier

Studies exploring the reasons for why women enter sex work have commonly ascribed entry to perspectives of choice or constraint. Choice perspectives attribute entry into sex work to reasons such as female agency and empowerment; and social and financial independence; while constraint perspectives attribute entry to reasons such as economic necessity; drug/alcohol abuse; childhood sexual abuse; lack of education and job opportunities; and homelessness and truancy. Such perspectives have been criticized for constructing a dichotomous understanding of entry, and for neglecting to explore the reality of women’s lives. This paper records the ways in which 14 street-based sex workers framed their presence in the sex work industry by providing account of the stories they told about how and why they decided to become sex workers. Through the findings of a qualitative thematic narrative approach to the research, it was found that most sex workers constructed their entry into sex work from a perspective of constraint; maintaining that they did not choose to enter sex work. And yet while most participants framed their entry from a perspective of constraint, they communicated a sense of agency and choice in the decisions they made to better their circumstances through entering sex work. The findings suggest that it is largely simplistic to view entry into sex work from perspectives of choice/constraint alone, and thus argue for the necessity to explore the social and cultural contexts informing the realities of sex workers in South Africa if one is to understand the psychology of sex work.

Exploring prostituted women’s experience of a South African exit intervention

Tessa Heiberg South Africa; Despina Learmonth

Prostitution is the oldest form of oppression. Many prostituted women in South Africa wish to exit sex work, but are unable to because they have no other means of earning money. There is a dearth of research available on assisting prostituted women to exit sex work in South Africa. This study explored the effectiveness of a Cape Town-based NGO’s – Embrace Dignity – exit intervention for prostituted women. Using semi-structured interviews it investigated the experiences of eight prostituted women in Cape Town. The research goal was to be able to inform improvements to the intervention for exit. An interpretative phenomenological approach was used to analyse interviews of women’s experiences of the intervention. Findings revealed that attempting to exit prostitution in South Africa is an incredibly difficult and deeply complex process. An exploration of women’s experiences of Embrace Dignity suggested that whilst it provides emotional and social support to prostituted women, it does not address their physical needs, most importantly that of employment. This study reveals that although emotional support plays a crucial role in assisting prostituted women to exit, it is second-ary to the urgent physical support needed to satisfy the basic survival needs of prostituted women living in extreme poverty in South Africa.

Women’s experiences of harm in prostitution: A feminist inquiry

Monique Huysamen University of Cape Town, South Africa; Floretta Boonzaier

Street-based prostituted women can be found on the major roads of every city in South Africa. The issue of prostitution raises complex questions around its nature and implications for prostituted women, an issue on which feminists are vehemently divided. This qualitative study explored prostituted women’s subjective experiences of harm in prostitution. Unstructured face-to-face interviews were conducted with 15 poor black South African women working as street-based prostitutes. Data was analysed thematically. The findings of the study reflect a client-prostitute relationship, based on unequal power relations and male dominance, which serves to subjugate, disempower and exploit prostituted women. The findings suggest that prostitution is...
The meaning of corrective rape: Experiences of Black South African lesbians
Lisa De Wee University of Johannesburg, South Africa
South Africa has high levels of sexual violence perpetrated against women and children. In particular, raping of women has become exceedingly common. There is, however, a sub-type of rape that appears to be unique to the South African context. This is called corrective rape, perpetrated against Black lesbian women. Corrective rape is considered to be a curative measure to return women engaging in ‘deviant’ sexual practices to a heterosexual lifestyle because such a ‘deviant’ lifestyle is un-African. In South Africa, however, corrective rape is not considered a hate crime and is not protected by law. Black lesbian women who experience corrective rape are therefore subject to triple discrimination. This includes identity-based discrimination, intersectional discrimination and cultural discrimination. In this paper the authors explore the lived experiences of three Black African women who experienced corrective rape. An interpretative phenomenological research design was used in this study. The participants were sampled using purposive and snowball sampling and data was collected using semi-structured interviews. There are currently no results available as the data are still under analysis. The authors will present the results of the analysis in the context of race, gender, culture and legislation in the South African context.

Group therapeutic healing for female adult survivors of child sexual abuse
Hester Gertrude Pretorius University of Johannesburg, South Africa
South Africa is a society in transition from an Apartheid regime to democratic governance. Erstwhile discriminatory policies and practices have led to unprecedented levels of sexual crime. Sexual violence perpetrated against women and children has, in particular, taken on pandemic proportions. The effects of child sexual abuse are not confined to childhood. It continues to impact on adult survivors’ personal functioning, relationships and parenting styles. It further extends to the macro-level of society where it exacerbates an already overloaded health care and judicial system. In this paper the authors (1) present a group therapeutic intervention used for counselling adult survivors of childhood sexual abuse and (2) provide evidence of its effectiveness as a treatment modality. A sample of 25 South African women who experienced sexual abuse in their childhood participated in the intervention. Process research congruent with an action research strategy was used to explore the impact of the intervention. The results indicate that the participants experienced personal healing, consisting of shifting from a state of disempowerment to empowerment, an augmented sense of self-worth, enhanced relationships with their intimate partners and with their children, and that a process of forgiveness toward the perpetrators of the abuse was facilitated. The authors conclude with a discussion on how a group therapeutic intervention can empower adult survivors of childhood sexual abuse. Recommendations for practice and research are then made.
The purpose of this paper is to explore the biographical and psychological factors that are related to women who kill their intimate male partners. The author reports on two studies that investigated incarcerated women who murdered their intimate male partners. The first study used a survey research design where a biographical questionnaire was administered to 60 incarcerated women in five prisons across South Africa. The data were analysed using descriptive statistics. The second study used a multiple case-study design. Three incarcerated women from the Western Cape were interviewed. The interviews were analysed using thematic analysis. The results of the first study indicate that women who kill their intimate male partners tend to be between 35 to 45 years of age, have limited education, experienced childhood abuse and/or domestic violence, were socially isolated from other people, and were subjected to verbal, physical, sexual and economic abuse. The second study found four themes that were common across the three participants. These were Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder symptomatology, coercive control, substance abuse and inter-relational conflict. The author uses the results of the two studies to create an over-arching biographical and psychological profile of women who murder their intimate male partner. The implications of these findings for research and practice in relation to children of women who have killed their intimate partner, the role of society in this phenomenon, and for interventions to prevent the murder are then presented.

Gender violence in South Africa: A symposium on violence perpetrated against women and men

Hester Gertrude Pretorius
University of Johannesburg, South Africa

South Africa is a society that is characterised by high levels of violence. Violence perpetrated on the basis of race, sex and class was common during the erstwhile Apartheid government. However, violence did not cease with the transition into the new democratic dispensation. In particular, South Africa is facing a pandemic of violence against women and children in the form of sexual abuse, rape, and domestic violence. The purpose of this symposium is to present five papers on violence in the South African context. The first paper explores the biographical and psychological profiles of abused women who murdered their intimate male partners. The second paper investigates the experience of Black African women who are abused by their male partners and who have chosen to remain in the relationship, from an African cultural perspective. The third paper interrogates corrective rape of Black African women who are lesbian. The fourth paper presents a group therapeutic intervention for women who were sexually abused during their childhood. The final paper explores the experience of male rape for male rape survivors and discusses the meaning of male rape for the survivors. The symposium concludes with the author’s reflections on gender and violence in South Africa and the implications of the paper presentations for research and practice.

Symposium title: Going beyond: Reimagining stories of violence against women in South Africa
Convenor: Floretta Boonzaier

Going beyond masculinities in violence against women: Violent men’s life stories through the lens of intersectionality
Anna Aulette-Root
South Africa

Men who use violence against intimate partners are increasingly a focus of research in the field of violence against women. Current research draws on masculinities in particular as an explanation for men’s violence. Theorising however, remains underdeveloped in its attention to the complexity of masculinities especially with regard to marginalised men and masculinities in the global South. While masculinities are understandably foregrounded in the study of violence against women, the essential fact that gender is inextricably linked to other social oppressions such as race and class, is largely ignored. Taking a broader look at the whole lives of South African men who have been violent towards women that includes attention to multiple systems of social-structural oppression, is crucial in light of our high rates of gender-based violence in South Africa, in the context of a legacy of violence and injustice through slavery, colonialism, and apartheid. This study provides greater insight into the events that have shaped violent men’s lives and identities by using a life history approach in the collection of data rather than focusing on specific violent events in men’s lives. Important themes in these narratives include: Hero, survivor, and victim stories, and a missing element in all of these stories; women. Framing the analysis by intersectional theory offers enhanced understandings of the complex interaction of race, class, gender, and other forms of oppression which emerge in the autobiographical narratives of marginalised men who have abused intimate woman partners.

Talking against dominance: South African women resisting dominant discourse in narratives of violence
Floretta Boonzaier
University of Cape Town, South Africa

This paper explores how women resist dominant discourses about their positioning in violent intimate relationships. The cultural positioning of women, particularly within a patriarchal context such as South Africa, leave little room for women to take up positions of resistance against victim-blaming and other stigmatising discourses. Women who are marginalised by poverty, race and other factors have been shown to be vulnerable to experiencing intimate partner violence and their options for responding to violence against them are fundamentally limited. The cultural scripts available to women, poor women in particular, have important implications for the ways in which they are able to recount experiences, construct subjectivity and imagine possibilities for action. However, to simply recount the ways in which women are constrained by cultural scripts would be to tell just half of the story. This ‘half-story’ would also work to conceal the ways in which women respond to and resist dominant gender discourses about intimate partner violence. This paper draws on qualitative interviews with abused women to show how their narratives about violence from an intimate male partner are authored in ways that might involve ‘talking against dominance’. The work is informed by feminist poststructuralist theory in its exploration of subjectivity, meaning and language. It also draws on narrative theory, showing how women make meaning of their experiences of violence through the method of storytelling and how, through narrative, women take on agentic roles in re-authoring stories about violence.

Re-imagining identity: Exploring the psychological impact of a culture of violence against women
Sarah Gordon
University of Cape Town, South Africa

Violence against women is extremely prevalent in South Africa. South African women could be considered a ‘high risk’ group and it is argued that all women are affected by the presence of gender-based violence in their community and as a result are subject to insidious trauma. Women are expected to actively avoid gender-based violence and these precautionary strategies become instrumental to their identities. This study focuses on the ways in which women’s lives and identities are transformed by this culture of violence. Focus is placed on how women in South Africa are affected by living in a society where violence against them is prevalent; trivialised, eroticised and tolerated and the impact this has on the identity construction of women. The theoretical framework of the psycho-social subject and a biographical-interpretive methodological approach were used to frame this research study. Free-association, narrative interviews were conducted with female, University of Cape Town (UCT) students and interpretive analysis was utilised. This paper explores the complex dynamics of identity construction in the midst of this violent context, highlighting how all women are affected by living in a country with abnormally high levels of violence against women.

‘People you love – you hurt them’: Men’s representations of their own violence against women
Taryn Van Niekerk
University of Cape Town, South Africa

It is of national emergency to understand why the prevalence of intimate partner violence (IPV) against women in South Africa remains high, despite intervention efforts to address the problem. South African research has shown that IPV is a social phenomenon that may be encouraged or guarded against within specific social groups. However, studies on men perpetrators of IPV and their social networks have still received little emphasis as a crucial route to understanding men’s violence in context. This paper seeks to address this necessary area by exploring the social representations of IPV that emerge in men’s narratives of violence against women. This paper draws on a larger research project that investigates representations of IPV amongst men and their social networks. Interviews were conducted with 10 men who were recruited from a Cape Town NGO that provides programmes for battering men. A preliminary narrative analysis unravelled stories that suggest that shared beliefs, within men’s social groups, that normalise violence against women may impact on men’s individual beliefs about their own violence. Furthermore, the findings illustrate the complex nature of social representations and individuals’ beliefs of violence against women. The findings from this paper serve to contribute to the development of theories that examine the causes of IPV in the South
African context, and may also work to clarify what strategies work best for intervening in particular communities.

Symposium title: Impact of gender and ethnicity stereotypic expectations for women’s leadership and political candidacy
Convenor: Natalie Porter

What we want vs. what we are able to do: Impact of gender and ethnic minority status on leadership
Jean Lau Chin Adelphi University, United States of America

With the growing diversity within countries internationally, leaders are finding themselves in increasingly heterogeneous contexts. Gender and racial/ethnic disparities still exist within the ranks of leadership across private and public sectors. Theories of leadership typically omit the discussion of gender, feminist values, or principles of diversity. While the literature has identified differences and similarities between men and women leaders, it has largely ignored that organisational cultures remain male dominated. Although “new” styles of leadership, such as transformational leadership, are considered important for today’s leaders and favour the leadership of women, the inattention to context misses key influences on how women lead - e.g., follower expectations or the leadership-member relationship. While men and women leaders often behave similarly, leadership for women remains a different experience because of underrepresentation and gender bias. In this study examining leadership style, leadership identity, and lived experiences of diverse women leaders, we found that all leaders (women and men, US white and racial/ethnic minority groups) embrace transformational and collaborative leadership styles consistent with cross-national data from the GLOBE studies (House, et al). We also found that ethnicity and gender identity significantly influenced the exercise of leadership; women and racial/ethnic minority leaders find these dimensions of identity intricately interwoven with their leadership whereas white male leaders do not. These results have implications for today’s global diversity context and the perceptions and expectations associated with gender and ethnicity.

An international journey in academic leadership: Triumphs and pitfalls for a Liberian woman in two contexts
Elizabeth Davis-Russell WVS Tubman University, United States of America

This presentation will focus on one woman’s leadership in higher education in two very different countries, on two very different continents. This presentation will highlight and augment the issues raised by the previous presenters and their research and provide a more personal context to the leadership issues discussed. The presenter was born and spent her early years in Liberia, West Africa, educated and began her career in the United States, and now is back in Liberia building and leading an institution of higher education. The presentation will underscore the influences of her early life which in turn shaped a philosophical perspective which guided her leadership and the challenges confronting her leadership. It will examine the status of women in higher education in the United States and Liberia. The historical circles of power will also be examined in those contexts, and the role of race and gender will be compared and contrasted. In each country the barriers to advancement for women in higher education will be highlighted with examples of how these can be overcome. The presentation will conclude with some observations and advice from women leaders in higher education. The implications of this narrative and the previous research presentations for women across global leadership contexts will be discussed.

Stereotypes, prescriptions, and proscriptions for women in politics
Natalie Porter Alliant International Universit, United States of America; Dalia Ducker

Research on women leaders shows that sex biases persist in the United States. Women who assume roles that counter to gender stereotypes are penalized: rated as less likeable, lacking “feminine” attributes, are interpersonally derogated, and are less likely to be recommended for hiring or career advancement. The social mandate requires that women adhere to gender prescriptions. Women who are seen as competent are perceived as lacking in communal qualities. Some women may avoid being penalized for possessing positive male gender-role attributes (competence or leadership) by concurrently demonstrating female gender positive behaviors (compliance or helpfulness) and not manifesting negative male behaviors (arrogance or aggressiveness). We investigated how these findings apply to two controversial female political leaders in the United States, Hilary Clinton and Sarah Palin. The purpose was to determine the relationships among people’s attitudes about women’s roles, with gender role prescriptions and proscriptions and ratings of likeability, desirability, and competence. In two studies, 200 adults were asked to rate Hilary Clinton and Sarah Palin on aggregated scales of likeability, competence, desirability, and on gender-prescriptive and gender-proscriptive attributes. Participants also completed the Ambivalent Sexism Inventory. The results demonstrated the persistence of stereotypes and provide a framework for discussing the double bind for women. Although there are differences, both political figures evoked responses that pertain to our own attitudes about women in power more than to their actual attributes. Implications of the studies will be discussed.

Remembering and evaluating US political candidates: Impact of gender schemas
Natalie Porter Alliant International Universit, United States of America; Michele Haley; Matthew Harris

Women in the U.S. are underrepresented in political office, although they graduate from college more than men. Gender stereotypes affect how we view women as leaders; this research examined how gender schemas impact perceptions of women leaders. This study examined how stereotypes impacted the retention of male and female candidates’ political platforms, their evaluation on competence, likeability, and desirability for office. 200 participants were shown a video of a male and female candidate running for political office. They presented positions on 4 issues, 2 representing stereotypically masculine and 2 feminine topics. Videos were counterbalanced for order, for masculine or feminine topics, and political ideology. Retention of material was measured, and candidates were rated on competence likeability, and desirability for the office and were administered The Ambivalent Sexism Scale. Findings indicated that women accurately retained equal amounts of information about both candidates, whereas men recalled significantly more about the male candidate. Both men and women attributed more of the hard political issues to the male candidate and the soft political issues to the female candidate. All rated the female candidate as more desirable. The contradiction between recall and evaluation highlights the importance of using implicit and explicit measures to capture gender stereotyping. Social desirability may influence our conscious choices, but implicit measures tend to capture more unconscious phenomena. Implications for leadership are discussed.

Symposium title: Increasing necessity of a global perspective on psychological research: Stand point of Pan American Psychologists
Convenor: Aluisio Lima

The development of instrumental and expressive traits through education
Aluisio Lima Universidade Federal do Ceara, Brazil

In order to construct an ethnopsychologically valid measure of the instrumental and expressive, socially desirable and undesirable attributes of Mexican people, a 117 adjective questionnaire was constructed. The questionnaire was developed based on the original list of 323 adjectives obtained by Diaz-Loving, Rivera-Aragon y Sanchez Aragon (2001), who initially used focus groups to obtain the instrumental and expressive attributes, and then applied the list of descriptors to a large sample of subjects who indicated how typical and ideal these attributes were of males and females in Mexico. Results from the psychometric analysis yield 3 conceptually clear and statistically robust instrumental socially desirable and 3 undesirable factors, 2 socially desirable expressive and 3 socially undesirable factors, both in males and females. Considering there are some critical periods in which the psycho-socio-cultural development of these attributes are emphasized, creating the rules and the social expectations related to their differences through specific socialisation and interaction practices, in the present study, 100 males and 100 females from 5th grade, 200 more from 6th grade and in equal numbers grades 7th through first year of college, responded to masculinity and femininity scales. Mean differences show consistent differences by sex and educational level in which more equalitarian and androgynous orientations appear specially in females and all subjects with more formal education. The results are discussed in terms of the impact of culture on the definition of gender.
Creating sex-perfect genitals: Medicalisation, sex, and bodies in the case of female genital cosmetic surgery
Virginia Braun The University of Auckland, New Zealand

Medicalisation, a trend that has grown since the 1970s, affects western individuals across multiple domains of everyday existence. In a sometimes dual-process of problem-definition and problem-creation, numerous aspects of life have been reframed as issues of health, as problems and their solutions have been defined in terms of medical or pharmaceutical interventions. Women’s minds, bodies, and sexuality are key domains in which medicalisation has flourished, offering particular understandings of, and solutions to, bodies/selves that don’t look, feel, think or respond in the way they ‘should’. For example, coinciding with an apparent western liberation and even valorisation of women’s sexuality and sexual pleasure, lack of sexual desire and certain sexual response/pleasure for women have become target problems to be fixed: Pharmaceutical giants are spending millions racing each other to create the perfect product, the perfect ‘fix’. Yet one ‘solution’ already exists: Female genital cosmetic surgery (FGCS). FGCS, which emerged in the late 1990s, refers to a cluster of procedures framed as providing easy, quick, relatively risk-free and effective solutions to genital-related psychological and sexual distress. These ‘solutions’ can also be analysed as creating a new pathology – undesirable genital morphology – to which they offer the solution; the creation of sex-perfect genitals, creating a psychological and sexual transformation of the woman. This talk will critically interrogate this aspect of the medicalisation of the female body, and consider the implications for women’s subjectivity, sexuality and embodiment.

This paper is intended to be part of a symposium titled “The Wrong Prescription: Effects of Medicalisation on the Psychology of Women” chaired by Varda Mulhauer, Ph.D. with Suzanna Rose, Ph.D. as discussant.

Aunt Flo is (not) visiting: Curing the curse with continuous oral contraceptives
Joan Christer Connecticut College, United States of America

The process of menstruation has long been thoroughly medicalised in many countries around the world. For centuries women have been considered ill during their menses, and even, in some cases, capable of making others ill. During the 1980s, changes in the body that signal the onset of the menses became known as “premenstrual syndrome” (i.e., PMS), an illness in itself. This means that women are now considered to be ill for nearly two weeks of every month during their reproductive years. As PMS became accepted, and self-diagnosed, by increasing numbers of women the notion that the menstrual cycle itself is bad for women’s health became established. Brazilian gynecologist Elsimar Coutinho’s international best selling book: Is Menstruation Obsolete?, solidified this notion, as he made the argument that evolution never intended for women to menstruate as often as modern women do and suggested that too many menstrual cycles leave women vulnerable to all manner of ailments. He suggested the use of the contraceptive Depo-Provera to suppress the menstrual cycle. The book provoked a media frenzy, and, a few years later, pharmaceutical firms began marketing continuous oral contraceptives (e.g., Seasonale) for menstrual suppression. Many adolescents and young women were attracted to the idea that they could be “period free”, but is menstrual suppression safe? Does it really protect women’s health? How does seeing oneself as ill for half of one’s reproductive years and altering nature’s design affect women’s self-concept and body image? These are some of the questions this presentation will address. This is intended as part of a symposium titled “The Wrong Prescription: Effects of Medicalisation on the Psychology of Women” chaired by Varda Mulhauer, Ph.D. with Suzanna Rose, Ph.D. as discussant.

The wrong prescription: Effects of medicalisation on the psychology of women
Maureen Mchugh Indiana University of Pennsylvania, United States of America

Fueled by corporate funding, medical ‘experts’ have developed new labels that pathologise women’s sexual behaviour (e.g. FSD and hypothalamic sexual disorder) or render it inadequate. Women, especially aging women, may be impacted by constructed expectations and norms regarding sexual desire and behaviour. To the extent that women report levels of desire or behaviour that are different from those of males, women’s experiences are frequently viewed as problematic or pathological. Feminists (e.g. the New View Campaign) work to resist the pathologizing and profitiering of the pharmaceutical industry and criticise the medicalisation of female sexuality as presenting sexuality from a reductionistic, mechanistic, androcentric and essentialist framework. The author critiques the medicalised perspective of women’s sexuality focusing on the issues of desire and dysfunction in young women, women at midlife and aging women. This presentation examines the processes by which the language/discourse of medicalisation impacts women’s sense of their bodies and their sexual behavior as adequate and pleasurable. For example, sexual function and sexual activity are often linked to health and vitality, and ‘sexiness’ has been depicted as an important means of distinguishing oneself as ‘not old’.

I only care about your health: The war on fat women’s bodies
Christine Smith University of Wisconsin, United States of America

The idea that there is a global ‘epidemic’ of obesity, which threatens not only individual health but also entire healthcare systems, is deeply entrenched in popular, medical and policy discourse (James, Leach, Kalamara, & Shuyeghi, 2001; World Health Organization, 2000). One argument in support of the obesity epidemic is that obesity has been correlated with a variety of medical problems including diabetes, coronary heart disease, and some types of cancer (Centers for Disease Control, 2010). Considering issues of gender, women tend to have more body fat than men (Jackson, Stanforth, Gagnon, Rinkinen, Leon et al., 2002). Because women bear children, their bodies store fat for fertility, fetal development, and lactation (O’Sullivan, 2009). Women are also more likely than men to be obese (Wang, Colditz, & Kuntz, 2007). In Western culture being large-sized is more stigmatising for women than for men (Oliver, 2006). Some cultures have valued plumpness in women, but that view is increasingly disappearing with influence of Western media and culture (Jaeger, Ruggiero, Edlund, Gomez-Perreta, Lang et al., 2002). Thus, the “war on obesity” is largely a war on women’s bodies. Meanwhile, women around the world are living longer (World Bank, 2001) and research suggests that for optimum longevity, having a large body may be potentially beneficial for women (Flegal, Graubard, Williamson, & Gail, 2005). In this paper, I discuss weight, health, and longevity in women, the research on weight stigma, and the ways in which women’s bodies are often stigmatised under the guise of “concerns about health”. This paper is intended to be part of a symposium titled “The Wrong Prescription: Effects of Medicalisation on the Psychology of Women” chaired by Varda Mulhauer, Ph.D. with Suzanna Rose as discussant.

Symposium title: Women of color leaders in psychology: Context and experiences
Convenor: Jessica Daniel

Women of colour, leaders in psychology
Jessica Daniel Children’s Hospital Boston, United States of America; Adelaide Magwaza; Yuwanna Mivanyi; Elizabeth Nair; Ubolwanna Pavakalanun; Melba Vasquez Children’s Hospital Boston, United States of America

Psychology is the behavioural science that addresses all aspects of the human experience. It is a broad and multi-layered discipline. The theories and empirical findings generated by practitioners and scientists can increase our understanding of human behaviour. It intersects with other disciplines as well. The current focus on the mind-body connection is an example of its utility in creating interventions that can sustain adherence and consequently generate better health outcomes, both physical and mental. Persons who are leaders in psychology have the potential to impact policies and practices in many contexts, from the local to the international. In the past, leaders in the discipline have often been male. The more recent emergence of women leaders in psychology may broaden the scope, and consequently the influence of psychology in various countries around the world. Women of colour psychologists who are or have been leaders in psychology in their respective countries have been invited to participate in this symposium. Their presentations will focus on the identification of skills and strategies that contributed to their successfully assuming leadership positions and that helped them to manage the inevitable challenges that emerge when one is a leader. These include: Negotiation skills, understanding the culture of an organisation in terms of power, national traditions, race/ethnicity and gender, and creating a leadership agenda. The presentations will provide a rich array of challenges and triumphs from a range of women from five different countries.

Leadership as a woman and a member of a minority group: Building bridges
Jessica Daniel Children’s Hospital Boston, United States of America
Since earning my PhD in 1969, I have held numerous leadership positions in psychology. I am an African American woman. African Americans constitute only 2% of psychologists in the United States. Stereotypic images of African American women are not consistent with images of leaders in psychological organisations and yet over the years I have held those positions. One African American women’s organisation has as its mantra ‘Lift As You Climb’. Mentoring has been an integral part of my career as a psychologist as well as instruction and training. The integration of mentoring, instruction and training while being a leader has been a challenge. But such an approach has led to inclusion and building bridges to a range of groups of psychologists. Sustaining such alliances has resulted in successful initiatives as well as effective professional and positive personal relationships. Knowing when to advocate with a focus on race and ethnicity and when to have a broader perspective has been a challenge as balance is needed to maintain the leadership role. The presentation will provide leadership strategies used to keep multiple identities in perspective as a leader of multicultural organisations. My leadership positions have included Chair of the Massachusetts Board of Registration of Psychologists, president of a the Society for the Psychology of Women in the American Psychological Association and member-at-large of the American Psychological Association Board of Directors.

**Growth and leadership in a heterogeneous and acculturated Nigerian society**

*Yuwanna Mivany*  
*Kaduna Polytechnic, Nigeria*

From an academic status of a lecturer in 1984, I rose to the position of Acting Rector in 2011 and have now applied for the post of the Rector (Chief Executive) of Kaduna Polytechnic. Made up of five campuses, the Institution has a history of multiple ownership by the Northern states, constituting of nearly 200 ethnic groups. It is Nigeria in miniature. Growing through the ranks as a woman required me to be daring, using faith and industry. Preceding these two statuses, I was elected Dean, having been appointed Examination Officer. The Kauna state Government and UNICEF, engaged me in very important committees and periodic research, at the same time while being the national President for promoting quality education in Nigeria. Sharing my experiences with other women will be of encouragement to those who are facing cultural and political challenges as I did, and hopefully they will not relent as well.

**Psychology leadership from the little red dot:**  
*Woman waving the victory flag*  
*Elizabeth Nair*  
*Work & Health Psychologists, Singapore*

In various contexts, at home, school, and in my adult working life, I found myself in positions of elected and appointed leadership. On reflection, these positions may have come my way because of a perception that I was a responsible and capable person, who can be trusted to do the right thing, and fearless in speaking up where there were issues that needed to be addressed and set right. In the Singapore Ministry of Defence, I was the first woman Chief Psychologist, a position not easily attained in a military context especially by a civilian woman. My entry to international psychology leadership was determined by the successful delivery of the IAAP XXV ICAP in Singapore in 2002, in my capacity as Organising Chair, and Scientific Program Co-Chair. My country, Singapore, has been variously described as the mouse that roars, and the little red dot on the world map. The Singapore Psychological Society was established in 1979, and I have served four non-consecutive terms as President. I have had the privilege of a leading role in establishing the ASEAN Regional Union of Psychology Societies (ARUPS) in 2006, thus institutionalising a collaborative union for psychologists in the ten South East Asian countries of ASEAN. This was possible through my appointment as National Capacity Building Chair, IUPsyS, where I served as the first South East Asian psychologist on the Executive Board from 2000-2008. My leadership style, honed through trial and error is inclusive, consultative, collaborative, evidence driven, timely, decisive, and considerate.
Empathy and learning how we impact others

Natasha Ali New Mexico State University, United States of America; Michael Waldo

Interpersonal learning is a term used to refer to people’s ability to gain insight about the impact they have made on others (Yalom, 1995, p. 42). It has been identified as a critical skill for conflict resolution (Guerney, 1977). However, interpersonal learning does not always occur during conflict when people may feel too defensive to learn how they are being perceived by others (Yalom, 1995). Empathic understanding is the ability to understand what someone else is feeling and doing from their unique point of view (Rogers, 1961). When people are able to understand the impact they have made on others, they are able to adjust their interaction style to promote constructive conflict resolution (Guerney, 1977). This study sought to test this hypothesis, that people who exhibit higher empathic listening exhibit higher levels of interpersonal learning. Using participants who underwent divorce mediation in a family court located in the Southwestern region of the United States, 66 participants’ empathic listening skills were measured using the Written Interaction Task (Waldo, 1989). Their interpersonal learning was measured using an abbreviated version of the Therapeutic Factors Scale (Yalom, Tinklenburg & Gilula, 1968 in Yalom, 1995). Results indicated a significant correlation between participants’ empathic listening and their interpersonal learning at the .01 level (r = .3, p < .01). This result can serve humanity because it suggests that helping people increase their empathic listening can increase their interpersonal learning and consequently their conflict resolution skills.

Psychology and the human right to enjoy the benefits of science: Report from an interdisciplinary focus group study

Clinton Anderson American Psychological Association, United States of America

The purpose of this presentation is to increase psychology’s role in the United Nations (UN) process of defining the human right to “enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its applications,” Article 15 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights. Because it is one of the least understood human rights, the UN has called upon the scientific community to help to elucidate the meaning of the right. This presentation will report on preliminary results from psychological participants in a US focus group study of how members of different scientific, engineering, and health disciplines interpret the language of the right. Two psychological associations—the American Psychological Association and the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues—have sponsored focus groups in the study, involving 8-12 participants in a two-hour discussion of questions derived from the text of Article 15. The presentation will include results from the two psychology focus groups with some comparisons with the results of focus groups from other disciplines. In addition, the presentation will report on plans of the Science and Human Rights Coalition of the American Association for the Advancement of Science to convey the results of the focus group study to the UN and to bring the perspective of scientists to bear on the UN’s process of monitoring states’ performance on this human right. Lastly, the presentation will suggest ways that psychologists and psychological associations may become involved in advocating for the right to benefit from psychological science and science in general.

The unification of psychology

Ruben Arldia National University of Colombia, Colombia; Isaac Prilleltensky

The lack of unity of psychology has been an obstacle for theoretical coherence of the discipline and for improving its role in society. A research programme for the unification of psychology is presented, called the Experimental Synthesis of Behaviour (ESB). This paradigm places special emphasis on complex behavioural issues such as social behaviour, language, cognition, emotion, contextual variables, history of reinforcement and cultural determinants of human behaviour. The requirements of this paradigm for the unification of psychology are: (1) Its level of explanation, viz. behaviour and its relation to the environment, (2) its method, viz. experimental, but based on other methods if it is necessary for a comprehensive understanding of psychological phenomena, (3) an emphasis on learning, (4) the range of behaviours that ESB attempts to explain, (5) the importance given to the environment, both physical and social, (6) the technology derived from research and based on scientific evidence. ESB is a research programme for the unification of psychology, based on current research and theory.

Suppression as an effective emotion regulation strategy in the context of anger and economic risk taking

Marina Astahova University of Konstanz, Germany; Birgit Wimmer; Thomas Goetz; Matthias Spoerri

Experiences of uncertainty and loss of control have become an integral part of our daily life in the face of rapid technological developments and increasing complexity of modern societies. Dealing with these experiences in a functional way is vital for an individual’s adaptability. Perceptions of loss of control influence emotions and subsequent decision making. This study thus focuses on the moderating effect of trait emotion regulation strategies (suppression; Gross, 1998) on behavioural consequences (risk taking) of anger induced by subjective loss of control. We hypothesised that the effect of anger on risk-taking behaviour is reduced by enhanced dispositional suppression. Results of a laboratory experiment (z-Tree; Fischbacher, 2007) with N = 135 Chinese students confirmed that the influence of induced anger on risk taking is moderated by suppression (Beta = .18, p < .05): Only in participants with lower degrees of suppression, the positive effect of anger, causing increased risk-taking behaviour is shown (Beta = .29, p < .05), whereas this is not true for participants with medium (Beta = .11, ns) or high levels (Beta = -.07, ns) of dispositional suppression. Individuals habitually using suppression as an emotion regulation strategy are less prepared to take risks under anger following subjective loss of control. This effect on behaviour might be due to the suppression of the expressive component of emotions. These results on their moderating effect in the context of risk-taking behaviour highlight the relevance of self-regulatory skills and challenge the view of suppression as a generally maladaptive emotion regulation strategy.

The influence of religiosity on perceived trust among university of Lagos undergraduate students

Oyeyemi Ayeni University of Lagos, Nigeria; Ke-Ahinde Ayeniowu; Esther Ayeni

The study examined the effect of religiosity on perceived trust among undergraduates. A total of 122 undergraduates participated in the study. 58 of them were males while 64 were female. Six stories depicting two characters (a male and a female) each of low, moderate and high religiosity were used to assess perceived trust. Participants were requested to determine the extent to which they would trust the characters in the stories. In addition, a religious trust scale was administered to the participants to assess their level of intrinsic religiosity. The results show a significant positive relationship between the participants’ level of intrinsic religiosity and their perceived trust of the highly religious (r = .82) and the moderately religious characters (r = .76) at P < 0.01. It also revealed that level of trust increased slightly with the level of religiosity of the character being assessed. The highly religious characters were assessed as more trustworthy (mean = 65.23; SD = 11.29) than the moderately religious (mean = 62.57; SD = 10.26) and the non-religious (mean = 56.82; SD = 15.53) characters. However the differences are not significant. The results did not also show any significant differences between the male and the female participants in religious trust and intrinsic religiosity. The findings underscore the role of similarity and stereotype in interpersonal relationships.

Reflexive game as a means to prevent extremism among youth

Karine Babiyants Southern Federal University, Russian Federation

The relevance and purpose of the study was early psychological prevention of youth extremism, individual development of reflective capacity in situations of frustration, and awareness of their cultural and mythological stereotypes. The method used was Babiyants K.A. “Addressing the causes and facts of the growth of extremism” and Manuilova O.W. “Reflexive game as the prevention of extremism.” Techniques studied in a situation of frustration and threat of terrorist extremism, individual-typological characteristics of the respondents, the types and directions of possible reactions. Only 84 people participated (Christians), women 16-30.
Non-linear influence of the gnostic emotional orientations on parental feelings
Mikhail Basimov Kurgan State University, Russian Federation; Elena Padurina
By results of research of features of positive parental feelings and their influence on formation of an adequate self-appraisal of the preschool child (50 parameters, 6 diagnostic techniques), it has come to light that there is non-linear influence of a gnostic emotional orientation (within the limits of 10 component models of an emotional orientation) on other parameters of research (for calculations M.Basimov’s method was used). Dependences of following types (calculation for explanatory variable triads) are revealed: 1. With the symmetric maximum two parameters depend on a gnostic emotional orientation (X): "The emotional component of positive parental feelings" and "Positive feelings to the child" (Y) from parameter "A gnostic emotional orientation" (X) as comparative weightiness of parameter Y for triads on scale X: X1(Y=652); X2(Y=4109); X3(Y=908). Factor of the connection strength=0.66 (feedback is weak = 0.28). Coefficient of correlation=0.03. 2. With the maximum cut off at the left (the general decrease) two parameters depend on X: "Aspiration to corporal contact" and "Rendering of emotional support". 3. With the maximum cut off on the right (the general increase) four parameters depend on X: "Satisfaction relations with the child"; "The behavioural component of positive parental feelings"; "Positive feelings to the child caused by its advantages and achievements"; "The estimation of the child the parent".

Knowledge and attitudes towards domestic violence in North Cyprus
Fatos Bayraktar Eastern Mediterranean Univ., Cyprus; Senel Husnu; Ugur Maner; Biran Mertan; Faith Bayraktar; Gozde Pehlivan; Duriye Celik
Domestic violence victims usually first apply to police stations or hospitals (McMullan, Carlan & Nored, 2010). Therefore law enforcement and health care professionals can play a vital role in cases of violence. One of the aims of this study was to assess how knowledge and attitudes toward domestic violence against women would differ between professionals and students from different disciplines. The second aim was to assess whether knowledge and attitudes toward domestic violence against women would vary as a result of previous training and contact with a domestic violence case. The final aim was to investigate whether knowledge and attitudes toward domestic violence against women would change based on varying demographic characteristics of the participants. A total of 305 participants (170 law, nursing and psychology students and 135 police officers) were included in the sample of the study. A Domestic Violence Attitudes Scale (DVAS) was developed by the authors to measure knowledge and attitudes toward domestic violence against women and a demographic information form was administered to obtain personal information regarding the participants. Results indicate that knowledge and attitudes toward domestic violence against women are related with the area of study or occupation and previous training and/or previous contact with a domestic violence case, but not with age, gender, nationality or marital status.

The psychologist in the process of organ and tissue donation
Marcos Cavalcante Faculdade Integrada Tidentes, Brazil; Arlina Dias
The growing demand in organ transplant procedures has caused physicians to adopt psychological criteria in evaluating candidates for these procedures to identify those who have a higher chance of success, reducing risks and optimising benefits. The psychological evaluation is part of this procedure, where after the medical evaluation it is considered whether or not the individual is a transplant candidate. BOOK REPORT through other publications, visit the Transplantation Center of Macedonia and interviews with psychologists of this institution, we can verify the performance of counseling in the pre, during and post-treatment factors that may cause shock and influence on their emotional state and their decision-making, but also how this intervention occurs. The study shows a whole process and follow-up of a multidisciplinary team where the main difficulty is the psychologist’s awareness of the family for the donation of organs and tissues, where the final verdict belongs to first-degree relatives. The knowledge in thanatology helps professionals involved in the process of overcoming this barrier, putting it into a new perspective for family members.

Behavioural correlates of coping strategies in close relationships
Belanger Claude University of Quebec, Montreal, Canada; Stephane Sabourin
The main objective of this study was to investigate the relationship between specific coping strategies and problem-solving/communication behaviours in close relationships. The sample consisted of 72 couples who completed the Dyadic Adjustment Scale and the Marital Coping Questionnaire and who also participated in a filmed 30-minute discussion where they had to solve a relational problem. Observed behaviors were coded using a macrosopic coding system for dyadic interactions. For both men and women, results show significant relationships among coping strategies, marital interaction, and marital adjustment. For women, coping strategies and behavioral dimensions independently accounted for observed fluctuations in marital satisfaction scores. Theoretical implications of these results are discussed.

History and growth of international psychology: A record from psychological abstracts
John M. Davis Texas State Univ-San Marcos, United States of America
The historical development and geographic expansion of scientific disciplines can be charted from various indexing and abstracting services. In the discipline of psychology, PsycINFO, the abstract database of the American Psychological Association, provides the most comprehensive and accessible of these services. Using this database, several researchers have conducted comparisons of psychological research outside the United States with research in the U.S. (Brozek and Siegler, 1989, 1991; Bauserman 1997). Rosenzweig (1992) reported that psychology is growing faster outside the U.S. than within the U.S. International representation of psychological literature in PsycINFO has also been reported by Imada (1996) and by Imada, Overmier, and Davis (2009). The present study examined two questions: (1) To what extent is psychological research from outside the US represented in the PsycINFO indexing and abstracting service? (2) What trends are evident from 1975 to 2010? PsycINFO records were searched, country-by-country, for blocks of five-year periods between 1975 and 2010. Countries were identified in the IN (institution) field of PsycINFO. Countries were grouped into the following geographic regions: United States, Canada, Western Europe, Eastern Europe, East Asia, Southeast Asia, Australia/New Zealand, Middle East/North Africa, Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America.

What is new psychology?
Shukran Dadayev Baku State University, Azerbaijan
Please consider these questions: 1. What does psychology study? 2. Why does psychology have various definitions in different countries? In various countries, psychology has various definitions. This is the international crisis of psychology. Psychology is foremost a science about the psyche, (ancient Greek: psychology = psyche + logos). Psyche is the original subject, the real foundation of psychological and psychological Sciences. It's the primitive historical-scientific reality. We should not be afraid of the difficulties inherent in researching the psyche. Since the psyche is the original subject of psychology, the determination and study of the human psyche enables us to create foundations of new fundamental, real psychology. This should refer to a new psychology as a discipline rather than as a psychological direction or school within psychology. This new psychology is unlike former soviet psychology and modern Western psychology. It's a new scientific approach. It's a science free from policy, political ideology and is fundamental, original psychology. This psychology is the true and original psychology that whole world needs and is expecting. This science is the professional psychology formed on the basis of its true subject and foundation: psyche. Thus, I propose the following as the new common definition of psychology: the study of the psyche and all living peculiarities.

General
in America. Results showed that the percentage of articles in PsyCINFO has increased in countries outside the United States from 1975 to 2010. Continuing the trend reported by Bauserman (1997), Western Europe, Australia, Japan, and Israel have increased their international representation. Developing nations continue to be less well represented in the psychological literature and particularly in basic research areas. However, international growth in the psychological literature as represented in PsyCINFO is likely to continue.

The social relationship between adolescents through the digital media in two Brazilians cities

Fabricio De Souza Federal University of Bahia, Brazil

The technological advances and the digital apparatuses that have constituted an interactive media produce social changes leading people’s actions to be marked by the reality of the cultivation of what is new; of renewal and ruptures of some social structures. The culture of mobility, flexibility, transition and temporariness in societies marked by information technology impinges in people the need to act in agreement with the demands created by these societies. It is opportune to study the effects of this technological change upon adolescence, the adaptation of adolescents to the digital technologies and its utilisation in the establishment and maintenance of social connections. This work aimed to investigate blogs and other profiles kept by adolescents in two Brazilian cities, Vitória/ES and Salvador/BA, and collected information concerning the social changes established through the mediation of the digital media. 16 blogs and orkut profiles have been selected, eight of young females and eight of young males. The results were analysed in accordance with Evolutionary Psychology and indicated that certain patterns of off-line interactions orientated the establishment of on-line relationships and revealed evolutionary patterns typical of sex typed behaviour, such as the demonstration of affection, praises, the expression of longing and the search for contacts. The digital media was considered an efficient tool in the sociability as it is important in the favouring of aptitude in the life in group.

Research into legal consciousness constructs

Davlet Duisenbekov Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan

Legal consciousness is the background of righteous stands and helps us to comprehend own rights, self and their respect or humiliation. Human legal consciousness arises as an inner system of person-centred legal constructs reflecting various aspects of righteous reality, regulating our own behaviour and developing personal righteous notions. The activity of a person’s legal consciousness is considered as realisation of one’s free activity not only as determined by necessity but as capable of going through its frontiers. 354 adult subjects were involved and distributed into three exclusive groups according to their mentality (lawyers – judicial-normative, naturalists – natural-scientific, humanitarians – humane) with the application of the analytical method, original technique of detecting legal consciousness’ attributive signs, data processing and interpreting, content-analysis and data quality analysis. Basic factors represent peculiarities of righteous preferences in different exclusives. Factor 1 - a “right-norm” unites common-legal and normative legal constructs with traits of civil identity and righteous protectiveness. Factor 2 - a “right-social value” unites social-valuable and communicative constructs with personal identity and social protectiveness. Factor 3 - a “right-culture” unites cultural-righteous and cultural-valuable constructs with cultural-ethnic identity or cultural liberty. Factor 4 – a “right-Me” unites personal-righteous and individuval-valuable constructs with traits of subjective-personal identity and possession of one’s vital and legal activity. Research allowed to us differentiate three forms of legal self-consciousness – empirical, rational and metaphorical.

The marital adjustment in dual career families of state university’s employees in Isfahan

Leila Esmaili Dkhorsgan (Isfahan) Branch, I.A.U., Islamic Republic of Iran; Mohammad Reza Abedi; Mohammad Sadeghi; Iran Baghban

This study aimed to examine the marital adjustment in dual career families of state University’s employees in Isfahan, 2010. The study was descriptive and the population included all employees of the state University in Isfahan. A random sampling method was used: After distributing 600 pairs of questionnaires (1200), 473 pairs were returned, 200 pairs were related to dual career families and 200 pairs were related to single-earner families. The assessment tools were World Health Organisation Quality of life Standard Questionnaire (WHOQOL-100) and Revised Dyadic Adjustment Scale (RDAS) which have a desirable reliability and validity. The result of Independent t test analysis and regression analysis with the stepwise method showed that: The difference of score of marital adjustment between the two groups, dual career and single-earner families is significant (P = 0.002). Also, from 25 factors of quality of life, only seven factors have respectively significant roles in the prediction of marital adjustment: Sexual activity, pain and discomfort, Work capacity, Social support, Physical environment, Positive feelings and Opportunities for acquiring new information and skills.

The impact of occupational field of expertise on intention to pirate software

Ameetha Garbharran University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa; Andrew Thatcher

The objective of this study was to explore the impact of occupational field of expertise on intention to pirate software using social cognitive theory as the theoretical paradigm. The sample consisted of 233 individuals from IT/technical occupations and 223 individuals from non-technical occupations drawn from a database of consumers of technology-oriented products and services from a large telecommunications organization. Data were collected using a 21 item questionnaire (measuring past behaviour, moral disengagement, self-efficacy, outcome expectations and software piracy intention) deployed on an online survey tool. Data were analyzed with SAS using independent sample t-tests, Fisher’s Z transformations and multiple-group path analysis to test for occupational field of expertise as a moderator in the proposed structural model of social cognitive theory. Significant differences were found between the groups on the self-efficacy and intention to pirate software variables, with individuals from the IT/technical occupations group reporting higher scores. A significant difference was found in the association between outcome expectations and intention to pirate software with a higher correlation obtained for individuals from IT/technical occupations. Occupational field of expertise did not act as a moderator in the model. Thus, while there were some differences between individuals from IT/technical occupations and those from non-technical occupations in terms of individual social cognitive constructs and the associations between them, the social cognitive model for explaining software piracy intention was equally predictive for both groups. Implications of these findings will be explored.

A comparison life satisfaction and meaning of life: Art and non-art students at Tehran University

Mohammad Hakami Islamic Azad University, Karaj B, Islamic Republic of Iran

The aim of present project is the comparison life satisfaction and meaning of life in the field of art university students and non-art students of Tehran University. Samples include 159 university students (75 university art students - 29 men and 49 women - and 84 university students in non-art fields; sport, microbiology and computer engineers - 43 men and 41 women). The simple accidental sampling methodology was used for selecting art students and several stage branch sampling for selecting art students. For analyzing data, the MANOVA method and t-exam have been used. The result of this analysis show that there isn’t any significant relation between university students’ life satisfaction and meaning of life and their study of art or not. Other findings also show that there isn’t any significant relation between university students’ life satisfaction and meaning of life between men and women. It is observed that there is significant relation between meaning of life of men and women university students and this difference advantages men. There is no significant relation between meaning of life and satisfaction for university students in the fields of art and non-art.

The emerging new success DNA - new challenges for psychologists

Brenda Hattingh South Africa

We are hardwired for success and need not settle for anything less. Current scientific research has revealed the existence of a new, emerging, human DNA. What once were perceived as physical junk genes, are now turning out to be biological material with inherent higher emotional, mental and universal potential. These keys to new levels of healing, happiness and success are waiting for us to become conscious, reconnect, and access this universal gift. However, most people are disconnected from the true self and their inherent potential to be happy and fulfilled. The tasks of psychologists are to fully understand emerging new success DNA, enhance the healing and re-connecting process and fast-forward a new success process for all. Few professionals however have been trained in New Success DNA and activation, as it has not yet become part of main stream Psychology. This is igniting new personal and professional challenges. This paper...
Focuses on: (1) The results of seven years of research and the emerging New Success DNA (2) Consciousness, mindful living and the new face of success, (3) Counselling, coaching, therapeutic intervention and DNA activation (4) Guidelines for training professionals in this new emerging awareness and new success DNA.

Power intelligence: Activating new success DNA
Brenda Hattingh South Africa
A new human consciousness and a new Success DNA is emerging in order to harness this potential, we need to develop a new mindset, even a whole new intelligence. The term Power Intelligence (PI) was coined to describe this process. Power Intelligence is defined as the conscious ability to utilise our infinite potential and create success and prosperity for all. Power Intelligence is the conscious ability to activate New Success DNA. A research project was undertaken to identify the challenges of the future, quality living, aging, levels of consciousness and methods for activating New Success DNA. A Power Intelligence Success Profile (PISP) was developed in order to assist individuals, groups and organizations in developing awareness, self mastery and New Success DNA. This poster presentation includes: Results from the research; Methods for activating New Success DNA; The Power Intelligence Success Profile (PISP); Case study. We have the responsibility to secure a safe transition into the future. Power Intelligence and DNA activation will therefore need to become part of our training. The time to join hands has come.

Prevalence and correlates of adolescent substance use: A study among 13- to 18-year-old students in Sri Lanka
Anne Ismail University of Colombo, Sri Lanka
There is much concern about the increasing burden of substance-related deaths and disease rapidly shifting to developing nations, especially among their youth. Epidemiology of substance use by adolescents in Sri Lanka is scarce. Reliable and valid data on substance use by adolescents would guide the allocation of prevention resources in the country. This study was conducted to determine the prevalence and identify correlates of substance use by adolescents attending school. A cross-sectional survey was conducted among 3,454 13- to 18-year-old students in the Colombo district (the main commercial hub of Sri Lanka). The validated self-administered Adolescent Substance Use Student Questionnaire, Adolescent Substance Use Correlates Questionnaire and the Sinhala Substance Use Risk Factor Profile Scale assessed the use of various substances and correlates. Descriptive and multivariate analyses were carried out to determine prevalence and identify correlates of the occurrence of ever using substances. Overall 16% have used at least one substance in their lifetime. Prevalence of ever use of cigarettes, alcohol, marijuana and other drugs was 6.1%, 13.6%, 25% and 1% respectively. Boys were significantly more likely to report use than girls. Use increased with age of the adolescents. Age at first use varied with each substance. Nearly 70% have used only one substance. Ever use of cigarette, alcohol and other drugs is best explained by a unique combination of demographic and psychosocial correlates. Identified correlates indicated areas for substance-specific interventions. This study contributes to the knowledge base of preventive professionals and forms a foundation for further research and national and cross-cultural comparisons.

A study of college students’ personality, self-compassion and anxiety
Kai Jing Jiangxi Normal University, China
As a new form of self-view, self-compassion is put forward based on numerous studies of self-esteem. Many studies showed self-compassion included many psychological advantages related with self-esteem such as self-acceptance and self-affirmation, and self-compassion connects self with others. So it’s necessary to explore the relationships between self-compassion and other aspects of the individuals. Due to the difficulty to change the personal- ity of the individuals, the objective of this investi- gation was to explore the role of self-compassion between personality and mental health, which would provide us with the way to improve the level of mental health by improving self-compassion level. 942 students in four grades from 8 universities of Nanchang were randomly chosen as the partici- pants. The Big Five Inventory (BFI), Self-Compassion Scale (SCS) and Self-Rating Anxiety Scale (SAS) were used to study the relationship of college students’ personality, self-compassion with anxiety. The enter multiple regression statistics method was used to analyze all collected data by SPSS13.0. The results revealed that the global state of self-compassion is in good shape. Its score was 3.22 ±0.46, which showed they would understand and be kind to themselves when they faced with failures and setbacks. College students’ five factor personality, self-compassion and anxiety were significant- ly correlated. Meanwhile, self-compassion and per- sonality were the distinct predictors for anxiety, and self-compassion was a mediator between personality and anxiety.

A web-based mother-daughter communication strategy
Mary Katsiklis University of the Sunshine Coast, Australia; Christian Jones; Melody Muscat
This study introduces an intervention designed to bring mothers and daughters together to discuss and explore several issues, including interpersonal com- munication and parenting style, conflict resolution and risk-taking behaviours, such as binge drinking. The study has 2 stages. Stage 1 consisted of meeting with 2 separate focus groups, one with mothers and a separate one with their adolescent daughters. These issues (above) were all identified as pivotal to the mother-daughter relationship at this stage of the developmental cycle (for both mothers and daugh- ters). In Stage 2, we designed a web-based inter- vention, using technologies such as Facebook and SMS to support our programming. The intervention provides a new opportunity to provide supportive, positive experiences that meet the developmental needs of both groups. The intervention involves activities that mothers and daughters do together, once a week, for a period of 3 weeks. Evaluation of the intervention includes, mother-daughter communica- tion, parenting style, parental confidence in parenting and self-esteem of both parties. Results and a demonstration of the web-based intervention will be provided.

An investigation into developmental dyslexia: a cross linguistic study
Azizuddin Khan IIT Bombay, India; Smita Desai IIT Bombay, India
A commonly accepted hypothesis is that dyslexic children encounter difficulties in reading and writing because they are impaired in their abilities to discrimi- nate basic sound units of spoken language. Thus, dyslexia may be a consequence of a deficit in the conversion between sounds (phonemes) and let- ters (graphemes). Dyslexic children would be im- paired in their abilities to segment and discriminate the sequence of sounds in a spoken language, that is, in their “phonological awareness” (e.g., Wise et al, 1999). The degree of mapping between sounds and letters largely vary between Western languages such as English, French, Italian and Spanish. For instance, English comprises 40 phonemes and 1120 gra- phemes, and is consequently a complex, opaque, language in terms of phonemes to graphemes map- ping. Most interestingly for the present project, there are even larger differences between Western lan- guages and Eastern languages such as the major languages of India (Hindi, Marathi, Tamil), which are said to be “the most perfectly transparent” lan- guages. Linguistic differences in terms of transpar- ency are known to have important consequences for the first stages of reading acquisition. In a large scale study, Seymour et al (2003) have demonstrated that the highest the degree of transparency in the pho- neme to grapheme conversion, the highest the read- ing skills of the children. The present paper is an attempt to explore cross linguistic differences be- tween western and oriental languages and its impact on dyslexic symptoms.

Relationship of attachment styles with empathy in nursing students
Mohamad Reza Khodabakhsh University of Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran
Attachment styles of nurses as caregivers and mem- bers of healthcare teams are considered to be an important topic worth studying. This study exam- ined the relationship of attachment styles with em- pathy in nursing students. A sample of 260 univer- sity students (130 males, 130 females) was included in this study. All participants completed the Attach- ment Style Questionnaire (ASQ), and the Interper- sonal Reactivity Index (IRI). The results showed that secure and insecure attachment styles had sig- nificant positive and negative correlation with em- pathy, respectively. The results of regression analy- sis revealed that secure attachment style is shown to be the predicting 53% of the variance empathy variable, whereas insecure attachment styles are shown together, explaining up to 76% of the vari- ance empathy variable. The meaning and limitation of this study and the suggestion for the further study are discussed.

Relationship of narcissism with self esteem in tendency to forgive
Mohamad Reza Khodabakhsh University of Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran

General
Researchers have begun to examine how personality relates to forgiveness, regarding the importance of examining the determining and effective variables in forgiveness. The purpose of the present study was to examine the relationship of narcissism with self-esteem in the tendency to forgive. A sample of 324 university students (160 males, 152 females, 12 unknown) was included in this study. All participants completed the Narcissistic Personality Inventory (NPI; Raskin, & Terry, 1988), Heartland Forgiveness Scale (HFS; Thompson et al., 2005); and the Rosenberg Self-esteem scale (RSE; Rosenberg., 1965). The results showed that narcissism had a significant positive correlation with self-esteem. The results of regression analysis revealed that narcissism and self-esteem are shown together, explaining up to 76 percent of the variance in forgiveness variable. The meaning and limitation of this study and the suggestion for the further study are discussed.

The future of psychology in the Arab world: The need for an Arab framework
Brigite Khoury American University of Beirut, Lebanon

One of the main challenges faced by psychologists in the Arab world is applying Western theories and training to an Arab population. Most of the psychologists in our societies are Western-trained, and when faced with working in their communities they realise the difficulties and challenges they have when trying to apply Western theories and therapies to Arab clients. Examples will be given from my own work for the past 10 years in Lebanon and the difficulties faced in therapy as well as in the training of young psychologists. Hence, the need and importance of creating an Arab psychology arises, with its own framework which stems from our own culture, value system, traditions, and social context. Discussion will be focused on the adaption of Western psychology into our Arab societies and the creating of an ‘Arab psychology’, which will be the optimal goal psychology needs to reach in the Arab world in the years to come.

Implications of psychological control theory
Ruiguang Liu Department of Psychology, China

Much of what we know about human thought and behaviour has emerged due to various psychological theories. As an illustration of the breadth of its applicability, the basic construct of control theory, the discrepancy-reducing feedback loop, is presented, and certain implications for theory in 3 areas of human psychology are also discussed. It is contended that control theory provides a model of self-regulation that is useful in the analysis of human behaviour. Glasser claims that all behaviour is made up of three components: What we do, what we think, and what we feel. He also identifies five needs, which are deeply interpreted in the paper. According to Glasser, all human behaviour is an attempt to satisfy powerful forces within. He specifies that control is a way in which humans must function in order to fulfill their needs, in other words, it is the predominant need of most individuals.

Experiences of mothers caring for schizophrenic children in Elim village, Makhado

Solomon Mashegoane University of Limpopo, South Africa; Aziwhangwisi Negota

Mothers who care for schizophrenic children go through various personal experiences and face enormous challenges. The aim of this study was to explore their experiences. Eight mothers from Elim Village, Makhado were interviewed at their homes, using in-depth, phenomenological interviews. Analysis began as soon as the process of data collection itself commenced. It included, inter alia, reading and re-reading the transcripts to identify meaning units, which in turn were constituted into themes. The authenticity of the themes was established and verified with the participating mothers. Eight themes emerged from the participating mothers’ articulations. They were labelled (i) poverty and unemployment, (ii) mothers’ emotional reactions, (iii) blaming witchcraft, (iv) dealing with the children’s violence and destructiveness, (v) financial support, (vi) social support, (vii) effect of schizophrenia on mothers, and (viii) the loss that mothers go through. The study reconfirmed that caring for individuals with schizophrenias is not an easy task for most mothers. Recommendations were advanced on the basis of the findings.

Protection of maternity and newborn life: An empirical intervention to promote the anonymous birth and develop culturally competent care
Laura Milani Iulm University, Italy; Vincenzo Russo; Barbara Ghiringhelli

The incidence of unintended pregnancy remains high in Italy, where induced abortion is permitted and is often the only choice that women have. Official statistics, and nationally representative surveys, show that there is a decline in the abortion rate in Italian women and an increased rate of abortion in immigrants. The aim of the project is to promote anonymous birth and to develop culturally competent care (social and health workers). The present research is promoted by the Consortium “Preferring Life” and the Presidency of the Council of Ministers. A literature review on psychosocial databases was carried out. The qualitative phase consisted of spot analyses, broadcast in Italy and abroad, in-depth interviews within the professional community, and women who had terminated a pregnancy. The quantitative phase consisted of a questionnaire within professionals across Italy. It has emerged that there is a lack of information and communication on the issue at a national level. Training about the alternatives to abortion (anonymous birth) and about the development of culturally competent care is needed. A training course is implemented within public and private professionals and volunteers (health and social) across Italy. It is designed for the acquisition of cultural knowledge and skills to integrate cultural and religious differences, and is essential to improve local service provision throughout migrant-friendly services. A spot campaign is being prepared to be launched at a national level.

Mental health, school performance, and Internet addiction
Eliehe Naseri Islamic Republic of Iran; Jaril Fatkhabadi; Fatemeh Bagherian; Fatemeh Bagherian

Studies show that people’s personality or mental characteristics and school performance are related to their amount of Internet use. The purpose of this study was to investigate whether excessive use of the Internet can affect mental health and school performance. In addition, the relation between demographic characteristics and excessive use of Internet was measured. A sample of 200 university students participated in the study according to convenience. The students answered to Young Internet Addiction Questionnaire, Mental Health Questionnaire, GHQ, and a few questions about their school performance. The results of analyzing data showed that 8% of physical problems, 6% of stress signal, 7% of social performance disorders, and 9% of depression can be predicted by excessive use of Internet. There was no significant relation in total between excessive use of Internet with mental health and school performance. However, school probation can predict 23% of addiction to the Internet. Correlation between excessive use of Internet and mental health problem was 39%, indicating a significant relation between the two factors. In conclusion, addiction to the Internet can probably predict poor school performance and mental health problems.

What is God able to do? Iranian children’s views and the effect of experiencing loss
Raziyeh Nasirzadeh Shahid Beheshti University, Islamic Republic of Iran; Mohamadali Mazaheri

The purpose of this study was to investigate children’s perception of God’s deeds (what God is able to do), and the impact of experiencing loss. The sample consisted of 122 children from 8 Iranian elementary schools (55 girls and 67 boys, ages 6-11). They are from three categories of family (divorced family, dead parent and without a loss experience) and were selected through multistage stratified random sampling. In this investigation, children were interviewed individually and they were asked to free-associate what they think about God’s deeds (what God is able to do). The answers children gave to these questions were recorded and in the next step, the responses were categorised by the researcher. Frequency, frequency percent and chi-square were used for data analysis. The results show that during free association, children mentioned omnipotence more than other deeds, were significantly different depending on the child’s age and there was a significant difference between children with the experience of parents’ divorce and children without a loss experience. Children who experienced the death of a parent in expressing the works that God is able to do, tend to report that God is able to do anything, and children with the experience of parents’ divorce tend to report positive works for God.

Iranian childrens’ perceptions of family relationships
Raziyeh Nasirzadeh Shahid Beheshti University, Islamic Republic of Iran; Narjes Erfanmanesh

The House-Tree-Person test (HTP) is one of the most commonly used methods to gather data regarding interpersonal connectedness. The purpose of this research was to investigate childrens’ perceptions of family relationships using the House-Tree-Person test. According to the Handbook of
Psychological Assessment (Marnat, 1975) is a symbol of the mother, a tree is a symbol of the father and the person is a symbol of the self. The study sample included 117 Iranian children, (62 boys and 55 girls, 6–11 years old) selected using multistage stratified random sampling. HTP tests were administered to children individually. Data analysis was conducted using descriptive statistics and chi-square testing. The findings of this research showed that children in Iranian elementary schools drew the house larger and earlier than two other objects (the tree and the person) in addition they drew the person nearer to the house rather than to tree. Thus findings of this study showed that in children between the ages of 6 to 11 years, in Iran, the mother figure is perceived as more powerful and more important than the father and self figures. Also, they feel more comfortable with their mothers.

Parasocial relations and creative internet activity
Lyubov Nasyonova ISSP, Ukraine
Parasocial relations are the normal element of daily life in the digital age. Virtual heroes created by mass media are part of the person’s social relations network, especially for young people. Parasocial relations cause an emotional attachment, similar to friendships. The depth of parasocial relations is defined by reflexion (situational, attachment, self-definition forms). The main research question is the connection between parasocial relations and creative Internet activity. An All-Ukrainian survey for mediaculture monitoring during 2009-2010 is the method we used. Samples are 1997 adults, 399 schoolchildren (14-17 years old), 410 university graduate students (representative by gender, education level, city/village home places and regions). We employed a questionnaire of parasocial relations (Hartmann et al., 2008). Results showed that 32% graduate students, 50% both school students and adults demonstrated the situational level of parasocial relations (in negative modality) and 11%, 15% and 18% - attachment level (in positive modality). The existence of inverse connections between parasocial relations and Internet creativity is confirmed. Positive modality of parasocial relations (situational and attachment levels) occurred at least two times less if respondents have their own blog or webpage. We found a positive connection between parasocial relations (positive modality) and wanting to make video films. We conclude that parasocial relations specifically, must be taken into account for media education programmes. The recommendations were made for an experimental media education project started in 82 Ukrainian schools in Ukraine from 2011.

Community development worker perception on wellness at an HIV/AIDS organisation in Nelson Mandela Bay
Joshua Ndlela NMMU, South Africa
The general aim of the study was to explore and describe the community development workers’ perceptions of wellness at an HIV/AIDS organisation in Nelson Mandela Bay, South Africa. The population of 36 community development workers at the Nelson Mandela Bay office of this organisation participated in this study. Focus group interviews with community development workers revealed seven common themes in the experience of working in an HIV/AIDS organization: participants’ understanding of wellness; organizational factors that impact on wellness; personal factors that impact on wellness; family and community factors that impact on wellness; participants’ wellness; personal coping strategies; and suggestions regarding organizational strategies. These themes are supposedly guiding the development of an employee wellness programme. In this study, the sampling technique employed can be described as a census as it involved sampling an entire finite population that included everyone in the organization. These workers are predominantly Xhosa-speaking adults between the ages of 21 and 60 years, and include both males and females. Qualitative data was gathered by means of audio-recorded focus groups, utilising semi-structured interviews. Tesch’s method was used to analyse the data, while Guba’s model was used to enhance the trustworthiness of the research. It is envisaged that the research findings of this study will be used in future to direct interventions that will be most beneficial for the short- and long-term planning for the wellness of the community development workers of the HIV/ AIDS organisation and those around them. It is recommended that the organization have to develop a workplace wellness program, increase management support towards the wellness of the staff and to increase the staff capacity.

Psychology in the context of health policy
Eva Neu; Klara-Stephen Molnar; Michael Schratz; Penka Fassova Germany; Silvena Tarpananova; Rumen Stainov; Michael Michailov; Detchko Christoff; Stanka Burova; Dimitrinka Michailova Inst. Umweltmedizin/ICSD e.V., Germany

On interdisciplinarity of psychology: Long-term project anthropology and integrative medicine

Experiences of senior students involved in the orientation programme of first year university students
Sisanda Nkoso NMMU, South Africa
Well-documented evidence shows that “having the skill and academic capacity for achievement at university and the appropriate habits of an effective student are generally not a sufficient pre-condition for success” (McInnes et al., 1995). Therefore creating and delivering appropriate support systems, like a successful how2buddy programme, is crucial to student success. The main objective of this study was to investigate how the NMMU how2buddy programme has contributed to the holistic development of the how2buddies as senior students. That means their development in various different dimensions, including academic, leadership, social and personal. The sample of the study was a group
Experiences of inner city Black youth living with depression: A phenomenological study
Mirian Ofoneda Kennedy Krieger Institute, United States of America
Diagnosing depression in adolescents is frequently challenging. Depression is often under-identified, and misdiagnosed, especially in youth from under-represented ethnic and racial groups who live in urban environments. Depression may best be understood by directly asking individuals about their experiences. We employed a qualitative phenomenological design to examine the subjective experience of ten African American adolescents, within the age range of 13 to 17 years, who had a DSM-IV-TR diagnosis of depression. Five super-ordinate themes emerged from the study analysis: (a) difficulty describing the depth of the experience, (b) life events and experiences as root base, (c) the emotional sense of self, (d) the survival self, and (e) the healing self. These themes formed the essence of the adolescents’ experience of living with depression. Findings demonstrate the essence of the lived experience of being depressed as including both externalizing and internalizing strategies for coping. The adolescents in this study condemned suicide as an ultimate means of escape from their inner distress and found anger as a means of coping with the ‘pains’ of depression, suggesting the need to acknowledge anger as a construct that may lead to a more informed understanding and identification of depression among African American youths. The findings also revealed that the meaning of depression remains unique to the individual experiencing it. Methodological limitations and recommendations for future research are addressed.

The causal relation between children’s materialism and life satisfaction and the role of advertising exposure
Suzanna Opree ASCor, Netherlands; Moniek Bijlzen; Eva van Reijmersdal; Patti Valkenburg
As many as nine out of 10 parents worry that children’s frequent exposure to advertising makes them materialistic. In this study we not only aim to investigate if children’s advertising exposure indeed affects their materialism, but also how it affects their materialism (i.e., by studying the mediating effects of advertised product desire and perceived reality of advertising). The study investigates 8- to 11-year-olds, because these children are in the midst of consumer development. Unlike previous studies, it focuses on the longitudinal rather than the cross-sectional relations. A sample of 466 children (ages 8-11 years; 55% girls) participated in a two-wave online survey with a one-year interval. We asked children questions about material possessions, life satisfaction, and advertising. We used structural equation modeling to study the relationship between these variables. For the children in our sample, no effect of materialism on life satisfaction was observed. However, life satisfaction did have a negative effect on materialism. Exposure to advertising facilitated this effect: We only found an effect of life satisfaction on materialism for children frequently exposed to advertising. It was concluded that among 8- to 11-year-old children, life satisfaction leads to decreased materialism and not the other way around. However, this effect only holds for children who are frequently exposed to television advertising. It is plausible that the material values portrayed in advertising teach children that material possessions are a way to cope with decreased life satisfaction. It is important to reduce this effect, because findings among adults suggest that materialistic children may become less happy later in life. Various intervention strategies are discussed.

Children’s advertising exposure and materialistic orientations: A longitudinal study
Suzanna Opree ASCor, Netherlands; Moniek Bijlzen; Eva van Reijmersdal; Patti Valkenburg
The purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship between these variables. Findings demonstrate the essence of the lived experience of being depressed as including both externalizing and internalizing strategies for coping. The adolescents in this study condemned suicide as an ultimate means of escape from their inner distress and found anger as a means of coping with the ‘pains’ of depression, suggesting the need to acknowledge anger as a construct that may lead to a more informed understanding and identification of depression among African American youths. The findings also revealed that the meaning of depression remains unique to the individual experiencing it. Methodological limitations and recommendations for future research are addressed.

The study of marital satisfaction in mothers of intellectually-disabled children
Seyed Reza Poospeyery University Esfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran; Vahide Mojarrad
The purpose of this study was to determine the marital satisfaction of mothers with intellectually-disabled children. This is a descriptive-analytical study through which 100 parents with intellectually-disabled children studying via remedial education, were selected through random sampling in Abarkoo. They were studied using the ENRICH marital satisfaction questionnaire. For data analysis, T-test and F-test were used. The results showed that parents with intellectually-disabled children live in an undesirable status in terms of marital satisfaction and its four sub-scales (idealistic distortion, marital relationship, marital conflict and conflict resolution). To cope with psychological problems and marital conflicts, organizations such as Welfare and Rehabilitation center, remedial education system, and IRIB are required to offer classes for these parents.

The effectiveness of parent training programmes to reduce bullying
Seyed Reza Poospeyery University Esfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran; Antonio Fuertes; Eva Gonzalez; Jose Martinez; Rodrigo Carcedo; Shole Amiri
The aim of the study was to investigate the efficacy of parent training programmes to reduce bullying among fifth grade elementary students. The statistical society was the fifth grade elementary male students of Abarkooh city. After doing sociometry and administering the questionnaire of PRQ (some parts of which measures bullying among children) the data were analysed. 20 children who were se-
Theoretical foundations.

Bullying. Results have been explained based on control groups in post test and follow up stage, it seems that the parent training programme can reduce bullying behaviour among children, therefore it can be used as an effective method to reduce bullying. Results have been explained based on theoretical foundations.

Management competencies in higher education: Perceived job importance in relation to level of training required

Ingrid Potgieter UNISA, South Africa

The increasing changes and demands placed on higher education institutions in the 21st century impact on the roles and responsibilities of heads of department (HODs) and have led to an increasing emphasis on the development of core HOD management competencies. The aim of this article is to determine the relationship between a specific set of HOD managerial competencies identified as being important for the job and the level of training required in terms of these competencies. Research has provided evidence that HODs are often ill-prepared for their managerial role, which requires the development of specific management competencies to enable them to fulfill their roles effectively. A non-experimental quantitative survey design approach was followed and correlational data analyses were performed. A cross-sectional sample of 41 HODs of 22 departments from various faculties of a higher education institution in Gauteng participated. The Management Competency Inventory (MCI) of Visser (2009) was applied as a measure. The Pearson product-moment analysis indicated that there is a significant relationship between the competencies indicated as being important for the job and the level of training required. Training needs of HODs should be formally assessed and the depth of training required in terms of the identified management competencies should be considered in the design of training programmes. The information obtained in this study may potentially serve as a foundation for the development of an HOD training programme in the South African higher education environment.

Gratitude toward God, happiness, stress, depression, anxiety and health in middle life

Fariba Pourjali Payamnoor University, Islamic Republic of Iran; Shanggui Song Payamnoor University, Islamic Republic of Iran; Maryam Zarnaghash

The purpose of this study was to see if feeling grateful to God reduces the deleterious effects of stress, depression, and anxiety on health in middle life. In addition, an effort was made to test for gender differences in this process and also the relationship between gratitude toward god and happiness was surveyed. In this study 12 adults aged 40 to 65 completed the depression, anxiety, stress scale (DASS), mental health check list (MHC), Oxford Happiness Inventory (OHI) and Gratitude toward God scale (Emmons et al. 2003). By using multiple linear regression analysis, it was found that gratitude toward God was a significant predictor of happiness and reduces negative effects of stress, depression, anxiety towards mental health in middle life. It was also found that gratitude toward God correlated with happiness. The findings were discussed in light of the literature.

Wilderness serving psychology serving humanity

Jeffrey Rink South Africa

Ecopsychology, the synthesis of psychology and ecology, utilises psychotherapeutic principles in wilderness to promote physical, emotional and spiritual wellbeing. The ecopsychologist facilitates a return to nature-the word nature coming from the Latin word 'natus' - to be born. Ecopsychologists facilitate a process in which clients connect with the Earth. Mother Earth provides the setting where one can be 'rebom' and 'suckle' at her breast. Nature nurtures, new life is born. Africa is where we all come from; it is the cradle of humanity. The ecopsychology retreats discussed, take place in primordial, African wilderness. African culture is utilised. "All things are connected" Chief Seattle tells us, "whatever befalls the Earth, befalls the sons of the Earth". Wilderness teaches us about the interconnectedness of life. Similarly, in this presentation, the interconnectedness of psychotherapy, clinical hypnosis, meditation, drumming, traditional African music, healers and shamans, symbol and metaphor, hiking, adventure, and humour, is illustrated - all leading to a multifaceted healing experience. Wilderness alters consciousness, as does meditation enhanced by clinical hypnosis, all serving as a catalyst to naturally alter consciousness. The external journey leads to an inner destination. In this process, wilderness serves psychology and in so doing, serves humanity. This ideally is a reciprocal process, and humanity through benefitting from wilderness, can contribute to the conservation of wilderness which in its own way, is stressed and threatened, like humanity, to the point of extinction. Filmed material will be used to illustrate concepts.

The feasibility and acceptability of an intervention to reduce burnout in radiation therapists

Arthee Roopnarain University of Witwatersrand, South Africa

Oncology has been described as an exciting and challenging specialty for those who work in it. For many caregivers the ability to be directly involved in the care of cancer patients and the desire to help those who are chronically ill serves as motivations for choosing this specialty (Le Blanco, Hox, Schaufeli, Taris, & Peeters, 2007). However the cost of caring may deplete this initial excitement and ability to care which may ultimately culminate in burnout (Le Blanco et al., 2007, Le Blanco & Schaufeli, 2003). This study incorporated the Trials of Improved Practice (Tips) and aimed to identify recom-

I looked for something more than just the physical

Candice Rule Human Science Research Council, South Africa; Kopano Ratele

What specific things do individuals look for in choosing a romantic partner? In a historically, and largely still, segregated context like South Africa, attraction and intimate partner choice are especially interesting topics of inquiry because extra-individual factors may play as large a role as psychosocial ones, but also because of the multicultural traditions of society. However, there seems to be a general neglect of the psychological study of love in South Africa. Although there is continuing debate regarding what both men and women perceive as a perfect mate, studies on attraction have found that there are several things that play significant roles in the partners we choose, such as physical features, proximity, affective states, and similarity. Using a qualitative approach, and critical discourse analysis, we explored young adult Coloured heterosexual men’s preferences in partners who are in racially homogenous relationships. Men’s accounts indicated that, in order of reported importance, personality was most important in establishing a steady relationship, followed by physical attraction, and then similarities in background and upbringing. Further analysis of the data also found the contribution of culture, religion and race (which was usually denied), to be important in men’s partner choice. Our findings thus indicate that both psychological influences, and not always acknowledged social ones, play a significant role when men choose a long-term intimate partner. Further research is recommended with other male and female groups as well as couples in racially similar and dissimilar intimate relationship.

Understanding why individuals choose to become tattooed

Carolina Saccaggi University of Johannesburg, South Africa; Adil Prinsloo

Set against the backdrop of the rapid rise in the popularity of tattoos and other forms of body modification, this qualitative research project set out to explore the language of tattoos and to position this language within a framework of understanding. The study focused particularly on trying to understand why individuals choose to become tattooed. Tattoos have long been associated with pathology and deviance, but their increasing popularity suggests that these associations are fading and that new meanings are being attached to the process of embedding ink.
in the skin. Through a discourse analysis of online accounts of being tattooed and getting a tattoo three key ways of speaking were identified in connection with tattooing. These ways of speaking were linked to (1) a sense of bodily completion, (2) a sense of community and belonging, and (3) the creation of a position of authority. Through a presentation of extracts from these online accounts this presentation discusses these ways of speaking and shows how they are supported by powerful societal discourses, including Western discourses surrounding individuality, self-actualisation and ownership.

Broadening access for under-represented groups using social media

Birgit Schreiber University of the Western Cape, South Africa

In South Africa, there are about 48 million cell phone subscribers, providing a platform for deep penetration into the 15-55 year old population, including student population at Higher Education where this pilot study was conducted. This study describes the findings of a pilot study of an online support service via mobile technology using chat facilities at a Higher Education Institution in South Africa. The online support service, accessible via cell phone and computer chat facility, augmented a face-to-face counseling service in a Student Development and Support Department at a medium size university in South Africa. The participants were 729 first year students who were part of a voluntary self-select peer support program. Data was gathered on the numbers and gender of students utilising the service, the range of presenting concerns and the type of responses provided by the counselor. Key findings indicate that this online support service presented a lower barrier to help seeking behaviour for male students, compared to the total gender distribution of the university and more specifically, compared to the gender distribution of students who had utilised the face-to-face counseling during the same year. Issues presented to the online support service were similar to the presenting concerns listed at the face-to-face counseling service of the university. The paper concludes with recommendations about exploring innovative practices for service provision especially around broadening access. Ethical challenges and scope of practice issues are briefly discussed.

A comprehensive analysis of psychopathology development among college students

Amrita Sen University of Calcutta, India; Hadi Farhadi

Psychopathology refers to the study either of mental illness or mental distress. It refers to an aberrant or dysfunctional way of functioning, where functioning is defined in terms of behavioral, interpersonal, emotional, cognitive and psychological patterns. The present study probes into the domain of whether or not psychopathologies (depression and state-anxiety) are consequences of attachment style, irrational belief, total number of coping and number of life events in last one year faced by the college students. Two hundred college students were assessed on the above mentioned variables, by applying the Relationship Structure Questionnaire, Irrational Belief Scale, Presumptive Stressful Life Events Scale, Coping Checklist-I, Beck Depression Inventory and State-Trait Anxiety Inventory. The data were analyzed using t-test, product moment coefficient of correlation and Stepwise Multiple Regression Analysis (SMRA). Since significant differences between male and female students did not emerge, further statistical treatments were done combining male–female groups together. However, findings of the present study reveals that students’ anxiety-related attachment style and avoidance-related attachment style, irrational belief and number of life events in last one year were positively correlated with depression. Further, irrational belief was positively correlated with state-trait anxiety. Again anxiety-related attachment style was positively correlated with trait anxiety, whereas total number of coping along with irrational belief were found to be contributory factors in depression.

The functions of deliberate self-harm among a student population

Christiaan Van Rooyen University of Pretoria, South Africa; Ingrid Lynch

This cross-sectional study aimed to generate an exploratory functional model of deliberate self-harm (DSH) occurring among a South African student population (n = 603) using Principle Component Analysis (PCA). A battery of instruments, including the Deliberate Self-Harm Inventory (DSHI) and the Functional Assessment of Self-Mutilation (FASM) were administered to students. Following Nock and Prinstein’s (2004) four-factor model on the functions of DSH, self-reported reasons for DSH on the FASM were conceptualised in light of the reinforcement mechanisms of social learning theory. PCA revealed a four-factor model for the reasons students engaged in DSH, constituent of the following components: social positive reinforcement, social negative reinforcement, automatic reinforcement, and reinforcement regarding self-image. A unique factor manifests in the self-image reinforcement component, suggesting divergence in the functions of DSH between student and adolescent populations.

Counteracting negative body perceptions in adolescent girls by information labels on media models

Jolanda Veldhuis VU University Amsterdam, Netherlands; Elly Konijn

Previous research showed that thin and beautiful media models evoke body dissatisfaction and negative body perceptions, and may lead to distorted eating behavior and wishes to change one’s body, especially in (pre-)adolescent girls. However, could the very same medium also be used to counteract (Western) media’s thin-body ideal, or, to promote a more realistic norm? Along the lines of social comparison mechanisms and media psychological theorizing, the present study included pragmatic weight information labels and systematically combined these labels with attractive media models. That is, we designed a 3 (media model’s body shape: extremely thin vs. thin vs. normal weight) x 3 (information label: 6kg-underweight vs. 3kg-underweight vs. normal-weight) between-subjects experiment including three different age groups (9-10, 12-13 and 15-16 year olds; N=184). Multi-variate tests and contrast analyses showed that weight information labels and media models’ body shape interacted to affect the adolescent girls’ body perceptions. As expected, weight information labels instigated a normalization effect: exposure to an extremely thin body shape labeled to be of ‘normal-weight’ lead to the highest levels of body dissatisfaction, objectified body consciousness, and social comparison with media models. Moreover, weight information labels showed a counteracting effect when they appropriately confirmed the actual (under)weight status of the media model (e.g., an extremely thin media model with a corresponding 6kg-underweight label induced less body dissatisfaction). Additionally, results showed that pre-adolescent girls (aged 9-10) responded less strongly than older adolescent girls, indicating a critical criterion age between pre-adolescence and adolescence in responding to media models’ body shape.

Resilience in intimate relationships

Nerine Venter South Africa

This is a qualitative study that aims to explore and define resilience in intimate relationships. A constructivist perspective and a systemic approach ground the study, and the literature review highlights useful definitions of resilience. This study uses three sources of information to explore relational resilience: Three family therapists shared their experiences and insights about couples in distress, excerpts from five films provided information regarding couple interactions and were used as visual stimuli, and three participant couples viewed these excerpts and discussed their responses and personal experiences in semi-structured interviews. The themes arising from the participants’ responses were analysed by means of thematic network analysis. In view of the participants’ experiences a definition of resilience in intimate relationships not only includes the ability of the couple to endure adversity, but also involves the relational capacity to adapt, grow, and recover from adversities, and includes the relational processes that allow the couple as a system to rebound from shared difficulties and become more resourceful.

Characteristics of marital relationship in southern Brazil: Marital satisfaction, conflict resolution strategies and violence

Adriana Wagner UFRRGS, Brazil; Clarisse Mosmann; Denise Falke; Luciana Grybowsk

The presence of conflict is an inherent aspect of the marital relationship, but the strategies used to resolve conflicts differ between couples. Couples use a variety of options for conflict resolution, from the most effective to the most dysfunctional strategies – the latter may even culminate in violence. This study aimed to analyse how marital satisfaction, conflict resolution styles and the presence of indicators of violence between partners are associated in a sample of 730 couples from southern Brazil. Spouses responded separately to a 172-item questionnaire designed to assess sociodemographic data, levels of marital satisfaction (GRIMS), conflict resolution strategies (CRBQ; CRSI), and indicators of violence (CTS2). A Pearson correlation analysis indicated associations between almost all variables, demonstrating the complex interactions inherent in the marital relationship. We highlight the correla-
tions of positive problem solving—CRSI (p<0.001; r=0.377), seeking partnership agreement—CRBQ (p<0.001; r=0.510) and negotiation—CTS2 (p<0.001; r=0.361) with the level of marital satisfaction. Attack strategy was positively and significantly (p<0.001) correlated with the categories physical assault and psychological aggression. Our results indicate that high levels of marital satisfaction result from the absence of indicators of violence and from the presence of functional strategies of conflict resolution. Corroborating findings from the literature, we conclude that marital satisfaction, rather than the absence of conflict, is the result of how couples manage their conflicts.

We have something to say too: Inpatient survey in KwaZulu-Natal of people with intellectual disability

Andrea Zank Umgenvi Hospital, South Africa

The rights of minority groups within the general population of people, such as those with intellectual disabilities, are often overlooked. In the last few years the South African State Health Department has initiated a national drive in an attempt to improve the core standards of the State’s public health services. These investigations have focused on general hospitals through the consultation of service users, to whom health services are provided, at the exclusion of the unique needs to the intellectually disabled population. The following study was developed on the premise of inclusion, that this population has the right to express their experiences too. The objective of the study was to attempt to measure their awareness of their rights including their understanding of the procedure to submitting complaints. It was also to examine the level of these patients’ experienced satisfaction with the services rendered. These services included amongst others, social and stimulation programs as well as basic self-care. A patient friendly survey appropriate to this specific population was developed and applied amongst the patients of a state institution in the KwaZulu-Natal midlands region that provides residential care for patients with a range of intellectual disabilities. Outcomes are discussed with an emphasis on issues specific to representing the voice of the intellectually disabled population. In addition, difficulties in implementing research with this specific population are explored, such as dealing with varying capacities of understanding and communicating.

Study of the effect of family communication patterns on self esteem in high school students of Shiraz

Maryam Zarnaghass Shahid Chamran University, Islamic Republic of Iran; Hadi Farhadi; Azadeh Alavi pour

The goal of the present study was examining the effect of family communication patterns, included consensual, pluralistic, protective and laissez-faire, on self esteem. The sample group included 200 students – girls (100) and boys (100) - selected from different high schools of Shiraz city. A revised version of the Cooper Smith Self Esteem Questionnaire and a revised version of Koerner-Fitzpatrick Family Communication Patterns Questionnaire were used. The Cronbach alpha coefficient was calculated in order to determine of reliability of the measures. For testing validity of the instruments factor analysis methods were used. The results showed acceptable reliability and validity of the instruments. By using two way ANOVA the effect of communication patterns on self esteem, regarding gender as a moderator, was verified. Results showed that consensual and pluralistic patterns in comparison to protective and laissez-faire patterns have higher scores on the self esteem scale. The conversation aspect of family communication, in comparison with conformity, especially in boys, is the powerful determinant factor of self esteem.

Effect of group teaching of self-control on children’s improving social skills

Seyed Ali Abyar Hosseini Qom Payame Noor University, Islamic Republic of Iran

The purpose was to consider the effect of group teaching of self-control techniques on improving social skills in children suffering from Hyperactivity and Attention Deficit. This research has been administered according to semi-experimental method, with the intervention program. The study sample included 120 children divided into two groups, both of which took the pre-test. The Experimental group learned self-control techniques during 10 sessions in groups. The post-test was then administered, and again, after 2 months. The data were considered with the variance analysis method, by frequent measurement. The results indicate that teaching self-control techniques dramatically increased children’s social skills in the sample and these changes were stable after 2 months. According to the results, teaching self-controlling techniques has a positive influence on improving social skills.

The prevalence and comparison of alexithymia in male and female undergraduates

Afroz Afshari University of Isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran; Maryam Esmaeili

The aim of present study was to investigate the epidemiology of alexithymia and comparing male and female students of Shahid Chamran University in this construct and its subscales. The sample consisted of 841 undergraduate students in second semester of year 1386-87. This sample was selected by multi-stage random sampling method and the 20 items version of Toronto Alexithymia Scale was administered to them. The results showed that the rate of alexithymia in the whole sample was 16.2%, in females it was 16.1% and in males it was 16.3%. There was no significant difference in prevalence of alexithymia between males and females. Comparison of the two genders in the total score and three subscales showed that there was significant difference in total score (p<0.017) and External Oriented Thinking style (p<0.001) and both averages were higher in male students.

A comparison between forgiveness and its components in normal couples and divorced spouses in Isfahan

Asghar Aghaei Jeshvaghi Khorasan (Isfahan) Branch, I.A.U, Islamic Republic of Iran; Maryam Fatehizadeh; Samayeh Karimi; Hossein Vasefpour

The purpose of this study was compare forgiveness and its components in normal couples and divorcing couples in Isfahan city. The statistical population consisted of couples who lived in Isfahan city in 1387 (2009). Therefore, 100 normal couples were selected randomly from four parks, and 100 at-divorce couples were selected randomly from couples who were referred to divorce centers in Isfahan. Forgiveness and its components were measured by means of the Forgiveness scale (FFS). The results of a one-way analysis of variances showed that forgiveness and its components (recognition, reparation, restitution, resolution) were significantly more evidenced in normal couples than divorcing couples (p<0.01). It is concluded that it is important to consider the role of forgiveness in couples who are going to divorce.

Relationship and comparison between spiritual intelligenc and mindfulness high school students

Hamid Arab University of Isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran

The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between Spiritual intelligence and mindfulness in a sample of high school students and compare the variables between boys and girls. The method of the study is correlational and based on comparison. The statistical community was isfahan high school students selected through random sampling: 90 second grade students (45 boys and 45 girls) from a high school in Isfahan (Iran). The Inventory Spiritual Intelligence of Abdollahzade (1387) and the Kentucky Inventory of Mindfulness skill of Bear Amith and Allen (2004) were used as measurement instruments. The study hypotheses were: 1) there is a relationship between students’ spiritual intelligence and their mindfulness. 2) there is a difference between girls’ spiritual intelligence and that of boys. 3) there is a difference between girls’ mindfulness and that of boys. The results indicated that girls obtained higher scores than boys in both variables, however these scores were not reasonable. The other findings showed that as the spiritual intelligence increased in both genders the mindfulness also increased, i.e. these two variables are interrelated. The study suggests that these two variables be studied in other levels of education.

The relationship between attachment styles and aggression among university students

Hamid Arab University of Isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran; Roghayeh Ahmadi; Mohammad Naghavi

The aim of the present study was to examine the relationship between attachment styles and aggression. The test subjects were 150 female and male junior college BA students studying at Sheikh Bahae non-profit university who were selected according to random sampling. To measure attachment styles, Hazen and Shiver’s (1987) attachment style scale and for measuring aggression, Zahedifar, et.al’s (2000) aggression questionnaire was applied. The achieved data were analyzed through Pearson correlation and multivariate regression method in order to predict the changes of criterion variables according to predictive variable factors. The results
Effectiveness of forgiveness intervention training on marital satisfaction, anger reduction, and family forgiveness
Fatemeh Bagherian Shahid Beheshti University, Islamic Republic of Iran; Ali Arab; Shahriar Shahidi
There has been an increase of interest in forgiveness training as an intervention strategy by a wide range of psychologists and psychotherapists. But in Iran, despite a relatively long history of theoretical interest in the field (Shamloo, 2004), virtually no clinical or training intervention has been reported to date. This study can be considered the first training intervention in this field. The present study evaluated the effectiveness of a 6-week forgiveness training on marital satisfaction, state and trait anger, and family forgiveness. The forgiveness training was based on Luskin’s (2006) theoretical framework. 140 married adults (54 men, 86 women), aged between 22-45 years, participated in the study and were randomly assigned to either a forgiveness training intervention or a no intervention group. Information was collected through Enrich Marital Satisfaction Questionnaire, Spielberger State-trait Anger Expression Inventory (STAXI-2) and Family Forgiveness Scale (Pollard et al). Measures were obtained at pre-test, post-test, and four months follow-up. Results of a mixed ANOVA revealed that forgiveness and marital satisfaction significantly increased and that both trait and state anxiety decreased at post-test. These effects were largely maintained after four months.

Facilitating working alliance: Does gender matching make a difference?
Kuldhir Bhati The University of Akron, United States of America
Matching clients and psychologists on the basis of various heuristics, including gender, is common in clinical practice. Considerable research has been conducted to examine the impact of gender matching on the therapeutic alliance, but the results have been equivocal. Previous studies, at best, have examined only pre-treatment measures at the end of therapy to evaluate the impact of gender matching. This study sought to further examine gender matching in a naturalistic setting and proposed that perhaps gender matching varies in importance depending upon the stage of counselling. It is hypothesised that gender matching impacts alliance significantly initially and then tapers off in impact, as other factors that affect the development of working alliance come into play. This study examined the impact of gender matching on alliance at different stages of therapy. The results indicated that gender matching does not have a significant impact on the alliance, even at the early stages of therapy. Interestingly, results indicated support for a general “female effect.” Across all stages of therapy, female - female client therapist dyads tended to report the highest alliance ratings, followed by the dyads with at least one female member, and male - male dyads consistently reported the lowest alliance ratings. Implications of these results and future directions are discussed. Recommendations are made regarding factors to consider when assigning clients and ways to do so effectively.

An exploration of the relational experiences of an older woman’s effective relationships in an intergenerational context
Madalene Botha North-West University, South Africa
This presentation aims to explore an older woman’s relational experiences that she describes as effective in her intergenerational relations. The theoretical framework that informed this presentation, is that relationships which promote a caring relational environment are effective for members of both generations. The relational qualities informing a relationship are important to promote the caring environment between generations. A case study design was applied to gain insight into the relational experiences of an older woman (aged 67), who reported that she experiences effective intergenerational relationships. Data collection methods included a visual clay presentation produced by a projective data gathering instrument, the Mnemosphere model™ (Roos, 2008, 2012), as well as verbal expressions and personal journal reflections. The visual and textual data have been thematically analysed and the following themes emerged: spirituality is used to deal with ambiguities in an empathetic manner. She was able to adopt a meta-reflective position in her intergenerational environment. She also demonstrated flexibility by adopting various roles in her different relational contexts. A caring intergenerational relationship seemingly consists of empathy, meta-reflectivity, and flexibility. In order to obtain a more complete understanding of intergenerational relationships, future studies need to approach this subject from various generational and cultural perspectives.

Captured by music and dance: Melholistics and performance in sports
Annalisa Cangelosi AIO-AEO-FOIL, Italy
Studies have been conducted in movement activities which, by focusing on aspects related to motion, investigated the possible effects that music might have on relieving athletes’ pressure. In the first part, the authors illustrate the main theories in this area. In particular, they dwell on Hernandez-Peon’s theory whereby music might improve athletic performance, or the emotions accompanying physical exercise, thus decreasing the psychological backlash associated with physical strain. In the second part, they illustrate the innovation at the foundation of the theory of Melholistics (A. Meneghetti). Specifically, they address a) theory, applications and materials used; and b) possible influence on the mental attitude of gymnasts before a performance, especially in relation to the way they view such engagement before, during and after the work performed during Melholistics sessions.

The effect of text messaging in the family relationship: A sample of Puerto Rico
Michelle Cordero-Soto Carlos Alibizu University, Puerto Rico; Celsie Hiraldo; Gladys Rodriguez; Rosana Rivera; Angeli Crespo; Aida Jimenez
During the past decade, text messaging has become a popular phenomenon among mobile phone users. Statistics prove that the use of text messages (TM) is becoming common among family members, expanding communication methods. Studies reveal that the use of TM has positively contributed to parent-child communication. However, there is scarce scientific literature validating the effect of text messaging in the family context. Using qualitative methodology, this study explores participant’s verbalisations regarding the impact that texting has on the family. The sample consisted of 111 participants selected by availability in Puerto Rico. Each participant was asked to answer five open-ended questions regarding the benefits and problems of communicating through TM, and identify if family communication and cohesion were affected. Results were analysed by four independent coders, which developed common themes around issues of communication and cohesion. Results showed that TM were considered a positive tool towards communication among family members. Family members agreed that the use of TM helped them communicate with each other when communication was difficult. Moreover, the majority expressed that TM facilitated communication when it was hard to express their feelings towards each other. Results show that benefits associated with texting surpassed the negative aspects, increasing family communication and cohesion. Considering the verbalisations of the participants, and based on the principles of Family Systemic Theory, we concluded that the use of TM may contribute to the development of less rigid and healthier boundaries among family members.

A study of structural relations of some psychological risk and protective factors of addiction potential
Iran Davoudi Shahid Chamran University, Islamic Republic of Iran
The purpose of this study was developing, testing and refining a model to understand the relationships between some psychological risk and protective factors of addiction potential. This study used structural equation modeling (SEM) to evaluate the associations between parenting styles and potential addiction mediated by novelty seeking, behaviour problems and coping strategies in a sample of 572 third grade high school students (male: 328, female: 244) in Mashhad, Iran. The participants were selected through multistage random sampling. Data were collected by questionnaires including Parenting Style Questionnaire, Temperament and Character Inventory, Coping Inventory for Stressful Situation, Achenbach Youth Self-Report Scale and Iranian Addiction Potential Scale. Amos-16 model program software was applied for structural equation modelling. The modified model had a good fit with the data (CFI = 90, RMSEA = .07) after deleting the coefficients without significance, and considering covariance between some of error variables. The present study found many of the predicted relations between parenting styles and potential addiction mediated by novelty seeking, behaviour problems and coping strategies, although most of the purposed paths between permissive parenting style and other variables were not significant. Based on standard coefficients emotion-oriented, problem-oriented, avoidance-oriented coping
strategies and problem behaviours, have more effect on addiction potential, respectively. The clinical and applied implications of results and the model presented in this study are discussed.

The elicitation of young people’s emotions through the Mmogo-method as a projective technique
Monique Delport North-West University, South Africa
Projective techniques enable us to discover innermost beliefs and emotions that are hidden. The Mmogo-method™ is a visual data gathering method that can be viewed as a projective technique that entails the making of visual images of certain experiences by means of clay, beads and straw as material. In this instance it was used to reflect on their relationships with members of the older generation (people older than 60 years). The aim of the study was to describe the relational experiences of young adults, aged 21 to 30, male and female, who participated in the Mmogo-method™ as part of an inter-generational project at the North-West University, South Africa. The participants were requested to construct a visual image by using unstructured material. The data that was collected consists of observations of the emotions of participants as well as journals after the completion of the Mmogo-method™ and reflections of the participants about their experiences in this projective technique. Data analysis through thematic analysis, made it observable that participants displayed different emotional reactions such as crying and frustration. The young adults cried when they realised the losses they have experienced in relation to their grandparents. By using projective data gathering instruments, emotional content is elicited which should be helpful if dealt with in an empathic and ethical manner. It is recommended that the Mmogo-method™ be explored in terms of its value as an intervention and research instrument regarding emotion and emotional reactions.

Ethical individuality as an issue of integral personality theory
Davlet Duisenbekov Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan; Almat Nuradinov; Bizhan Sheraly
Personality as a system of individual traits and features ought to be considered on the ground of historical-ethical concept developed by professor M. Mukhamedov, renowned founder of psychological science in Kazakhstan. Human individuality is considered as an issue of ethically centered psychological study that takes into account cultural-historical conditions of ethnicity and peculiarities of personality growth and socialization. Ethical individuality may be revealed as a system of "measured and unmeasured constructs" (a notion developed by L. Burlachuk) and in structural aspect it can be described (following A. Shmelov) by macro-level of global cross-situational traits represented in the national character, meso-level of generalized skill traits determined by socialisation and by micro-level of situational personal-traits reflecting human social-ethical identity. Measured and unmeasured constructs of ethical individuality can be shown by inter-relation of regulative and reflective aspects representing content of human consciousness coincident with group and social experience of certain ethnics. Ethno-psychological content of integral individuality can be revealed by three versions of archetypes which are characteristic of the Central Asian region: (1) European-centered type with predominant Western values, (2) orthodox-Asian type with predominant Moslem values, and (3) intermediate-mixed type. The practical significance involves recommendations accounting for ethical individuality traits, expert and diagnostic procedures of various directions and also psychological examination of individuals in inter-ethical relations in conditions of the social crisis and variable cross-cultural influences. Psycho-diagnostic techniques in ethical research, social-psychological observation were used.

Psycho-linguistic aspects of modern Kazakh language development
Davlet Duisenbekov Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan; Kulyash Bassybekova
There are two sides of research analysis connected with language users, natural mechanism of sensual cognition and social-cultural mechanism of the word origin. A person’s sensory-perceptive system is an entire functional system consisting of sense-motor subsystems. It’s a complex multi-level organisation with intra- and intermodal connections and subordinate-coordinative parameters of managing and regulating. Revealing managing mechanisms of this system allows to create means of language acquisition and to clear up its psycho-energy-informational essence. As a model of intra- and intermodal mutual connections there is selected “eye – hand” system. This research deals with psychological peculiarities of modern Kazakh language development and consist of general-psychological, ethnospsychological and psycho-linguistic fields of analysis. The general-psychological part examines personal features of Kazakh as state language acquisition and everyday usage by Kazakhs and representatives of other nations. From this point some social-economic and political issues are taken into consideration. The ethnospsychological part indicates a wide spectrum of specific regional peculiarities of Kazakh language and a lot of foreign borrowings, especially from Russian and English. The psycho-linguistic part reveals inner peculiarities of modern Kazakh language on the basis of interrelation of “linguistic competence” and “linguistic performance” (by Ch. Osgood and others) and tendencies of literal Kazakh language development in modern social-economic, political and multi-cultural situation. The empirical study had shown significant differences of the Kazakh language usage in urban and countryside conditions, in official and non-official practice among different persons, social and professional groups, ethnic subgroups and minorities.

Impact factors on religious attitude and its relationship with adjustments (social, educational, emotional)
Javad Ghanbari Technical University of Zanjan, Islamic Republic of Iran; Akbar Mahdiloo Technical University of Zanjan, Islamic Republic of Iran
Measuring religious attitudes, determining factors and their impact on religious attitude was related to aging status. Also religious attitude was related to aging of students so that students of ages 16-17 years were more religious than other students.

Two sampling method was used: multi-stage cluster sampling and stratified sampling (within clusters). Sample size was 381 people who estimated using Krjsly and Morgan’s method. They filled the religious attitude scale (includes 42 questions with five options in Likert’s method), adjustment questionnaire (includes 55 questions with 2), and personal information questionnaire. Findings of the research showed that there was a significant relationship between religious attitudes and educational level in students. In addition, there was a significant difference in religious attitudes between boys and girls: boys had more religious attitudes than girls. There was significant relationship between religious attitudes of students and their mothers’ educational level, students whose mothers had primary education levels scored higher in religious attitudes, whereas there was no relationship between religious attitudes of students and their fathers’ educational level. Comparing the means among students showed that there was no relationship between religious attitudes and their parents’ occupational status. Also religious attitude was related to aging of students so that students of ages 16-17 years were more religious than other students.

Measuring marital adjustment for Chinese couples
Ying Han Peking University, China; Lei Wang Peking University, China
This research measured Chinese couples’ marital adjustment by combining and revising Marital Adjustment Test (MAT) and Dyadic Adjustment Scale (DAS), which are commonly used in marital adjustment measurement, in the purpose of examining its prediction validity, as well as its prediction for Chinese couples’ marriage quality. A total of 159 married couples participated in the survey. Two factors emerged in exploratory factor analysis, namely, "living things" and "intimate dyadic". The results showed that participants with a bachelor’s degree had significantly lower scores than undergraduates and postgraduates in "intimate dyadic", couples with children had less time and frequency in "intimate dyadic". In the meantime, hierarchy regression analysis showed that marital status was only significantly influenced by "living things", where higher scores were related to the greater differences between couples and the lower evaluation of marital status. These results provide beneficial references for measuring and understanding Chinese couples’ marital adjustment. It also makes for some insight in understanding and regulating couples’ behaviour and interaction mode.

Implicit attitude is positively associated with immediate enhancement and rebound effects in thought suppression tasks
Ming-Chou Ho Chung-Shan Medical University, Taiwan; R.O.C.; Ren-Hau Li; Fan-Ting Chang; Tze-Chun Tang
Betel nut is a common stimulant in Asian countries. We ask whether the hyperactivity due to suppressing thoughts of betel nut is associated with the habitual chewers’ implicit attitude. Seventy-seven habitual betel nut chewers and 19 non-chewers completed a thought suppression task and the single-category implicit attitude test (SC-IAT). In the thought suppression task, participants thought of
anything including betel nut, then they were asked not to think of anything related to betel nut, and finally they thought of anything as beginning. The immediate enhancement effect was computed by subtracting number of intrusions in the baseline from the number of intrusions during suppression phase. The rebound effect was computed by subtracting number of intrusions in the baseline from the number of intrusions during expression phase. In SC-IAT, participants were asked to categorise the betel nut pictures to the label "pleasant" as quickly as possible, and then to the label "unpleasant". Error responses were replaced with the session mean plus a penalty time of 400 ms. The mean RTs in the session "betel + pleasant" were subtracted from the mean RTs in the session "betel + unpleasant". This value was divided by the SD of all correct RTs within both sessions. Higher SC-IAT scores indicate more positive associations with betel nut. In habitual chewers, but not non-chewers, their implicit attitudes positively correlated to intruding thoughts within both sessions. Higher SC-IAT scores indicate more positive associations with betel nut.

The individual difference of intelligence level: The contributions from both the difference of structure and factor’s function
Zhong Jianjun Educational Science College, China; Chen ZhongYong; Fang Fuxi
The aim of this study is to determine whether individual difference in IQ is closely related to intelligent structure and factor function. 256 students, aged between 14 years and 1 month to 14 years and 12 months, were assessed by means of the WISC-CR, then divided into the following three groups, based on IQ scores: 70-85; 86-115 and 116-130. The results are as follows. As the intelligence level increases, the inter-correlation from WISC-CR, verbal and operational subscales become lower. Although there is the same factor structure and the g explains ratio on the full scale, there are more factors on operation subscale in the higher IQ group than the lower. As for the variation of g loading on subtest, there is more consistency in the subtest with higher g loading than lower g loading among three groups. Some conclusions are drawn as follows: although there are the same intelligence factors in the three groups, the individuals who have the bigger g function and more differentiated structure in operational intelligence, tend to get higher IQ scores. Some factors leading to undifferentiated structure are discussed.

The difference between males and females regarding the effect of children on relationships
Sarah Kadzomba UNISA, Zimbabwe
Children can either make or break a relationship between parents, with varying degrees of impact on males or females. Five aspects of children have been identified as contributing to the life of a relationship: availability or unavailability, nature of children, number of children, child-rearing practices and the decisions the children take in life. All can impact an adult relationship, and this can differ between males and females. The principal aim of this exploratory qualitative study has been to investigate the difference between males and females with regard to the effect of children on relationships in Nyanga, North, Zimbabwe, through answering these exploratory questions: What are the effects of children on a relationship? What aspects of children affect relationships? How does society view children in a relationship? and, How can relationships survive these effects? Participants (n=10, 5 males and 5 females) whose ages ranged from 35 to 75 years. Data were gathered using unstructured interviews and were analysed through interpretive analysis. The findings revealed that there are indeed differences between males and females regarding the effects of children on relationships. Participants needed support and intervention especially tailored for their unique needs. The findings of the study recommended counselling, education and social support.

Well-being in a Czech population sample
Vladimir Keblka National Institute of Public Health, Czech Republic; Miloslav Kadi; Iva Solcova; Vera Kernova
An empirical survey of well-being in a representative Czech population sample was conducted. A sample of the Czech population (N = 1321,18 - 74 years, 674 women, 647 men) provided data concerning the level and structure of subjective well-being, self-reported health, locus of control, and general self-efficacy. General self-efficacy and socio-demographic data. Subjective well-being was employed as dependent variable. Independent variables were: sex, age, education, self-reported health, locus of control, and general self-efficacy. General self-efficacy, locus of control, self-reported health, and education were determined as predictors of well-being within this survey. Our findings speak to the growing literature on well-being research, which has documented that no relation of well-being to sex and age was determined.

An action plan for building a successful Psi Chi chapter
Maria Lovoo Florida Institute of Technology, United States of America; Martha Zlokovich
Psi Chi, one of the largest academic honor societies, was founded in 1929 to advance the science of psychology. As a federation of over 1100 chapters (Psi Chi members at a particular university), Psi Chi recently became an international organisation. As the number of international institutions submitting applications increases, so, too, do the questions and concerns with regard to comparing US and international psychology curricula and grading schemes. This poster addresses the “nuts and bolts” of applying for a Psi Chi chapter and ensuring that it will succeed and flourish. While chapter faculty advisors face a number of challenges, one of the most important ones for chapter success relates to recruiting officers. This is an important challenge because the student officers will “set the tone” for the coming year. It is a difficult one because many students believe the responsibility of leadership will be overwhelming or too time-consuming. Another challenge is finding the right time and place for meetings. If this can be successfully resolved, it will significantly increase membership and attendance. Other issues addressed are developing an action plan for recruiting new members and officers, providing information relevant to conducting meetings, sharing ideas for invited speakers, arranging volunteer projects, and discussing Psi Chi grant and award opportunities. Additionally, information will be shared about chapter involvement beyond campus activities: Society voting and service, and attending and presenting at regional, national, and international conferences.

Workplace bullying: The victims’ experiences
Bolutelelo Maja UNISA, South Africa
This study aimed to explore the lived experiences of the victims of bullying in the workplace. There are studies that reveal that there are prolonged effects on bully victim’s health, social functioning and work performance. These studies also provide a broad description on how bullying negatively impacts on the victim’s normal functioning. The focus of this study was on exploring five aspects that can provide a clear description of bullying in the workplace. These aspects included: low self-esteem, lack of motivation, the victim’s mental health, the bully’s typical tactics and the role that Human Resources (HR) can play in combating the prevalence of bullying. A descriptive-interpretive approach was applied which showed that bullying has negative impacts on the normal functioning of the bullied. Data were collected from individuals who previously experienced bullying in their place of work. The selection of the sample was purposive. From each participant’s response there were common themes that were identified, and there were also commonalities in their experiences. Furthermore, it was clear from the findings that HR needs to focus on, and deal with, bullying within the workplace, as it not only affects the victims, but the entire organisation.

Differences in definitions of infidelity between romantic partners and relationship satisfaction
Magdalena Mijas Jagiellonian University, Poland
The purpose of the research was to investigate the connections between differences in definitions of infidelity between romantic partners and relationship satisfaction. Individualised definitions of infidelity were measured with the Perception of Infidelity Scale (PIS) (Mijas, Szpitalak, 2010), that allows measurement of both quantitative differences in perception of infidelity (conceptualised as restrictive vs. liberal definitions of infidelity), and qualitative differences (conceptualised according to three factors that analysis revealed – Emotional infidelity, Sexual infidelity and Impersonal infidelity). Relationship satisfaction was measured with the Quality of Relationships Inventory (QRI) (Pierce, Sarason, Sarason, Solky-Butzkel, Nagle 1997), and the Relationship Assessment Scale (RAS) (Hendrick, Dicke, and Hendrick, 1998). Among other measured variables were: Attachment Styles (RSQ, Griffin, Bartholomew, 1994). History of Relationship (History of Relationship Scale designed for this study), and various demographic data (brief questionnaire designed for this study). The study involved 20 couples (including same-sex couples) who had formed intimate relationships for more than 2 years. As expected, analysis revealed that the larger the discrepancy in the definitions of infidelity between partners (conceptualised as restrictive vs. liberal), the lower the levels of satis-
faction with the relationship were revealed by both partners. Analysis also revealed interesting associations between other measured variables, all of which will be presented and discussed during the presentation. Possible applications and limitations of the presented research as well as directions of future studies in this area will be discussed too.

Developing and validating the Psychological Well-Being scale for children (PWB-c)

Suzanna Opree ASCoR, Netherlands

After conducting a thorough review of the literature into the theoretical foundations of psychological well-being, Ryff and Singer (2008) distinguished six core dimensions of psychological well-being: purpose in life, environmental mastery, positive relationships, personal growth, autonomy, and self-acceptance. The goal of this study was to use these insights to develop the Psychological Well-Being Scale for Children (PWB-c). A literature search was conducted in order to determine how purpose in life, environmental mastery, positive relationships, personal growth, autonomy, and self-acceptance have previously been measured among children. These existing measures formed the inspiration for the PWB-c. The PWB-c consists of 28 items. It was administered twice within a 2-week interval to 166 9- to 11-year olds in order to test its internal consistency, test-retest reliability, and construct validity. Both the internal consistency (αTime1 = .816; αTime2 = .832) and test-retest reliability (rtime1-time2 = .800, p < .0001) were high. In conclusion, the PWB-c performs well in terms of reliability and empirical usefulness.

The use of text messaging and its effect in a family system

Ramon Perez Carlos Albizu University, Puerto Rico; Tamara Martinez; Celsie Hiraldo; Mariangie Lugo

Studies show that texting has been conceived as a contributing factor to how families engage in communication and relate to each other (Devitt & Roker, 2009). However, the amount of scientific literature discussing this topic is scarce. Therefore, this cross-sectional survey explores the perceptions regarding the use of text messaging among family members. The questionnaire developed by the researchers gathered social demographic information, text messaging usage, frequency, and family members' perception of its usage and impact. The sample consisted of 111 Puerto Rican residents, selected by convenience. Results showed that 45% of the participants send text messages from one to ten times daily, often employed in order to receive immediate responses (46%) and when the target family member is not available, to answer calls (35%). Sixty-seven percent usually send text messages in the presence of other family members, and 72% reported not having family problems while texting. Only 20% reported having family problems with the use of texting, mostly mothers who indicated difficulties with their children. However, the overall results showed that the use of text messages have more advantages than disadvantages among family members. The frequent use of text messaging among family members suggests that families are becoming accustomed to new ways of communication, contributing to less rigid and healthier boundaries. These results are consistent with other studies demonstrating that the use of text messaging, rather than causing problems, is beneficial for immediate communication, and family cohesion (Hakouma & Hakoyama, 2011).

Maternal substance use among women attending midwife obstetric units in the Cape metropole, South Africa

Petal Petersen Williams Medical Research Council, South Africa

Maternal substance use in pregnancy poses health risks for women and their unborn babies. There is increasing evidence in South Africa of substance use among women (and in particular women of childbearing age) and the burden this places on the health and social development of mothers and their infants. The objective of this study is to describe the nature and extent of substance use among pregnant women attending Midwife Obstetric Units (MOUs) in the Cape Metropole. A cross-sectional survey was conducted and intervention was attended by 11 MOUs in greater Cape Town. In total 5231 pregnant women were screened for drug and alcohol use and 684 completed an interviewer administered survey and provided a urine sample. Among the 5231 pregnant women screened 34.4% and 3.6% respectively self reported drinking alcohol and using illicit drugs during their current pregnancy or in the 3 months before they knew they were pregnant. However, biological testing highlighted the levels of under reporting. Among the sub-set of women who reported that they have not used drugs in their current pregnancy, 9.2% tested positive for one or more drugs, mainly amphetamines and cannabis. Findings point to the fact that there are high levels of substance use among pregnant women attending public sector antenatal clinics in the Cape Metropole. Pregnant women however, are not always truthful about their use of alcohol and/or other drugs. This indicates a need for early identification and intervention with substance using pregnant women using biological markers such as urine.

Monitoring the prevalence of methamphetamine-related presentations at psychiatric hospitals in Cape Town, South Africa

Andreas Pluiddemann Medical Research Council, South Africa; Ian Lewis; Claudia de Clercq; Sipho-kazi Dada; Charles Parry; John Parker; Henk Temmingh; Surita van Heerden; Rehana Kade.

This study aimed to determine a demographic profile of methamphetamine (MA)-related admissions to major psychiatric services in Cape Town, obtain a substance-use profile from admitted patients, a profile of common MA-related admitted diagnoses on methamphetamine-related admissions between July and December 2008 using a one-page record review form. The data collection form consisted of the patient’s demographic details, presenting symptoms, previous admission details, current MA and other substance-use information, and DSM-IV diagnosis. A total of 235 forms were completed. Most patients were male (69%) and the mean age was 25 years. The most common presenting symptoms were aggressive behaviour (74%), followed by delusions (59%) and hallucinations (57%). Males were two times more likely to present with aggression as compared to females, while females were significantly more likely to present with depressed mood or euphoric/elevated mood. The majority of patients had substance-induced psychotic disorder (41%), followed by schizophrenic disorders (31%). Twelve percent (12%) had bipolar mood disorder. MA-related psychiatric admissions pose serious challenges to all health services dealing with these patients. Further training and treatment protocol development and distribution is indicated.

The effect of education play training on motor development of educable mentally disabled boys in preschool

Seyed Reza Poorseyed University Esfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran; Areezo Shahmive Isfahani

The purpose of this research was to determine the effect of education play training on motor development of educable mentally disabled boys (age 5 to 7 years old). The statistical population of this study included all boys in preschool who, although mentally disabled, were educable. The sample included 20 boys who were randomly selected from 3 special schools in Isfahan city. Then they were randomly split into 2 groups: the experimental and control groups. The instrument used in this research was, Lincoln Osersetky Test of Motor Proficiency and Education Play Training. A pretest was administered to both the experimental and control groups. Then education play training was employed on the experimental group in 12 sessions, over a month. A post-test was administered to both groups at the end of training. The results showed that there was a significant difference between the mean scores of Lincoln Osersetky Test of Motor Proficiency in the experimental and the control groups in the post test (p<0.01). Finding showed that educable play training could increase motor development in educable mentally disabled boys(p<0.001).

Happiness understanding and its dependence of sense formation features

Aidana Rizulla Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan; Zuha Ismagambetova; Fatima Tashimova

Happiness understanding is one of the important phenomenon defining sense, and a feature of the self-realisation of the person. According to our hypothesis the understanding of happiness depends on features of sense formation. The process of sense formation we understand as a result of correlation of personal requirements defined by values of set of virtual subjects. A method of incomplete offers, a technique of “Values of relations” and a projective technique (Actual sense) were developed by authors. 252 students were investigated and divided into four groups. Group 1 (mobile), in sense formation process values of following virtual subjects have essential value: the value of the father, which stimulates values of the superiority; idols (authors of favourite books, the Internet), stimulating on achievement. In the process of sense formation defining are cognitive components which provide success in self-realisation and promote understanding of happiness as achievements. However, they have problems in personal relations. Group 2 (harmonious), in process of sense formation...
values of the father and mother through which prism all other essential values refract. Their happiness is defined by them as harmony creation. Group 3 (egocentric), in sense formation process values of virtual subjects (authors and heroes of telecasts and cinema, and Internet) from different points of the world have essential value, ignoring of values of parents. At students of group 4 (socio-centric), in sense formation process values of virtual subjects are important. Where their closest environment and idols have happiness, they have essential value and that is defined by them as pleasure.

A description of older persons’ perceptions of younger people
Carmine Schmitz North West University, South Africa
The goal of this presentation is to describe the perceptions of older persons about younger adults (aged 25 and younger). Perceptions assist people to make sense of the world and to compare new information with existing frameworks. Thirteen white Afrikaans-speaking older people (five male and eight female, ages ranging from 65 to 85), participated in the research. A narrative research design was chosen and the Mnogo-method (Roos, 2008:2012), a visual projective data gathering instrument, was used to gather data by using clay, straws and beads to construct the perceptions of their relationship with younger people. The data gathered were analysed by identifying themes. The findings indicated that the older people compared their life experiences to those of the younger people, from their own perspectives. They regarded the younger people as people who are more likely to be faced with challenges such as drug use. Younger people are perceived as people who have privileges such as further educational opportunities, and that money is an asset they can use limitless. Younger people are also perceived as having less time to spend with the older people. The younger generation are perceived as people who attach less meaning regarding their family and who they are. It can be concluded that the perceptions of the older generations might not be in line with how younger people are in reality. It is therefore recommended that individual interactions between the older and younger people be facilitated to create more awareness of one another.

Portrayal of older people in the print media: Implications for intergenerational relations
Samiera Sedick North West University, South Africa; Vera Roos
This study explored the perceptions of older people in a residential care facility, regarding how they are portrayed in the print media and the implications of such portrayal for intergenerational relations. Twenty-one older residents in a residential care facility participated voluntarily in the study (men = 9; women = 12; age range 60 to 85 years). Data were collected using exploratory interviews and focus groups followed by the thematic analysis of the data. The findings suggest that older people perceived their portrayal in the print media as minimal, marginalised and stereotypical. Such portrayals could negatively influence younger people’s perceptions of older people and consequently compromise sound intergenerational relations. The older people in the study recommended that the print media should also portray older people who display agency in interpersonal relations as well as positive aging.

Prediction of criteria of mate selection based on big five personality trait
Sofaora Sepehri Shahid Beheshti University, Islamic Republic of Iran; Mohammadali Mazaheri; Fatehmel Bagherian
One of the issues studied in mate selection area is personality effects that have been considered less than other issues like sex differences or social similarity. This research studies the power of predictability of big five personality trait on criteria of mate selection in two genders. Instead of questionnaire, a computer program was made to determine the criteria of mate selection by providing a virtual space. Participants were 295 single persons. Multi-parametric logistic regression was used for data analysis: Factors of personality were defined as independent, and criteria of mate selection as dependent variables. Results showed personality traits effect on mate selection. In the male group, openness predicted the temper of chosen wife, openness, agreeableness and extraversion predicted religiosity, openness and extraversion predicted sexual relationship before marriage, openness, agreeableness and extraversion predicted age, agreeableness predicted importance of family similarity, neuroticism predicted loyalty and openness, extraversion and conscientiousness predicted dependence of chosen wife on her family. In female group, openness predicted importance of amount of love of chosen husband, conscientiousness predicted importance of being in love, openness, conscientiousness and neuroticism predicted responsibility, neuroticism and openness predicted age, neuroticism predicted importance of family similarity, neuroticism, agreeableness and extraversion predicted loyalty and openness predicted dependence of chosen husband on his family. In conclusion, through the virtual space, as a new method in gathering data, it shows criteria of mate selection were predicted by personality trait in two genders in different ways.

Parenting styles and mental health of Chinese adolescents: The role of general self-efficacy
Jing Shi Chinese Academy of Sciences, China; Jing Yang; Miao Liu
The main purpose of this study is to examine the parenting styles and mental health of Chinese adolescents as well as the role of general self-efficacy in this relationship. The current investigation examined these issues in a sample of 10th, 11th and 12th grade (n=334, 55.4% female) Chinese students by EMBU, GSES and SCL-90. The findings showed that 57% of Chinese adolescents had mental health problems and 7.76% of them were serious. Significant differences in parenting styles for gender were observed, parents took more negative raising styles for male students (t = 3.835). The parenting styles were significantly different between the mentally healthy group and the group with mental health problems, where the parents of the mentally healthy group took more positive parenting styles (t = 3.701) and the parents of the group with mental health problems took more negative parenting styles (t = -3.967). General self-efficacy was the partial mediator of positive parenting styles and mental health. Findings illustrated that parenting styles and mental health were closely related for adolescents, and general self-efficacy played an intermediary role between parenting styles and mental health.

Dot.com glasses: How older people perceive social media
Aida Terblanch-Greeff NWU, South Africa; Vera Roos
The birth of the World Wide Web changed the way people communicate and interact. Social media (Facebook, Twitter, etc.) enables people to interact, despite distance. The theoretical framework of this research is that humans have a basic need to relate. The purpose of this presentation is to describe the perceptions of older people regarding the use of social media. A purposive, voluntary sample of four older persons (65 to 85 years) was taken from an intergenerational research project where students assist older people to use social media, at the North-West University, South Africa. Qualitative research and the phenomenological research design were used in this study. Data were collected using multiple in-depth interviews and thematically analysed to identify the “essence” of the phenomenon. The older persons initially expressed suspicion about the use of social media and suspected the unethical use of information; that their privacy and confidentiality won’t be protected if they use social media; and access to social media is limited to the specific computers at the University. Despite these initial misperceptions, most of the older persons were optimistic to learn about technology as a medium to maintain contact with family and friends who have relocated. Older person’s limited use of social media can be due to a lack of information. It’s recommended that older persons be introduced to social media in a clear and accessible manner because social media can play an important role to maintain contact with significant others.

The missing link: An exploration of the experiences of loss of a grandparent(s) by young adults
Stefanus Van Zyl North West University, South Africa; Vera Roos
Loss of a loved one is perhaps the only certain thing about life and it is inevitable that everyone needs to deal with it at some time in their lives. Loss of a grandparent can be experienced in different ways by young adults, since grandparents are usually part of their relational network. Losing a grandparent is conceptualised as the loss of a meaningful relationship. Relational theories and object-relation theory informed this study. This presentation explores the experiences of loss by young adults whose grandparent(s) has died. Qualitative research was conducted and narrative design was used. Young Afrikaans-speaking adults (aged 20-30; 1 male; 10 female) were selected to participate in the study. Data collection consisted of the Mnogo-method™ (Roos 2008; 2012) which is regarded as a projective visual data gathering technique. It requires people to make visual constructions after an open prompt to make a visual presentation of their relationship with an older person. Individual representations
the truth of their universal psychology against claims for alternative truths by newcomers from the “Rest”. Premised on colonial history, they divide psychological knowledge into a “universal” part and a collection of indigenous psychologies with “local” meaning only. Re-reading psychology’s history helps recognizing that scholarly work from 20th century Europe and North America was and is equally indigenous as that from elsewhere. The world’s expanding psychological community is unlikely to accept a “universal psychology” rooting in colonial relations and requiring mastery of English language to be understood and used. A viable alternative is recognizing and respecting indigenous psychologies regardless of their origin and seeking common ground and exchange. It will change ways of sharing knowledge, and alter research, education and practice, making global psychology more congruent with its environment and more valuable.

Developing resources to support expanded research and effective practice
Norman Anderson American Psychological Assn, United States of America
The APA is a major psychology publisher, releasing more than 75 books per year and publishing more than 60 scholarly journals. Since 1965, APA has also been a major database producer, including PsycINFO, PsycEXTRA, PsycARTICLES, and PsycBOOKS. Two new APA databases, PsyCTESTS and PsyCTherapy, will be described, and their use in expanding research and improving clinical practice will be illustrated. PsyCTESTS is a research database that provides access to complete psychological tests, measures, scales, and other assessments as well as descriptive and administrative information for each instrument. Essential for libraries that support those involved in practicing, studying, or teaching in the helping professions, PsyCTherapy is a database of streaming therapy demonstrations featuring clinicians working with participants that offers synchronised, searchable transcripts, and allows users to create individual playlists.

APA policy and guidelines inform professional practice
Katherine Nordal American Psychological Assn, United States of America
The APA’s important role in the development of policy and guidelines for professional practice will be discussed. These guidelines not only inform practitioners but also serve to educate other health professionals as well as policy makers at the national and state level. Examples include: Evidence Based Practice in Psychology; the Model Licensing Act; the APA Code of Ethics; Record-Keeping Guidelines; Guidelines for Child Custody Evaluations; Guidelines for Evaluating Dementia in Older Adults; Guidelines for Practice in Healthcare Delivery Systems; and practice guidelines regarding certain populations such as LGBT clients, Older Adults, Persons with Disabilities, and Girls and Women. Currently the APA is developing new practice guidelines in the areas of Telepsychology as well as clinical treatment guidelines for depression and obesity.

Session Type: Invited Symposia
Symposium title: PANEL: Round table on psychology and policy-making
Convenor: Robert Roe
Round table on psychology and policy-making
Robert Roe Maastricht University, Netherlands
This round table is meant for officials of national and regional psychology associations and for other leading psychologists from all over the world. The starting point for the discussion is that psychology can and should do more to influence policy making for the benefit of people. The aim is to share needs, experiences and best practices, and to identify possibilities for future action at the local, national and international level.

Psychology in Malaysia
Chee-Leong Goh HELP University College, Malaysia
This Focal Symposium, presented by the leadership of the Malaysian Psychological Association, aims to provide an insight into current developments, challenges and applications of psychology in Malaysia. The convenor will provide an overview of psychology in Malaysia to set the tone for this Focal Symposium. This will then be followed by presentations exploring two critical areas for psychology in the country: Clinical psychology and youth development and intervention. There will be adequate time for discussion, during which it is hoped some of the answers to key challenges facing psychology in Malaysia may emerge.

Session Type: Invited Addresses
We have always been indigenous
Robert Roe Maastricht University School of, Netherlands
Since the earliest, scholars in psychology have assumed that people’s thinking, feeling and behaving follows universal principles. This “uniformity of nature assumption” made them believe that their findings and ideas have universal validity, even though their observations and theories were produced under unique, path-dependent societal and historical conditions. Having remained intact for almost a century, the notion of universal psychology was ultimately challenged as new generations of scholars from emerging economies produced congruent evidence and discordant ideas. Two notions characterise the status-quo: cross-cultural psychology and indigenous psychology. Both reflect a response among scholars from the “West” to defend

Session Type: Invited Symposia
Symposium title: Psychology in the United States: Current and future directions
Convenor: Norman Anderson
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Session Type: Invited Symposia
Symposium title: Setting and situation: Tracing behaviour to where it actually occurs
Convenor: Michael Knowles
Historical perspectives in phenomenological psychology: Ratio-vitalism and human life
Carpintero Hielo UDIMA, Spain
This paper describes in greater detail the historical perspectives in phenomenological psychology. Psychology built according to a phenomenological point of view takes into account the conscious experience of the subjects in order to analyse its psychological processing. Such experience is always determined historically, according to the place and time framework in which the subject is placed. The examination of these historical dimensions needs the introduction of some methodological perspectives, upon which this presentation focuses. Special attention is paid to the analysis of the

The relational repertoire of young people in interaction with an older person
Roelien Visser North West University, South Africa
Relationships between people, related or unrelated, occur in social contexts. The theoretical framework that informs this research is the intergenerational approach and it is conceptualised that interactions take place in a relational context, which is continuously created and co-created. The purpose of this presentation is to explore how the relational repertoires of young people inform their interactions with an older person in an intergenerational research project. This is a qualitative research study which used an instrumental case study design. Data were collected through individual in-depth interviews with an older male (83 years) as well as self-reflections and group reflective discussions with two younger females (aged 23 years) and analysed thematically. The two younger people’s relational repertoire developed from their exposure to either a limited or a broad intergenerational network. A limited relational repertoire with older people and the interaction was described as frustrating due to unfamiliarity with age-specific developmental issues of older people. In the case of a broad intergenerational relational repertoire the younger person described a familiarity with age specific behaviour and was more accepting of the person. Although individual preferences in interactions with people are acknowledged, it is proposed that the type and nature of exposure to intergenerational relations be explored to understand how it informs young people’s relationship with older people. These findings may be used to develop programmes to create awareness.

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generational perspective, the analysis of the ‘belief’ system of societies, the determination of the normative systems of values, the identity of gender, and the main activities through which people try to reach happiness.

Setting and situation: Tracing behaviour to where it actually occurs

Michael Knowles Monash University, Australia; Kurt Pawlik

While psychology’s spectacular development over the past 100 years can safely be attributed to its grounding in laboratory-based research, this symposium draws attention to certain issues complementary to this approach that need to be addressed theoretically, methodologically and educationally. The symposium begins by focusing upon the particular need for psychology to study human behavior under everyday life conditions in the field or in situ, and describes the contributions of Ambulatory Assessment in this respect. The second paper describes developments in the phenomenological approach to understanding behaviour that concentrate upon peoples’ conscious experiences, while the third paper discusses the need to study human behavior from a perspective wider than phenomenology. Given that human behaviour develops and finds expression in an ethnocentric context, papers four, five and six discuss the insights gained from studying psychology from a cross-cultural perspective. If the development of psychology is to be furthered by the kind of changes just described, this will have implications for the way psychology is taught in universities. So the seventh paper considers teaching methodologies available to facilitate the learning of practical skills for successfully conducting research in real-life situations. The symposium concludes with a discussion of some of the distinguishing characteristics of psychology as a science compared with other sciences such as physics, and discusses fundamental questions that confront both disciplines and which remain unanswered to the present day.

Teaching methodologies for conducting research in real-life situations

Michael Knowles Monash University, Australia; Mike Knowles

While the teaching of psychology is widely accepted as being of a high standard, in keeping with the persuasions argued above, there is a need in university curricula for it to be broadened so as to make provision for teaching methods that enable research in real-life situations to be conducted. Drawing upon experience in teaching organisational behaviour on MBA programs, this paper outlines the value of teaching methodologies including lecture/discussions, syndicate work, process analysis, and organisational analysis.

Ambulatory psychological assessment: Studying behaviour in its natural ecology

Kurt Pawlik University of Hamburg, Germany

This paper lays focus upon the importance of studying psychological phenomena in their natural environments. This complementary alternative to purely laboratory-based research has in fact a long, albeit tenuous history which will traced briefly in an introductory way. The main part of the paper describes recent developments in Ambulatory Assessment involving the monitoring of behaviour and conscious experience, of psychophysiological functions and their psychometric assessment outside of the laboratory. These advances have now established a viable route into the domain of real-life behaviour and have provided the discipline of psychology with a novel approach to ecologically representative designs sensus Brunswik.

Psychological research efficacy and the three "logies"

Piotr Trzesniak Universidade Federal de Itajubá, Brazil

Browsing literature and attending conferences in Psychology one can easily identify the huge amount of the human and financial capital invested in research in the area. But looking back at other fields which already reached a higher context of abstraction and theorisation, would it be possible to learn anything that can change the above overview? The answer may well be yes. Psychological research is strongly methodologically oriented, in the sense that to do good research, it is enough to do something methodologically correct. Actually, it cannot be that way. To optimise the ratio between advancement of knowledge and research effort, there are two other "logies" (besides methodology) to be taken into account: Epistemology, to establish the nature of investigation; which is most likely to bring the largest contribution to advance knowledge, and terminology, which favours the exchange of research results among the several "rope contestants", allowing them to start to pull in the same and most fruitful direction. Epistemology tells us whether it is better to do just descriptions of processes, or analysis, or conceptualisation, or development of measuring instruments, or synthesis, or modelling, or model extensions, or formulation of general principles, and so on. Terminology is to enunciate and refine concepts, to make them agreed upon and accepted by the whole research community (what should be culturally independent), and to develop and standardise measuring instruments (which can eventually be culturally dependent). Concrete proposals to enhance the role of these two "logies" are suggested.

Session Type: Symposia

Symposium title: An advocacy model for professional psychology

Convenor: Jennifer Kelly

Disaster response: Helping communities plan for, respond to and recover from disasters

Ellen Garrison American Psychological Assn., United States of America

APA’s Disaster Response Network (DRN) is a national network of more than 3000 licensed psychologists with disaster training who share information and expertise and help communities to plan for, respond to and recover from disaster. To engage in this work, the DRN works closely with the American Red Cross and government agencies. Over the past twenty years, DRN psychologist volunteers have been reaching out to communities to offer training to disaster responders, join coalitions of community disaster organisations, participate in planning meetings, respond to local disaster incidents, and provide psycho-educational programming to help communities rebuild and prepare for future disasters. Through its supportive disaster services work, the DRN program supports APA’s mission to benefit society and improve people’s lives.

An advocacy model for professional psychology

Jennifer Kelly United States of America; Elaine Levine; Katherine Nordan

In this symposium we will discuss the American Psychological Association (APA) Practice Directorate’s model for multifaceted advocacy on behalf of the professional psychology community. Through its Practice Directorate, APA, along with its companion organisation known as the APA Practice Organisation (APAPO), promotes the practice of psychology through multifaceted advocacy initiatives. The Practice Directorate advocacy model spans several interrelated areas, including legislative, local/regulatory, public education, disaster response and the employer/business community. Current legislative priorities include Medicare reimbursement for psychologists, and including practitioners, in incentives related to the use of electronic health records. APA’s Mind/Body Health Campaign educates the public about the link between physical and emotional health. Our Psychologically Healthy Workplace Programme (PHWP) is designed to help employers optimise employee well-being and organisational performance. PHWP provides connections between the business and psychology communities. The Disaster Response Network (DRN) is a national network of licensed psychologists with disaster training who share information and expertise and help communities to plan for, respond to, and recover from disaster. The success of all the Practice Directorate’s advocacy work depends on close collaboration with state, provincial and territorial psychological associations and the active involvement of grassroots psychologists throughout America.

Federal advocacy network: Harnessing the power of citizen psychologists

Jennifer Kelly United States of America

Grassroots mobilisation - harnessing the power of citizen psychologists to communicate legislative priorities to members of Congress - is critical to success on Capitol Hill. The Federal Advocacy Network, which consists of Federal Advocacy Coordinators for each state and territory as well as many APA divisions, is the APA Practice Organisation’s primary mechanism for mobilising grassroots support for professional psychology’s top legislative advocacy initiatives. Priorities include Medicare reimbursement for practitioners and psychologists’ inclusion in incentives related to the purchase and use of electronic health record keeping systems. When grassroots advocacy is needed, APAPO’s Government Relations staff works with field consultants to prepare Federal Advocacy Coordinators to deliver Action and Information Alerts to practicing psychologists across the country. Grassroots psychologists respond to these calls to action by sending a message to their legislators through APA-
PO’s online Legislative Action Centre, as well as with phone calls, constituent meetings and in-district town halls.

Public education campaign network: Community engagement about mind/body health
Elaine LeVine New Mexico State University, United States of America
A grassroots cadre of more than 1000 psychologists known as the Public Education Campaign (PEC) Network is an integral component of APA’s Mind/Body Health Campaign, which educates the public about the link between physical and emotional health. Through community outreach efforts including health fairs, free mental health screenings, interviews with local media outlets and a visible presence in schools, PEC Network volunteers promote messages about stress, lifestyle and behaviour, resilience and disaster prevention and management within communities throughout the US. The widespread community engagement increases the public’s awareness of psychology and the many ways in which psychologists can help individuals and communities develop skills and implement strategies to enhance health and well-being. PEC Network members also support partnership activities involving APA and Y-USA – for example, by conducting workshops that provide families with resources for healthy living.

Workplace Network: Helping to build connections with business and employer communities
Katherine Nordal American Psychological Assn, United States of America
The Psychology in the Workplace Network of more than 50 psychologists works to strategically position psychology in a leadership role within the marketplace by developing strong collaborative relationships with the business and employer communities and educating them about the roles and value of psychology in the workplace. The network is an integral component of the APA and APA Practice Organisation’s Psychologically Healthy Workplace Programme, which is designed to help employers optimise employee well-being and organisational performance. PHWP and the Psychology in the Workplace Network provide connections between the business and psychology communities at the national and local levels. Their activity includes supporting programmes implemented by state, provincial and territorial psychological associations as mechanisms for driving grassroots change in local business communities.

Symposium title: Career development in India - The formation of the India Career Development Association
Convenor: N.K. Chadha

Need for professionalism in career counseling and guidance in India
N.K. Chadha University of Delhi, India
The Career Development Facilitator Curriculum aims to provide a platform for the career advancement of human resources and to professionalize career counselling in India. This curriculum incorporates numerous career advising specialties. Firstly, it can be modified for post-secondary school graduates to assist children and secondary school students in learning about various job opportunities. Secondly, it can be a basis for the specialization of people interested in social work, psychology and other human services professions at an undergraduate level. Thirdly, trained career advisors will provide help to underprivileged individuals and workers in rural areas to become better employed. Fourthly, this curriculum can be used as a graduate level course, training program and certification for those in counselling psychology, social work and related professions. Training will be provided to career counsellors employed in direct service, as well as to instructors, employment and labour market specialists and human resource professionals using context specific training methods both for functional and soft skills development. They would also be involved in academia, government and private sector business. Various methods will be employed to assess the value of the curriculum including both short term assessments, like feedback from students, job seekers, trainers and professionals themselves, and long term assessments like the extent to which the objectives of the curriculum have been achieved. This would include tracing the career advancement of human resources over a period of time or return on investment, and looking at national indices like per capita income, gross domestic product and poverty index.

Career and Indian workforce
Bir Priya University of Delhi, India
Career planning and development are at the core of any vital economy. As India continues its growth and takes its rightful place among major industrialized economies, employment must be a primary concern. While education and training are often touted as the means to individual and national economic security, without employment opportunities, the critical knowledge and skills acquired can be lost. For at least a decade, India has been a leader in computer systems, bio-technology, engineering, and financial services support. Online and through call centers, India provides the world with a variety of support services from administrative and accounting to medical diagnosis and treatment recommendations. Currently, career planning and employment programs for secondary school and college students are growing in India. Career development programs, as well as job placement and recruiting services are becoming more common. However, many in the Indian workforce are being underserved.

Symposium title: Close relationships in one low-income South African community
Convenor: Elsien Lesch
Low-income fathers’ constructions of being a father to a daughter
Adiela Balim South Africa; Elsien Lesch
ULittle research has been conducted on how fathers define and give meaning to their experience of being fathers. In South Africa, research on fatherhood - especially the focus on fathers’ relationships with their daughters - has been limited. Where studies did include low income communities, the studies focused on the absence or presence of fathers. This study therefore explored the constructions of fathers of adolescent daughters who lived in one such a low-income Coloured, semi-rural Western Cape community. Multiple, semi-structured interviews were conducted with five father and Braun and Clarke’s method of inductive thematic analysis was used to analyse the resulting narratives. This method entails generating themes out of the narratives depicting father’s experiences that are close to the data itself. Three main themes emerged: Firstly, participants’ recollection of their own fathers’ parenting indicated that their own fathers informed their constructions of fatherhood. Secondly, our findings confirm other local research which found that traditional gender roles and relations are dominant in economically disadvantaged, historically disenfranchised Western Cape communities. Thirdly, it appeared that fathers and daughters had limited emotional and affectionate interactions with each other which may imply that they had limited opportunities to get to know each other and develop closer bonds.

Exploring closeness in parent-adolescent relationships (PAR)
Olivia Bosmer Helderberg College, South Africa; Elsien Lesch
The research objective was to explore closeness in parent-adolescent relationships (PAR) in one semi-rural, low-income Coloured community in the Western Cape Province of South Africa. This study was exploratory in nature, making use of a cross-sectional survey research design and semi-structured interviews. Fifty families (67 parents and 50 adolescents) participated in the quantitative part of this study, while 12 families (19 parents and 12 adolescents) took part in the Western Cape Part of the study. For the empirical investigation into close PAR, the following questionnaires were administered to parents: Mother and Father Versions of the Inventory of Parent Attachment (IPA), Revised Inventory of Parent Attachment (RIPA), and the Relationship Closeness Inventory (RCI). Thematic analysis was used to analyse the qualitative data and to explore the participants’ constructions of close PAR. General findings were that most female participants reported close mother-daughter relationships while most male participants reported relatively close father-son relationships. Overall, mothers generally spent more time with their adolescent children. Fathers and daughters generally reported less close relationships with one another. Although fathers were relatively more involved in their children’s lives compared to fathers in prior research studies, mothers and adolescents reported to have a closer bond.

The importance of studying father/adolescent daughter relationships in low-income communities: A literature review
Freda Conje South Africa; Elsien Lesch; Cronje Freda
Three completed studies in our project highlight the importance of studying fathers and fatherhood in our participating research community. Our literature searches, however, show that few studies have been
Constructions of intimacy in heterosexual, longterm relationships in a South African farmworker community

Arlene Kleinhans  South Africa; Arlene Kleinhans; Elmien Lesch
This study aimed to generate context-specific knowledge regarding intimate longterm, heterosexual relationships in one low-income, farmworker community. The aim was to specifically explore if and how intimacy is constructed, and to explore how partners experience intimacy in their relationships. The study used Charmaz’ social constructionist grounded theory method. Semi-structured in-depth interviews were conducted with fifteen adult couples (older than 23 years). A structured questionnaire with 67 items was utilised to collect relevant demographic and relationship information such level of education, work status, financial status, number of children, type of dwelling/housing, and the number of people in the dwelling/house. The relationship questions determined the status and characteristics, age and number of relationships of current partner and others. Four categories emerged from qualitative analysis. Firstly, the participants attached various meanings to the word “intimacy”. Secondly, the participants’ expressions and experiences of intimacy appeared to be shaped and informed by traditional gender roles. Thirdly, family of origin seemed to play an important role in how participants expressed and experienced intimacy in their current relationships. Lastly, it was found that alcohol featured prominently in the participants’ experiences of intimacy in their relationships. These categories and how they coalesce in a core category will be presented and discussed.

Introduction: Close relationships in one low-income, South African community
Elmien Lesch Stellenbosch University, South Africa
Close relationships play an important role in people’s general resilience, and their ability to overcome physical and mental difficulties. Most close/intimate relationship studies, however, have been conducted with White populations in developed countries, and tend to neglect the importance of social and cultural context in understanding how people relate. Due to these limitations, we have an inadequate understanding of the close relationships of people living in Western Cape, Coloured communities. Since these communities have unique histories, and often very specific psychosocial problems, the generation of community-specific research therefore appears paramount if we heed the urgings that problematic human behaviour should be contextualised to understand it adequately. This symposium will present some of the completed studies in a project that aims to provide such contextual understandings of relationships by exploring various close relationships and relationship constructs in one South African, Western Cape, Coloured community. “Coloured community” refers to a geographical area largely populated by “Coloured” people. The term “Coloured” is a term that was used under the Apartheid system to refer to a heterogeneous group of people of mixed racial descent and is still used today to refer to self-identify/race/ethnicity. We use it to acknowledge a history of political and economic differentiation between groups in South Africa and indicative of a certain social-cultural context.

Symposium title: Help for psychologists in distress
Convenor: Bjornhild Stokvik

Empathy, impaired practitioner, and ethical support in professional psychology in South Africa
Umesh Bawa United States of America
The objective of this presentation is to share the experiences of the Ethics Committee’s approach to queries on ethical matters from its members. This approach is aimed at offering guidance and support in cases of serious ethical concern, that require collegial and collective oversight. South African psychologists are governed by the Health Professions Act and are required to be statutorily registered in order to practise. The Health Professions Act deals specifically with the category of “Impaired Practitioners”. It stipulates the manner and process required to manage and support practitioners unable to offer professional services through impairment. This presentation will outline the approach adopted by the Psychological Society of South Africa in empathetically engaging with colleagues who may require assistance. It will offer views on how the association supports the “impaired practitioner” in maintaining professional and personal integrity in times of distress.

Quality service in psychology for the general public must include care for psychologists in distress
Boila Ephraime Jr Mozambique
The aim of this paper is to examine the need of a support system for psychologist in distress. The Mozambican Association of Psychology, MAP, has not yet established a formal support system for psychologists in distress. Currently the support for those colleagues is done on a collegial basis. Additionally MAP has been piloting training in a psychotherapy and supervision programme, since 2010, together with the Pedagogical University of Maputo. This project to assist colleagues in distress is part of it. MAP is also part of another project headed by the Ministry of health called “Health markets,” an event that is part of a health workers’ well-being programme, aiming at promoting self-care. Starting this year, the MAP will develop a better-structured assistance programme for psychologists in distress, as part of establishing the Psychological Chamber of Mozambique. The main goal of this Chamber is to guarantee the quality of psychological services offered to the general public. The MAP understands and lobbies for a better service for psychologists in distress as part of guaranteeing a quality service for the general public.

APA and colleague assistance
Katherine Nordal American Psychological Assn, United States of America
The objective of this paper is to present the colleague assistance programmes of the APA. APA’s work with psychologists in distress and collegial support is done through the Advisory Committee on Colleague Assistance (ACCA). ACCA was founded in 1988 when concern focused on the "troubled psychologist" and focused mainly around issues of substance abuse and boundary violations. The focus of ACCA evolved in the mid-1990s to focus more on problems of professional competence rather than the impaired psychologist. Today ACCA emphasises the importance of promoting wellness and self-care. ACCA’s role in APA is to assist with the development of Colleague Assistance Programmes (CAPs) in every State, Territorial and Provincial Psychological Association (SPTA). At this time there are nine formal CAPs which provide services such as confidence call-in lines for psychologists, referrals for therapy, workshops and resources on self-care, and peer consultation. Some CAPs are affiliated with their Boards of Examiners of Psychology while others are not. One of the main challenges to developing a CAP is the SPTAs concern about confidentiality and liability. ACCA is working with CAPs to address these concerns so that these SPTAs can move forward in developing programmes to assist psychologists in their state, territory or province who are struggling with substance abuse, depression, burnout or other forms of emotional distress.

Help for psychologists in distress
Anders Skuterud Norwegian Psychological Association, Norway
Associations for psychologists often have different arrangements of support on offer, giving advice and guidance to members who are in a difficult situation. Legal/practical advice regarding work situation/business activity. Advice on ethics, often in connection with a complaint filed against the member. A variety of professional continuing education courses and guidance aiming at developing professional knowledge and competence. These are assumed to have an effect in preventing professional problems. Collegial support and guidance. This could be either an informal talk between colleagues, or an organised open/free offer to members of the association. This last form of support is often given by respected colleagues appointed by the association. They give advice on how the psychologist may best get out of a situation when he or she as a professional finds him or herself in distress. The
objective of this symposium is to present different ways of organising such arrangements for collo
gial support and guidance in four different countries:
Mozambique, Norway, South Africa and the US.
The different arrangements and their experiences
will be presented and discussed.

That which I do not share with anyone: Col
genial support in Norway
Bjornhild Stokvik Norwegian Psychological Associ
ation, Norway
In addition to different other types of support The
Norwegian Psychological Association organises col
genial support to members in distress via its local
associations. The local association appoints three to
four respected members who are available for con
sultation with the psychologist in need. This positive
ly utilises the strength we know is generally found in
peer support. It combines practical/actual support with
an important mental support for the person in
distress, this in turn being a powerful acknowledge
ment and confirmation that the troubled psychologist
is still a peer and part of the professional community
at large. Collegial support in this way is easy to
organise and may be performed at a low cost. It is
partially founded on psychologists’ strong sense of
professional identity as well as the degree of general
respect and trust the appointed collegial support
enjoys in the psychological community. The objec
tive of this paper is to present the organisation and
experiences of collegial support in Norway.

Symposium title: Models of successful in
ternational research collaborations
Convenor: Merry Bullock
Fostering research collaboration: Programmes
at the German Research Foundation
Merry Bullock American Psychological Association,
United States of America
The DFG supports cooperation with international
partners in all of its funding programmes and with
a multitude of instruments. In general, it is possible
to apply for the funds needed for cooperation, in
addition to the project funding itself, regardless of
the specific type of project funding involved. Co
operative projects with foreign partners are gener
ally supported on the principle of reciprocal respon
sibility. Those researchers working in Germany
interact with the DFG, while their cooperative part
ners working abroad liaise with the funding bodies
in their own country. Research fellowships enable
researchers at an early stage of their scientific career
to carry out a clearly defined research project at a
place of their choice abroad or to acquaint them
selves with new scientific research methods. All of
the DFG’s programmes are also open to young
postdoctoral researchers from abroad, provided that
they intend to continue their scientific work in
Germany following their award. International Re
search Training Groups provide an opportunity for
joint doctoral training between a group at a German
university and a partner group abroad.

Models of successful research collaboration:
Views from around the world
Merry Bullock American Psychological Association,
United States of America
Although most would agree with the value of inter
national collaboration in psychology research, find
ing, beginning and carrying out international re
search collaboration requires more than good ideas and methodological skill. This symposium will
present three examples of programs to facilitate research collaboration and will invite audience
questions and examples to begin a discussion of
developing a range of best practices to encourage
appropriate, collaborative, equitable and interna
tional collaboration.

Symposium title: Obama’s global identity
Convenor: Dinesh Sharma
Obama and Africa
Saths Cooper ICP, South Africa
In the conclusion of this panel, we will organise the
discussion by focusing on Obama’s roots in Africa and
his perceptions and results for the African nations, who had very high hopes of his election.
What is Obama’s image in Africa and how well
does it match with reality? What can Obama do for
Africa in the short and long term? These are some of
the questions the discussion will deal with.

Barack Obama’s hybrid identity and the glob
al 21st century

Uwe Gielen St. Francis College, United States of
America
Coming from a multinational, multiracial, multicul
tural, and multi-religious family with roots in North
America, Africa, Asia and several Pacific islands,
Barack Obama is his country’s first global president
and the first to endorse a fully hybrid identity. My
paper, which has been prepared in response to
Dinesh Sharma’s psycho-cultural biography, Barack
Obama in Hawaii and Indonesia, focuses on Oba
ma’s attempts to create a more inclusive identity not
only for himself, but also for his country. Given
ongoing immigration trends in the United States,
the rapidly changing demographic composition of
its population, and the accelerating pressures to
globalise its economy and culture, a more inclusive
identity would seem to be highly desirable. More
over, Obama’s childhood in Hawaii and Indonesia
guided him towards a better understanding of global
identity-processes that are increasingly influenced
by ongoing economic and cultural developments in
Pacific Rim countries. In contrast, conservative po
litical groups in the United States favour a more
narrowly conceived and traditional Euro-American
Caucasian identity. Employing an Eriksonian
framework of identity construction and identity
change, this paper argues that Obama’s earlier strug
gles for a more inclusive and cohesive identity,
the ongoing political and cultural struggles in the
United States to create a more inclusive and less
reactionary identity, and worldwide attempts to cre
ate an evolving global identity exhibit significant
psychological similarities.

Introduction: Obama’s global identity
Roy Moodley University of Toronto, Canada
Introduction will outline the purpose and aim of this
panel. The focus of the panel is Barack Obama’s
global identity and his standing as the first multi
cultural head of a Western democracy. Papers will
discuss evidence and theory about Obama’s global
genealogy, political identity and social popularity.

Obama at the crossroads of globalisation
Dinesh Sharma IICP St Francis College, United
States of America
The Obama presidency represents a paradigmatic
moment in the history of the United States of
America and the emerging global world, given that
it is the first time that an African American politi
cian has reached the highest office in the US and
possibly the most powerful executive position in the
world. His election may have been driven by “the
Bush fatigue”, electoral and demographic changes
in the US population, and new forms of social and
information technologies. Indeed, it can be argued
that Obama is the first internet and post-genomic
president with newly formed social networks and
transmuted notions of race and ethnicity, respective
ly. While Pew research has shown that Obama’s
political effectiveness and image have weakened in
the United States, the surveys also show that he
remains a far more popular American president in
most parts of the world than his predecessor. What
are the reasons for this global popularity? In this
panel, scholars from around the world analyse how
the present American president, Barack Hussein
Obama, is viewed internationally by the public,
by academics, and the political establishment in
various parts of the world within the context of cultural and technological globalisation. Scholars from around the world analyse how and why the Obama image and perceptions have emerged significantly in a broad range of sociopolitical contexts, gained political currency, and the impact they are having or will have on our global future.

Barack Obama’s cross-border seduction
Rinaldo Walcott Canada

In this paper I will look at how Canadian multiculturalism and party politics have made use of questions of race and ethnicity to advance an anti-Black agenda. At the same time the paper will attempt to make sense of the Canadian electorate’s overwhelming support of and admiration for US President Barack Obama within the context of Sharma’s book, “Barack Obama in Hawaii and Indonesia: The Making of a Global President”. Putting Obama’s very favourable ratings among Canadian voters alongside their electoral decisions – electing one of the most conservative governments in recent memory – opens up a set of contradictions about race, Blackness, multiculturalism that raise significant questions about Obama’s significance and symbolism for impacting questions of global anti-Black racism. The paper will attempt to demonstrate how Obama’s deployment in the Canadian context by conservatives is ironically an anti-Black deployment.

Education in psychology: Preparing for the future
Cynthia Belar American Psychological Assn., United States of America

This presentation will address current needs and trends in the US relevant to the teaching of psychology, the preparation of psychologists and the application of psychology to education. With respect to the preparation of psychologists, it will examine changes in the US higher education system and how that is impacting on graduate education, as well as workforce needs for the nation’s future. With respect to precollege and undergraduate education it will report on new APA policies on high school and undergraduate education that are designed to promote quality in psychology education and psychological literacy in the public. It will also address issues in promoting psychology as a core STEM discipline, and efforts to include more psychological science in elementary and secondary education. Finally, it will address trends in the professional development sector of lifelong learning in psychology.

Psychology addressing social issues
Gwendolyn Keita American Psychological Assn., United States of America

Psychology has an important role to play in addressing societal problems and improving people’s lives. This presentation will describe the APA Public Interest Directorate and how it achieves its mission, “to apply the science and practice of psychology to the fundamental problems of human welfare and social justice and the promotion of equitable and just treatment of all segments of society through education, training, and public policy”. I will do this by describing the directorate’s organization, activities of committees and task forces, examples of projects, federal advocacy and training efforts to engage members, as well as some of the challenges. Special attention will be paid to how best to disseminate the information and have an impact.

Symposium title: Psychology in the United States: Current and future directions
Convenor: Norman Anderson

Interdisciplinary science and health care teams: Preparing psychologists for the future
Norman Anderson American Psychological Assn, United States of America

Two major components of APA’s strategic plan include (1) increasing recognition of psychology as a science and (2) expanding psychology’s role in advancing health. To meet these strategic goals, US psychologists must become members of interdisciplinary science teams addressing complex society problems that no single scientific discipline can solve. Similarly, US health care is moving toward patient-centred care where all of the patient’s needs - both medical and psychological - are met by a collaborative team of experts. This will require US psychologists to deliver services in new ways and settings, as members of health care interdisciplinary teams.

Advancing psychology as a stem discipline
Norman Anderson American Psychological Assn, United States of America

Psychology in the US is not consistently recognised as a STEM (Science-Technology-Engineering-Mathematics) discipline. This has important consequences for education, policy making, and the allocation of research funding, where emphasis is currently placed on the recognised STEM fields. In education, students do not learn that social and behavioural phenomena are subject to scientific scrutiny. In policy circles, psychology is not fully utilised in developing solutions to pressing societal concerns. In research funding, psychology comes up short because it is the recognised STEM disciplines that currently receive priority for support. Discussion will focus on what psychology can do to improve the situation, and how society will benefit as a result.

Symposium title: Setting and situation: Tracing behaviour to where it actually occurs
Convenor: Michael Knowles

Ecological and cultural perspectives in cross-cultural psychology
John Berry Queen’s University, South Africa

One of the basic perspectives of cross-cultural psychology is that all human behaviour develops and is expressed in cultural contexts. The examination of these contexts has traditionally been carried out using ethnocentric methods, largely adopted from cultural anthropology. Related to these cultural contexts are the ecological settings within which human populations have constructed their cultural systems, including their material, social and ideational culture. This concern with these two contexts has given rise to the field of ecological anthropol-ogy in the social sciences, and to the eco-cultural approach in cross-cultural psychology. In these approaches, features of cultures are seen as long-term and accumulated adaptations to features of the ecological contexts in which they have evolved. And the development and display of human behaviour are seen as being nurtured and constrained by features of both the ecological and cultural contexts.

In cross-cultural psychology, the focus has been on natural and cultural contexts (rather than on artificial ones) in the search for the roots of human behaviour in all its variety.

Addressing global problems grounded in local contexts
Judith Gibbons Universidad del Valle Guatemala, Guatemala

This paper addresses the need for the discipline of psychology and psychologists to investigate and attend to the world’s problems. To do this requires both a global perspective and the recognition that problems are embedded in particular local and cultural contexts. A new journal, International Perspectives in Psychology: Research, Practice, Consultation has taken up the mission of addressing global issues, including inter-group relations, disaster response, societal and national development, environmental conservation, emigration and immigration, education, social and workplace environments, policy and decision making, leadership, health care, poverty and economic justice, and the experiences and needs of disadvantaged groups, as those issues are instantiated in local contexts.

Indigenous psychologies and societal development
Janak Pandey Central University of Bihar, India

Psychology’s preoccupation with covert mental processes in a de-contextualized manner and its commitment to individualism has drastically limited its engagement with macro-level societal problems. This paper traces the increasing realization of the relevance and historicity of social and psychological knowledge as well as the necessity not only to develop alternative epistemologies but also to increase interaction with allied disciplines to pave the way for the emergence of socially situated psychological perspectives. Over the decades, the meaning of development has undergone changes. The experience of equating economic growth with development is no longer found appropriate and Western modernization is not seen as the solution to all problems. Therefore, endogenous development incorporating social and cultural characteristics of the people is considered as a more real approach for societal development leading to realization of the full potential of a society. Accordingly, conceptual tools and theories of cultural and indigenous psychologies facilitate greater understanding of people in their socio-cultural milieu and their participation in development processes. This understanding is critically important in the creation of a sense of power in collectivities and individuals for solving their problems. These indigenous and cultural approaches are discussed in the context of societal
development particularly in African and Asian countries.

**Symposium title: The Association of Black Psychology**
**Convenor: Cheryl Grills**

The Association of Black Psychologists (ABPsi) will provide insight into the relevance and need for an African-centred professional psychology organisation. The convener will provide a brief overview of the historical context surrounding the birth of ABPsi to set the tone for this focal symposium. This will then be followed by presentations exploring the association’s formation, mission, challenges, relevance and future in the United States and throughout the diaspora. Time will be allotted for discussion of the above facilitated by the convener. ABPsi’s present and future will be discussed particularly as they relate to the issue of identity, Africanism, indigenisation, and relevance. Current efforts to expand the scope of the organisation’s involvement in public policy, research activities, collaboration with other national and international black organisations, and community programmes, opportunities and challenges will be discussed as well as lessons learned.

**Symposium title: The state of psychology in Zimbabwe**
**Convenor: Gwatirera Javangwe**

The rebirthing psychology in Zimbabwe: Yesterday, today and tomorrow
Gwatirera Javangwe University of Zimbabwe, Zimbabwe; Florence Ngwenya; Tinashe Muromo; Kwadzi Nyanungo; Samson Mhizha; Edwin Nharirire; Mphikelelo Maseko; Debra Machando; Mags Beksinska

An analysis of the Zimbabwean worldview of psychology, misconceptions, appreciation, opportunities, and application of the discipline of psychology clarifying theory, reality and the desired outcome is done. The papers present how Zimbabwe is pregnant both with challenges and solutions underlining the potential of psychology to redress Zimbabwe’s problems. The paper endeavours to illustrate how most psychological problems can be tackled and how positive psychology can be the miracle drug required to shorten the long labour pains and induce the awaited birth of the baby called psychology. In the Zimbabwean culture, a baby belongs to everyone, and is there to serve everyone. Recommendations are made to facilitate the efforts to resuscitate the discipline and broaden opportunities, rebirthing psychology. This involves a paradigm shift, restructuring, collaborative work, dedicated research, publication and bringing psychology to the people of Zimbabwe. The paper concludes by calling upon the local and international community to participate in this process.
Research Area: Health

Session Type: Papers

Type D personality and quality of life in patients with irritable bowel syndrome
Reza Bagherian Isfahan University of Medical Science, Islamic Republic of Iran; Hamid Afshar; Peyman Adibi

The aim of this study was to determine the association between type D personality and HRQoL in patients with IBS. In a cross-sectional study, 194 consecutive patients with IBS referred to two referral gastro-intestinal clinics affiliated with Isfahan University of Medical Sciences were selected regarding inclusion and exclusion criteria. The patients completed type D personality (DS-14), IBS quality of life and the IB severity scoring (IBS-SSS) scales. The patients were divided into two groups with and without type D personality using DS-14. The data was analysed using ANCOVA and multiple regression. The findings indicated that 40.7% of the patients had type D personalities. The results of ANCOVA with controlling for the influence of severity of IBS and treatment duration showed a significant difference between the two groups in health related quality of life (F = 11.89, p < 0.01). Multiple regression analysis indicated negative affectivity (β = -0.283, p < 0.01), severity of symptoms (β = 0.279, p = 0.000) and duration of treatment (β = -0.189, p < 0.05) as the significant predictors for HRQoL in patients with IBS. Type D personality may be an important determinant of individual differences in HRQoL among IBS patients. Negative affectivity as one of type D dimensions may have an adverse effect on HRQoL in patient with IBS. Therefore, additional attention is needed in IBS patients with type D.

A qualitative exploration of the experiences of adolescents during pregnancy
Wilna Basson Medunsa, South Africa

Many adolescent girls in South Africa fall pregnant whilst they are neither economically nor emotionally ready to deal with parental responsibilities. The aim of this study was to explore and describe the experiences of pregnant adolescents by focusing on their thoughts and feelings about their pregnancies and future prospects. The study followed a qualitative research approach, utilising a phenomenological design. Nine adolescents in their second and third trimester of pregnancy participated. Data was analysed using thematic analysis. Results noted that many of the experiences narrated described fear of parental reaction to the pregnancy, unpreparedness for the challenges of motherhood, strained family relationships after disclosure of the pregnancy, uncertainty about the future, and feelings of anger, regret and anxiety. It was concluded that counselling and debriefing should be accessible at hospitals and clinics to provide pregnant adolescents with the support they need.

Forum participation moderates the relationship between coping-styles and wellbeing in cancer patients
Anika Batenburg VU University Amsterdam, Netherlands; Enny Das

Studies indicate that online contact with peers (i.e., online forum/support group participation) is beneficial for the psychological and physical wellbeing of breast cancer patients (e.g., Lieberman et al., 2003). However, to date no study dealt with the effects of important differences between patients in this relationship. This cross-sectional study is focused on participants’ coping strategies. Studies indicate that the way patients deal with their illness affects wellbeing (e.g., Kim et al., 2010). 184 breast cancer patients filled out a questionnaire assessing online contact with peers, coping styles (Mini-MAC, Watson et al., 1994), and wellbeing (depression, Irwin, Arin & Oxman, 1999; breast cancer related concerns, Spencer et al., 1999; emotional wellbeing, FACIT-B, Brady et al., 1997). Results showed that passive coping styles were negatively related to psychological wellbeing, and active coping styles were positively related to wellbeing. In addition, forum participation moderated the relationship between patients’ coping style and wellbeing. Patients who actively dealt with their emotions and thoughts, seemed to benefit from participation. Online writing may reinforce the effectiveness of their active coping-style. In contrast, patients using passive coping styles may be harmed by participation, active participation was negatively related to their wellbeing compared to passive patients who were less active on an online forum. For patients who cannot cope with their emotions and thoughts, negative stories may be overwhelming or confronting. A second data wave is needed to confirm causality. At the moment we are collecting this data. Results will be integrated in the presentation.

An investigation of condom use intention in a sample of men who have sex with men
Jaco Brink Stellenbosch University, South Africa

The aim of this study is to determine the extent to which the theory of planned behaviour (TPB) is applicable in explaining condom use intention among a sample of student men who have sex with men (MSM). A sample of 50 sexually active student MSM were recruited through convenience sampling to take part in an online (baseline and follow-up) survey, three months apart. Only attitude and perceived group norms could significantly predict intention to use condoms. Attitudes regarding condom use were found to have an inverse relationship with intention to use condoms. The results from the hierarchical multiple regression analyses revealed that the linear combination of the TPB variables could significantly account for 68% of the variance in intention to use condoms when the predictors were considered together. The present study questions the applicability of the TPB in understanding and predicting intention to use condoms among a sample of student MSM attending a South African higher education institution (HEI). The findings advocate for additional research to be undertaken on the applicability of the TPB in informing sexual health interventions that aim to reduce HIV transmission risk among student MSM at South African HEI. A need to further investigate the following was identified: (1) The inversely significant relationship between attitudes and intention to use condoms, (2) the predictive utility of the perceived behavioural control construct, and (3) the relationship between intention and actual condom use.

Sense of coherence and quality of life of elderly persons living with diabetes mellitus
Ottilia Brown Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University, South Africa; Melody Knight; Diane Elkonin

In South Africa, non-communicable diseases such as diabetes mellitus (DM) are responsible for 84% of deaths in elderly people over the age of 60. The World Health Organisation-Quantitative Life Group (1995) defined health as a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being. As a result, there has been a movement towards a salutogenic orientation with its emphasis on health promotion and stress management for well-being. The primary aims of this study were to explore and describe the sense of coherence (SOC) and quality of life (QoL) of elderly people living with DM, and to generate information on the relationship between SOC and QoL of these people (n = 72). An exploratory-descriptive and correlational research design was used. A Biographical Questionnaire, Sense of Coherence Inventory (SOC-29) and WHOQOL-100 were administered to 72 elderly individuals aged 60 years and above living with diabetes mellitus. Results from the study indicated that the average person in the current sample has a fairly strong SOC and perceives themselves as having a good QoL. The correlational analysis revealed a significant positive relationship between these two measures for the current sample. These findings support the need to focus on elderly diabetics’ resources and capacities as well as their perceptions of efficacy, esteem and autonomy in the management of their DM.

Advantages to men attending perinatal classes: Clinical outcomes, the fathering role and parental relationships
Paul Campbell Paul Campbell Psychology, Australia; Dulcie Ryalls

This presentation outlines the clinical and social benefits both for early intervention and ongoing treatment for parents in the perinatal time, after participation in 5 workshops. The workshops were targeted at new parents, totaling 60 participants, in the second and third trimester, at several health facilities throughout North-West Tasmania. The workshops focused on Perinatal Depression (early identification, treatment, and resources, as well as depression in men); support, along with attachment, fathering and the male role. They also focused on early identification of perinatal depression; support of the partner through treatment; the importance of roles; and the long-term impact of being a father on the family dynamics; relationships; feeding and parenting. The workshop participants undertook a pre- and post-workshop assessment directed at knowledge- and skill-acquisition. Data focused on referral numbers was provided to the Tasmania Medicare Local clinical team for perinatal issues (pre- and post-natal). Results show an increase in knowledge due to the programme, attitude changes to fathering, changes in the fathers’ roles, parenting, and relationships, and finally, a significant increase in presentation for Post-natal Depression intervention at a clinical service in the North-West of Tas-
Depression and quality of life for patients attending diabetes specialist clinics in Barbados

Michael Campbell University of the West Indies-Cave Hill, Barbados; Michael Krimholtz; JaDon Knight; Carlisle Goddard; Anders Nielsen; Susanne Petersen

Anderson, Freedland, Clouse, & Lustman (2001) demonstrated that the presence of diabetes doubles the odds of developing co-morbid depression. Depression increases the overall health burden (Ludman et al., 2004) and likelihood of comorbidities, particularly cardiovascular risk factors (Katon et al., 2004) in persons with diabetes. Few Caribbean publications address the relationship of depression and diabetes. The present study recruited 132 participants (96 % Afro-Caribbean; 61 % female) attending specialist diabetes clinics in Barbados, a Caribbean nation of 280,000. Participants completed the Beck Depression Inventory-II (BDI-II; Beck, Steer, & Brown, 1996) the Diabetes Quality of Life Brief Clinical Inventory (DQOL-B; Burroughs et al., 2004), and the Veterans SF-36 Health Status Questionnaire (YSF-36; Kazis, 2000). Internal consistency for each instrument was excellent (α > .84 for all). Clinical data including blood pressure, lipid status, and glycosylated hemoglobin, weight, and lifestyle factors were recorded. 25% of patients had BDI-II scores at or above 14, the recommended cutoff score for mild depressive symptoms; only 3.3 % scored above 29, the cutoff for severe depression. Depressive symptoms were associated with lower quality of life (DQOL: r = -.73, p < .01) (YSF-36: r = -.77, p < .01), increased diastolic BP (r = .37, p = .01), and increased cholesterol levels (r = .41, p < .01). Quality of life measures did not correlate with any clinical measure. This study suggests that clinical implications of depressive symptoms in Barbadian patients with diabetes are similar to those reported previously.

Increasing physical activity in older adults: Walking by prescription in primary care setting

Claudia Carvalho ISPA-Instituto Universitario, Portugal; Vera Morais; Osvaldo Santos; Jorge Encarnado

Health literacy in Portuguese senior citizens

Claudia Carvalho ISPA-Instituto Universitario, Portugal; Vera Morais; Osvaldo Santos; Jorge Encarnado

Health literacy is the degree to which individuals have the capacity to obtain, process and understand health information to make appropriate health decisions. Individuals with limited health literacy have less knowledge about their health problems, more hospitalisations, higher health costs and poorer health status than those with adequate literacy. Awareness of patient’s literacy is a matter of importance on doctor-patient level because it may be the case that it can be used to alert physicians to focus on their communication with patients with limited literacy. On a health promotion level it is important to tailor health information in a format that people can understand. However there are limited studies on health literacy in Portugal, and none conducted with senior citizens. The Newest Vital Sign (NVS) is a 6-item test based on the ability to read and apply information from a nutritional label, which takes approximately 5 minutes to administer. English and Spanish versions are available both with good psychometric properties, demonstrating that NVS is a high sensitivity measure for detecting people with limited literacy. This communication presents preliminary data of the NVS’s Portuguese version in senior citizens. We examined health literacy in a group of patients aged above 65 years old, from a health care center in the Lisbon area, Portugal. Clinical data and measures of functional well-being and health status were also collected. Results are discussed in relation to the psychometric properties of NVS for this population and its association with the other assessed health status indicators.

Quality of life (QoL) coping strategies and coping effectiveness of female adult survivors of cancer

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A dearth of Indian research prompted the study which addressed the QoL, coping strategies and coping effectiveness of male cancer survivors and ascertained the relationship between age, education, income, years of survival and QoL and coping effectiveness. The sample consisted of 24 male survivors of cancer (head and neck, gastro-intestinal and bone) with a mean age=46.7 years (SD=9.613) and post-diagnosis period from 5 to 24 years. Four tools were employed - an interview schedule which examined the QoL and coping strategies and 3 rating scales (QoL, types of coping strategies and coping effectiveness). Mean QoL score of the survivors was high, overall (M=405.96, SD=41.719, theoretical range=120-540) and in all domains - physical, psychological social and spiritual. Coping strategies used to a large extent were acceptance (M=7.38, SD=1.44), active coping (M=6.90, SD=1.58), religion (M=6.63, SD=1.81) and positive reframing (M=6.75, SD=1.871). Coping effectiveness score was very high (M=91.0, SD=7.489, theoretical range=25-100). A significant positive weak relationship was found between QoL and education (r =0.427, p=0.019), QoL and monthly family income (r=0.481, p=0.009), coping effectiveness and monthly family income (r=0.405, p =0.025) and coping effectiveness and number of years of survival (r=0.410, p=0.024). This study attests to the resilience of male cancer survivors.

The development of an inventory to assess structural barriers to adherence to antiretroviral therapy

Bronwyne Coetzee Stellenbosch University, South Africa; Deon De Bruin; Ashraf Kagge

Adherence to antiretroviral therapy (ART) is critical for viral load suppression and the maintenance of
optimal health among persons living with HIV. Despite a growing body of literature on the structural barriers to adherence to ART, there has been little research aimed at measuring the salience of these barriers among persons receiving ART. The aim of the study was to develop and identify the underlying factor structure of two scales measuring adherence. The two scales measured adherence to clinic attendance and adherence to pill-taking respectively. In Phase 1 of the study we collected qualitative data from health care workers and patients to identify the salient barriers to optimal adherence. In Phase 2, we constructed an item pool for inclusion in the two scales with the purpose of constructing. We recruited a sample of 300 ART users from a peri-urban hospital and a non-government organization in the Western Cape. Exploratory factor analysis (EFA) and second-order factor analysis indicated good alpha reliability (0.89 and 0.87 for the two scales respectively). Second-order factor analysis revealed that the items on each of the scales were dominated by a single underlying factor. It is anticipated that the scales may be useful to health care workers in identifying patients experiencing barriers to ART adherence and develop psychosocial interventions to assist them in negotiating and overcoming these barriers.

Sexual and reproductive health services for female street and hotel based sex workers operating from Johannesburg City Deep
Jenny Coetzee WITS, South Africa; Brett Bowman
Sex work is a crime in South Africa. With the prevalence and deleterious social and economic effects of HIV, sex work has often been understood in relation to the transmission of the epidemic. Inadvertently, this positioning of sex work stigmatises the sex worker who is often cast outside the rights-based discourses that characterise South Africa’s post apartheid democracy. In addressing this, this study assessed the barriers and facilitators to accessing sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services as well as the gaps in the current service offerings of SRH in Johannesburg, South Africa. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with 11 female sex workers. The study shows that various structural and individual level barriers prevent access to SRH. Together these present formidable challenges to sex workers’ understanding themselves within a human rights discourse. This is of particular importance to rethinking legislation criminalising sex work, as well as healthcare initiatives geared both towards sex workers and women in general.

Engaging the body-self relationship in healing anorexia/bulimia: A qualitative study
Joan Elizabeth Collett University of South Africa, South Africa
Treatment strategies for anorexia/bulimia often seek bodily repair and overlook the critical dimension of the embodiment of the condition in the life of the patient. By placing emphasis on the renewal of the relationship between body and self, the study aimed at achieving healing by examining the condition from the patient’s perspective. The study employed phenomenology as the overarching epistemological framework, using a qualitative research design and social constructionist approach to explore the experiential meaning of spirituality as lived experience in daily life. Three young women receiving treatment for anorexia/bulimia, provided narrative accounts of developing, living with, and recovering from the illness. Semi-structured interviews, audio-taped and transcribed, were subjected to interpretative phenomenological analysis. The study emphasises that for those challenged by anorexia/bulimia the struggle is not primarily about food. The illness manifested itself as vulnerability in the human condition, a wounded or empty self, harbouring a dis-enabling spirituality. Properties characteristic of obsessive, ritualistic behaviour, bordering on addiction, maintained illness symptoms. The process of healing emphasized the subjective or spiritual, to better understand the ill person’s situatedness in such illness or addiction. This highlights the importance of a holistic approach in treating anorexia/bulimia: it is the individual, rather than the illness itself, that should be the subject of scientific study.

Quality of life in patients with fibromyalgia: Groupual treatment
Maria Isabel Comeche UNED, Spain; Mafe Rodriguez; Jose Ortega
Fibromyalgia (FM) is a chronic syndrome characterised by generalised pain that is a source of great suffering for most patients. The impact that this complex and disabling syndrome has on many aspects of daily life increases and aggravates the negative effect on quality of life (QoL), a fact frequently reported by the literature. Cognitive-Behavior Therapy (CBT) constitutes one of the most successful treatments for FM. This study (long term, randomised clinical trial) tries to analyse the short and long term efficacy of CBT group therapy on QoL in a sample of FM patients. 44 FM patients (100% women) were randomly assigned to one of two conditions: (1) Standard control group, or (2) CBT group therapy. The outcome variable was the Fibromyalgia Impact Questionnaire (FIQ), measured at pre, posttreatment, and follow up at 3, 6 and 12 months. After therapy, the total score (general impact) and some items of the FIQ (anxiety, physical function, fatigue and morning tiredness) improved significantly. During the follow-up physical function remained significantly better and the other items of FIQ returned to pretreatment values or worsened. This result suggests that CBT group therapy is effective in improving clinical manifesta-
tions in FM patients but not for long periods of time. This result points out the need to continue monitoring of these patient’s processes in order to remember the content of the CBT program and maintain the improvements.

Fertility and partnership issues in young childless women with breast cancer
Roslyn Corney University of Greenwich, United Kingdom; Jane Swinglehurst
With many women delaying the birth of their first child, a proportion of young women diagnosed with breast cancer will be childless. Fertility can be impaired by treatment and women may have to wait for a number of years before pregnancy is advised. In this qualitative study, 20 young childless women and 5 partners were interviewed. The women had all received a diagnosis of first episode breast can-
cer at least 6 months before interview and 18 had received chemotherapy. They were recruited by a range of methods and asked to tell their story, with an emphasis on fertility issues, from first discovery of symptoms to the present day. Transcripts were analysed using the thematic method developed by Braun and Clarke. In many cases, women were given inadequate information on the impact of treatments on their fertility. The focus was on treat-
ing the cancer and few were given the opportunity to undergo assisted reproductive techniques beforehand or to choose less toxic treatments. Many women were distressed and worried about their future fertility. Single women had additional concerns about their ability to attract a partner. Few women indicated that they had received emotional support from health professionals or counseling. More holistic care should include emotional support and more detailed information on fertility. Support groups specifically for young women are vital to reduce the prevailing sense of isolation associated with being a young woman with this disease.

Coping with inflammatory bowel disease and the role of social networking sites
Neil Coulson University of Nottingham, United Kingdom
This study aimed to explore the experiences of those patients who had joined IBD-related Facebook groups. There were three main research questions: 1) Reasons for accessing an IBD-related Facebook group, 2) advantages and disadvantages of seeking support online, and 3) how participation has helped patients. An online survey link was posted to a range of IBD-related Facebook groups which included both quantitative measures and open-ended questions. A total of 87 patients participated in the survey (73 female) aged 17 to 53 years (Mean =32.7). Based on their ratings of 15 possible reasons to access an IBD-related Facebook group, the most popular were: ‘To find others in a similar situation’ (87.7%), ‘To learn new information about my condition’ (70.4%), and ‘To share experiences’ (67.9%). Qualitative thematic analysis of the open-ended responses revealed a number of advantages of support via SNS: 1) convenience, 2) connecting with similar others, 3) up to date medical information, and 4) advice, support and understanding. These were considered helpful in coping with IBD and for some, their online activities appeared to contribute to a more positive adaptation to IBD and symptom management. The present results suggest there may potentially be clinical benefits attached to the use of SNS, however there is an urgent need to undertake more methodologically robust research which considers how and why participation in social networking sites for IBD may be beneficial.

Putting the social back into bio-psychosocial models of pain
Kenneth Craig University of British Columbia, Canada
Severe, uncontrolled acute pain, pain related to terminal illness, and chronic pain are serious global public health challenges. These have destructive psychological, physiological, social and economic consequences. Most inadequately controlled pain can be characterized as needless, as a broad range of empirically-supported interventions are avail-
A comparison of dysfunctional beliefs, personality traits and history of serious illness between teachers with and without health anxiety

Iran Davoudi Shahid Chamran University, Islamic Republic of Iran; Mahnaz Mehrabizadeh Honarmand; Farideh Nargesi

The aim of the present study was the comparison of dysfunctional beliefs, personality traits, and history of serious illness between teachers with and without health anxiety in Andimeshk, Iran. The sample consisted of 60 participants with health anxiety and 59 participants without health anxiety. The variables were evaluated in two groups by the Health Anxiety Inventory (HAI), Cognitions About Body and Health (CABAH), NEO–FFI and researcher developed Inventory of history of serious illness. The MANOVA showed there is difference (p=0.001, F=20.56) between groups. Differences between two groups were significant, in CABAH and beliefs relevant to catastrophizing interpretation of bodily complaints, automatic sensations, bodily weakness, intolerance of bodily complaints, and health habits, also neuroticism, extraversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, and history of serious illness. The scores of Catastrophizing Interpretation of Bodily Complaints, Automatic Sensations, Bodily Weakness, Intolerance of Bodily Complaints, Health Habits, Neuroticism and History of serious illness scales of participants with health anxiety were significantly higher, whereas their scores of Extraversion, Agreeableness and Conscientiousness scales were lower. The two groups were not different on openness scales.

Suicide prevention in rural primary care
Tamara Dehay WICHE Mental Health Program, United States of America; Mimi McFaul

In the United States, suicide rates in rural counties are higher across demographic groups than in urban areas. This pattern holds true for many other countries as well. Due to cultural and workforce factors in rural areas, Primary Care Providers (PCPs) are frequently the sole providers for many patients with mental health concerns. Research has shown that, in the U.S., approximately 66% of individuals who complete suicide have visited their primary care physician within one month of their death. Primary care providers in rural areas are thus uniquely positioned to conduct focused suicide prevention practices. The Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (WICHE) Mental Health Programme, in collaboration with the Suicide Prevention Resource Centre (SPRC), has developed a Suicide Prevention Toolkit for Rural Primary Care to assist rural PCPs in effectively identifying and intervening with suicidal patients. The purpose of the Toolkit is to bring the best practices in suicide prevention to rural primary care and to offer physicians, patients, and rural communities the tools and support they need. This presentation will include an educational overview of suicide prevention in Primary Care, including epidemiology, prevalence, warning signs, risk and protective factors, suicide assessment, and crisis intervention. The Suicide Prevention Toolkit will be introduced and data from its pilot testing in the U.S. will be presented. It is expected that participants will learn about effective assessment, identification, and intervention for suicidality through the innovative and comprehensive suicide prevention Toolkit developed by the WICHE Mental Health Programme.

Using humour to manage stressful situations
Lucia Dimeo University of the Virgin Islands, Virgin Islands, United States of America

Daily struggles and unexpected situations can escalate stress to dangerous levels adversely affecting an individual’s emotional, cognitive, and physical functioning. Humour has been found to de-escalate stress and provide a safe respite from overwhelming events. Its mind/body benefits can literally lighten the mood, the spirit, and the body, allowing for better coping strategies, as well as increased energy, motivation, and camaraderie. A review of the literature provides support for the therapeutic use of humour to manage stress. This presentation examines the impact of stress on physical and psychological well-being, and how humour can serve as a protective factor in mediating stress. It explores published research on humour and stress, and discusses the use of humour to enhance overall mind/body wellness and resiliency during stressful situations integrating a mindfulness framework.

Health climate predicts affective commitment in the context of workplace health promotion
Anna Ernsting Freie Universitat Berlin, Germany; Ralf Schwarzer; Aimee Ferreira; Sonia Lipke; Michael Schneider

Health climate reflects a specific aspect of organisational climate referring to employees’ shared perception of organisational health-related priorities and practices. Inspired by the job demands–resources model, we examined whether health climate may operate as a beneficial job resource, supporting employees’ affective commitment to an organisation. Associations with long-established workplace health promotion programmes and the two concepts were explored. A sample of 851 longer term employees of a German company participated at two measurement points in time, five months apart. RM-ANOVA, cross-legged panel correlations and mediation analyses were conducted to investigate the longitudinal relationship between health climate and affective commitment, and the associations with workplace health promotion programmes, controlling for age and gender. Preliminary RM-ANOVA revealed health climate and affective commitment as rather stable and general reactions to the organisation (p>0.05). Cross-legged panel analysis showed that both concepts were cross-sectionally and longitudinally correlated (p<0.05). Those who perceived their company as caring about their well-being, showed higher levels of affective commitment five months later. The results support the idea that health climate operates as a beneficial job resource, supporting employees’ affective commitment. Organisations should create and cultivate a healthy work environment.

Psychological well-being and mental distress in a city in Ecuador
Jose Luis Gonzalez-Castro University of Burgos, Spain; Carrera Darwin

Mental distress is a pervasive feature in most modern societies. It affects not only the individual
but the whole social fabric of a community, and constitutes a factor which may disrupt social relationships. Many psychological, social and political factors may influence the appearance of this distress. In this study we will focus on the impact of demographic variables (age, sex, income), life expectations, health indexes (times hospitalized, medical treatments, Body Mass Index), and psychological well-being (Ryff, 1989). The sample consisted of 401 participants from Ambato, a middle-sized city in Ecuador. The dependent variable, mental distress, was measured using the GHQ-12 (Goldberg, 1978). Analyses conducted include crosstabs, t-tests, correlations and logistic regression using GHQ-12 cut off points to include case- ness and non caseness. Results show that there are important gender differences (more distress in women), and that maintaining stable social relationships, being independent and self-regulating one’s behaviour leads to less mental distress. Results will be discussed on the basis of how social and educational interventions should take into account gender differences, and how fostering social relationships may decrease the possibility of suffering from mental problems which will have positive consequences not only for the individual but for society at large.

Experiences of palliative caregiving in a community setting
Tanya Graham University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa; Sarah Uren University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa
Despite the importance of community-based palliative care in South Africa, there is little research on the experiences of formal caregivers in low-income settings, and the contextual and emotional challenges they encounter in providing caregiving services. This study investigated the subjective experiences of palliative caregiving among 11 formal caregivers within a community setting in Gauteng. In depth interviews were conducted with participants that explored the perceived role of the caregiver; the emotional experience of caregiving; personal and social factors influencing the caregiving experience; motivation for caregiving; support mechanisms and the perceived effectiveness of coping strategies employed. The data were considered from an interpretive phenomenological perspective and content analysed into themes that converged around the contextual influences on caregiving experiences. The data was considered from an interpretative phenomenological perspective. The themes provided insight into how caregivers construct their role as a formal caregiver, in comparison to the informal caregiver, and in relation to the community they serve, and highlighted their perceptions of the importance of knowledge within caregiving. The themes also provided an understanding of the coping mechanisms and the contextual factors that interrelate with a caregiver’s ability to manage the difficulties within caregiving and their emotional reactions. These findings illustrated that community-based caregiving, although subject to significantly more stressors, also has significant positive aspects that could be fostered to operate as protective mechanisms. The findings also suggest that contextual factors are an integral and neglected component of understanding the experience of caregiving.

Predictors of self care and mental health outcomes among youths with type 1 diabetes in Victoria, Australia
Naomi Hackworth Parenting Research Centre, Australia; Zvездана Bucalo; Susan Moore; Victoria Hamilton; Elisabeth Northam; Fergus Cameron
Type 1 diabetes (T1D) is a chronic illness, which requires a strict daily regimen of medication and monitoring to avoid short and long term health complications. Adolescents with T1D face considerable physical and psychological demands at a time when they are also negotiating major developmental changes and the transition to independent self-management. Research suggests that this places them at heightened risk of mental health problems. While the link between self care (adherence) behaviours and metabolic control in T1D is well-documented, the specific predictors of self care and the link between diabetes management and mental health outcomes are less well understood. This paper reports findings of a questionnaire study conducted with rural and urban-dwelling youths with T1D (aged 13 – 25) in Victoria, Australia which aimed to explore the psychosocial predictors of self-care, negative affect, and metabolic control. While no rural/urban differences were detected on any outcomes, structural equation modelling revealed that high diabetes self-efficacy, lower engagement in risky behaviour and more conservative risk attitudes predicted better self-care, which in turn predicted better metabolic control and mental health. The study has significance because both diabetes self-efficacy and propensity toward risky behaviour are potential targets for educational and counselling interventions.

Mental health status of Chinese: A progress report
Buxin Han Institute of Psychology, CAS, China
The mental health status of the Chinese was outlined by reviewing related studies over the last 30 years. The review indicated the following: (1) There were two definitions of ‘mental health’, with one based on mentally-ill patients and another one based on normal people in China. (2) The classic measures, such as SCL-90, SDS, SAS, were often inappropriately used as index of mental health, with implicit mismatching of negative emotion with mental health. (3) The samples in most of the related studies were either too small, or focused on rural and urban inhabitants. (4) A recent nationwide investigation, with over 15,000 individuals involved, indicated that 15-18% had excellent mental health, 65-70% had good mental status, 11-15% had some signs of negative mental health, and 2-3% participants showed poor mental status. (5) The mental health status of some specific samples, such as children in the countryside left behind because their parents were working in urban areas, the aged population, survivors of natural disasters, governmental officers, and religious believers, were also investigated and reviewed. Both positive and negative indexes of mental health status were significantly higher than normal control for some populations. For example, SCL-90 scores of school students increased during the past 30 years. It was concluded that the mental health status of the Chinese - a key component of a harmonious society - was a result of the recent economic development in China. However, more culturally-sensitive measures need to be developed based on a clearer definition of mental health.

Cognitive dysfunction and burnout syndrome among nurses: The effects of long term rotating shift work
Hajar Hasani Ardakani Islamic Azad University, Islamic Republic of Iran; Ghassem Naziry Islamic Azad University, Islamic Republic of Iran
The present study was carried out to assess the impact of long term shift rotation, especially night shifts, on cognitive dysfunction, and on the emergence of burnout syndrome in nurses. In a cross-sectional study, a convenience sample of Iranian nurses working at Shiraz hospitals (n=100) were evaluated using the Stroop Test, Weckslor memory test and Maslach Burnout inventory. Cognitive functions (reaction time and memory performance) in rotating shift work nurses, especially those who were assessed in the morning after night shifts, were significantly lower than those who worked in fixed and daily shifts. In addition, the burnout inventory score was positively related to years and hours of work, and there was a difference between daily and night shift nurses. The findings indicate that night shifts have an effect on the quality of work of nurses and their well-being. These results emphasize the need to design proper nursing manager interventions that help nurses to improve nursing care quality.
An exploratory study into the experiences of caregivers of children with cerebral palsy
Rayhanah Hassim
University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa
The birth of a child can fundamentally change the dynamics in many families, more so if the child has a disability. This also has particular influences on the caregiver. This qualitative study explored the experiences of ten primary caregivers with regard to parenting a biological child diagnosed with cerebral palsy using semi-structured interviews. The data followed a thematical framework which highlighted aspects such as the emotions involved in being a caregiver, the challenges faced, support structures, as well as the impact that caring for a child with CP has on the caregivers’ health, well being and relationships. This was then analysed in an interpretive phenomenological manner. From the results, it was evident that caregivers experienced both negative and positive aspects associated with parenting a child with CP. These experiences are discussed in relation to findings from other studies. The need for intervention programmes for this group of people will be highlighted.

Enhancing self-management of depression risk through the integration of mindfulness practice and personal music usage
Christine Hsieh
MIT, United States of America
Relapse rates for clinical depression can be as high as 50% two years post-treatment. Mindfulness and music therapies have been deployed in various clinical settings. This paper examines the possibilities of teaching personal music usage in a psychologically powerful way that incorporates the personality and lifestyle of the individual. Individual and social factors have increasingly been seen to play a substantial role in the success of long term health care, especially when patient self management is crucial. There exists few scientifically supported, self-practiced therapies that take this into account. The purpose of this study was to combine music usage with mindfulness to test whether this bolsters the adherence and efficacy of a music protocol designed to improve well being in healthy subjects. We implemented a six week, six session study with daily 30-minute home practices, using three kinds of audio, in randomised two week blocks, for 24 subjects. Dropout decreased significantly from pre- to post-study, and average in-session mood increased significantly across all subjects. Practice reactions and minutes completed, revealed a favourable response; nearly all indicated that the practice was worth doing each day they completed it. The decrease in rumination is key because it is a symptom and predictor for depressive episodes. From this evidence it is promising to explore interventions of this type further, as it has shown a favourable outcome and, moreover, is a first step towards better psychologically informed self-practices for therapeutic use.

The influence of challenge stressor-hindrance stressor on university staffs’ physical reaction and subjective satisfaction
Ping Hu
Psychology Department, China; Zhang Qiang
This study aimed to investigate the influence of challenge stressor-Hindrance stressor on the university staffs’ physical level and subjective satisfaction. The procedure was divided into three part: (1) Using questionnaires to get the 99 university staffs’ life and work subjective satisfaction, (2) getting their physical level in their medical check-up index with their permission; after 2 years, (3) adopting the same method to get 68 subjects’ results. By the hierarchical regression method to analysis data, the results indicated: (1) The challenge stressor was positively related to the work satisfaction, however, the hindrance stressor was negatively related to the subjective satisfaction (life and the work), (2) there were no significant relationship between the challenge stressor-hindrance stressor and negative emotion (depression and anxiety), also no significantly relation between the same-time physical level, (3) the change of challenge stressor was significantly related to the change of blood pressure and BMI between two years, (4) gender and position had an influence on the relationship between the challenge stressor and physical level.

Deploying knowledge in healthcare process modelling
Biqing Huang
Tsinghua University, China; Peng Zhu
In the age of rapidly developing economies and aging societies, customized healthcare is becoming a common trend. Preventive, tailored and long-term care has never been more necessary than it is now, thus various healthcare knowledge is critical for constructing an efficient and rapid-responding care process. We analyze and categorize care knowledge as four types: medical knowledge; organizational or regional specific knowledge; health promotion and illness prevention (HPIP) knowledge; and customer-specific knowledge. These four kinds of knowledge can be used and deployed during the care process modelling, following six sequential steps. Texted and unstructured medical knowledge is structured to Clinical Practice Guidelines (CPGs); CPGs become Care Guidelines (CGs) by adding HPIP knowledge according to target population needs; CGs are translated into Computer-Interpretable Care Guidelines (CICGs) by using the Petri Nets model; CICGs are tailored by adding organizational or regional specific knowledge for healthcare localizations and then form Organization-Specific Careflows (OSCs); OSCs become Customer-Centered Care Plans (CCCPs) by adding customer specific knowledge; the Actual Careflows (ACs) are deviated from the CCCP plans since the running instance of the CCCPs might be frequently modified. We developed a health care flow system, in which knowledge is managed and deployed by means of structure, translation, extraction, refinement, and improvement on texts, guidelines, treatments, and so forth.

Health

Influence of gender and self-esteem on psychological wellbeing among diabetes outpatients in Ile-Ife, Nigeria
Femi Ilievare
Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Nigeria; Nifemi Adamolekun; Oluwatosin Ilievare
The study examined the influence of gender and self esteem on the psychological well being in diabetes outpatients in Ile-Ife, Osun State, Nigeria. A descriptive research was adopted for the study. A total number of 100 diabetes outpatients from Obafemi Awolowo University Teaching Hospital Complex, Ile-Ife were drawn as participants through purposive sampling. A questionnaire method was used for the collection of data. Three hypotheses were generated and were subsequently tested using the appropriate statistical tests. Hypotheses formulated were tested at the 0.05 level of significance. The results indicated that there were no significant gender differences on psychological well being among diabetes outpatients (F(1,1440) = 0.05). There were no significant and joint predictions of personal characteristics such as age, educational attainment, marital status and religion on the psychological well being of diabetes outpatients. However there was a significant influence of self-esteem on psychological wellbeing among the diabetes out-patients (r = 2.449, p < 0.05). Based on the outcome of the results obtained, conclusions were drawn and the applied implications for this study are discussed.

Influencing factor on self-esteem of obese adolescents: Perception of obesity rather than obesity itself
Can Jiao
Shenzhen University, China; Minqiang Zhang
Jieting Zhang
Shenzhen University, China; Guobin Liao
Obesity for adolescents has become a global health issue. The most obvious manifestation of the changes about obesity is in appearance, and whether the changes affect their self-esteem is worthy of study. 362 adolescents, including 50% obese and 50% non-obese, are surveyed by Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale, and the data are analyzed by Mplus. The result includes: (1) Confirmatory Factor Analysis(CFA) showed that the self-esteem scale for obese young people includes seven items, the scale reliability is .734; (2) Multiple Indicators and Multiple Causes(MIMIC) model that self-esteem as a
latent variable, perception of obesity and obesity itself as covariates demonstrates that the model accurately fits the data (Chi-square=47.291, p=0.006; RMSEA=0.48; CFI=0.93; TLI=0.90; SRMR=0.041), and obesity itself has no significant statistical effect on self-esteem (gamma1=0.034, p=0.647), while perception of obesity has a significant positive effect on self-esteem (gamma2=1.97, p=0.003).

Learning styles in patient’s activation of health and mental health care among Latinos. Does gender matter?
Aida Jimenez Carlos Albizu University, Puerto Rico; Dharma Cortes

The purpose of this study was to explore if women and men learn and become activated to ask questions about their mental health care providers and to make decisions about their mental health care using similar processes of learning styles or way of knowing. This study is part of the DECIDE Project, a study that evaluates an intervention that teaches patients a set of skills intended to facilitate active participation in their care. Sixty Latino males and females, age- and site-matched, were recruited for the present study. The answers to two open-ended questions were analyzed by three independent blind coders who coded them as connected or separated way of knowing. Results suggest that women and men express confidence to ask questions and to make decisions through different processes. When gaining confidence to ask questions both females and males relied more on connected manners, but females relied more on separate ways such as formulating questions before the appointments, and learning ways to make questions. Men placed more emphasis on female traits of relatedness with their provider in order to feel confident to ask questions. Women used a connected manner as part of their activation process in making decisions, while men engaged in equal styles. Findings from this study point to the importance of including providers in the training of the DECIDE program in order to further facilitate and promote patients’ activation in their health and mental health care.

Childhood cancer narratives: Transactional patterns of coping
Vinitha Jithoo University of Wittwatersrand, South Africa

The psychological and social factors relating to childhood cancer have been documented in a number of studies conducted mainly in Europe and America and based predominantly on research in Western cultural contexts. A paucity of information exists with regard to developing societies such as those in Africa, generally, and South Africa in particular. Much research into childhood cancer as those in Africa, generally, and South Africa in particular. Much research into childhood cancer has been conducted primarily within the discourse of psychopathology. Within this paradigm children tend to be characterised as victims of psychologically and physically malign processes, while their parents’ adaptation to the illness is characterised as ‘maladjustment’. This study sought to understand the psychological implications of the diagnosis and treatment trajectory of childhood cancer in lower socioeconomic families and to illuminate the processes which mediated successful adaptation to childhood cancer. The study group comprised of 50 children (between the ages of 5 and 16 years) together with one or both of their parents. Data was collected through semi-structured interviews and self-report measures. Participants’ narratives revealed that their perceptions of the illness, communication patterns, psychosocial engagement, educational needs and their experience of grief were grounded in culture, collectivism and spirituality. These findings provide a rationale for a biopsychosocial model of health which is non-prescriptive, culturally sensitive and equally accessible to all strata of society.

Physical and mental ailments in terms of Ayurveda
Shyam Lata Juyal Gurukul Kangri University, India; Shivangi Sharma

Modern medicine is recognising that we must consider the nature of the individual in health and disease. It is not enough to give the same treatment to everyone suffering from the same disease. In the last few years interest in alternative therapy, especially Ayurveda has very much increased, not only in India but also all over the world. Limitations of effective treatment in chronic and psychosomatic disorders and the undue side effects of modern medicines are the major reasons that have caused this changing attitude. Modern medicine treats the ‘symptoms’ or causes revealed by investigations, whereas Ayurvedic Medicine treats the patient as a whole with a psychosomatic approach. Therefore, ‘Ayurveda’, the science that has been neglected for many years, is going to regain its old glory of ancient times. Many scientists and researchers all over the world have started to take interest in understanding this science. International organisations such as the WHO and UNESCO have increased their faith in alternative therapies like Ayurveda. Ayurveda believes that life is a continuous and constant union of Body, Senses, Mind and Soul. According to Ayurveda physical and mental health are interdependent. Ayurvedic theory of health is based on tridosha - vata, pitta and kapha and the balance of tridosha creates health. Through this paper I tried to throw light on the principles of Ayurveda, that a combination of physical, mental and emotional characteristics determines an individual’s constitution.

Adolescent femininity ideology and self-esteem as predictors of sexual risk behaviour in late adolescence
Zuhayr Kafar, Stellenbosch University, South Africa; Sherine Van Wyk; Raghshanda Mohammed

Young South African women are excessively at risk for HIV infection. Extensive research has been conducted on the sexual risk behaviour (SRB) of South African adolescents in response to the HIV pandemic and the subsequent need to understand SRB in order to design focussed interventions. The current study aimed to determine which of six domains of self-esteem (SE) or two domains of adolescent femininity ideology best predicted SRB. We used Du Bois’ self-esteem scale which measures SE in six domains (global, peer, body, family, school and sports) and Tolman and Porche’s Adolescent Femininity Ideology Scale which measures female Inauthenticity of Self in Relationships (ISR) and level of Objectified Relationships with their Bodies (OBR). We administered self-report surveys to young women living in University residences. Only 91 of the 299 participants who answered the questions regarding SRB indicated that they had had sex. Chi-squared analyses indicated a significant relationship between family SE and ISR (p<0.05) and all other domains of SE and ISR (p<0.01). Similarly all domains of SE and OBR were significantly associated (p<0.01). None of the domains of SE were associated with SRB, while ISR and OBR were both associated with SRB (p<0.05). Interventions aimed at reducing SRB in young women have to take cognisance of the effect that their inauthenticity in relationships and objectified relationships with their bodies have on sexual risk behaviour as simply focusing on self-esteem may not lead to significant outcomes for these interventions.

Health performance of individuals within the Campbell paradigm
Florian Kaiser Otto-von-Guericke University, Germany; Katarzyna Byrka

In this paper, we developed a new measure that links individual health attitude with the likelihood of engaging in a wide variety of health-related behaviors. Within what Kaiser, Byrka, and Hartig (2010) call the Campbell paradigm, we equated health attitude with what a person does to retain or promote his or her health. A sample of 391 adults provided us with survey data of different sets of health behaviors, health- and health-behavior-relevant variables, and three personality measures. We found that self-reports of 50 behaviors and self-reports of expressions of appreciation for 20 of these behaviors - from various domains, such as sustenance, hygiene, and physical exercise - form a transversely ordered class of activities. Our findings have theoretical implications as they challenge the conventional view of health attitude as a psychological cause behind individual behavior.

Selected psychological and social influences on health in different European and African countries
Vladimir Kezba National Institute of Public Health, Czech Republic; Miloslav Kodl; Vera Kernova; Iva Solcova

The basic data concerning social influences on health in Czech districts (2000/2005, 3917) are compared with available data from 18 European countries. Czech national statistical data on sick leave, unemployment, income, the Gini coefficient, and their psychological reflection in respective districts of the Czech Republic are compared with the above mentioned European and African data. Income, unemployment and sick leave varies in different districts of the Czech Republic. The poorer Czech districts report a higher morbidity and higher unemployment rate. This Czech finding differs from other European as well as African countries’ findings. European countries with lower level of Gini coefficient (Sweden, Norway, Austria) show a lower average level of unemployment, and a higher average level of income, which is different from some African countries. Some indicators of health (e.g. the number of sick leave cases) are affected by government interventions. The detailed similarities and differences in psychosocial influences on health
within the European and African countries are demonstrated.

Social support and the mediating roles of depression and alcohol use on ART adherence in ART recipients in Gauteng, South Africa
Connie Kekwaletswe, Medical Research Council, South Africa; Hermann Swart; Neo Morojele
The objective of this study was to replicate and expand the model reported by Cha et al. (2008), on the cross-sectional relationship between Social Support, Depression, Self-efficacy Beliefs, and anti-retroviral therapy (ART) Adherence, via the addition of Alcohol Use. Using purposive sampling, we recruited 304 male and female ART recipients from two ART clinics in Tshwane, South Africa; one in a city and the other in a township. The predictor variables were Social Support, Depression, Alcohol Use, and Self-efficacy Beliefs. The outcome variable Adherence to ART was assessed using four measures. Data were analysed using Structural Equation Modeling (SEM). Social Support not only predicted lower Depression and lower Alcohol Use, but was also indirectly associated with greater Adherence via the mediation effects of Depression and Alcohol Use. Furthermore, Depression significantly mediated the relationship between Social Support and Self-efficacy Beliefs. Finally, Self-efficacy Beliefs significantly mediated the relationship between Depression and Adherence and between Alcohol Use and Adherence. This study's findings suggest a complex, and often indirect, positive relationship between social support and ART adherence, and so constitutes a significant replication and expansion of the results reported by Cha et al. (2008). Social support-based interventions could prove useful in ART adherence enhancement interventions, by way of decreasing the untoward effects of alcohol use and depression on ART adherence, while also promoting greater self-efficacy beliefs.

The link between alcohol consumption and art adherence: Perceptions of ART recipients and health care providers in Gauteng, South Africa
Connie Kekwaletswe, Medical Research Council, South Africa; Neo Morojele
This study was conducted to evaluate the perspective of ART recipients and health care providers (HCPs) on the link between alcohol consumption and adherence to ART. We also assessed how HCPs advised their patients about drinking while on ART and the nature of their formal and informal training on alcohol use and ART. We employed qualitative methods: 11 single-gender focus group discussions (FGDs) with male and female ART recipients and 17 in-depth interviews (IDIs) with HCPs across six ART sites. Thematic analysis was conducted. The dominant advice imparted by HCPs was that taking alcohol concurrent with ART lessens the effectiveness of the ART and worsens some ART's side effects. Despite this advice, some patients drank alcohol while on ART but did not inform their HCPs; they even took their ART dose with alcohol rather than water, if at a drinking venue, and reported still achieving optimal ART outcomes.

Another approach was to adjust their alcohol consumption times to avoid drinking concurrent with ART, while a third approach was to consciously skip a dose if drinking. In general, the HCPs felt they lacked sufficient training delineating the relationship between alcohol use and ART. Precise training for HCPs regarding ART, adherence and alcohol use is urgently needed; this in turn will minimise HCPs' likelihood of imparting any inaccurate advice regarding alcohol's impact on ART's effectiveness.

Rural and urban differences in beliefs about breast cancer and help-seeking intentions for the disease among women in India
Neena Kohli, University of Allahabad, India
Breast cancer is the most common malignancy among women in India. Health beliefs are important in help-seeking for potential symptoms of disease, which may be particularly important among women who do not have access to breast screening programmes. The purpose of this study was to examine Indian women's beliefs about breast cancer and help-seeking for the disease and how these beliefs related to their intentions to seek help for a symptom of breast cancer. Furthermore, the study aimed to examine if there were differences in the beliefs of urban- and rural-based women. 685 women completed a questionnaire framed around illness perceptions and the theory of planned behaviour. The questionnaire examined their beliefs about breast cancer and beliefs about help-seeking. One in four women reported that they would delay seeking help for at least one month following the discovery of a symptom of breast cancer. Rural respondents held more negative beliefs about breast cancer, had poorer awareness of symptoms, and were more likely to report an intention to delay seeking help. Rural women were also more likely to report less positive attitudes towards help-seeking and a belief that they would be discouraged from seeking help. Both of these factors emerged as significant predictors of intention to seek help and raised the issue that it may not be individual attitudes but also socio-cultural influences towards seeking help for breast cancer symptoms that may need to be targeted in any intervention aimed at improving early detection and help-seeking for breast cancer symptoms.

Psychological wellness of cancer patients: The role of psychosocial resources
Neena Kohli, University of Allahabad, India
The present study analysed whether availability of psychological and social resources, prior to commencement of radiotherapy is associated with (a) concurrent psychological wellness (PSYW) (b) PSYW at eight weeks of treatment (c) PSYW at a 5-month follow-up and (d) change in PSYW over time. Luminated data was collected from 130 cervical cancer patients. The questionnaire tapped information pertaining to demographics (age, education, marital status, family income, place of residence, number of children), five psychological resources (optimism, perceived controllability, purpose in life, affective state, self-esteem) social resources (emotional and instrumental support) and psychological wellness. Optimism was assessed through the positively worded items of the Scheier and Carver life orientation test. Perceived controllability was measured using the 6-item Multidimensional Health locus of control scale. Purpose in life was measured through an adapted version of Crumbaugh purpose in life test. Affective state was measured through 20 PANAS like adjective checklist and Rosenberg's scale was applied for self-esteem. Social resources were tapped through a self-constructed social support scale. Psychological Wellness was measured through a 24 item self-developed scale. Analyses showed that health beliefs, psychological and social resources showed concurrent associations with Psychological Wellness. In addition belief in God, Fate and Karma, perceived controllability, affective state, purpose in life and social support were associated with PSYW at eight weeks treatment and five month follow-up. There was a significant improvement in Psychological Wellness over time.

Illness perceptions and treatment beliefs of heart attack patients and their role in adherence to treatment
Neena Kohli, University of Allahabad, India
The aim of the study was to examine patients’ beliefs about heart attacks, their beliefs regarding treatment and to assess whether relationships existed between these factors and adherence to treatment. The sample consisted of 80 heart attack patients with a mean age of 46.6 years. All the patients were undergoing treatment at a local hospital in Allahabad, Northern India. Patient beliefs were assessed through the Illness Perceptions Questionnaire (IPQ) and the Beliefs about Medicines Questionnaire. Adherence to treatment was measured through Adherence scale. Illness Perception Questionnaire assesses five components of illness representation: illness identity, cause, timeline, consequences and illness control-cure beliefs. Items were scored on an 11-point scale ranging from ‘never’ to ‘all the time’. The beliefs about medicine questionnaire assesses beliefs about treatment necessity (4 items) and beliefs about the possible harmful effects of treatment (5 items). Items were scored on 5-point scale ranging from ‘strongly disagree’ to ‘strongly agree’. Adherence to treatment (5 items) measured the extent to which patients complied with treatment. Items were scored on a 5-point scale ranging from ‘never’ to ‘always’. Regression analysis indicated that perceptions of illness identity, consequences, and treatment necessity explained a significant amount of variance in adherence to treatment. The results suggest that assessing illness perceptions, especially beliefs regarding identity, illness consequences and necessity of treatment, may play a valuable role in identifying which individuals are least likely to adhere to treatment.

The role of maternal self-efficacy on the effectiveness of nutrition education for Indonesian children
Risatanti Kolopaking, Islamic University of Indonesia, Indonesia; Umi Fahmida; Agus Firmansyah; Jahja Umar
The general objective of the study is to identify the effectiveness of the nutrition education program for children by assessing the effect of maternal self-efficacy in the home food environment on chil-
Previous studies about personality correlates of cancer patients led to inconclusive results since demographic and medical factors were not controlled and the examined variables were not grounded in a coherent theory. This study was done in the framework of the Cognitive Orientation (CO) theory of health behaviour and wellness which enables identifying relevant factors in cancer patients. The goal was to examine whether a coherent set of personality tendencies grounded in the CO theory can be identified in breast cancer patients. The participants were 185 breast cancer patients in different disease stages, 31 to 75 years of age, with disease duration from 3 months to 15 years, and 180 healthy controls matched in demographic characteristics. They were administered a questionnaire of background information, and the CO questionnaire of breast cancer (with high reliability and validity) assessing personality dispositions identified in pretests as relevant for breast cancer. Results showed that the patients and controls differed significantly in most personality dispositions. None of the differentiating psychological variables was related to demographic and medical characteristics. Discriminant analyses showed that the main psychological tendencies of the patients included concern with controlling oneself and others, dependence on evaluations of others, emotional blocking, perfectionism, and conflicts with regard to self-identity and giving to others. The findings support the conclusion that there exists a comprehensive and relevant set of psychological correlates of breast cancer patients that has not been identified previously and could serve as basis for psychological interventions.

Impact of socio-economic status on health

Min moyi Kulkarni IIT Bombay, India

The aim of this empirical study was to investigate the role of socio-economic status, neighborhoods, psychological characteristics and health behaviors on actual health outcomes and perceived health for an urban Indian sample. In part one of the study a cross-sectional design was used with a lower income community sample of 491 adults in two neighborhoods. Neighborhood and perceived stress played a role in distinguishing between risk of chronic conditions as well as perceived health. Positive emotional style was associated with decreased perception of poor health. Results support the importance of combining contextual as well as individual level characteristics in understanding health outcomes. In a follow up study, middle and upper middle income people were interviewed. The results are being analyzed to determine the effect of socio-economic status on health outcomes and perceived health.

Psychology and public health in India

Anant Kumar Xavier Institute of Social Ser, India

Psychology as a discipline has substantive contribution to make in understanding human behaviour and its application to health. Nevertheless, we have neglected to integrate this knowledge into public health practice and policy in India. The challenges for public health are to recognise and incorporate the knowledge, to reconcile competing models of psychology into the prevention of disease, injury and the promotion of positive health and well-being. The paper reviews the significant psychological theories and practices and their contribution to public health and suggests recommendations for addressing these challenges.

Exploring black South African women's barriers and facilitators to cervical screening adherence

Despina Learmonth University of Cape Town, South Africa; Chantelle Chanteel De Abreú

Cervical cancer is the second most common cancer among South African women. Black South African women particularly have the highest cervical cancer risk and mortality rate. This type of cancer is easily treated if detected early. Unfortunately, the majority of South African women do not adhere to recommended regular cervical screening. The purpose of this research was to explore the perceptions, experiences and knowledge relating to cervical cancer and preventative screening amongst Black women residing in two Western Cape urban informal settlements. There is a need to determine the barriers and facilitators specific to black women living in underserved regions of South Africa. This knowledge is vital for community health staff to be able increase screening adherence. The Health Belief Model (HBM) provided a theoretical framework for this study. Four focus groups (n=21), with women between the ages of 21 and 53 years, were conducted using questions derived from the HBM. Thematic analysis was used to analyse the data. The analysis revealed lack of knowledge pertaining to screening as a key barrier to treatment. Other structural barriers identified were: time, age at which free screening is available, and health education. Psychosocial barriers that emerged included fear of the screening procedure and fear of stigmatisation around attending screening. Finally, the presence of physical symptoms, the perception that screening provides symptom relief, the presence of HIV, and the desire to know one's physical health status were identified as facilitators of cervical screening adherence.

The hermeneutic schemes of modulating human psychoneuroimmunology (PNI): Multiple factor analysis model (MFAM)

Sang-Bok Lee Kangnam University, Republic of Korea; Jonathan Lee

The objective of the study is to conceptualize the Multiple Factor Analysis Model (MFAM) by using a meta-cognitive method as the authors review psycho-neuroimmunology (PNI) literature. The authors used key words, PNI and stress, PNI and immunity, immune system and coping, in PsychINFO, PubMed and science journals and read 360 selected journal articles. The authors categorized multiple factors affecting the modulation of PNI. They identified seven major factors: 1) behavioral modulation factor, 2) cognitive factor, 3) emotional factor, 4) bio-neuro-genetic factor, 5) nutritional factor, 6) environmental, ecological, and adaptive factor, and 7) spiritual and transcendental modulation factor. Using the “scientific analogy” method (Gentner, 1982, 1983, 2002), we appreciate the differences-in-similarities among the multiple modulation factors, and aimed to implement the MFAM that differentiates specialized fields or domains as well as dynamically interacts heuristically among the multiple factors. In conclusion, we...
proposed Multiple Factor Analysis Model as a feasible hermeneutic scheme of modulating human psycho-neuroimmunology.

**Common sense illness cognition: Science and practice**

*Howard Leventhal* Rutgers University, United States of America

The Common-Sense Model (CSM) presents a conceptual framework of the cognitive, affective and behavioural mechanisms underlying how individuals manage chronic illnesses in everyday life. CSM describes the implicit, largely automatic and largely conscious, deliberative controls that generate the representations that guide actions to prevent and control illness. In CSM, representations are generated by matching the specific features of deviations from the prototype of the "healthy" self (the normal, asymptomatic and functioning self) with illness prototypes. The model describes how representations created by automatic and executive processes often prove inconsistent with the underlying biology and prescribed treatment protocols for many chronic conditions: The inconsistency arises as automatic processes drive stimuli (symptom and dysfunction) management, whereas executive management is based on the abstract properties of illness representations. Evidence supporting the CSM analysis of the processes underlying the construction of illness and treatment representations suggests new directions for enhancing "self-management" and "team management" of chronic conditions. One such direction involves examining how expert managers discover strategies and construct automatic, habitual behavioural sequences for initiating and adhering to treatment protocols. A second involves identifying the language and communication media for developing representations of illness and action plans for implementing treatment that are shared and guide the behaviour of patients and practitioners.

**Bariatric psychology: A psychopathological minefield of causal factors associated with morbid obesity**

*Hermann Liebenberg* Private Practice, South Africa

Based on a qualitative research study (3 females and 2 males aged 25 - 45 with a BMI > 40), the relationship between prolonged traumatic exposures (e.g. sexual, physical and/or emotional abuse) as a possible primary causal factor related to the development of a Disorder of Extreme Stress not otherwise specified (DSMIV TR), or collectively referred to as "Complex Trauma" in relation to the development of morbid obesity, will be introduced. The interrelationship between morbid obesity, prolonged traumatic exposures and bariatric surgery (gastric bypass surgery) as a "forced behavioural intervention" to patients suffering from morbid obesity, will be explained. All patients in this small group had a history of childhood trauma, consequently displaying symptoms of "Complex Trauma". These aspects, in relation to the benefits of specific psychological assessments and interventions prior to and after bariatric surgery, will be discussed. These combined remedial interventions (psychotherapy and bariatric surgery) to "cure" obesity seem beneficial and sustainable aspects after bariatric surgery for this group. The complexity in terms of true psychopathological comorbid factors (e.g. borderline-, bipolar- and dissociative traits) often associated with Complex Trauma, will be delineated. Based on the researcher's observations and experiences with more than 800 bariatric patients the results of this qualitative study suggests possible generalisations in terms of common themes and workable treatment regimens for bariatric patients. These observations will be discussed and proposed for further quantitative research.

**The effect of immune activation on depressive-like behaviour induced by forced swim stress**

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To understand the role of immune activation induced by cytokines in behavioral depression, the present study was to investigate the effect of single administrations of lipopolysaccharide, cytokine inducer, on depressive-like behavior induced by forced swim stress in rats. 42 rats were divided into four groups: LPS + swim (LS), LPS + control (LC), saline + swim (AS), saline + control (AC). Rats were injected intraperitoneally with LPS 50ug/kg and saline respectively on the first experiment day. After 2h of injection, rats in two swim groups were conducted forced swim stress for 14 days. On the 2nd day, the 14th day of the stress, and one week and two weeks after stress, depressive-like behaviors in rats were observed in saccharin preference tests, open field tests and elevated-plus maze. The results showed that saccharin preference, locomotor activities in open field, and closed arm entries in elevated-plus maze in the LS group were significantly lower than that in the AS group on the 2nd day of the stress. On the 14th day of stress, both LS and AS group rats had lower saccharin preference and locomotion than AC group rats. The depressive-like behaviors in rats of the LS group lasted for up to two weeks after stress while the depressive-like behaviors in rats of AS group only lasted for one week after stress. The results demonstrate that LPS-induced immune activation strengthens depressive-like behaviors induced by stress.

**Professional situation and well-being of adults living in Switzerland: Modering impact of adapt-abilities**

*Christian Moggiori* University of Lausanne, Switzerland; *Claire Johnston*

Currently, the uncertain labour market has the potential to negatively affect professional and personal development, and thus requires an increased capacity for adaptability. This research aims to explore the relationship between professional situations and wellbeing by considering the direct and moderating effects of individual characteristics, focusing on adapt-abilities (Savickas, 2005). This study is part of an eight-year longitudinal project on professional realities and trajectories, hosted by the Swiss National Center of Competence in Research LIVES. The sample (n=2400) representative of the Swiss population, consists of Swiss and non-Swiss, employed and unemployed adults. Data collection is currently occurring as part of the 1st wave of the larger project. Characteristics of the professional situation, including job strain and factors related to unemployment, are assessed using study-specific developed items. Individual characteristics and resources are measured using the Career Adapt-Abilities Scale (Savickas & Porfeli, in press), NEO Five-Factor Inventory-Revised (Costa & McCrae, 1992), and Belief in a Just World scale (Dalbert, 1999). Wellbeing is assessed using the General Health Questionnaire 12 items (Goldberg & Williams, 1988) and Satisfaction With Life Scale (Diener, 1985). Specifically, a series of hierarchical multiple regression analyses will be conducted to assess the moderator effects of personality, adapt-abilities and just world beliefs in the relation between professional situations and wellbeing. Additional analyses will target specific unemployment factors (e.g. length of unemployment and perceived discrimination during the job search process) and their unique impact on wellbeing. Demographic variables will be controlled.

**Cigarette smoking among lesbian, gay, and bisexual youth in the Philippines: Findings from a national sample**

*Eric Manalastas* University of the Philippines, Philippines

Global research on lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) health has shown that sexual minorities have significantly higher smoking prevalence than heterosexuals, using population-based surveys (Tang et al., 2004; Gruskin and Gordon, 2006; Gruskin et al., 2007) and meta-analysis (Ryan et al., 2001; Marshal et al., 2008; Lee, Griffin, & Melvin, 2009). This paper explores the prevalence of tobacco use among Filipino lesbian, gay, and bisexual young adults using data from the national Young Adult Fertility and Sexuality Survey (YAFS3). Young lesbian and bisexual Filipino women had higher rates of experimentation with tobacco, higher prevalence of current smoking, and more cigarettes smoked per day, compared to heterosexual Filipino women. And while sexual orientation did not appear to be associated with disparities in smoking among men across three measures of tobacco use, Filipino gay and bisexual youth had the highest cigarette smoking prevalence of all. The value of a gender x sexual orientation analysis of health risk behaviours such as cigarette smoking, as well as possible implications for tobacco use intervention in the Philippine context, will be discussed.

**A multidimensional theory of health**

*David Marks* Journal of Health Psychology, United Kingdom

No man is an island, entire of itself; every man is a piece of the continent (John Donne). This paper provides a definition and theory of health in the context of society and culture. A multidimensional definition conceptualises the 'continent' of health as a state of well-being with physical, mental, psycho-social, educational, economic, cultural and spiritual aspects, not simply the absence of illness. Each person has a unique makeup of age, sex and hereditary factors. Each person's health is a multidimensional state of balance across the seven domains. A principle of compensation enables any one element that is relatively strong to compensate for lack in another element. Thus balance between the different dimensions is as important as strength in any
particular set of these. The macro-social issues affecting individual well-being are enormously powerful. The world population is increasing to nine billion in 2050. The amount of drinkable water per person will fall by 33%. Half of the global population lacks access to treatment of common diseases and essential drugs. Health gradients are a universal feature of both rich and poor countries. Using a variety of perspectives and approaches, psychology needs to contribute much more towards health improvements in the context of the socio-political struggles of yesterday, today and tomorrow.

Behavioural model of the triggers of headache/migraine: The need for a radical conceptualisation
Paul Martin Griffith University, Australia
We have argued in three recent publications that the standard clinical advice that headache management should involve avoidance of triggers is open to criticism as it has minimal empirical support and problems with it implementation. In addition, the literature on anxiety, stress and chronic pain would suggest that avoidance is generally a maladaptive strategy. We have proposed the ‘Trigger Avoidance Model of Headaches’, which suggests that fear of the experience of headaches drives susceptible individuals to try to avoid headache triggers, and this natural tendency is encouraged by clinicians and advice on the internet. Attempts to avoid triggers will result either in no exposure, or short exposure, to the triggers. This may lead to the capacity of the trigger to precipitate headaches being maintained or increased, through a process of sensitisation, failed habituation/adaptation, or lack of opportunity for learning to cope with the trigger. Hence, whilst attempts to avoid triggers may lead to fewer headaches in the short-term, it may result in more headaches in the long-term. We have argued that counseling avoidance should be replaced with a philosophy of ‘learning not to cope with triggers’. The stress literature demonstrates that no one coping strategy can be selected as the best way of coping with stress for all situations and across time, but approach strategies generally are more adaptive than avoidance strategies. This presentation will critically review literature relevant to our trigger avoidance model and approach to managing triggers, including a series of studies undertaken in our research program.

Cause and effect of embarrassment related to breast cancer screening in Japan
Higuchi Masataka Hiroshima University, Japan; Yoshino Teruya; Masataka Higuchi; Nanako Naka-mura; Hitomi Kuranaga
Breast cancer is one of the most frequent cancers among women, and the number of women diagnosed with it is increasing in Japan. Breast cancer is a disease in which early detection and early treatment are very effective, and although periodical medical checking is very important for early detection, the rate of breast cancer screening is quite low in Japan. One of the major factors that negatively affects participation in breast cancer screening is embarrassment. Although many studies have shown that participation in the screening is strongly inhibited by embarrassment, the causes of the embarrassment have not yet been clarified. This lack of clarification is one of the reasons there is no the effective intervention method to reduce embarrassment. To clarify the causes and effects of embarrassment on the participation in breast cancer screening, we investigated 731 females (ages 30 to 59, mean age = 44.83) via websites. Results of structural equation modelling revealed that embarrassment had inhibited the intention of attending a breast cancer screening by reducing self-efficacy. We also learned that the embarrassment was strongly related to apprehension of the medical staff’s evaluation. These results indicate that, to promote participation in breast cancer screening, we should focus on an intervention method that lowers apprehension related to the evaluation at the time of screening.

Social support as a mediator of postnatal depression among African women
Khonzanani Mbatha University of South Africa, South Africa
Pregnancy is one of the most magical moments any woman can experience, but it may also be a traumatic for some women it is the beginning of a period of stress and depression, especially when social support is limited. This study aimed to explore the role that support from family, partners, friends and professionals such as nurses, play in mediating the psychological effects produced by the transition to motherhood among African women. The study was rooted in an interpretive paradigm and a phenomenological research design was used. The sample was seven African women who attended a post-natal clinic and who were aged from 18 to 25 years. Purposive sampling was used as I was interested in obtaining information-rich cases. Semi-structured interviews were conducted in the mother tongue of the participants. Thematic content analysis was used to extract recurrent themes across participants. The study found that social support from significant others played a mediating role in postnatal depression. Women who are neglected by partners and parents, find it difficult to cope with stress that comes with being pregnant, especially when they are first time mothers. Partners in particular, play a significant role in protecting women from experiencing negative emotions during and after pregnancy. The participants all reported that they had never experienced postnatal depression, but when asked about feelings experienced after giving birth, especially when their parents and partners deserted them, they reported symptoms that were congruent with postnatal depression.

Behavioural changes, anxiety and coping in obese patients with and without psychological intervention
Marina Menorino Universidade de Brasilia, Brazil; Aderson Costa Jr.
To compare behavioural changes in obese patients with and without psychological intervention, eighteen patients, eight of the Experimental Group (EG), participating in a Psychological Preparation Programme for Bariatric Surgery, and 10 of the Control Group (CG) were researched. The control group was obese patients without psychological intervention. The instruments used were: Beck Anxiety Inventory (BAI), Scale Modes of Coping (EMEP), socio-demographic questionnaire and semi-structured interview at the first and last session, for the experimental group, and corresponding dates for the control group. The interviews showed difficulties in the first phase: prejudices, difficulties with clothing, low self-control, damaged self-esteem. In the second phase, significant changes in habits and behaviours of patients were observed in the GE, such as developing more satisfactory coping strategies (with priority focus on the problem and seeking social support), reduction and maintenance of anxiety (n = 6), changes in eating behaviour and weight loss. CG patients, in general, reported no changes during the period, describing the same problems, increase or maintenance (n = 7) of anxiety and reduction of overall scores of coping strategies. The intervention was favourable in terms of changing habits, adherence to nutritional orientations, reducing anxiety and develop coping strategies to adverse situations. The lack of monitoring can increase the likelihood of harm to patients who experience obesity, such as increased anxiety and reduced favourable coping strategies. Thus, understanding this context is essential for care services for obese patients, in Brazil, offering counselling to all patients, not just those who are awaiting surgery.

Motivational correlates of physical activity in Czech and American older adults: Between-group differences
Jiri Mudrak Charles University in Prague, Czech Republic; Steriani Elavsky; Pavel Slepicka
Older adults are the fastest growing segment of the population all over the western world. However, the majority of research as well as recommended practices and discourses related to healthy aging have come primarily from the United States. Other cultures have been considerably less researched. In the present study we examine possible cultural differences related to participation in physical activity in a sample of 426 Czech (n=254) and American (n=172) older adults. An identical battery of questionnaires was administered to both samples in order to measure their self-reported participation in physical activity and its motivational correlates. The results suggest significant differences between the Czech and American sample. In most measures, the Czech respondents stated significantly higher participation in physical activity than the American respondents. Interestingly, respondents in the American sample indicated a significantly higher level of motivation and cognitive strategies (e.g. life-style and barriers self-efficacy, goal-setting, self-monitoring, relapse prevention) as well as perceived social support related to physical activity. Also, between-group differences have been found in prevalent types of physical activity. The American respondents mostly mentioned participation in leisure or sporting activities, whereas the majority of the Czech respondents indicated work or lifestyle related activities as the main source of physical activity. These results suggest that Czech older adults may participate in more habitual forms of physical activity, perceiving it more as a means to certain outcomes rather than as an outcome by itself.

Implicit theories of health predict compliance in chronically-ill children
Claudia Mueller Stanford University, United States of America; Carol Dweck; Robert Wright
Children’s beliefs have been shown to influence their behaviours in a variety of settings. Dweck and associates have demonstrated that when people believe a particular trait is fixed (‘entity theory’) rather than subject to improvement (‘incremental theory’), they respond negatively to situations in which that trait is challenged. We have shown that healthy adolescents have theories about wellness that predict their responses to illness in peers. In this study, we examine how the health beliefs of chronically-ill adolescents predict their adherence behaviors and their coping with disease. 116 adolescents with Type 1 diabetes were given a questionnaire designed to define their theories of health (Health Belief Scale). They were then asked about their attitudes toward illness as well as about their medical compliance. Clear differences were noted in adherence behaviours: entity theorists were significantly less likely to comply with medical regimens than incremental theorists. Health theories were also able to predict medical outcomes. We have been able to demonstrate that children’s notions of health predict their attitudes and behaviours during periods of health and of illness. We believe these findings to have major relevance for the management of chronic disease in adolescents. Future investigations will target feedback messages that might improve coping with disease.

Issues relevant to the mental health of children and adolescents in the Family Health Strategy

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In Brazil, the Family Health Strategy (ESF) professionals have to cope with different kinds of problems, including those relating to mental health. Teenage and childhood mental health issues were presented to work teams from the ESF. We applied a questionnaire to 729 professionals from 122 ESF work teams in five cities of São Paulo State (Bauru, Praia Grande, Diadema, Campinas and São Paulo city), regarding the main issues relating to children and adolescents’ mental health, as well as about who typically expresses them. The random sample was cross sectional, in two sequential parts, and was calculated with a sampling error of 3% and confidence interval of 95%. The main issues presented to ESF professionals were “school problems” and “behaviour problems at home or school.” Family was indicated as the group that expresses those problems most frequently, followed by schools, communities, the children and adolescents themselves, and the Child Protection Council. Results point to family and school difficulties in dealing with children and adolescent diversity, school difficulties in working in a networked health system, as well as a trend to blame children and adolescents individually for their suffering. This is further reinforced by some health professionals. This study highlights the need to share responsibilities for mental health problems and accommodate the needs of children and adolescents themselves.

Personality predictors of adjustment to good life in people with stable chronic diseases

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Estela Vilhenha; Denisa Mendonca; Antonio Martins da Silva; Helena Cardoso

Chronic diseases (CD) are diseases of long duration and slow progression. The most important task for people with CD is adjustment to life. The objective of this research is to identify personality predictors of good adjustment to life in people with stable CD. Participants are 513 individuals aged over 18 years, a diagnosed CD (cancer, type 1, 2 diabetes, epilepsy, multiple sclerosis, myasthenia gravis, morbid obesity), for more than three years, 71% females, mean age 43.02 years. The study is prospective over a period of nine months. Initial variables are demographic and disease variables, more personality measured with a short version of the of the Revised NEO Personality Inventory with five dimensions (Neuroticism, extraversion, openness, conscientiousness, agreeableness). Nine months later the outcome variables measured with four indicators of adjustment, three SF-36 components of quality of life (Keller et al. 1998), namely, general well-being, physical health, mental health, more subjective well-being. Multivariate analysis of co-variance, the five dimensions of personality as independent variables, and the four outcome variables as dependent, controlling for demographic and disease variables, shows that neuroticism is a predictor of negative outcomes for all the four outcome variables (p<0.001), extraversion is a predictor of positive outcomes for all the four outcome variables (p<0.001), and openness is a predictor of general well-being (p<0.006). We can conclude that personality is a good predictor for adjustment to life in people with CD.

Using habit theory and commonsense self-regulation theory to improve medication adherence assessment

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Patient non-adherence to medication is pervasive and contributes to poor health and high healthcare costs. Improved adherence measures, based on health-psychological theory, could improve our understanding of the factors involved in non-adherence and the efficacy of interventions to ameliorate it. The most commonly used health-behavior theories to predict adherence do not include repeated, or long-term behavioral factors, and existing patient-reported measures of adherence have problems associated with them that risk their validity. The objective of the current study is to: (1) propose a theoretical framework of long-term health-habit development that utilizes commonsense self-regulation theory; and (2) compare the effectiveness of a patient-adherence measure designed from the framework to that of the current ‘best-practice’ patient-reported measures. The medication routines/habits, experiences, beliefs, and self-reports of adherence of 74 hypertension patients were assessed in person; patients then used an electronic-monitoring pill bottle for one month. Compared to existing measures, patients’ medication habit-strength better predicted the percentage of days on which patients took their medication on time and equally predicted the percentage of prescribed doses they took. Other hypotheses were supported: patients had more favorable treatment-related beliefs and were more certain of their medication effectiveness if they received feedback that their medication worked as expected (they attained ‘commonsense-model coherence’). The results suggest that: (1) researchers and providers can better predict patient adherence by asking patients about their habits than by asking directly how adherent they are; and (2) it is important for patients to experience that their health-beliefs are true, for long-term adherence.

Outcome expectancies and experiences mediate between depression and exercise maintenance after rehabilitation

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In 2020 depression will reach second place on the list of global burden diseases. Depression is related to poor physical exercise, reduced adherence to exercise recommendations after rehabilitation and lower benefits of exercise interventions. However, depressive individuals benefit on the physical and psychological level from exercising. Most studies report negative associations between depression and exercise but less evidence exists on processes that explain this relationship. Depression is negatively associated with positive outcome expectancies and positive experiences concerning exercise. Moreover, our expectancies affect the perception and evaluation of the experiences we have. This study examines the relationship between depressive symptoms and exercise by unveiling mediation mechanisms of expectancies and experiences. 187 rehabilitation patients completed an online questionnaire during their rehabilitation and six weeks later. At T1 depressive symptoms and expectancies, and at T2 experiences and behavior, were assessed. A multiple step mediation analysis was conducted. The effect from depressive symptoms through expectancies and experiences on behavior was significant (p<0.01), as well as the effect through experience only (p<0.05). Thus, depressive symptoms lead to less exercise through a sequential path from low levels of positive expectancies to few positive experiences as well as through positive experiences alone. Exercise interventions for depressed individuals should address positive expectancies and thereby foster positive experiences. Moreover, exercise programs should be arranged in a way that depressed individuals have positive experiences with exercise and acknowledge those accordingly. Understanding such processes enables the tailoring of interventions to depressive individuals and thus the appropriate supporting of them.

Exploring general practitioners’ management of patients with depression within the private health care sector in Johannesburg, South Africa

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The majority of persons within South Africa (of whom 16% have claimed to have suffer from common mental disorders such as depression) that use medical treatment do so through primary care (Patel et al., 2007; Williams et al., 2007). However, studies have shown that GPs often overlook, ignore, misdiagnose and even offer inappropriate treatment for mental illness (c.f. Lotrakul & Saipanish, 2009; Qwabe, 2009). Since South Africa is comprised of a multitude of diverse peoples from varying culture backgrounds, cultural diversity needs to be considered within every interaction, especially when gener-
Factors associated with smoking among adolescents (aged 12-15 years) in Medellin, Colombia

Alexandra Restrepo
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To identify factors associated with smoking among adolescents (aged 12-15 years) in Medellin, Colombia, across-sectional study in adolescents aged 12-15 years was performed. The sample was 1998 adolescents. A multi-stage, stratified probabilistic sampling approach and a path analysis was used. The indicators of collective efficacy (social control and social cohesion) were found to be positively correlated with adolescents having good relationships with their parents. Cigarette consumption in female and male adolescents demonstrated the considerable importance of the family as a protective factor, especially the role of the mother within the family. Antisocial behavior (β = 0.088) and stressors at the family and individual levels (β = 0.017) have indirect and potentiating effects on having ever smoked. Having friends that exhibit risk behaviors is positively associated with smoking among adolescents (β = 0.127). Having ever been a victim of violence increases the likelihood of consuming tobacco. A direct and positive relationship was observed between having ever consumed tobacco and having committed aggressive acts (β = 0.140). Likewise, having ever consumed tobacco was directly and positively related to having ever abused alcohol (β = 0.21).

Improving the predictive and explanatory power of health promotion theory: The case for theoretical integration

Jay Richards
University of Newcastle, Australia;
Martin Johnson; Andrew Rutherford; Ursula Wright

Obesity and weight related illnesses create a significant burden on health. Weight related illnesses can be prevented through changes in health behaviour. In Australia health promotion campaigns have targeted obesity and attempted to motivate Australians to adopt behaviours which are consistent with weight loss. Despite these efforts, the rates of overweight and obesity in Australia continue to rise. One reason for this may be that current models are too restrictive, and as such do not explain an adequate proportion of the variance in health behaviour change. Three current models (Extended Parallel Process Model, Stage Model and the Theory of Planned Behaviour) have been utilised to explain health behaviour change, and each has been found to explain approximately 25-40% of the variance in health behaviour change. However, the predictions of each model are very different. The present study aimed to investigate whether predictors from each of these models could be combined and explain a greater proportion of the variance in intentions to change behaviour than any single model alone. 81 participants were exposed to health messages targeting obesity. They then completed measures of perceived message quality, fear, anxiety, perceived susceptibility, severity, self-efficacy, response efficacy, subjective norms, attitudes about behaviour change and intentions. Blocked stepwise multiple linear regression revealed that perceived message quality, self-efficacy, attitudes and anxiety contributed to a model explaining 53.4% of the variance in intentions. Results suggest that integrating models may increase the explanatory power of dominant models of health behaviour change.

Aortic arch surgery using the technique of selective antegrade perfusion at 25 degrees centigrade

Bellkiss Romano
Heart Institute USP, Brazil; Leilane Antoniazzi; Mara Meirelles; Thabata Fonseca; Elaine Hojaij

Cardiac surgery may have neurological complications such as bleeding or brain damage, even with the protective effect of hypothermia. In cardiac surgery, there are questions about mortality and quality of life of patients after surgery, also of brain protection during surgery in order to avoid such compromises. Besides biological and biochemical factors involved in heart surgery, other studies have gained prominence in correlating behaviour, mood and disease, especially with a focus on anxiety and depression. The objective of this study was to examine the progression of depression and anxiety, as well as neurocognitive functions, within one year of aortic surgery. This is an experimental, double-blind study: The experimental group underwent traditional surgery using the technique of selective antegrade perfusion at 25°C; the control group underwent standard surgery. Fifteen patients participated (one year after surgery, until October 2011) and were evaluated at three times: Before surgery, at six months and twelve months after surgery. The Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Adults III, Beck Depression Inventory and Beck Anxiety Inventory were used. The minimum level of anxiety remained prevalent during the study period in both groups. Regarding depression, there was a minimum level of prevalence in the three study phases: Pre-operatively, at six months and one year in both groups. With regard to neurocognitive functions, the control group presented mean IQ’s (performance, verbal and total) that were higher than those in the experimental group at three times during the study. There seems to be no significant difference between the results achieved by both groups. However, these findings are the preliminary results of the study.

The support nucleus of family health and the insertion of psychology in Brazil

Willian Santos UFRB, Brazil; Belinda Mandelbaum

The Family Health Strategy is the main gateway to the public health system in Brazil. To understand the integration of psychology in this context of primary health care, we investigated the activities of selected psychologists who work in the support nucleus for family health. This nucleus, created by the Brazilian government in 2008, was conceived as a space composed of various health professionals (physiotherapist, occupational therapist, nutritionist, psychologist, etc.) in order to broaden the scope of health interventions in primary care. These professionals should support the actions of family health teams (doctors, nurses, dentists and community health workers) with their specific professional skills. The survey was conducted in cities in the interior of Bahia / Brazil, where we conducted semi-structured interviews and focus groups with psychologists and professionals of health teams. We also experienced the everyday activities of a family health unit. In analyzing the discourses and practices investigated, we found confusion among the psychologists about their roles and responsibilities in primary public health, difficulties with co-ordination with the health teams and difficulties on the best techniques and approaches used. Moreover, it was found that psychologists prioritize individual and clinic activities and have great difficulty extending the reach of their practices to a type of psychology that must, to overcome social exclusion, expand its number of consultations and focus on the development of the entire population served.

New possibilities for integration of psychology in primary care health in Brazil

Willian Santos UFRB, Brazil; Aline Rios; Daiany Jesus

The Unified Health System (Sistema Único de Saúde - SUS) is an important milestone as a space for practice and training for Psychology in Brazil. It is more than 20 years since its implementation, and the system is still fragile in terms of integrality and hierarchy services from different complexities of health care. As part of Mental Health, considering the specific practice of psychology, we see the predominance of individual, clinical and a performance that ignores social issues and guidelines of the large area of knowledge called public/collective health. This generates a decontextualized practice of psychology in relation to the requirements of SUS for multidisciplinary actions, preventive and community health promoters. Considering this context, this report aims to provide trainees the inclusion of psychology students at the Federal University of Recâncavo of Bahia/Brazil in the context of primary health in Santo Antonio de Jesus/Bahia. At the beginning of the practice, there was a gradual rapprochement with the health team and the entire community. Gradually it became a practice outlining the activities: Educational activities in the waiting room, home visits, psychological listening and group activities with the staff of the unit. The actions are not limited to the physical space of the health unit, being developed in various community settings. The activities show a practice of health education that makes the psychologist go beyond the traditional clinical work, focusing on preventive, and creating other concepts about health and disease among the population served.

Efficacy of stress management training for hypertension: A randomised controlled trial

Jesus Sanz Complutense University, Spain; Maria Paz Garcia Vera; Ines Mogan; Regina Espinosa; Maria Fortun
Psychological treatments for hypertension have at best received mixed support from empirical studies and expert panels. A controlled trial was conducted to examine the effects of stress management training (SMT) on blood pressure (BP) and psychological measures. Thirty seven patients with essential hypertension were randomly assigned to a treatment group as compared to the control group (respectively, time-group interaction effects were significant with p = .045 and quasi-significant with p = .078 and .070). The mean scores for anxiety measures (BAI and HADS-A) were also significantly decreased in the treatment group as compared to the control group (significant time-group interactions with p = .002 and .001, respectively). No similar significant effects were observed for the remaining BP and psychological measures. The results only partially support the efficacy of STM for reducing BP, but support its efficacy for reducing anxiety, and suggest that STM could be useful for patients with hypertension who report a great deal of anxiety.

Online intervention engagement predicts smoking cessation
Ralf Schwarzer Freie Universitat Berlin, Germany; Lars Satow
While previous studies have focused on individual differences of smokers as predictors of quitting ("Who they are"), the present study focuses on self-regulatory actions ("What they really do"). The purpose is to predict smoking abstinence in internet users who may become involved in numerous social activities within the virtual community. From March 2009 to July 2011, users of a non-commercial web-based smoking cessation coach in Germany made data available for a post-hoc evaluation study (N=13,174), including self-reported abstinence rates for particular time periods (1 day, 2 days, 1 week, 2 weeks, 3 weeks, 4 weeks, 8 weeks, 10 weeks) as well as automatically recorded online activities such as (a) posting a bulletin board entry after the first smoke-free day, (b) offering a donation, and (c) posting messages throughout their course. Such activities reflect intervention engagement that may lead to behavioral maintenance. Surviva analyses for 70 days of self-reported non-smoking documented higher successes for those who made use of one or more of the virtual community activities. Moreover, the effect of making an initial bulletin board entry on 10-week abstinence was mediated by offering a donation and posting messages throughout the course (R²=.125). The indirect effect via donation was .10 (95%CI [.06-.14]), and the indirect effect via message posting was .31 (95%CI [.25-.38]). As intervention engagement is a proximal predictor of success, and as internet use to change behaviour becomes more prevalent, the present study offers some ideas for further research into web-based smoking cessation.

Emotional and behavioural problems in adolescents with mental retardation in Iran
Maryam Sharayati Azad University of Bijanad, Islamic Republic of Iran
The aim of the study was to determine whether psychiatric and behavioral disorders occur more frequently in adolescents with mentally retardation compared to those without mental retardation. 36 adolescents with mental retardation were pairwise matched for age and gender to 36 adolescents without mental retardation. Teachers were interviewed in structured psychiatric interviews and questionnaires measured psychiatric and behavioral problems. Results indicated that aggressive behaviors, fears and phobias and stereotypes were significantly more common in adolescents with mental retardation. Adolescents with mental retardation are prone to psychiatric conditions and behavioral problems.

Internet-delivered psychological intervention for insomnia
Pei-Chun Shih Universidad Autonoma de Madrid, Spain; Carlos Marchena; Alejandra Montoro; Ana Calero
Primary insomnia is a highly prevalent health problem that entails reduced performance during daytime and negative effects on health and quality of life. It is usually treated, if ever, through medication, while psychological help is rarely sought due to the inaccessibility to treatment and specialists. Information and Communication Technology may be one of the means to overcome these limitations and different studies have shown the feasibility of web-based therapy. For this reason, we developed an internet-delivered psychological group intervention for insomnia that includes the main cognitive-behavioural treatment components of face-to-face therapy: Stimulus control, sleep restriction, sleep hygiene, cognitive techniques, relaxation training and relapse prevention. Moreover, one of the most relevant characteristics of this programme is that it utilises two additional tools, apart from instruction-based learning, that help modifying the subjects’ sleep behaviour. First, it includes instrumental learning, as a trained psychologist participates actively along the therapy. Secondly, the psychologist moderates the forum with the aim of drawing attention to those participants that behave in a desirable manner, so that they serve as models for the rest of the group.

The diurnal salivary cortisol pattern of adolescents from families with single, ill and healthy parents
Dominik Sebastian Sieh University of Amsterdam, Netherlands; Anne Visser-Meijer; Anne Marie Meijer
Adolescents of single and/or chronically ill parents (target groups) reportedly have elevated psychological stress. However, their salivary cortisol pattern as part of the physiological stress system has not been compared to controls. The aim of this study is to examine differential outcomes in the diurnal cortisol pattern of the target groups. In total, 100 adolescents of three groups with either single, chronically ill or two healthy parents were compared on cortisol. Three salivary cortisol samples were taken after awakening, one sample at noon and one sample at 20:00, during a non-school day. Group differences and interaction effects between measurement (5 times), group membership and covariates were tested through linear mixed modeling, repeated measures. Covariates were children’s sex and age, socio economic status (SES) and parental depression, as measured with the Beck Depression Inventory. The three groups did not differ significantly concerning the amount of salivary cortisol, even after controlling for the covariates. The target groups had a lower SES than adolescents with two healthy parents. In addition, chronically ill parents were more depressed than single and healthy parents. Male sex and older age of the child, and lower parental depression were associated with increased cortisol values throughout the day. Research on cortisol in children should control for children’s sex and age, and parental depression. Adolescents with single and/or chronically ill parents displayed a healthy pattern of diurnal salivary cortisol.

Parental depression and adolescent functioning in families with a chronically ill parent and single parent families
Dominik Sebastian Sieh University of Amsterdam, Netherlands; Anne Marie Meijer; Anne Visser-Meijer
Adopting a family type perspective, we examined relations between parental depression and adolescent functioning (problem behaviour, stress, grade point average, school problems and school-related self-esteem). Participants were 389 adolescents and their parents from families including a parent with a chronic medical condition, single parent families and intact families with healthy parents (comparison group). Multilevel analyses revealed that adolescents with chronically ill and single parents displayed more internalising problems and worse school grades than controls. Adolescents of single parents comparatively reported more stress and school problems and lower self-esteem related to school. Independently of family type, parental depression was related to child-reports of stress. Being a girl and being older significantly contributed to adolescents’ internalising behaviour and stress. In addition, older adolescents reported more externalising problems and worse school grades. Having a chronically ill parent in an intact family may have less impact on adolescent functioning than having a single parent.

E-health game on overweight and its effects on adolescent girls’ psychosocial responses
CityGirlZ
Marloes Spekman VU University Amsterdam, Netherlands; Eveline Vedder; Elly Konijn; Helyne Riper; Jolanda Veldhuis; Johan Hoorn
In the battle against the world’s overweight epidemic, we developed and tested the e-health game CityGirlZ to promote a healthy lifestyle among adolescent girls. e-Health interventions have become increasingly popular, due to their potential to reach large audiences with relatively low costs. However, to be effective participants should return regularly, whereas many such interventions suffer from high drop-out rates. The present study tests whether an e-health intervention designed as a serious game stimulates adolescent participants to repeated use. Developmental theorizing on adolescents’ use of entertainment media guided the design
of the experimental conditions within the game. Four variations of the game emerged from a 2 (coach size: ‘thin’ vs. ‘slightly heavy’) x 2 (presentation form: ‘game’ vs. ‘game about health’) between-subjects design. An attractive shopping area served as the virtual environment in which the avatar LiZa acted as a personal coach. Participants earned points by making healthy in-game food choices and received incremental rewards each day they returned to play the game. Points could be spent in the game among others, on fashion, groceries, sports, and cinema tickets. Questions were built in and all user data were logged. Currently, we are testing how presentation form and the coach’s body size interact, expecting that the thinner LiZa in the ‘game’ condition induces highest levels of participation. As an exploration, we examine whether the girls’ in-game behavior stretches into real-life, how they respond to and perceive the virtual coach, and how they spend their game rewards. Results will be presented and discussed at the ICP.

Coping-strategies of migraine patients influence their quality of life

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The characteristics of pain syndromes and quality of life (QoL) of patients may strongly depend on psychological factors including pain coping strategies (CS). 65 migraine patients aged 18-56 were investigated. Migraine-specific QoL questionnaire QVM, generic Goetheborg QoL Inventory (GGQ), Spielberger’s and Beck’s Inventories, MIDAS were used. CS of patients were studied by the means of the Vanderbiilt Questionnaire. Statistical analysis of data was performed using non-parametric possibilities of STATISTICA 6.0. Migraine patients showed poor QoL (Me=57.00, 95% CI 54.79-58.52 points vs Me=67.00, 95%CI 62.60-69.70 in controls; p=0.0006). All indexes of QVM Questionnaire correlated with Goetheborg Questionnaire index (p = 0.011 – 0.00001). The scores of migraine-specific QVM questionnaire correlate with some clinical features of the disease, concentrated in MIDAS score, but the most prominent correlations revealed were those with emotional disturbances and CS of patients. For example, Global index of QVM did not depend on patients’ age, length of the disease, pain intensity, frequency and duration of attacks, but correlated with MIDAS score (p=0.017), non-adaptive CS (p=0.00009), anxiety (p=0.0007) and depression (p=0.002). Functional index of QVM depended on anxiety and depression levels and on non-adaptive CS preference (p=0.002). Psychological index correlated with the levels of anxiety and depression, MIDAS score and passive CS. Social index of QVM depended on the attacks’ duration, anxiety, depression and non-adaptive CS score. Passive CS: anxiety and depression of patients strongly influence and diminish QoL in migraine patients.

Assessment and antecedents of young caring in families

Damodar Suar Indian Institute of Technology, India; Rajalini Sahoo

This study develops an instrument to assess caregiving of young carers and examines the antecedents of caregiving to parents in families. The antecedents include the age, gender, family size, socioeconomic status, awareness, and relationships of caregivers, and diseases of patients. Data were collected from 250 young carers from a hospital in Cuttack and from the slums, shops, garages, and hotels in Cuttack and Bhubaneswar in the state of Odisha (India). Young carers were interviewed to gather personal information and information about their caregiving responsibilities. Their parents were interviewed about the socioeconomic status of the family. Carers were providing informal care to their parents suffering from chronic, mental, and substance abuse illnesses. Results suggest that the constructs of the scale have acceptable reliability and validity. Confirmatory factor analysis of the scores on 20 items of the instrument confirms the four conceptual dimensions including intimate, domestic, administrative, and emotional care. The more intense the caring activity, the more the time spent in that activity. More caregiving is associated with lesser age of carers, girl children, children from smaller families, low socioeconomic status of families, more awareness of carers, adverse relationships, and with chronic illness of parents. Improving the socioeconomic status can decrease the extent of young caregiving because it is the most important predictor of young caregiving.

Menopausal women’s sleep quality related factors in west of Tehran

Simin Taavoni Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Islamic Republic of Iran; Neda Ekbatani; Hamid Haghani

Sleep disturbances, which effect on quality of life is common and clinically important during menopause and old age. To identify related factors of sleep disturbance in menopausal women, in this cross sectional study, 200 volunteer healthy 50-60 menopausal women, who had been visited in health clinics of Tehran University of Medical Sciences in the West of Tehran were interviewed (Year 2010-2011). The tools had two main parts: 1) Personal characteristics, Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI) Average age of the women was 53.6± 3.6, Couples’ age 57.99± 6.6 Number of Children 4.7± 0.3, menopause age was 47.8± 4.0. Regarding to the PSQI frequency of sleep disturbance there was a 70 percent and average of PSQI was 7.8± 4.4. There were significant correlations between Occupational Status, Educational Status, Husband Occupational Status, and Economic status and sleep disturb (p<0.002) There were no correlations between sleep disturbance and samples’ age, partners’ age, number of children, family size, and habits of drinking tea / coffee / cola and samples’ sexual satisfaction. For improving menopausal women sleep disturbance, related personal factors must be considered, and by using suitable guiding, consultation and intervention, improve their sleep quality.

Related factors of postpartum depression in clients who had been visited in clinics of west of Tehran

Simin Taavoni Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Islamic Republic of Iran; Hamid Haghani; Parvin Zarea

Postpartum depression is the most common mood disorder of the postpartum period in women’s lives and it seems multivariate problems are associated with it. The aim of this study was to identify correlation between personal characteristics and scale of Edinburgh postnatal depression. In this cross-sectional study, 597 volunteer postnatal women, who had been visited in 6 primary health clinics west of Tehran during the fourth month after delivery, were involved. (Year 2009-2010) The questionnaire had two main parts: personal characteristics and self-reporting scale of Edinburgh postnatal depression (EPDS). The average age was 27.01± 4.94. There were significant correlations between scores of EPDS and planned pregnancy, the history of Intra Uterine Fetal Death, women’s occupation and that of their spouses, family economic status, women’s educational status and that of their partners, and smoking habits. Regarding to the cutoff point of EPDS, there were significant correlations between two characteristics of unplanned pregnancy and unwanted pregnancy by spouse. Since there were significant associations between postpartum depression and spouse, unplanned and unwanted pregnancy, it is better to have more guiding and counselling for the high risk group during pregnancy and postpartum time. We suggest screening all women during postpartum period by EPDS.

Effect of Ginkgo Biloba on menopausal sexual function in menopausal women: A randomised placebo controlled trial, Tehran, 2011

Simin Taavoni Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Islamic Republic of Iran; Leila Amiri; Naeem Seidfatemie; Hamid Haghani

Sexual dysfunction is prevalent among menopausal women and affects their quality of life. There are various methods for prevention and treatment of this dysfunction, which have been divided into pharmacologic and non-pharmacologic methods. To assess the effect of Ginkgo Biloba Extract (GBE) on sexual function in menopausal women, a triple blind randomised placebo controlled trial was run with 80 healthy volunteers (50-60 year old menopausal women), who had been admitted in three health care centres of Tehran University of Medical Sciences (TUMS), during the summer and autumn of 2010. The instrument of this study had two parts: The first part was personal characteristics, and the second part was Sabbathsberg Sexual Rating Scale (SSRS), which was used for subjective evaluation of sexual function before and after intervention. The participants received GBE 120-240 mg, or placebo, daily for 30 days. Sexual function was significantly improved in the GBE than in the placebo group and included sexual desire (P<0.05), sexual pleasure (P< 0.01), orgasm (P< 0.05), importance of sex (P< 0.01) during last month and importance of sex in comparison to previous years (P= 0.007). The mean score of total sexual function in the GBE group showed significant difference to that of the placebo group (P< 0.05). Findings of this study support the positive effect of Ginkgo Biloba on menopausal women’s sexual function.

Factors affecting alcohol drinking behaviour of Australia youth

Somrat Tayraukham Mahasarakham University, Thailand; Frances Martin
This study aims to develop the structural drinking behaviour in youth. 331 undergraduate students enrolled in the University of Tasmania were obtained by a stratified random sampling technique. An opinion regarding youth drinking behaviour questionnaire was employed. Data were analysed by descriptive statistics and path analysis. The findings revealed that model was consistent with empirical data and validation of good fit, $\chi^2/df=6.54$, $p=.074$, RMSEA=0.016, GFI=0.901, AGFI=0.882, and $R^2$=0.170. Drinking behaviour, attitudes toward alcohol consumption, anxiety, personality, family care, and law were direct effects in statistical significance.

Quality of life, coping strategies, coping effectiveness of women with polycystic ovarian syndrome

Christina Tellis College of Home Science, Nirmala, India; Nirmala Almeida

Globally, the prevalence of Polycystic Ovarian Syndrome (PCOS) is 20-33% and is slowly rising. PCOS carries with it a range of mental health issues. The objective of the current study was to evaluate the QoL of Indian women with PCOS, their coping strategies and coping effectiveness. The sample consisted of 24 women (18-30 years, 9 married, 15 unmarried) with PCOS. Evaluation was accomplished with the help of an interview schedule and three rating scales. Two-thirds of the participants fell in the high/very high QoL category, while one-third, in the moderate QoL category. The high QoL score was obtained on the social, financial and spiritual domains, while the physical and psychological domains yielded an average score. Many reported experiencing physical symptoms, dietary restrictions and an unattractive appearance, but positive changes in their lifestyle and relations with family members. Coping strategies used to a large extent were acceptance (Mean=6.58, SD=1.34), active coping (Mean=6.33, SD=1.16) and positive reframing (Mean=6.12, SD=1.70). Seeking support from loved ones was the most helpful coping strategy and crying, the least helpful. Coping effectiveness was high (Mean=85.33, SD=9.98, theoretical range=25-100). Participants could contain uncomfortable feelings, generate hope, and maintain self-esteem. This study contributes to the body of knowledge in an under-researched area in India.

Cancer screening: A teachable moment for lifestyle change or a health certificate effect?

Carlijn Van Der Aalst Erasmus MC, Netherlands

Worldwide, the burden of cancer is still increasing, which is in a high degree due to an increased adaptation of (cancer related) risk-behaviour. Several cancer screening programmes are effective in reducing cancer mortality, but until now evidence about the impact of these programmes on future lifestyle is scarce. Lung cancer screening is argued to be a teachable moment for smoking cessation, but it might also provide a health certificate effect. The impact of lung cancer screening was investigated amongst smokers of the Dutch-Belgian randomised controlled lung cancer screening (NELSON) trial. Two random samples were selected of 50-75 years old male smokers at high risk for developing lung cancer randomised to the screen (n=641) or control arm (n=643) of the NELSON trial. Smoking behavioural change was investigated at randomisation (T0), 2 years (T1, study 1) and 4 years of follow-up (T2, study 2). At T1, prolonged abstinence was reported in 14.5% of the screen arm smokers and 19.1% of the control arm smokers. After 4 years, these rates were 24.3% (screen arm) and 29.3% (control arm). Multivariate analysis showed that lower baseline nicotine dependence and randomisation to the control arm increased the likelihood of being abstinent from smoking at follow-up. In conclusion, male smokers who received CT screening for lung cancer were less likely to refrain from smoking, possibly due to false feelings of reassurance caused by screening. Research is urgently needed to explore and solve this problem.

"God also forgot about me": The health promoting needs of AIDS orphans in Botswana

Charles Viljoen North West University, Sri Lanka; Constance Keerate

Orphanhood in Botswana is causing grave concern as a result of the growing number of orphans that require care and support. The central research question that guided this research study was: What are the health-promoting needs of orphans in schools in Botswana? A phenomenological research design was used for the study. This research design seemed appropriate to explore and understand the health-promoting needs of orphans in schools in Botswana. The researchers used interviews, focus groups and field observations to obtain the empirical data. The main categories and sub-categories of the health promoting needs of orphans that emerged, were these: The need for psychological and emotional support (loss of love and care, feelings of pain, sadness and hopelessness, self-blame, hatred), the need for physical support (improper shelter, physical abuse and being overworked), the need for educational support (lack of study material, lack of transport and packed meal) and the need for spiritual and mental connectedness (sense of belonging, quest for wholeness). Schools play an insignificant role in providing for the needs of orphans. Recommendations include the development of a health promoting school perspective, life skills education, internal school orphan care programmes, regular talk shows for orphans and other vulnerable children, the empowerment of learners on social relationships, parent and community participation, the involvement of the community and non-governmental organizations, regular internal workshops for the staff in the school, and school collaboration with social workers to empower the caregivers.

Exploring stakeholders’ perceptions of health promotion in schools in Qwa Qwa South Africa

Charles Viljoen North West University, Sri Lanka; Annah Motale; Thomas Chele

Schools have been identified as a key setting for development and health promotion. As such, the settings approach towards health promotion in schools is effective on a number of levels: It encourages multi-stakeholder ownership, allows for connections between people, enables interactions between the various stakeholders and creates opportunities to tackle the different health issues at hand. Health promotion entails enabling the key stakeholders (i.e., teachers, students and parents) to increase over and to improve their health. Instrumental is this endeavour is to understand what the various stakeholders’ perceptions are relating to health promotion. In many school communities the parents are not fully aware of the schools’ practices and policies relative to nutrition, physical activity, smoking etc. Some teachers on the other hand, may view health as a medicalised and physical aspect only without acknowledging other aspects (spiritual, emotional, psychological, etc.) of health. Not all students are aware of the health risks involved in the choices they make. The symposium will draw attention to the possible disconnect between stakeholders’ perceptions of what health promotion entails, and what is really happening in schools. Stated differently, because stakeholders’ perceptions about health promotion in schools can strongly influence the dynamics of a particular school, understanding these perceptions can be instrumental for the successful functioning of a school. The proposed symposium draws on research that was conducted in schools QwaQwa South Africa.

Socio-cultural influences on adolescent smoking in China: The mediating role of smoking-related cognitions

Yan Wang Syracuse University, United States of America; Ambika Krishnakumar

Using online survey data from 658 Chinese adolescents aged 14 to 17 years from Jiangxi, Zhejiang province in mainland China, this study examined the roles of socio-cultural influences, including smoking-related cultural values, parent smoking, extended family members smoking, exposure to media smoking, exposure to environmental smoking, and health-related values, in shaping adolescent smoking behaviours in China. This study also examined the mediating role of smoking-related cognitions, including attitude, subjective norm, and perceived behavioural control, in the link between socio-cultural influences and adolescent smoking behaviours. Results from Structural Equation Mod-
eling indicated that smoking-related cultural values and extended family members smoking had significant direct effects on adolescent smoking behaviours. Smoking-related cultural values, parent smoking, and health-related values also had significant indirect effects on adolescent smoking behaviours through the mediation of smoking-related cognitions. The findings highlight the importance of cultural values and familial influences in shaping adolescent smoking behaviours in Chinese society and suggest that modifying smoking-related cognitions may be an effective way to prevent adolescent smoking.

Peers and siblings effect on alcohol and cigarette use among secondary school male students
Christine Wasanga Kenyatta University, Kenya; Samson Oteyo
Peer effects on adolescents’ alcohol and cigarette use (ACU) have been documented. However, few studies have made a relative contribution to an understanding of selection and socialisation to adolescent ACU. Adolescents may either select friends who also use alcohol and cigarettes, or they use these drugs because of pressure to conform to friends’ behaviours. The study used siblings as a comparison group to peers to establish the extent to which the adolescent ACU was either due to similarity of behaviour or pressure to conform to friends’ behaviours. The ex post facto research design was used. Multistage cluster, Probability Proportionate to Size (PPS) and simple random sampling methods were used to select the participating schools and respondents. A sample of 327 respondents were selected. The results indicated that there was a significant association between students’ ACU with that of older siblings (alcohol: $c^2=32.069$ df=1 p<.05; cigarettes: $c^2=31.783$ df=1 p<.05). The students who perceived that they experienced pressure to conform to the peers’ ACU were 3.130 and 1.755 times more likely to use cigarettes and alcohol respectively. On the other hand, those who selected friends who used cigarettes and alcohol were 2.542 and 1.132 times more likely to use cigarettes and alcohol respectively. Those who perceived that their older siblings used cigarettes and alcohol were 3.064 and 2.18 times more likely to use cigarettes and alcohol respectively. It was recommended that school ACU intervention programs should target both those students who select alcohol and cigarette users as friends and those identified as most susceptible to peers’ influence.

An empirical study on relationship between stress and health of employees
Xiangqian Wei School of Psychology, China; Hongyu Ma
Previous research has shown that stress affected health. The present study focused on exploring the relations between different stresses and physical health, mental health, social health, and overall health, and how different stresses predict the health of employees in the different organizations and the different management levels. Data were collected from 440 subjects of two provinces, Shandong province and Hubei province in China. The results showed a negative relation between the employees’ family stress and overall health ($r=-.368$, p<.01), as well as the work stress and overall health ($r=-.438$, p<.01). No remarkable sexual difference was respectively in the family stress, working stress, physical health, mental health, social health and overall health. Married employees’ family stress was higher than unmarried employees’, but they were actually healthier than unmarried employees. The synergy of work stress and family stress accounted for 26% of the variance in overall health of employee, but that work stress affected the employee health ($AR^2=.17.9%$) was greater than that family stress affected the employee health ($AR^2=15.5%$). There were differential work stresses which affected the health of employees in the different organisations and the different management levels. The present study confirmed that work stress and family stress together were more helpful to predict employee health, and organization role stress was the most important predictor variable to the health of employees.

The unifying psychology application: A psychological study on the causation of the malignant tumor
Zhong Weidong The Unifying Psychology Work-shop, China
Depression is caused by the implied content of the incidents in which a person was injured (including physical pain and emotional hurt). This implied content has the characteristics of being linear, straight, non-logical, not brought about by man’s conscious awareness. In the event of injury, physical pain becomes one of the elements in implied content. Differing implied content can lead to different symptoms. For example, if you give a person the hints ‘go east’ and ‘go west’ at once, he will be disoriented and produce symptoms of anxiety. At the conscious level, we think that physical pain means death, so we instinctively avoid physical pain. But in various hints, there is the hint ‘physical pain means survival’. The existence of these implications is the reason for the brain initiating pain in the body. This affects people’s behaviours. For one thing, it causes people to have the tendency of autopoiesis in external behaviours. For another, it has the tendency to prompt the internal body to grow a useless organisation - the tumor. The tumor’s existence is in order to create the pain because ‘physical pain means survival’. This paper aims to give a preliminary discussion and study on the formation and elimination (therapies) of this kind of hint.

Evaluation of health related quality of life in left behind women in China and compared with norm
Shuqiao Yao Medical Psychological Institute, China
Objective: “Left behind women” refers to those women whose husbands have migrated in search of work in the city (more than half a year) and who have left them behind in their rural homes. At present, there are almost 70,000,000 left behind women in China. The aim of this study was to evaluate the health-related quality of life (HRQOL) in Chinese left behind women. Method: A total of 2077 rural left behind women were randomly sampled using a stratified multiple-stage random sampling method in Changsha. The 36-item Short Form Health Survey (SF-36) was used to assess each individual’s health-related quality of life. The SF-36 scores were compared to norms in Chinese women in the general population. Results: Among the eight SF-36 dimensions, PF (physical functioning), RP (role-physical), BP (bodily pain), GH (general health), VT (vitality) and SF (social functioning) scores showed age-related reduction in the Changsha left behind women population ($p<.01$). The quality of life was relatively better in the younger age groups. Every SF-36 dimension score of the left behind women population was lower than that of Chinese women in the general population. Conclusion: In the left behind women population, the quality of life was reduced with increasing age. Left behind women suffered worse HRQL than general women.

Virtual self-choice enhance resistance towards illusory stress
Kun Yu Peking University, China; Lei Wang Peking University, China; Yu Ku Peking University, China
The current research aimed to examine how resistance towards stress is affected by mere imagined choice (virtual choice) about the work or task. In Study 1 we held a real choice task on computer to identify that participants could bear more stress in task they choose than in task selected by computer. Fifty graduate and undergraduate students were randomly assigned to self-choice condition or computer-choice condition. Results showed that participants in self-choice condition could persist longer in the arithmetic task than computer-choice condition, even though tasks in two conditions were actually all the same. In experiment 2 we introduce virtual choice, that the choice was unreal but just being informed. Three types of job choices were offered to 137 employees, who were then told to imagine they are engaging one of them. Results revealed that subjects in self-choice condition reported higher level of willingness to bear stress than other two conditions. With another sample of 107 employees, we held experiment 3 and replicated findings of experiment 2 without information about alternatives job choices presented. These findings demonstrate that virtual self-choice existing only in mind could enhance people’s resistance towards illusory stress on an imagery task or a job, even though people never do it and even never know about it. Theoretical and practical implications of these findings are discussed.

Relationship between social capital and mental health of the university students
Ali Zadeh Mohammadi Shahid Beheshti University, Islamic Republic of Iran; Mahmood Heidari; Zohreh Ahmadedab; Ghiasar Maleky
In the present study the relationship between social capital and the mental health of male and female students was studied. The 1742 students (920 girls and 820 boys) from 10 government universities completed the Symptom Check List (SCL-25) questionnaire SCL-25 and Social Capital Questionnaire. The results showed that the average support received from the network was higher in girls than boys and the average network size was reported to have more effect in boys than girls. Except having paranoid thoughts in other subscales, girls found a significantly higher mean than boys. Regression analysis showed that for girls communication with
network members received more emotional support and for boys size of network had a significant positive relationship with mental health. Results also indicated that although this was a protective factor for social capital and mental health is the social capital of girls more than boys, girls showed more reduction in mental health. The relationship between social capital and health psychotherapy is influenced by gender. Promotion of mental health will lead to an improvement in social capital among boys more than girls.

The role of empathy, emotional competencies, and affective states in coping with compassion fatigue among health professionals

Moshe Zeidner University of Haifa, Israel

Those who care for or treat traumatised individuals may themselves be subject, over time, to secondary traumatization or “compassion fatigue” (Figley, 1995). This paper examines individual differences in emotional competencies, affective states, and coping strategies in relation to indicators of compassion fatigue among health professionals. Participants were 182 health professionals (89 physicians, 93 mental health workers), who completed the following measures: emotion regulation (MSCEIT branch 4, Mayer, Caruso, & Salovey, 2002), self-reported EI (ESRI, Schutte et al., 1998), empathy (JSPEE-version for health professionals, Hojat et al., 2001), coping strategies (CISS-SCS, Endler & Parker, 1990), affective states (DSSQ, Matthews et al., 2002), and compassion fatigue (PQL, Stamm, 2003). A path analysis showed that both emotion regulation and self-reported EI were positively and significantly related to empathy. Empathy, in turn, worked through negative emotions to impact upon compassion fatigue. Also, EI had a direct effect on problem-focused coping and an indirect effect on compassion fatigue, working through empathy and negative emotions. Problem-focused coping was negatively related to negative affect and compassion fatigue. By contrast, emotion-focused coping was positively related to both negative emotions and compassion fatigue. Both empathy and EI appear to be double-edged swords for clinicians treating traumatised victims.

The effect of self-efficacy on physical and psychological complaints and duration of unemployment 7 years later: A longitudinal perspective

Markus Zenger University Hospital Leipzig, Germany

The purpose of the study was to examine the relationship of self-efficacy and physical as well as psychological complaints to the duration of unemployment during the life course, covering a time span of seven years. This prospective study was launched in 1987 with a representative sample of 1407 pupils aged 14 years in East Germany. After the German re-unification a sample 578 participants had given informed consent for the continuation of the study in conducting annual surveys. In 2002 and in 2009 a total of 348 participants filled in several questionnaires including the General Self-efficacy Scale, the Gielen complaint list (GBB), the Symptom-Checklist-9 (SCL-9) and questions about the experienced unemployment. Initial level of self-efficacy is significantly associated with different physical complaints (Pearson’s correlation coefficients range between -0.18 and -0.26), SCL-9 sum score (r = -0.26) and duration of unemployment (r = -0.25) seven years later. Even after controlling for the baseline levels of these variables, self-efficacy in 2002 explained incremental variance of the dependent variables in 2009. Furthermore, differences between men and women emerged. Self-efficacy was a stronger predictor for heart-related and gastrointestinal complaints in men, whereas it was more strongly related to psychological complaints and duration of unemployment in women. Higher self-efficacy promotes better health and shorter times of unemployment during the life course. Thus, self-efficacy is an important protective factor that contributes to fewer physical and psychological symptoms and should be considered in health promotion programmes.

Session Type: Posters

Effectiveness of cognitive-behavioural intervention on Iranian women with breast cancer

Ali G. Afrozoozi, Iran, Islamic Republic of Iran; Sogand Ghasemzadeh; Ali Afrozoozi

Cognitive behavioural intervention has been used since the 1950s for treating various psychological problems including anger, sadness, stress and anxiety. It is known that psychological aspects aggravate some physical illness such as cancer. Considering the role of distress and negative mood in aggravating breast cancer, the current study was designed to investigate the effectiveness of a cognitive-behavioural intervention on psychological syndromes breast cancer in women. According to previous studies, a combination of medical and cognitive-behavioural therapy is more effective than either modality alone. This combination can be highly effective in improving the quality of life for people who are suffering from breast cancer. The current research was based on a semi-experimental method. 54 sufferers of breast cancer were randomly assigned to experimental and control group (n=27). Experimental group was attended in a 10-session group cognitive behavioural intervention (2.5 hours each session). The cognitive behavioural intervention covers topics such as self awareness, stress and anger management, relaxation, problem solving and cognitive restructuring. At the end of intervention, two groups answered the same questionnaires. Using multivariate analysis of covariance, two groups were compared on post-tests, while pretests were assigned as covariate. The programme was successful, resulting in significant differences in general mental health, stress, anxiety, depression and emotion oriented copings. The current study indicated that cognitive-behavioral based intervention is a useful programme for reducing stress, raising the quality of life, enhancing adaptive copings of patients suffering from breast cancer. These results are congruent with cognitive behavioural model of psychological problems.

The effectiveness of teaching neuro-linguistic programming (NLP) to enhance intimacy

Hamid Arab University of Isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran; Mohammad Bagher Kajbaf; Mohammad Naghavi

The goal of the present study was to examine the effectiveness of teaching neuro-linguistic programming (NLP) on the level of intimacy between married couples who attend Isfahan’s advisory institution. The research sample included 30 married couples seeking advice from the advisory institution, selected based on the available method and randomly selected, in an experimental and a control group. The experimental group received eight sessions of NLP teaching and the control group received no treatment. The implemented instrument in the study was a survey on married couple’s intimacy that was of high validity and reliability. The data were analysed through the use of SPSS software and co-variance analysis method. The results indicated that teaching NLP increased the intimacy and its dimensions i.e. emotional, supportive, social, communicative and spiritual, and also the overall intimacy (p<.05).

Diabetes and hypertension: Assessing the effects of physical illnesses on the quality of life of elderly people

Dina Cardoso ISPA, Portugal; Isabel Leal; Sofia von Humboldt ISPA, Portugal

Aging with quality has become increasingly relevant in a context in which life expectancy has increased. This research aims at 1) analysing the variation of QoL in older adults with hypertension and diabetes, and 2) examining the variation of physical functioning, role limitations, social functioning, physical pain, mental health and vitality of older adults with diabetes and hypertension. 120 older adults or more

The United Nations World Food Conference in 1974 stated that every man, woman, and child has the right to be free from hunger and malnutrition in order to develop fully and maintain their physical and mental well-being. Likewise the Right and Welfare of the African Child, article 14, emphasises that every child shall have the right to enjoy the best state of physical, mental and spiritual health; strategy includes assurance of provision of adequate nutrition. However, food and agricultural organisation (FAO,2010) reported that there were 925 million undernourished people in the world. By October 2010, the number exceeded one billion (FAO, 2010). Nigeria is among the 20 countries in the world that together account for more than 80% of the world undernourished people with serious hunger state (with an index between 10.0 and 19.9) on the Global Hunger Index (GHI). This research is aimed at finding ways of encouraging the consumption of locally produced food stuffs, due to high in nutritional value. Structured and non-structured questionnaires are developed based on location (rural/urban), education and gender (male/female) in dependent variables, the level of production and consumption. Data is analysed by cross tabulation, using Pearson’s Product Moment Correlation Co-efficient Statistical Measure, from which appropriate recommendations are drawn for policy and immediate use by other researchers and health workers.
than 73 years of age, constituted the convenience sample of this study. The instruments utilised were the Assessment Questionnaire for Health Gains (SF-6D), the Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE) and demographics. Findings indicated lower QoL scores for elderly people with diabetes (MQoL = 4.7) and hypertension (MQoL = 4.3) when compared with elderly without these diseases (MQoL = 5.2). Findings also indicated variation in the impact of physical illness in the dimensions of QoL. Thus, subjects with diabetes indicated lower scores for social functioning (MPF = 4.5) and mental health (MVIT = 2.8). Subjects with hypertension indicated lower scores for physical functioning (MPF = 4.2) and also mental health (MVIT = 3.06) but, generically, participants with hypertension showed lower scores when compared with participants with diabetes. This study highlighted that hypertension and diabetes affect dimensions of older adults’ QoL, although in different ways, and that hypertension has a higher impact on this population group. It is thus relevant to take into account these results for clinical practice and behavioural strategies for older populations.

The relationship between Chinese private college students’ personality, coping style and mental health
Lizhong Chi Beijing Sport University, China
This paper tried to explore the correlation between the personality, coping style and mental health among private college students. 143 private university students were selected to complete the SCL-90, EPQ, and SCSEQ. The results showed that: (1) No significant gender difference existed, while only-child students significantly differed from students with siblings in terms of hostility (only-child students scored higher than other students). (2) Negative coping correlated significantly with all dimensions of the SCL—90. (3) Psychoticism significantly correlated with hostility; extraversion significantly correlated with obsessive-compulsion, interpersonal sensitivity, depression, paranoid ideation, psychoticism, anxiety and psychotic anxiety; neuroticism significantly correlated with all dimensions of SCL—90. (4) Negative coping, extroversion and neuroticism could significantly predict the total score of SCL-90. (5) Negative coping, extraversion and neuroticism could significantly predict the total score of the SCL-90.

Analysing the association of religion and quality of life in old age
Catarina Costa ISPA, Portugal; Sofia von Humboldt ISPA, Portugal; Victor Claudio
Although aging process research is commonly associated with loss of function and quality of life, most seniors use different strategies to potentiate their integration in society and psychological well-being. This study assessed the incorporation of religion as a relevant intervention in the quality of life of elderly people. The sample comprised 118 participants over 74 years old, from eight different nationalities, with no psychiatric disorders. For the purposes of this study, the Assessment of Gains in Health Scale (SF-6D), one measure of cognitive functioning - the Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE) and demographics were included. Findings indicated that Taoist older adults showed a higher QoL score for social functioning (MSF = 6.0) while Protestant participants indicated a higher QoL score for role limitations (MRL = 5.8). This study contributed to enlightening the relevance of religion to older adults’ QoL. Recommendations for future research and behavioral approaches on older adults’ QoL and clinical practice are also presented.

Religion and quality of life: A study with an international sample of elderly
Catarina Costa ISPA, Portugal; Victor Claudio; Al-mee Ferreira; Sofia von Humboldt ISPA, Portugal
Previous literature indicates that religion helps within social support and adaptation to aging, mainly in matters like sense of limit and death. This study aims at examining the role of religion in old age and at analysing the impact of different religions in the quality of life (QoL) of elderly people. The sample comprised 118 participants over 74 years old, from eight different nationalities, including Portuguese, German, English and Romanian, with no psychiatric disorders. For the purposes of this study, the Assessment of Gains in Health Scale (SF-6D), one measure of cognitive functioning, the Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE) and demographics, were included. Results indicated the highest QoL scores in Taoist older adults (MTao = 5.3), Protestant participants (MPro = 4.9) and other religious older adults (MOTH = 4.9) when compared to the population without a religious belief system (MWRE = 4.1). In terms of nationality and QoL, German older adults indicated a higher QoL score (M = 5.3) whilst Romanian older adults indicated the lowest mean value (M = 3.9). There was no correlation between nationality and QoL. This study makes a valuable contribution for the incorporation of religion as a relevant intervention in QoL in old age, emphasising its contribution to healthy aging and behavioural strategies.

Assessment of type 1 diabetes knowledge: What do children and parents know?
Kimberly Driscoll Florida State University, United States of America; Larry Deeb; Elizabeth Gill; Suzanne Johnson
The purpose of this study was to evaluate type 1 diabetes (T1D) knowledge in children with T1D and their caregivers. 108 caregivers (M age=38.06 years, SD=8.19; 83% female) and 76 children (M age= 9.92 years, SD=1.25; range = 7.05-11.96; 53% female) completed the Test of Diabetes Knowledge (TDK). Scores ranged from 0-100% with higher scores reflecting better knowledge. Caregivers demonstrated better T1D knowledge than children (ps<0.001), but there was great variability in scores. Caregivers’ scores were (Mean, SD, range): TDK Total Problems: 91.78%, 10.14, 39-100, TDK General Knowledge: 91.16%, 10.92, 45-100, TDK Problem-Solving: 93.21%, 11.17, 25-100, TDK Insulin: 83.00%, 15.82, 33-100. Children’s scores were TDK Total Problems: 65.89%, 22.2, 0-100, TDK General Knowledge: 65.03, 17.68, 10-100, TDK Problem-Solving: 78.34%, 19.68, 25-100, TDK Insulin: 51.61%, 24.25, ~0-100. Children’s T1D knowledge increased with age (r=-0.39-0.65, ps<0.05-0.001). Psychologists’ assessment training can be of benefit to children with T1D and their caregivers by determining existing disease knowledge levels and rectifying deficits. Although many caregivers have adequate T1D knowledge, a subset requires re-education and would benefit from intervention. Caregivers of school-aged children should maintain primary responsibility for the T1D regimen, as children lack necessary knowledge for good T1D management.

Coping patterns and mental health in nursing and physiotherapy: A comparative study of supervisors and employees
Heike Ehhardt University of Education, Germany; Bernhard Borgetto; Karin Schleider
Due to a dearth of physicians in Germany, an increase of medical responsibilities for nurses and physiotherapists is discussed. To be able to describe the effects of this development, the aim of this study was to investigate current coping styles and the general state of mental health of nurses and physiotherapists in supervisor positions and on staff level. A cross-sectional study was performed with members of the German nurse association (DBBK) and the German physiotherapy association (ZVK). The survey included scales of coping patterns (AVEM-44, Schaarschmidt, Fischer, 2008) and mental health (COPOSQ, Nübling et al. 2005). A total of 140 participants completed the questionnaire: nSuA=60 supervisors with, nSuB=33 supervisors without personnel responsibility and nE=47 employees. Analysis of the sample showed higher values of job satisfaction (p<0.01) as well as cognitive stress (p=0.05) compared to normative sample. Regarding subgroups SuB show significant higher strain at work and more psychosocial stress than SuA. In addition 46% of SuB act with pattern “take-it-easy” which is an indication of poor motivation and protection against inadequate professional challenge (SuA=18%, SuB=26%). The pattern resignation and depression appeared in 21% of SuB and 19% of employees, but only in 5% of SuA. The results indicate an already-existing strain, especially on supervisors without personnel responsibility, and employees. Extra medical responsibilities could be a chance to improve their professional challenge and their motivation. In addition, it is mandatory to develop target group oriented interventions to strengthen motivation and prevent resignation.

The influence of stressful life events on subjective well-being: A test of multiple mediating effects
Cuijing Fan Central China Normal University, China; Hua Wei
The present study tested the multiple mediating effects of self-concealment and social support in the relationship between stressful life events and subjective well-being (SWB), probing the mechanism of effects of stressful life events on SWB. A total of 537 undergraduate students took part in this study. The results confirmed our hypothesis that stressful life events were positively associated with self-concealment, social support and SWB. Self-concealment negatively correlated social support and SWB and there was a positive relationship between social support and SWB. In addition, stressful life events not only exerted a direct impact on SWB, but could also influence the SWB indi-
rectly through self-concealment and social support, indicating that the relationship between stressful life events and SWB was partially mediated by self-concealment and social support. The findings provide an impetus for improvement of life quality of college students. Their SWB can be enhanced by relieving pressure, reducing the tendency to self-concealment and gaining social support.

The relationship between religious beliefs and mental health in female students

Javad Ghanbari Technical University of Zanjan, Islamic Republic of Iran; Akbar Mahdiloo Technical University of Zanjan, Islamic Republic of Iran

This study examined the relationship between religious beliefs and mental health in female students. In this correlation research, 260 female students of the Technical University of Zanjan were chosen as a sample using stratified sampling method. The completed Religious Beliefs questionnaire and Symptom Checklist -90 -Revised (SCL-90-R) questionnaire. Data were analysed using Pearson correlation coefficient in SPSS version 16. Findings showed that there was a positive relationship between religious beliefs and mental health. According to the findings, religious belief is an important factor and has a considerable role in mental health. Religious beliefs are strongly associated with higher levels of mental health.

Impact factors on creativity and its relationship with mental health

Javad Ghanbari Technical University of Zanjan, Islamic Republic of Iran; Akbar Mahdiloo Technical University of Zanjan, Islamic Republic of Iran

This descriptive correlational study identified factors affecting the creativity and its relationship with mental health. 587 people were selected as a statistical sample using multi-stage cluster and stratified sampling method. They filled Abedi Creativity Questionnaire, General Health Questionnaire and personal information questionnaire. Results of correlation analysis, T-test and ANOVA showed that: there was a significant relationship between creativity and mental health, gender, parenting styles, the occupational status of parents, and education level of parents. Also, the creativity was different between students who passed the life skills lesson with those who did not pass. There was a relationship between creativity and mental health of students, so that mental health increases or decreases with increasing and decreasing the rate of creativity. Also, Students who passed life skills lesson had higher scores in creativity. The level of creativity in girls was significantly higher than boys. Students whose parents with the permissive, authoritative and neglectful parenting style, were more creative than who their parents had authoritarian style. Students of parents with high occupational status were more creative, but there was no relationship between creativity and their mother’s jobs. Students whose parents had higher-education levels were more creative than others.

The epidemic of childhood obesity has often been related to the increasing sedentary lifestyle of children, as well as hypercaloric diets. Among the reasons commonly pointed out for sedentarism, those most cited are the abuse of electronic entertainment devices, and excessive television viewing, which do not encourage children to participate in physical activity. The aim of this pilot study is to analyse whether children use, or at least have at their disposal, those entertainment devices or not. 51 Primary school students took part in the study (Mean age: 10.54; SD: 0.61): 62.9% girls and 37.1% boys. Participants completed a developed ad-hoc lifestyle questionnaire; weight, height and truncipal skinfold measures were also obtained. Results show 34.3% of the sample spent at least two hours doing sedentary activities such as watching television or playing video games (17.1% spent over four hours). Besides, 92% of the subjects had the television set on while having their meals. Participants had the following electronic entertainment devices: music players (68.6%), computers (60%), television sets (57%), video games (37.1%) and mobile phones (7%) in their rooms. We conclude that children seem to spend too many hours a day in sedentary activities, and have easy access to electronic devices which encourage them take part in this kind of activity. If these results are confirmed using a larger sample size, we could verify the link between the current childhood lifestyle in developed countries, and obesity.

Burnout Syndrome in practitioners delivering services/ assistance in the area of family violence

Gloria Gurrola Universidad Autonoma del Estado, Mexico; Eloisa Ramirez; Patricia Balcazar; Alejandra Moyaen; Julietta Garay

The present study aims at identifying and describing burnout symptoms in professionals delivering services, and/or assistance to persons who have experienced family violence. The sample consists of 32 professionals (four medical doctors, ten psychologists, ten social workers, and eight lawyers) who work at the Integral Family Development System in the city of Toluca, Mexico. Focus groups and in-depth interviews were used as part of the study’s methodology. The results indicate important physical ailments and effects in the motivation for delivering help, and emotional areas, for professionals. Positive sequelae (such as the learning of healthier interaction schemes at the family level and avoidance of violent behavioural patterns) were also observed. It is concluded that professionals delivering services/assistance in the area of family violence are in need of psychological support and social networks that can act as a protective factor against the wearing down experienced in professional practice.

Bridging the intention-behaviour gap: Life-style modification intervention at the cardiology ward

Stefan Hoefner Innsbruck Medical University, Austria; Marion Platter; Cornelia Hoelzl; Markus Hofer; Alexandra Huber; Daniela Renn

Coronary Heart Disease (CHD) is a life-style related disease. Modifiable risk factors have been identified. The knowledge about modifiable risk factors is increasing, the uptake of a healthy life-style is not. We tested the effects of a brief health-psychology intervention to bridge the intention-behaviour gap and increase the likelihood for the uptake of a healthy life style (physical activity, diet and well-being). Patients with CHD and cardiac risk factors were assigned to an intervention or control group. A brief activating health-psychological intervention was build into an educational group setting. Baseline assessment included perceived self-efficacy, intentional status, physical activity, diet and well-being and was completed during inpatient hospital stay; follow-up data was collected at two and six months. 669 patients participated (physical activity=210; diet=245, well-being=214, age= 64.2±9.4; 64% male). No baseline differences for baseline variables were found. No between group differences for the intention to uptake a healthy life style were found at baseline. Results at two months indicated that those in the IG had more control over their planned behaviour (3±0.7 vs. 2.6±0.8, p=0.05). Patients in the IG report to be 59.5±(52) minutes more physical active per week than the control group (p=0.05). Overall the short-term indicators showed that the brief intervention increased the behaviour control.

Impact of social support, social skills and coping strategies on female teacher’s health

Rubina Kausar University of the Punjab, Pakistan; Yasmin Dr

The present research explored the impact of perceived social support, social skills and coping strategies on the general health of female college and Women University teachers. Lazarus and Folkman’s (1984) Cognitive Model of Coping with stress was used as the theoretical basis for this research project. Non-probability purposive sampling strategy was used. The sample comprised of 212 female college and university teachers. It is hypothesised that perceived social support, social skills and coping strategies would have a positive impact on the general health of female college and Women University teachers. Perceived Social Support Fri /Fa Scales (PSS, Fr/Fa) by Procidano and Heller (1983); Social Skills Inventory (SSI) by Riggio (1986); Coping Orientation to Problem Experience (COPE) by Carver, Scheier and Weintraub (1989) and General Health Questionnaire 30 (GHQ 30) by Goldberg (1978) were individually administered to all the participants in order to assess their perceived social support, social skills, coping strategies and general health. The results suggested that perceived social support, social skills and coping strategies had a significantly positive impact on the general health of female college and university teachers. The findings of this research have implications for promoting our understanding of the impact of social support, social skills and coping strategies on the general health of female college and Women University teachers. Furthermore, growth-enhancing faculty development programmes could be introduced for promoting healthy coping strategies, social skills and social support among female college and Women University teachers in order to enhance their general health in the Pakistani society.

Occupational stress and depression: An issue of balance?

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The model of Effort-Reward-Imbalance (ERI, Siegrist 1996) suggests that an imbalance between occupational engagement and experienced reward increases the risk for physical and mental disorders. The aim of this study was to investigate a heterogeneous clinical sample for differential relations between ERI (and its reward components: Job security, esteem, and salary/promotion) and depression. Occupational self-appraisal was predicted to be of health-protective value. The study was based on a cross-sectional sample of 120 participants (60% salary workers, 40% civil servants) in an inpatient psychotherapy, predominantly suffering from affective disorders (76%, ICD-10 F3). Incremental variances of ERI-components and Occupational-Self-Appraisal-Scale (OSAS, Lehr 2010) were analysed by stepwise linear regression models (critera: depression/CES-D). ERI (total model) significantly predicted the extent of depressive symptoms (CES-D, R-Square=11%). An imbalance between effort and job security (EJ) was the strongest predictor (β=0.23). An imbalance of effort and esteem (EII) correlated significantly (r=0.26). OSAS had a protective effect and significantly explained further variance of depression (Delta R-Square = +2.3%). Effort-Reward-Imbalance, especially an imbalance of effort and job security was significantly related to depression. Interestingly, objective job characteristics (such as employment status, years of work experience) had no impact. Instead, a perceived threat to job-security and occupational self-esteem, and deficits of occupational self-appreciation, proved to be decisive for the impact of occupational stress on depression. Initiated early enough, occupational interventions could counteract the mutual amplification of ERI and depression. Further investigations will focus on longitudinal replications and clinical implementations of the ERI-concept in job-related group-interventions.

Measuring mindfulness in mediators and examining how aspects of mediation practice affect mindfulness

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Mindfulness is an element of consciousness historically associated with well-being. Mindfulness interventions intend to reduce cognitive vulnerability to emotional distress. However, dissent remains among researchers on how to operationally define the construct. Measuring mindfulness in a valid and reliable manner is an essential part of scientific inquiry and facilitates the effort to define the construct. This study examines three self-report instruments, Five Facet Mindfulness Questionnaire (FFMQ), the Toronto Mindfulness Scale (TMS) and the Experiences Questionnaire (EQ). Samples included non-meditators (Texas A&M University students; n=141) and meditators (non-clinical population from Bay Area, California; n=157) with a wide range of meditation experience. Multiple correlations examined the measures at full-scale and sub-scale levels, all yielding significant and positive relations. Regression analyses established that mediation does increase mindfulness. FFMQ Observe, FFMQ NonReact and TMS Decenter increased least. All facets were predicted by mediators except for FFMQ Observe, FFMQ Describe and FFMQ Aware, FFMQ Decenter and TMS Curiosity. Lastly, the study examined how aspects of meditation practice affect mindfulness. Aspects included: number of sittings per week (sit/wk); time spent per meditation sitting (time/med); how long the participant has engaged in formal meditation (how long) and style of meditation (style). “Sit/wk”, “how long” and “style” were predictive of mindfulness, with “how long” being the strongest predictor. Meditation styles mindfulness, Vipassana, Zen and Shambhala were associated with highest mindfulness.

Psychological correlates of risky cannabis use: Alexithymia, frontal lobe dysfunction and impulsivity

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A community sample of young adult cannabis users was recruited. Of the 138 participants, 71.7% were defined by their Cannabis Use Disorder Identification Test (CUDIT) scores as low risk cannabis users, whereas 28.3% were risky cannabis users. The CUDIT risk group was significantly associated with the Toronto Alexithymia Scale (TAS-20) defined alexithymia group, p = .004. CUDIT scores were significantly positively correlated with all three TAS-20 alexithymia subscale scores, Barratt Impulsiveness Scale (BIS-11) impulsivity, and all frontal lobe dysfunction subscales of the Frontal Systems Behavior Scale (FrSBe). A two-way (CUDIT risk group X gender) between-subjects multivariate analysis of covariance (MANCOVA) was performed on scores obtained from the TAS-20 subscales, FrSBe subscales, and BIS-11; using age as the covariate. The multivariate effect of the CUDIT group was significant, p < .001. Univariate effects of the CUDIT group were significant for all measures. Heavy cannabis use is known to be associated with residual effects including deficits in frontal lobe functioning that may persist for up to five weeks of abstinence; thus, it is tempting to regard these correlates of risky cannabis use as reflecting residual effects. However, traits such as alexithymia, poor impulse control and executive dysfunction have all been linked to the predisposition to abuse drugs and alcohol. Both directions of causation may apply, for example, those with inherently lower emotion regulation and executive self-control abilities may be more likely to abuse substances, and substance abuse itself may further impair executive functioning and self-regulation.

Motives for abstaining from alcohol questionnaire: Suitability for university students in Limpopo, South Africa

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Alcohol-related beliefs for limiting the use of alcohol have hardly been explored among university students in Limpopo, South Africa. Stritzke and Butt (2001) developed the Motives for Abstaining from Alcohol Questionnaire (MAAQ) to account for cognitive aspects of limiting alcohol use. The properties of this potentially useful measure were explored in an on-going study of university students in Limpopo, South Africa. Analysis limited to abstaining students found that a four factor model fitted the data well, and accounted for 50.686% of the variance explained. Stritzke and Butt’s (2001) factors were largely reproduced, although there were deviations: the indifference and religious constraints factors were merged, and two items of the dispositional risk factors were misplaced. Further analysis showed that gender, domicile and age did not impact the scores on the MAAQ subscales (ps > .05). However, relative to abstaining students, those who reported drinking were less likely to endorse higher scores on the fear of negative consequences (t = -3.704, df =52.615, p = .001; d = .847), religious constraints (t = -2.580, df = 53.696, p = .002, d =.605) and indifference (t = -4.689, df = 303, p = .001; d =.767) subscales of the MAAC. Overall, the results support the use of the measure in research and in the design of alcohol abstention programmes in South Africa.

Spiritual intelligence, happiness, and mental health

Akbar Mahdiloo Zanjan Teacher Training Center, Islamic Republic of Iran; Behrouz Cheraghi; Mostafa Valipour; Behnaz Roudbari Saghahi; Habib Hasani

The following research examined the relationship between Spiritual Intelligence, Happiness and Mental Health. The methodology used is descriptive and correlational with the statistical society of all the female students at Zanjan’s Teacher Training Centers, including 120 randomly selected samples. They completed the Oxford Happiness Inventory, Spiritual Intelligence Questionnaire and General Health Questionnaire. The data gained in Independent T Statistical Tests, Pearson Correlation Coefficient and The Multivariate Regression Analysis was then analysed by SPSS software. Findings of the research showed that there was a significant difference in Spiritual Intelligence between single and married people (p=0/05), however, there was no difference between Happiness and Mental Health. Also, comparing the means in employed people and unemployed ones showed a significant difference in Spiritual Intelligence (p=0/01), Happiness (p=0/01) and Mental Health (p=0/05) in the aforesaid groups. By calculation of the Pearson Correlation Coefficient, the results showed a positive significant correlation between Spiritual Intelligence, Happiness and Mental Health. In addition, The Multivariate Regression Analysis showed that Spiritual Intelligence and Happiness had the ability to predict Mental Health (p=0/001) , and with 99% a certainty that Happiness was the best variable to predict the Mental Health variations in people.

Efficacy of life skills training on adjustment of students

Akbar Mahdiloo Zanjan Teacher Training Center, Islamic Republic of Iran; Habib Hasani; Javaad Ghanbari Zanjan Teacher Training Center, Islamic Republic of Iran

The aim of this study was to investigate the efficacy of short-term life skills training on adjustment of students. The study method was quasi-experimental research method. The type of design was before-after test design of the control group. The statistical society of the study comprised high school students in Zanjan. 60 individuals were randomly selected and were divided into an experimental (n=30; 15 male and 15 female) and a control group (n=30; 15 male and 15 female). The experimental group received a 6-session course in life skills while the
Experiences of teenage mothers with differently-abled children
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Teenage pregnancy has become one of the serious problems in our society. There are a number of factors contributing to teenage pregnancy. One of these factors includes misinformation on sexual health matters. Teen pregnancy may result in pregnancy complications such as high risk of child mortality and morbidity, including mental retardation among other disorders. Teen pregnancy also causes other social problems such as poverty, economic costs, mother and baby’s well-being. The present study aims at investigating the experiences of teenage mothers with differently-abled children. Face to face semi-structured interviews will be conducted with five mothers who reside in Thulamela Municipality of the Vhembe District in Limpopo Province. The focus of the study will be on the following: demographic background; challenges facing them; and their coping strategies. Issues relating to physical, financial and emotional support from the fathers of those children will also be explored. Data will be analysed using thematic content analysis.

Coping, anxiety and habit changing in obese patients before and after a psychological programme
Marinna Mensorio Universidade de Brasilia, Brazil; Aderson Costa Jr.
The objective of the study was to investigate changes in coping strategies and anxiety levels, adopted by obese patients eligible for bariatric surgery, during psychological preparation for the surgery. Over three months, a group of eight obese patients (BMI ≥35), eligible for bariatric surgery, participated in the Monitoring Psychological Preparation Program for Bariatric Surgery, were analysed. Twelve weekly sessions were held in groups, with discussion of specific and previously established topics, and emerging interventions to individual demands. Beck Anxiety Inventory (BAI) and Ways of Coping Scale Problem (EMEP) were applied in the first and last session of the Program. There was prevalence of coping strategies focused on problems and religious practice in the first phase, and, after intervention, predominance of coping strategies focused on problems and seeking social support, as well as decrease (four patients) and maintenance (two patients) in levels of anxiety, at the end of the clinical group. Data obtained enabled planning psychosocial interventions tailored to the needs of this population, facilitating adherence to more effective coping strategies. Psychological intervention also proved relevant in order to assist the anxiety control process, maximising the search for social support for a population that, in general, experience social isolation. The need for continued counselling of patients eligible for bariatric surgery, in search of greater self-control and coping strategies that facilitate the pre and post-surgery, is highlighted. Greater care by health teams towards psychosocial aspects of obese population is suggested.

Eligible patients for bariatric surgery: Modifying behaviours after preoperative psychological intervention
Marinna Mensorio Universidade de Brasilia, Brazil; Aderson Costa Jr.
To evaluate behavioural changes in obese patients, eligible for bariatric surgery, after psychological intervention, eight patients participated in a Therapeutic Group, measured at twelve sequential weekly sessions, by semi-structured interview and Beck Anxiety Inventory (BAI). They answered in two phases: at first and last session of the group; daily food intake record, and clinical monitoring. In the first phase, patients showed negative coping in relation to obese condition, adopting maladaptive strategies; demonstrated high levels of anxiety and reported difficulties in maintaining weight loss behaviours. In the second phase, patients showed lower levels of anxiety in relation to treatment and food control, but not on waiting for the surgery; have developed more effective coping strategies to deal with challenges of treatment and difficulties of the condition still obese, self-control skills, and greater adherence to nutritional orientation. Techniques of self-observation and weight loss were observed. Data suggests that obese patients assisted in the programme, developed more effective coping strategies to deal with treatment and condition while waiting for surgery, reducing anxiety and adhering to healthy behaviours. It has shown the need for systematic action by psychologists, demonstrating the relevance for a multidisciplinary and preventative approach to bariatric surgery. However, the wait for surgery, which does not happen immediately after the end of Therapeutic Group, may have hampered a more significant reduction of anxiety, demonstrating the importance of public health in Brazil to work more effectively. Longitudinal studies are suggested to assess the effectiveness after surgery.

HIV/AIDS preventative strategies among school going adolescent learners
Sikhumbuzo Mfusi Walter Sisulu University, South Africa; Nezivhe Mbebe
Many studies have examined the effectiveness of the preventative strategies of HIV/AIDS among school-going adolescents, using primary and secondary literature as a source of information. Research on the effectiveness of preventative strategies of HIV/AIDS reveals that, while scientists continue to search for a cure, government and communities try to find the most effective ways to educate, and increase awareness, in an attempt to prevent or curb the spread of HIV infection. At the moment, there is no cure for HIV/AIDS, but the spread of the disease can be reduced through awareness messages aimed at adolescents. Sub-Saharan Africa still has the world’s highest number of HIV cases, and most importantly, the statistics for the epidemic are increasing for the target group, because they are more vulnerable to HIV/AIDS transmission than any other age group, due to such lack of sources of support, exploration and the practice of unsafe sex. As they experiment with their sexuality, they contract Sexually Transmitted Infections, and young girls become pregnant which has adverse effects on their academic and social lives or development. This paper discusses strategies and recommendations that can be utilized in coping with HIV/AIDS among adolescents.

Building social support for institutionalised youth in Romania: An exploratory social experimentation project
Adela Militaru Babes-Bolyai University, Romania; Adriana Babon; Diana Taut; Lavinia Damian
Previous research on youth growing up in child protection institutions, reported several negative outcomes for these young people, such as substance abuse, delinquency, and other risk behaviours. In contrast, relevant literature accounts for successful examples of attempts to build supportive relationships between institutionalised youth and adult mentors. In this framework, the objective of our study was to explore the transition process towards an independent life in a group of institutionalised youngsters who were assigned an adult mentor. We conducted 18 qualitative interviews, in order to gain a deeper insight on the perception of social support received by institutionalised youth. We analysed the benefits of maintaining a supportive, year-long mentoring relationship, and other changes in youth’s perception of received support, as expressed by youngsters who had a mentor, contrasting with the experiences of their peers who had no such mentor. Our findings suggest that some interviewees managed to establish a protective emotional bond with their mentor, which led to improvement in their perceived social support. However, other youth who were interviewed seemed not to have benefitted from their mentor’s presence. Possible reasons that were brought forward are the short period of time assigned, the fact that participants could not choose their mentor, or the lack of motivation at the level of youngsters. By gaining a better understanding of conditions that encourage the development of positive relationships of institutionalised youth, research may help inform relevant policies aimed at fostering resilient outcomes in this target group.

The effect of attributional style training on improving general health in a group of retired high school teachers in Isfahan
Shekoufeh Nikneshan Payame Noor University, Islamic Republic of Iran
The purpose of this study was to determine the effectiveness of attributional style training on the general health of retired high school teachers in Isfahan. In this research, the quasi experimental design was used. The statistical population comprised retired high school teachers in Isfahan in 1384 s.c.(2005-6). Initially, the General Health Questionnaire (GHQ-28) was administered to one hundred and fifty retired high school teachers. Thir-
Influence of a passion for academic activities on health

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In recent years, Self-determination theory approached a conceptualising passion. Two types of passions were proposed: harmonious passion and obsessive passion. Harmonious passion refers to a motivational tendency to freely engage in activities. Obsessive passion refers to a motivational tendency to coercively engage in it. Many studies that have investigated passions have focused on the favourable activities, such as sports and music among others. These studies have supported the significant role that passion plays in people’s lives. In addition to these, passion is also important for obligatory and necessary activities, such as academic activities of junior high school students. However, such passions have not been the subject of research. Therefore, we examined the influence of passion for academic activities on a person’s health. Japanese students of the seventh, eighth, and ninth grade (N = 1439; 754 boys and 685 girls) participated in a survey with regard to passion for academic activities, and health, such as depression, self-esteem, academic competence, burnout tendency and intrinsic motivation. A multiple regression analysis was conducted to investigate the effect of passion on health. Results indicated that harmonious passion had a positive effect on self-esteem, academic competence and intrinsic motivation as well as a negative effect on depression and burnout tendency. Conversely, obsessive passion had a positive effect on depression and burnout tendency as well as a negative effect on self-esteem. We found that harmonious passion results in better health, whereas obsessive passion is detrimental to wellness.

The interplay of experience, self-efficacy and action control in physical activity promotion

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Many individuals fail to engage in regular physical activity. Previous research suggests that positive experience, self-efficacy and action control are beneficial for the maintenance of being physically active. In line with Social-Cognitive Theory, the present study investigated whether the effects of positive exercise experience (i.e. mastery experience) on subsequent physical activity were mediated by self-efficacy. Furthermore, it was tested whether this mediation is moderated by the individuals’ level of action control. N = 193 adolescents participated in a study on physical activity. At baseline, positive exercise experience was measured as a predictor of physical activity. Two weeks later, self-efficacy and action control were assessed as mediator and moderator, respectively. After another two weeks, physical activity was measured as an outcome. A moderated mediation was specified with baseline physical activity and sex as covariates. Findings revealed that self-efficacy mediated between positive exercise experience and physical activity (β = .15, p < .05) and that this mediation was moderated by the level of action control (χ = .12, p < .05). Within the subgroup of participants with very low levels of action control, positive experience did not translate into physical activity via self-efficacy. Findings imply that postintentional interventions targeting physical activity should not only focus on increasing participants’ perceptions of positive exercise experience and self-efficacy beliefs but also on supporting individuals in developing action control skills to successfully regulate their exercise behaviour.

Service quality measures for substance abuse treatment centres - assessing current practices and improvements

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Background: Introducing service quality measures (SQM) in treatment services allows programme managers and policy makers to identify opportunities for improved service. This SQM project is aimed at developing a set of reliable and valid measures for service quality in South African treatment centres. The outcome of this initiative is to improve treatment programme implementation by gaining an understanding of the barriers and shortcomings regarding access to treatment and the implementation strategies required to improve services. Methods: This qualitative sub-study was designed to explore the current practices with regards to client data collection and the means of collecting data. Three focus group discussions were conducted with representatives from 11 treatment centres. In total 18 participants, including councilors and clerical staff, contributed to the discussion. A variety of types of treatment centres were included, and included government and private, in and out-patient treatment centres. All interviews were recorded with the permission of respondents. Interviews were transcribed and analysed using content analysis. Results: Respondents from various treatment centres shared and discussed the data collection tools they are currently using, and means to improve and standardise this. All the respondents suggested that data collection procedures need to improve, that standardised data collection tools are necessary for service improvement and that a more modern, electronic approach to data collection needs to be adopted. Conclusion: Although participants felt they are collecting valid data, the overriding opinion was that data collection procedures need to be standardised across treatment centres, as a means of improving service delivery.

Stress, anxiety, depression and body shape concerns: Differences between middle-aged women from different BMI categories

Filipa Pimenta ISPA - Instituto Universitario, Portugal; Joao Maroco; Rita Macedo; Isabel Leal; Raquel Oliveira

Psychological distress has been identified as higher among overweight, obese women, compared with their counterparts with normal body mass index (BMI), independently of lifestyle factors (Zhaot et al., 2009). This study explores the differences between women with three diverse categories of BMI (namely normal/healthy weight, overweight and obesity), regarding several psychological variables: Stress, depression, anxiety and body shape concerns. This cross-sectional study encompasses a community sample of 986 women aged between 42 and 60 years, using the Body Shape Questionnaire (Cooper et al., 1987) and the Depression, Anxiety and Stress Scales (Pais-Ribeiro et al., 2004). Comparative statistics were applied. Several significant differences were found in terms of anxiety, specifically, between normal weight and both overweight (MD=−.102; p=.005) and obese women (MD=−1.35p=0.10). Depression varied only between participants with normal weight and overweight (MD=−.102; p=.026). There were no significant differences between the BMI groups regarding the stress levels. Body shape concerns varied between all groups, particularly between healthy weight and both overweight (MD=−.477; p=0.001) and obese women (MD=−.834; p<0.001) and also between overweight and obese participants (MD=−.357; p<0.001). Middle-aged women with higher BMI present higher levels of anxiety, depression and concerns with their body shape when compared with their counterparts with a healthy weight. This should be accounted for when focusing on this age group in clinical and research settings.

A predictive model of body mass index categories in middle-aged women

Filipa Pimenta ISPA - Instituto Universitario, Portugal; Ines de Matos; Joao Maroco; Raquel Oliveira; Isabel Leal

The aim of this study was to build a causal model to explore the predictors of body mass index (BMI) in normal weight, overweight and obese women, and to examine the influence of socio-demographic, lifestyle, health status, menopause, stress, anxiety, depression, life events and body shape concerns. This cross-sectional study encompasses a community sample of 986 women (aged 42-60 years) validated instruments to assess depression, anxiety, stress, body shape concerns and life events were used. Structural equation modelling was applied to build a causal model. Education was a significant predictor of BMI for normal weight (β=−0.083; p=0.023), overweight (β=−0.085; p=0.023) and obese (β=−0.086;p=0.023) women. Depression also predicted BMI for normal weight (β=0.230;p<0.001), overweight (χ²=236;p<0.001) and obese (χ²=237;p<0.001) participants. Stress predicted body weight only in normal weight subjects (χ²=289;p<0.001). Finally, for normal weight (χ²=247;p<0.001), overweight (χ²=254;p<0.001) and obese (χ²=254;p<0.001) participants, body shape concerns predicted BMI. Depression was a significant and negative predictor of BMI (women with higher levels of depressive symptoms evidenced a lower BMI), stress only predicted BMI in normal weight participants (women with higher scores in stress presented a higher BMI).
Body shape concerns and education were both predictors for all categories of BMI, demonstrating that women with higher education and less frequent concerns with body shape presented a lower BMI. A predictive model of body mass index (BMI) categories in middle-aged women is presented.

Aortic arch surgery using the technique of selective antegrade perfusion at 25 degrees centigrade: Impact on anxiety, depression and cognition

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Cardiac surgery may have neurological complications such as bleeding or brain damage, even with the protective effect of hypothermia. In cardiac surgery, there are questions about mortality and quality of life of patients after surgery, also on brain protection during surgery in order to avoid such compromises. Currently, besides biological and biochemical factors involved in heart surgery, studies have gained prominence in correlating behaviour, mood and disease, especially with a focus on anxiety and depression. This study examined the progression of depressive and anxiety symptoms, as well as neurocognitive functions, within one year after aortic surgery. This is an experimental, double-blind study: The experimental group underwent surgery using the technique of selective antegrade perfusion at 25°C, the control group went through traditional surgery. Fifteen patients participated (one year after surgery, until October 2011) and were evaluated at three times: Before surgery, at six months and twelve months after surgery. The Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Adults III, Beck Depression Inventory and Beck Anxiety Inventory were administered. The minimum level of anxiety remained prevalent during the study period in both groups. Regarding depression, there was a minimum level of prevalence in the three study phases: Pre-operatively, at six months and one year in both groups. However, these were related to a decrease in stress, but "cause unfolding with self-attribution," "distancing," "making meaning," "positive reappraisal" and "attribution to patient." Before the analysis, the sample was divided into two groups on the basis of the score of "job involvement" because of the theoretical assumption that these relations would be different depending on the degree of the individual’s job involvement. Using hierarchical multiple regression analysis, the relation between each strategy and stress were examined in both groups. In the high job involvement group, “making meaning” and “positive reappraisal” were related to a decrease in stress, but “attribution to patient” was related to an increase in stress. The effects of each strategy were then discussed.

The relation between cognitive emotion regulation and stress in the context of nurse-patient interaction

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The relation between cognitive emotion regulation and stress in the context of nurse-patient interaction was examined. Based on the results of the semi-structured interview, a questionnaire measuring the nurses’ cognitive emotion regulation strategies was developed. Then, the questionnaire was assessed among 265 nurses to examine the relation between cognitive emotion regulation strategies and stress in the context of nurse-patient interaction. A confirmatory factor analysis showed that the six factors model was more suitable than other models. The six factors were named, respectively, “attribution to doctor and hospital,” “cause unfolding with self-involvement,” “distancing,” “making meaning,” “positive reappraisal” and “attribution to patient.”

Religious beliefs through the eyes of older adults: Assessing the impact on sense of coherence in old age

Susana Santos ISPA, Portugal

A strong sense of coherence (SOC) in older adults confers on them a higher propensity to opt for healthy lifestyles and to better mobilize the resources available. Moreover, religious beliefs of older adults have been associated with a better adjustment to everyday life in old age. This investigation aims to: (a) analyze the degree of comprehensibility, management and significance, as main dimensions of SOC, in religious and non-religious older adults and (b) compare the SOC in these two groups.

Newest vital sign: Assessing health literacy among Portuguese adolescents

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Knowledge about health, together with skills to use such knowledge, are determinants of health behavioural self-regulation. In Portugal, there is no nationwide validated instrument for assessing health literacy. The Newest Vital Sign (NVS) assesses health-literacy-related reading and numeracy skills, with low administration and scoring burden. Version in English and Spanish shown to have good psychometric properties (for USA population).

Health

Stress and teaching: A contribution to the inquiry on the coping strategies of teachers

Riccardo Sartori Verona University, Italy; Cristina Rappagliosi
The paper presents the results of a study carried out with 254 primary and secondary school teachers from North, Central and South Italy. In the last decade, school in Italy has been involved in a series of radical changes and, consequently, teachers have been obliged to drastically modify their methods and conceptions of work. This has caused them to continually adapt and re-adapt and thus to become more vulnerable to stress. Nevertheless, some of them seem to be more capable of facing problematic events. This study aims at analysing which coping strategies teachers adopt when they find themselves dealing with difficult situations or stressful events. For this purpose a questionnaire was used. It was composed of 12 items for personal data, 28 items from the Brief Cope (Coping Orientation to Problems Experienced by Carver, Scheier, & Weintraub, 1989), 21 items from the Italian version by Caprara (2001) of the Bandura’s Teacher Self-Efficacy Scale (1977) and 12 items from the Motivation Questionnaire by Galati, Fassio, and Viarengo (2006). Results show that the coping strategies adopted by Italian teachers are influenced by gender (males and females use the same strategies with different frequencies), age and service (young and old use different strategies) and the perception of self-efficacy. Self-efficacy also affects teachers’ motivation to work.

Why are health problems of employees caused by problems in the organisation?
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Some occupational sectors show particular risks for mental health. Employees in the nursing field are assumed to be at risk. A lot of Germans who work in the health care system need help. The assumption that the risk to develop "burnout" is an individual problem has already been refuted. There are organisational problems related to working conditions. Numerous studies have revealed work-relevant problems among health care personnel in many countries. The workload increases and the problems in health condition of nursing staff are increasingly important. It is argued that integrating these various organisational qualities into a comprehensive model of organisational environments will further research on burnout. The primary themes in burnout research fit into six areas of worklife: workload, control, reward, community, fairness, and values. In this study, with over 500 employees from the care area, the German translation of the questionnaire "areas of worklife" AWS will be validated statistically. In addition, other predictors for the development of burnout were found. A logistic regression was performed to identify factors that show a statistically significant relation with work health. The logistic regression identified the variables in which the constantly high risk were different from the ones who stay healthy. The results of this study provide concrete recommendations for healthy work design. Managers can already make specific changes in work organisation, related to the health of employees.

Comparing personality profile of health individuals with patients suffering from coronary heart disease
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With due observance to the significance of heart-related diseases, which is the first and prime factor of death toll in the world and Coronary Heart Disease (CHD) is the most common heart disease, the present study has been carried out with the aim of comparing personality profile of healthy women and men with Patients Suffering from CHD. The present study is of a comparative – causal type. For this reason, a number of 120 health men and women, suffering from CHD have been selected randomly. Personality test entitled "MMPI" (Minnesota Multiphase Personality Inventory) was used as research tool. Comparison method of difference of averages was used for analysis of data. The results of the study show that from among scales of MMPI test in the total scales there is a meaningful difference among healthy individuals and those who are suffering from CHD. This difference in psychasthenia (Pt) scale of patients suffering from CHD is more than on other scales. The rate of which is less in Psychopathic Deviate (pd) scale. Although the relation of A personality type has been approved with the outbreak of CHD disease from among mental and psychic factors, findings of the present study show that: 1. There is a meaningful difference between personality profile inserted in MMPI test among healthy individuals and patients suffering from CHD disease. 2. Other mental and psychic factors can play a constructive role in outbreak of CHD disease.

Features of self-concept and coping behaviour in women with ovarian cancer
Natalia Sirota MSUUMD, Russian Federation; Aleksandra Yaltonskaya MSUUMD, Russian Federation; Vladimir Yaltonsky MSUUMD, Russian Federation
The high prevalence of ovarian cancer in women (1.4% according to WHO), with significant psychological impairment as a reaction to severe chronic illness, makes the importance of psychological research among this group of patients. The objectives were to study the self-concept and coping strategies of women with ovarian cancer. The sample comprised 90 patients diagnosed with ovarian cancer at Stage II (Mean age 56 years, SD ± 7.4). All patients had recently received surgical treatment and at the moment of the research they were undergoing chemotherapy. For measuring self-concept and coping strategies, the set of instruments adapted and validated for the Russian population were used: The Twenty Statements Test, Kuhn- McPartland, modification by Rumyantseva; Test "Self-attitude", Stolin et al.; Leary’s Interpersonal Behaviour Test; Life style Index, Plutchik et al., modification Romanova; Coping Inventory for Stressful Situations, Parker et al. Results show that women with ovarian cancer have specific problems in their self-concept, coping with illness and other stressful behaviour. Among this group of patients we determined the low differentiation of actual and ideal "self," and a high frequency use of emotional-oriented coping, escape and distraction with predominance of externality in all domains of locus-control. The most commonly used forms of psychological protections were "regression," "denial" and "projection." The results showed the deep level of psychological impairment among women with ovarian cancer. The determination of specific problems in self-concept and coping behaviour will allow developing target-oriented psychotherapeutic programmes.

Cultural notion of depression in Nepal
Usha Kiran Subba Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu, Nepal
The exploratory study of depression in Nepal is designed to examine the common perceptions of depression, its major causes, cultural attribution of depression, and stigma attached to being depressed and health-seeking behaviour. This study focused on samples of 48 key informants from different geographical regions (mountain, hill, valley and plain). Focused group discussion was used to generate qualitative information. After content analysis of major opinions and attitudes elicited in the FGDS, ten notable themes were identified. They manifested local explanation and expression of depressive episodes, its causes and their own way of health-seeking practices in the community. The results have implications for the delivery of culturally sensitive mental health services in different geographical regions in Nepal. Awareness of culturally appropriate terminology for depression is a useful way of bridging the gap between lay and biomedical models of illness and may help improve levels of recognition and treatment compliance.

Postmenopausal psychological symptoms:
Effect of massage and aromatherapy massage
Simin Tavoni Tehran University of Medical S, Islamic Republic of Iran; Noemeh Seidfatemie; Hamid Haghami; Fatemeh Darsareh
During menopause, women often experience psychological symptoms, which may impair their overall quality of life and could be prevented by complementary therapy. To determine the effect of massage and aromatherapy massage on post-menopausal psychological symptoms, in this randomised clinical trial, 90 healthy volunteer menopausal women, who attended the main referral gynecology hospital of Tehran University of Medical Sciences, were involved in two intervention and control groups (Year 2011). In aromatherapy massage they received 30-min aromatherapy massage sessions with aroma oil, twice a week for four weeks. The massage group, received the same treatment with plain oil, and control group received no intervention. The tools have two main parts: 1) personal characteristics, and 2) psychological symptoms scale, as obtained through psychological sub-scale of Menopause Rating Scale, which was measured before intervention and at the end of interventions. There were significant differences between participants’ pre-application and post-application psychological score in two intervention’s groups (p<0.001), whereas the score in the control group did not differ significantly. Also there was a higher significant effect in aromatherapy massage (p<0.001). Results demonstrated that both aromatherapy massage and massage therapy were effective in reducing psychological symptoms during menopause, but the effect of aromatherapy massage was higher than massage therapy.

Burnout amongst mental health-care providers working at a mental health-care facility
Nicola Themistocleous University of South Africa, South Africa
Burnout is a phenomenon common to many professionals working within the mental health sector, and
Nutrition for good psychological health: What should South African psychologists’ involvement be?

Charles Van Wijk South Africa

This poster puts forward some issues for debate on the role of nutrition in the psychological treatment or management of patients. There is a rapidly emerging body of evidence supporting the positive benefits of good nutrition and also nutritional supplements in the improvement of mental health, brain function, and psychological wellness. Interventions on this level were traditionally seen as part of the biological therapies, and received less attention from psychologists. However, with the advancements in knowledge also came greater acknowledgement of the importance of the bio-psycho-social model in optimising human (mental) health, and a renewed consideration of the role of psychologists. This poster discusses some of the ethical issues involved in the debate around the extent that psychologists should incorporate nutritional advice as part of comprehensive psychological service. This is done with specific focus on the South African context, and includes reference to the scope of practice of local psychologists, the absence of training regarding metabolic processes in professional programs at universities, the wider societal socio-economic situation, and limits to psychological involvement in metabolic processes. Some general guidelines are put forward, framed as conditions for psychological involvement, before the poster concludes with a few examples of specific potential contributions of psychology in either counselling patients directly, or supporting the nutritional interventions of other disciplines.

Exploring the relationship between meaning and health

Hanlie Van Wyk UNISA, South Africa

Research in Logotherapy substantiates the influence of meaning on psychological health and Psycho-neuroimmunology (PNI) corroborates the effects of psychological health on physical health. This research explores the relationship between meaning and physical health hypothesising that purpose affects physical health. The study employed secondary data (N = 1405) using a self-report questionnaire to test the hypothesis. Exploratory factor analysis, ANOVAs and stepwise regression were used to explore three models. Results EFA revealed four factors, purpose, purpose, fear, vitality and aggression. Significant correlations were found between purpose, vitality and work application. Despite the significant relationship between purpose and vitality, the lack of Chi-square is significant, suggesting that additional variables should be introduced into the model. Quantitative results revealed that people reporting high levels of purpose together with low levels of fear and aggression, can be characterised by high vitality and an absence of medical conditions. Future research should focus on evaluating meaning centred interventions on immunity and vitality.

Adjustment to aging and subjective age among Romanian and Portuguese older adults: A comparative multiple correspondence analysis for latent constructs

Sofia Von Humboldt ISP, Portugal; Isabel Leal

The purpose of this study was to analyse the manifestations of adjustment to aging (AtA) and subjective age (SA), identified by older adults and to investigate the latent constructs that can work as major manifestations in AtA and SA, in an older Portuguese and Romanian population. Measurements were completed, using a variety of culturally appropriate methods, including demographics and interviews. Complete data were available for 64 older adults aged between 72-99 years (M=80.1; SD = 5.8). Data were subjected to content analysis. Representation of the associations and latent constructs were analysed by a Multiple Correspondence Analysis (MCA). The most prevalent response of the interviewed participants for AtA was ‘accomplishment, personal fulfillment, and future projects’ (24.1%). ‘With apprehension’ (33.3%) was identified as the most frequent SA response. Finally, a model for each nationality, AtA and SA for Portuguese elderly were explained by a three-factor model: ‘conciliated’, ‘young-at-heart’ and ‘involved’. A three-dimensional model formed by ‘satisfied’, ‘attentive’ and ‘concerned’ was indicated as a best-fit solution for Romanian elderly. AtA and SA are strongly explained by increased likelihood of specific constructs in its definition. AtA was differently related to SA in older adults in both samples.

Neuropsychological and physiological correlates of covert racial discrimination

Monique Wilson Fordham University, United States of America; Rachel Annunziato

The purpose of the present study is to examine the hypothesised role of covert racial discrimination as a source of stress for African Americans (AA) as well as the hypothesised cognitive and physiological correlates of this stress process. The participants will be 40 AA between the ages of 18 and 30. Demographic information including gender, age, race/ethnicity, and relevant medical and psychiatric history will be obtained. Additionally, participants will be asked to provide both parents’ occupations and/or their current occupation in order to determine socio-economic status. Participants’ heart rates, blood pressure, attention, and memory will be assessed pre and post exposure to the experimental paradigm. Within subject comparisons will be made between pre and post measures in the experimental group. Additionally, between subject comparison will be made between the experimental and control groups. Results are not available for discussion at this time.

The influence of glycosylated hemoglobin A1 on neurocognitive functions in type 1 diabetic patients

Rafal Wojciak Poznan University of Medical Sciences, Poland; Alina Pereira

Several studies have shown that psychological functions in type 1 diabetic patients can depend on hypoglycemia and serum concentrations of glycosylated hemoglobin A1 (HbA1C). The aim of this study was to examine the neuro-cognitive function of a cohort of children and youths with type 1 diabetes in comparison to the serum concentrations of HbA1C. The study was carried out the 88 type 1 diabetic patients aged 6-17 years. Subjects were separated into 4 groups according to duration of diabetes (0, 1-3 years, 4-6 years, above 6 years; n = 19, 20, 25, 24 subjects respectively). HbA1C serum concentrations were measured during standard procedures. Neuro-cognitive functions were assessed by analysing all sub-scales of Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children. Significant differences in serum HbA1C concentrations between sub-groups of diabetic children were found. In the first group of patients (after the first recognition of diabetes) the
highest mean serum level of HbA1C was observed. The lowest serum concentration of HbA1C was in the second group, and in the third and fourth groups HbA1C were increased. These results were associated with general intelligence in the children, as well as with some sub-scales of the test (verbal intelligence, non-verbal, organising images, words, and stacking blocks). The lowest values of neurocognitive functions were found in children with the longest history of diabetes.

**Disease as threat for health and life in adult cystic fibrosis patients**

Vladimir Yaltonsky MSUMD, Russian Federation; Natalia Sirota MSUMD, Russian Federation; Alexandra Yaltaoskaya MSUMD, Russian Federation

The objective of the study was to evaluate illness perception among adult patients with cystic fibrosis. For measuring cognitive parameters of illness perception, the Russian version of the Brief Illness Perception Questionnaire was used. Two groups of patients were identified. The first group perceives cystic fibrosis as a significant threat (N=38) and the other as a moderate threat (N=28). Patients from both groups were receiving in-patient treatment at the time of the study. The severity of cystic fibrosis, subject age, and gender were comparable in all patients. Patients who perceive the illness as a significant threat, reported a higher level in symptom identification and a lower level of personal and treatment control over the illness. They were very concerned by their illness, perceived consequences of the illness as severe, and reported a low understanding of cystic fibrosis. Their emotional response was higher than the other group. Hereditary background was named as the main cause of the illness. Patients with an illness perception as a moderate threat, had a lower level of symptom identification and were less concerned overall. They reported a higher level in personal control over the treatment and a good understanding of the illness. These patients saw the consequences of cystic fibrosis as moderately serious. Their emotional response to the illness was low. All indicated differences between the groups were statistically significant (p<0.05). Illness perception depends upon how threatening they assess cystic fibrosis for health and life. The patient’s perception of illness perception does not always match objective parameters.

**Quality of life among Vietnamese- and Chinese-American breast cancer survivors**

Jenny Yi University of Houston, United States of America; Krystal Luong

This study is to examine the relationship between acculturation, health literacy, and quality of life (QOL) among Asian American women with breast cancer. Study inclusion criteria were as follow: (1) 18 years or older, (2) provided informed consent, and (3) diagnosed with breast cancer at least six months and less than five years prior to study entry. Bilingual researchers conducted individual, face-to-face, semi-structured interviews in Cantonese, Mandarin, English, or Vietnamese with 72 Chinese and 26 Vietnamese women with breast cancer. A majority (75%) of the participants did not participate in breast cancer support groups. The mean age was 57.4 years old. Mean years of residency in the US were 21.8. Of the whole sample, 33% (n=32) reported having the ability to understand, read, speak, and write in English very well. We used the Quality of Life-Breast Cancer Patient Version, to assess quality of life. Based on scoring of 0 (worst outcome) to 10 (best outcome), the overall QOL score was 4.75. Comparison of the four domains indicates greatest needs in the area of physical well-being followed by social well-being, psychological well-being, and spiritual well-being. English proficiency, health literacy, and length of residence in the US were significantly associated with QOL scores. The findings of this study may contribute to the planning and implementation of care that can enhance the quality of life significantly for cancer survivors with limited English proficiency.

**Global health and the role of psychology**

Omomole Amuleru-Marshall St. George’s University, Grenada

Ever since the Declaration at Alma Ata in 1978, the vision of “Health for All”, with Primary Health Care (PHC), positioned as its requisite health care model, has been a hauntingly elusive ideal. Societies, small and large, developing and developed, have made unsuccessful attempts to reform their health systems according to the values, principles and elements of PHC. Within the region of the Americas, the Declaration of Montevideo reaffirmed, in 2005, the commitment to PHC reforms in Latin America and the Caribbean. This presentation will elucidate the principles and elements of PHC and attempt to build a persuasive case that health system reforms based on this model - hence “Health for All” - are unattainable without the significant involvement of psychological science. Since, conventionally, the discipline of psychology has limited its purview to the psychobehavioral phenomenology of individuals, indeed, largely to the aberrant or pathological behaviours of individuals, an argument will be advanced for an integrative and comprehensive application of psychology to public health. The field of public health forces psychology to have collective and systemic targets for research, analysis and intervention. Moreover, it requires psychological intervention to promote health and prevent, rather than merely repair, illness. The thrust of this presentation is that contributions from social, community, organisational, counselling and health psychology, are required in order for the global vision of “Health for All” to be incrementally concretised.

**Psychological science foundations of clinical pain management**

Kenneth Craig University of British Columbia, Canada; Geert Crombez; Amanda Williams; Philip Jackson; Simon Rysyewky

Pain of clinical severity remains a distressingly commonplace human problem, whether one considers acute pain arising from disease or injury, chronic pain related to terminal illness or chronic non-malignant pain. Too often, contemporary pain management and our research-based understanding of pain have proven inadequate. Basic psychological science offers important insights and potential for improved understanding and clinical interventions. An evolutionary model of pain as one of the family of emotions – perhaps the fundamental negative emotion – challenges us to explain what pain means for the person experiencing it in him/herself and for those close by who are aware of the person-in-pain’s experience. To what extent is pain a ‘false alarm’ and to what extent is it always a warning? Not only the person feeling pain acts on its meaning, but so do those around him or her. Different social contexts determine expression and suppression of pain, and the recognition of pain in others. Some of the predictions from the evolutionary model can be tested empirically, others provide alternative explanations for clinical phenomena associated with undertreatment, or for observations in lab and wild animals. Why are all pain patients unique? This presentation suggests that pain is intrinsically psychological, and the result of a complex construction of bodily awareness. Pain is not a primitive sensory message of tissue injury that is ‘interpreted’ at the threshold of consciousness, but, like all perception, a multifaceted emergent property of brain activity. Since each individual constructs his or her pain from a complex and highly individual reality, a constructivist view may explain why pain patients are all unique. Interventions directed at nociceptive pathways can also intervene in the construction of the pain experience itself. Clinical applications of this possibility are outlined. Pain is the result of a dynamic system that codes, transports and processes signals of potential tissue damage. We present an integrative, cognitive-motivational model of pain in which two modes of attentional selection are distinguished: (1) Bottom-up selection corresponds to an unintentional stimulus-driven capture. Important features for bottom-up selection are novelty, intensity, unpredictability, and the threat value of pain. Top-down selection is a goal-directed process that prioritises information relevant for current actions, and inhibits the sensitivity of irrelevant stimuli. After providing experimental and clinical evidence for this model, we discuss the implications for the use of attentional strategies to control pain. The subjective nature of pain renders its perception in others a challenge for clinicians and informal caregivers responsible for its assessment and relief. Adequate perception of others’ pain relies on different behavioural and neurophysiological mechanisms. This talk will discuss recent evidence showing how the perception of pain in other individuals is related to patterns of brain response similar to those found when people are in pain. The extent of this “shared representation” of pain depends on several individual, relational and contextual factors. Current work is being conducted to determine whether this representation, which can integrate different dimensions of pain, is related to the prosocial stance caregivers adopt towards patients, and whether changes in this representation are associated with changes in pain care. Kenneth D. Craig also presents on Perceiving pain in others: A dual processing model.

**Increasing psychology’s role in health research and health care**

Suzanne Bennett Johnson Florida State University, United States of America

Although psychology has traditionally focused on mental health, the role of human behaviour in a larger health context has become increasingly apparent. Over half of the world’s population is living
Health and well-being in human populations are constructed and appropriated in the context of cultural-historical activities important to the identity of segments of the cultural enactors, or participants. The cultural historical activities are often realised in implicit encoded messages that have controlling effects of members’ beliefs about appropriate messages and practices to restore, promote and sustain health. In the context of collectives such as organisations, the controlling beliefs constitute an epistemic environment that primes participants to receive certain messages rather than alternative or competing ones. The paper presents three studies in which applied cultural historical activity theory (CHAT) and concept mapping study prospective health and well-being in faith-based and secular organisations in African settings. CHAT considers organisations and their constituents (members) as active learners in a socio-cultural process, foregrounded by historical learning experiences. Concept mapping is a mixed method deductive-inductive approach to constructing social reality from the viewpoint of cultural participants. Findings suggest that culturally embedded practices provided social capital for health and well-being to church members. However, the same practices had the paradoxical effect to minimise decision-making by church women and child members, which potentially compromised their health and well-being. Church and secular school settings promoted messages and practices for health and well-being that prioritized values congruent with their unique knowledge ideologies. Implicit knowledge values held by church and secular organisations had consequences for the prospective health and well-being of the membership.

Health behaviour change: Theoretical constructs, dynamic mechanisms, and clinical interventions
Ralf Schwarzer Free University Berlin, Germany
Health-compromising behaviours such as physical inactivity and poor dietary habits are difficult to change. Most social-cognitive theories assume that an individual’s intention to change is the best direct predictor of actual change. But people often do not behave in accordance with their intentions. This discrepancy between intention and behaviour is due to several reasons. For example, unforeseen barriers could emerge, or people might give in to temptations. Therefore, intention needs to be supplemented by other, more proximal factors that might compromise or facilitate the transition of intentions into action. Some of these post-intentional factors have been identified, such as perceived self-efficacy and strategic planning. They help to bridge the intention-behaviour gap. The Health Action Process Approach (HAPA) suggests a distinction between (a) preintentional motivation processes that lead to a behavioural intention, and (b) postintentional volition processes that lead to the actual health behaviour. In this presentation, studies are conducted with different samples to examine the role of volitional mediators, in particular perceived self-efficacy, in the initiation and adherence to health behaviours (e.g., physical exercise, breast self-examination, seat belt use, dietary behaviours, condom use, sunscreen use, dental flossing). The general aim is to examine the effects of self-efficacy on health behaviour change based on various behaviours, time spans, and study participants, from different countries.

Cross-cultural evidence-based health/psychotherapy research among North America, United Kingdom, China, Korea and Japan
Convenor: Akira Tsuda
The outcome of trans-theoretical model (TTM)-based stress management and its association with well-being
Yoshiyuki Tanaka Kyoto Tachibana University, Japan
In this presentation: how to provide Trans-theoretical model (TTM)-based stress management for Japanese university students, the effects of the programme, and the role of subjective well-being in the programme will be explained. Over 600 students participated in a programme that was provided through the Internet and a workbook. On first accessing the webpage, they assessed their stress and coping level, and four basic components of TTM: stage of change, decisional balance, self-efficacy, and process of change. Based on the assessment, they read each page in the workbook and practiced by themselves. The book is constructed in such a way that the participant needs to readjust pages fit to his/her stage. The participants moved to the later stage, when their stress level was decreased. Within the participants who had not managed their stress before the intervention, most of them moved to the later stage independently of their subjective well-being. The stage shift within the subjects who had been engaged in stress management was related to their subjective well-being. They continued to practice managing their stress, if they had felt enough subjective well-being. TTM-based stress management is effective to preserve and improve mental health, even if it is not intended for the individual to manage his/her own stress. Moreover, the results showed that practitioners and researchers should study their subjects’ subjective well-being, in order to plan a preventive health practice, especially when his/her mental health is not problematic.

Church and secular epistemic environment effects on health and well-being in African settings
Elias Mpofu University of Sydney-Cumberland, Australia
There could be cathedrals of the spirit as well as stone: An overview of Australian aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and psychology
Patricia Dudgeon University of Western Australia, Australia
This presentation will provide an overview of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples and the struggle to have indigenous concepts of social and emotional wellbeing recognized and needs met by non-indigenous mental health systems and service providers. This examines the impacts of Australia’s colonial history on indigenous individuals, families and communities. Aboriginal peoples’ resilience and struggle to claim equality and cultural recognition will be highlighted. The history of the discipline and practice of psychology with Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in relation to mental health will be included. Psychology’s key points of engagement with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people will be examined. Whilst acknowledging that psychology has been part of the colonizing process through cultural and institutionalized racism, there is reason for optimism and the potential for empowerment and inclusion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples in the discipline. This brief overview concludes with some important milestones in psychology and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mental health, pointing to positive ways that psychologists can work together to bring about improved social, emotional and spiritual wellbeing for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians.

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expression of perceived and actual physical pain, psychological distress, and contributors to medical illnesses. In practicality, the biopsychosocial approach is a means to an end in the understanding of how the client’s subjective experience contributes to the clinical diagnosis, observed health consequences, and allows the clinician to develop multifaceted treatment interventions. Currently, a series of cross-cultural studies for stress-related psychological and social factors have been conducted at our laboratory in Japan and collaborative institutes. Emerging data from these cross-cultural studies have indicated that psychological and social factors can be used to predict various health markers commonly affecting the physical conditions reported by patients. In some cases these health markers can be culturally unique and encapsulated within the societies in which the patient resides. Thus, research finding may be assist in the development of effective clinical interventions of highly prescribed cultural and clinical relevance.

Symposium title: Health psychology across cultures: Asian perspectives
Convenor: Kyoko Noguchi

Status of health psychology in Malaysia
Kumaraswamy Narasappa (University Malaysia Sarawak, Malaysia)
Counselling is an increasingly important direct service provided by health psychologists in Japan. The basis of health counselling is helping client maintain behaviours that promote health and prevent illness. In a process of counselling, clients need to learn how to achieve personal growth, improve interpersonal relationships, resolve problems, make decisions, and change unhealthy behaviours, from the perspective of health psychology. In this presentation, the theoretical frameworks and the types of health counselling practiced by juvenile guidance counsellors in Japan will be discussed. Also, to optimise support in the network, characteristics of support interventions and some theories and concepts relevant to the design and evaluation of the supportive interventions will be discussed. Health counselling for juveniles involves assisting them to achieve their maximum state of well-being and to prevent juvenile delinquency. In terms of prevention of juvenile delinquency, counselling for primary prevention tries to teach clients information and skills, and to reduce their risk of developing problems. Counselling for secondary prevention tries to prevent the progression of the problem through early detection and prompt intervention. Counselling for tertiary prevention focuses on helping clients understand their situation, and to cope with restoring functioning. In each level, the skills of Micro-counselling and REBT are effective.

Culture-specific social skills for sojourners in cross-cultural interpersonal relations
Tomoko Tanaka (Okayama University, Japan)
Health in transition is an important subject in the current society. Further interpersonal relations are critical for sojourners because they could be both difficult and supportive with regard to cross-cultural adjustment. Social skills deficiency in the new social-cultural context disturbs interpersonal relations, and skillful individuals have an advantage in that they get into comfortable situations. Usually, sojourners usually are not familiar with new cultural skills at the beginning. Psycho-educational intervention of cross-cultural social skills learning could be one of the ways for providing health support in socio-cultural contexts. I will introduce the basic concept, the design of the learning session and its effects on international students in Japan.

Symposium title: Health psychology
Convenor: Vito Tummino

Contemporary and combined use of hypnosis and relaxation techniques in pain therapy
A pilot study
Andrea Carta Hsa, Italy; Chiara Pizzagalli; Cesare Basilio
This study is aimed at evaluating the efficacy of treatment combining relaxation techniques and hypnosis therapy in a sample of patients with chronic pain, compared to that of treatment based on relaxation practices in the absence of psychological support. Evaluation will be made before and after the sessions of treatment, which will be different for each of the three sub-samples: one group will undergo combined treatment, another will only be treated with relaxation techniques, the third one will be a control group and will not undergo any type of psychological treatment. Evaluations will give a subjective and objective measure of the pain suffered, and the level of the quality of life as reported by the patient. Moreover, the study will include measurements of the personality traits of the subjects, to verify if the efficacy of the treatment may vary depending on the subjects’ personality differences. Finally, pharmacological compliance will be evaluated before and after treatment, to highlight differences.

Functional psychology: A pilot study in subjects affected by chronic lumbar pain
Valentina Cincotto (Associazione Centro di Psicolog, Italy; Roberta Rosin; Irene Leo; Francesco Caccherelli)
The aim of this research was to investigate the correlation between tonic-postural system, MMPI-3 s profiles and the individual’s basic functioning, in twenty subjects assessed for chronic lumbar pain. The subjects were examined by functional diagnostic psychological interview, diagnostic medical examination (anesthetic visit), and tonic-postural visit. The subjects filled out the MMPI-3, V.A, S and McGill Pain Questionnaire. This study used multivariate analysis of results (SPSS). Correlation indicated that Depression, Social Introposition, and Hypochondria spikes were significantly related to more severe pain and were associated with higher difficulty of movement. Our results suggest that pain rehabilitation programs provide directed intervention on emotions, tonic-postural system and individual’s basic functioning. Functional Psychology represents one of the possible integrated methods of cure.

Psychology in rehabilitative cardiology to tune life style up
Silvana Piazzi Hsa, Italy; Alimee Ferreira
Psychological support in a rehabilitative cardiology ward contributes to the cardiopathic patient’s well-being and to that of his/her family. Moreover it strengthens motivation to adopt the necessary changes in lifestyle. Clinical practice confirms the benefits of combining different forms of psychological support. The psychological interview facilitates the process of clarification with regard to personal objectives, evolution of the new phase of personal life and self perception as cardiopathic patient; it activates personal resources in order to better cope with emotional stress. Group work on relevant issues offers an opportunity for dialogue and confrontation on psychic dynamics, convictions and cultural models which can hinder or facilitate the assumption of healthy lifestyles. Combined psychological support activates in cardiopathic patients compliance with better behaviours, a new pace in personal lifestyle in line with the requests of the heart pathology.

Symposium title: Healthy participation in context: Attributes, performances and systems
Convenor: Jon Sanford

Classification system for rehabilitation interventions for health and wellbeing across the life span
Francoise Joseph Illawarra Health, Australia; Elias Mpoju; Richard Madden
Objective. Health interventions for meaningful participation are addressed at many levels or rehabilitation and health care: individual patient, the treatment
team, and institution providing care. This presentation proposes procedures for classifying health interventions for optimal participation by combining variable and case-oriented analysis of target treatments in a subacute hospital treatment setting. Methods. For the prospective optimal participation classification system for rehabilitation interventions, we applied reflective case analysis approach to trial its utility in rehabilitation medicine setting. Case studies were drawn from patients who were admitted to a subacute hospital ward for rehabilitation and requiring at least three rehabilitation interventions. Data were examined for convergence among systems to mark optimization of interventions applying target, action, and means qualities. Results and Conclusion. The prospective classification of rehabilitation interventions system yielded high specificity in the target, action and means for interventions beyond possible using conventional approaches. Combined use of target, action and means led to the optimal selection of rehabilitation interventions likely to result in a person's functional classification. The quality of activity participation offer a multi-dimensional (at body, activity and participation/social levels) created by the interaction of health conditions together with personal and environmental factors, and to compare the experiences of a given patient over the course of his or her treatment.

Symposium overview

Jon Sanford Georgia Institute of Technology, United States of America
Participation is a key indicator of health and well-being across human populations (World Health Organization, 2001). Understanding influences on participation requires a careful consideration of its drivers, the qualities of the types of data that define participation, procedures to construct or classify participation, and the ways participation is enacted in human populations. The symposium proposes to address aspects of participation applying constructs from the World Health Organization’s International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF). The specific objectives of the symposium are to: characterize qualities of data for authentic participation by persons in their choice activities; propose a model for environmental influences on participation; operationalize key constructs for rehabilitation interventions for optimal participation; and apply ICF participation concepts to living with chronic illness or disability.

An ICF-based model for assessing environmental barriers and facilitators to activity and participation

Jon Sanford Georgia Institute of Technology, United States of America
Many methods may be used to assess environmental contributions to performance. However, few adequately address the key person, press, and performance factors essential to developing effective environmental interventions for health and wellbeing. Such information is essential to eliminating environmental barriers and identifying environmental interventions as effective rehabilitation strategies across the lifespan. To ensure valid, reliable and inclusive assessment of the environment, this presentation proposes a comprehensive model that builds and expands on the relationship between capacity and contextual factors as they define barriers and facilitators and impact activity and participation. The model I will present draws on the ICF, current literature on environmental assessment, and ecological models of person-environment interaction. The analytical approach is to resolve seeming differences in the interactions among key person x environment constructs to create a prospective model that incorporates and accounts for activity and participation in preferred environments. The proposed model provides a framework for gathering assessment information by accounting for the interactive effects of body function/structure and the full range of environmental demands (i.e., press), including individual factors (e.g. preferences and values), environmental factors include physical factors (e.g., attributes of space and products), social factors (e.g., values), and organizational factors (e.g., policies). External factors (e.g., legal restrictions, availability of interventions) outside

Indicators of health living with HIV and AIDS in Zimbabwean community setting

Tecla Mlimbo University of Zimbabwe, Zimbabwe; Lovemore Gwanzura; Simbarashe Rusakaniko
Objectives: AIDS has become a chronic disease due, in part, to the increased availability of anti-retroviral (ARV) treatments in Zimbabwe. Knowing the extent to which people living with AIDS can meaningfully engage in normative activities of daily living is important to their health and wellbeing. The study sought to determine the activity limitations and participation restrictions (disabilities) experienced by adults living with HIV and AIDS who are on ARVs and the factors associated with health and wellbeing. Methods: A cross-sectional analytical study was done with 59 consented HIV positive adults on antiretroviral drugs attending an opportunistic infection clinic. Mean age was 41 years (+/-9.3), 56% were female, 54% were married and 30.5% were widowed. Mean period on ARVs was 19.5 months, mean CD4 count was 223 (+/- 153). An ICF-based questionnaire was administered on consecutive patients receiving treatments for a typical community clinic. The analyses sought to isolate factors to explain success with instrumental activities of daily living with AIDS. Results and Conclusion: About 36% and 61% either stopped or reduced their usual activities due to the illness respectively. Most affected aspects of instrumental activities of daily living engaged in were: lifting and carrying objects, shopping, housework, remunerative employment and economic self-sufficiency. The quality of activity participation was influenced mostly by physical health, mental and emotional health, and use of assistive devices. Physical wellbeing from use of antiretroviral drugs enabled participation and promoted socio-emotional wellbeing. The effects of ARVs have multiplier benefits to the health and wellbeing of those living with AIDS.

Relationship between the ICF and authentic assessment

Thomas Oakland University of Florida, United States of America
This presentation is intended to examine the relationship between the WHO’s International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF) and authentic assessment. The presentation will discuss the ICF model that views disability as multidimensional (at body, activity and participation/social levels) created by the interaction of health conditions together with personal and environmental qualities. Assessment models consistent with the ICF may lead to a better understanding of whether a person has acquired desired activities (e.g. tasks a person is able to perform) and desired participation (e.g. tasks a person does perform and that become integrated into ones life). Activities and participation include the assessment of qualities in nine domains: learning and applying knowledge; general tasks and demands; communication, mobility, self-care, domestic life, interpersonal interactions and relationships; major life areas; and community, social, and civic life. Authentic assessment methods highlight the importance of eight features: acceptability, authenticity, collaboration, evidence, multifactors, sensitivity, universality, and utility. These methods are consistent with those associated with the implementation of the ICF. The combined use of the ICF model and authentic assessment methods offers a framework for assessing and thus describing human functioning dimensions that complement and extend purely diagnostic information. Information about one’s diagnosis or diagnoses coupled with information about functioning offer a multi-dimensional description of an individual’s current clinical picture and environmental factors that may buffer, exacerbate, or otherwise affect that picture. The use of authentic assessment methods within an ICF model allows mental health care practitioners to describe the whole health experience, including environmental factors, and to compare the experiences of patients with different conditions. Their use also allows us to compare the experiences of a given patient over the course of his or her treatment.

Community participation solutions with regard to chronic illness or disability

Elias Mpofu University of Sydney-Cumberland, Australia
This study investigated influences on preferred community participation options with regard to chronic illness and disability. The WHO International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF), considers participation important to health and wellbeing. The study involved the participation of 68 individuals with disabilities who sought services from Centres for Living (CILs) in Central Pennsylvania (67% female). 60% of the participants displayed neuromuscular conditions, while 25% had cardiovascular conditions and 15% had other health conditions. Data were collected through means of participants’ responses to an open-ended statement probe to nominate influences on their choice of community living solutions. Data were analysed using concept mapping - a mixed method approach to construct informant-oriented clusters of choices for community living. Results showed that persons with more severe disabilities prioritised service and community access issues as being relatively more important to their participation than did those with less severe disabilities. Involvement with others in the social network was perceived to be important for community participation. Participation in leisure activities was regarded to yield health-related benefits. Disability-friendly policies added to the perceived access to preferred community living options. It was concluded that preferred community participation solutions with chronic illness and disability emphasise social inclusion qualities and that severity of disability influences the salience of infrastructural access issues to community participation.
the control of the individual and task factors (e.g., requirements of the activity, including lifting, pulling, and bending) are addressed with use of this multifaceted model.

**Symposium title: Mental health, neuropsychiatric assessment and integrated health services**  
Convenor: Michela Colombo

**Medical humanities and multiculturality**  
Eleonora Capovilla  
IOV Istituto Oncologico Veneto, Italy; Aimee Ferreira

Illness and death are conditions that put to test all our physical, psychological, functional, social and spiritual being. In the process of oncological pathology and the approach to death, the interplay of emotions, affections, psychosomatic states, life philosophies, spirituality, very little represented in medical or socio-sanitary works, develops in a peculiar way. To know what the oncological pathology is like in the different cultures means modifying and extending our opportunity to communicate and develop an efficient therapeutic relationship with the patient. This work presents a general outline of international psycho-oncological literature about the relationship and communication with patients from foreign countries in the light of the different cultures. Medical Humanitarians can also offer an important contribution to the treatment of oncological pathology in multicultural contexts. Medical Humanitarians are a group of disciplines which analyse the way human sciences (literature, poetry, philosophy, ethics, history and religion), social sciences (anthropology, psychology and sociology) and the arts (literature, music, theatre, cinema and visual arts) can influence education and medical practices. They integrate the scientific knowledge of the body with the knowledge of the patient's life experience, within his own history and personal culture, keeping in mind that health is not only physical welfare but also a psychological and social state. In this area we will refer to our MBSR (Mindfulness Based Stress Reduction) experience, addressed to oncological patients, aiming to improve the patient's capacity to cope with his suffering and to better meet his spiritual needs.

**Critical perspectives on the MDGs**  
Brendon Barnes  
University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa

This symposium brings together five papers that critically engage with the assumptions of the UN millennium development goals (MDGs) and other global development frameworks through the lens of critical psychology. Building on a special edition of the Journal of Health Management published in 2009, the authors offer a range of critiques of the MDGs that are often overlooked in the mainstream. These include papers that highlight how critical psychologists have sought to recover the marginalised voices of those affected by development (Kumar) as well as to deconstruct and re-develop notions of development and change in the first instance (Bradbury & Clark). Papers also highlight the politics of development through, for example, gender mainstreaming (Palmary & Nunez) and alternative economic development models such as public-private partnerships and social entrepreneurship (Moodley as well as Barnes & Milovanovic). Throughout the symposium, presenters deconstruct taken-for-granted concepts such as community, participation, justice and citizenship and, in so doing, offer the space to discuss the possibilities and limitations of critical psychology within the realm of development.

**Symposium title: The state of psychology in Zimbabwe**  
Convenor: Gwatirera Javangwe

**Health psychology in Zimbabwe**  
Tunashe Muromo  
University of Zimbabwe, Zimbabwe, Zimbabwe

Whilst clinical psychology has played an important role in Zimbabwe, the present paper demonstrates how health psychology has been influential in solving some of the health problems bedeviling Zimbabwe. The paper also concludes by focusing on the future of this filed in Zimbabwe and on how a collaborative approach can lead to fruition.

**Symposium title: Critical perspectives on the MDGs**  
Convenor: Brendon Barnes

**Session Type: Symposia**

**Symposium title: Food, water and the politics of need: A Critique of alternative economic development approaches in the context of MDGs**  
Brendon Barnes  
University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa; Minja Milovanovic

The millennium development goals are premised on particular assumptions of (under)development with very little interrogation of what development is or how it should be achieved in the first instance. Drawing on examples from the author's work in the fields of water access and food insecurity in South Africa and India, this presentation focuses on three popular alternative economic development approaches (to pure capitalism or socialism) public/private partnerships, corporate social initiatives and social entrepreneurship, each of which lay claim to a particular kind of development that attempts to balance, to varying degrees, capital and the social. Underlying each of these development approaches, however, are problematic discourses of need, agency, participation and citizenship that ultimately serve to place the source of and solution to the problem at the level of the community. Such discourses not only reinforce psychologist accounts of the problem but, importantly, leave the structural determinants of poor water access and food insecurity in the Global South relatively untouched. The paper concludes with a discussion of the possibilities and limitations of critical psychology in its various guises within the context of (under)development in the Global South.

**Changing goals: Reformulating a research agenda for social change**  
Jill Bradbury  
WITS, South Africa; Jude Clark

This paper engages the framework provided by the millennium development goals to think about the possibilities and constraints for change. The goals are identified on the basis of research that describes the current context of global inequalities along particular dimensions and programmes of intervention are proposed with timelines for the achievement of quantifiable indicators. The research programme is thus articulated in the tasks of documentation and measurement and offers little by way of understanding or explaining what makes change so difficult. If a research agenda aims to contribute to social change, it must entail theorising the relations between structure and agency in terms of dimensions such as gender, national identity and childhood / youth. We suggest that narrative methodologies may offer a productive alternative trajectory for exploring the connections between social and psychological realities and thinking about what makes change possible or impossible.

**Global development and transnational collaboration: What can psychology help re-deem?**  
Manasi Kumar  
University of Nairobi, Kenya

This paper reflects on the politics of global development programmes, such as MDGs, which seek to eulogise a partisan needs-based discourse of socio-economic development. Developing Burman’s (2010, presented at ISTP Nanjing) suggestion that critical psychologists have to deliberate on the nature of transnational coordination around such development projects so that an engagement with development issues and public policies enables recovery of marginalised voices and standpoints. In this process the paper highlights how psychologists have sought to unequivocally intervene and address the larger ramifications of initiatives such as MDGs (Kumar and Burman, 2009). The paper also discusses the exigencies of critical transnational and multidisciplinary research partnerships and how psychology can challenge the biases of policy planners and decision makers by deconstructing the development discourse.

**Critical reflection of handwashing behaviour change interventions in context of development**  
Janice Moodley  
Wits, South Africa

Intense advocacy for handwashing with soap initiated by multinational organisations and initiatives, through the formation of the Public Private Partnership for Handwashing with Soap (PPPHWS), has catalysed the promotion of handwashing behaviour change interventions in developing countries. Aligned with goal 4 of the Millennium Development aimed at reducing infant mortality by two-thirds, the PPPHWS enlisted the consumer marketing expertise of the three largest soap manufacturers - Unilever, Procter and Gamble, and Colgate Palmolive. Despite being situated within the globalisation, economic development, and neoliberal discourses that have very distinct political implications the PPPHWS has been presented as apolitical, with handwashing to prevent infectious diseases advocated as a universally applicable, taken for granted, truth. The appeal of private-public partnerships to save lives appears to be sincere, socially uncontestable and morally justified. However, inherent political conflict resides at the nexus of profit-driven interests of the private sector and the welfare-driven interests of the target communities. While the internet and academic literature are replete with articles putting the advantages for
global handwashing alliances between public and private sectors, there remains a dearth of literature that critically examines the variety of discourses prevalent in the global handwashing movement and the possible political implications thereof. The aim of this paper is therefore to investigate and reveal the underlying discourses manifest in handwashing behaviour change interventions in developing countries and the political implications thereof while contributing to the expansion and contextualisation of the existing body of Critical Health Psychology (CHP) literature to developing countries.

Reflecting on gender mainstreaming as a strategy for accomplishing the MDGs
Ingrid Palmary
University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa; Lorena Nunez
This paper is a reflection on the practice and theory of gender mainstreaming in the context of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). In this paper, we ask whether gender mainstreaming represents a strategy that will further the accomplishment of the MDGs, what the central difficulties are in achieving mainstreaming and, indeed, whether and for whom it might be desirable at all. In doing so, we are drawing on the author’s experiences of drafting gender mainstreaming guidelines which, while not to be confused with gender mainstreaming as a practice, have become one of the central mechanisms by which gender equality is thought to occur in development practice. The paper outlines the tensions and sticking points in this process of developing the gender mainstreaming guidelines. These sticking points - where issues could not be resolved or faced particular resistance - are emphasised because, as we will argue, they reflect difficulties and preoccupations of the feminist movement more generally and highlight the ways in which feminist ideas have at times been popularised and re-worked in what, we will argue, are profoundly anti-feminist ways. Although we would hope these tensions in feminist thinking are potentially productive, we would argue that in the context of donor driven research and practice in the African context, they are unlikely to be. As such, this is a paper reflecting on the power of discourse: Discourses on equality, justice and gender that are used and negotiated by different interest groups in different ways and with very different consequences.

Symposium title: Innovative interventions in health psychology
Convenor: Stan Maes
Motivational interviewing and self-regulation to increase physical activity in patients with rheumatoid arthritis
Veronique De Gucht
United States of America
Physical activity benefits patients with rheumatoid arthritis (RA). This study examined the effects of a theory based psychological intervention to increase PA among patients with RA. 78 sedentary patients with RA were randomised to receive a 1-hour patient education session, a motivational interviewing and 2 self-regulation sessions (MI+SR group), or the patient education session alone (control group). Patients filled-in questionnaires assessing PA, autonomous motivation (AM), self-efficacy (SE), self-regulation skills, and pain at baseline, and after 8 and 32 weeks. Results: At 8 weeks, the MI+SR group had significant improvements in days per week with at least 30 minutes of PA, AM and SE compared to the control group, and greater self-regulation skills. These between-group differences in improvements remained significant at 32 weeks. Conclusions: The MI+SR intervention outperformed the control group in terms of sustained increases in PA, and these effects are likely mediated by improvements in AM, SE, and self-regulation skills. This study demonstrates that a minimally intensive, low-cost MI+SR intervention leads to sustained PA at 32 weeks; however, due to pain increases within the MI+SR group, future interventions might pay more attention to pacing and suitability when increasing PA.

Managing behaviour towards diabetes
Elaine Leventhal
Robert Wood Johnson, Medical, United States of America; Elaine Leventhal
Longitudinal studies and RCTs suggest that Self Monitoring Blood Glucose (SMBG) can improve control of blood glucose. However, a few large trials show no benefit of SMBG monitoring. To gain insight into how patients achieve control, we conducted sessions with 8 to 10 diabetics in each of 3 groups (four 2 hour sessions per group) and identified how participants understood and acted (using SMBG) following exposure to a common-sense based behavioural education program. One session focused on how to evaluate the effects of a food eaten at that session, with SMBG taken before and 1.5 hours post-eating; another session examined walking. An average (2 to 3 month levels) glucose levels were evaluated at baseline and 2 months post. Qualitative data illustrate how patients achieved insight in SMBG. An “expert” approach asked patients in excellent control and patients and those whose medication had been reduced, to state how they would advise a patient having difficulty with blood glucose control (specified in scenarios). Patients were asked and/or responded spontaneously as to how they overcame such obstacles. We report on the strategies and tactics extracted from their responses to illustrate how patients achieve control in their home environments.

A randomised controlled trial of a self-regulation program for lifestyle maintenance in post-cardiac rehabilitation patients
Stan Maes
Leiden University, Netherlands
As lifestyle adherence and risk factor management following completion of cardiac rehabilitation (CR) have been shown to be problematic, we developed a brief self-regulation lifestyle program for post-CR patients. Design Randomised-controlled trial. Following completion of CR 210 patients were randomised to receive either a lifestyle maintenance program (n=112) or standard care (n=98). The program was based on self-regulation principles and consisted of a motivational interview, group sessions and home assignments. Risk factors and health behaviours were assessed at baseline (end of CR) 6 and 15 months thereafter. ANCOVAs showed a significant effect of the lifestyle program after 6 months on blood pressure, waist circumference and physical activity (pedometer assessment). At 15-month follow-up these changes were sustained for physical activity, but not for any of the risk factors. This trial indicates that a relatively brief intervention based on self-regulation theory is capable of instigating beneficial changes in lifestyle and risk factors after CR.

Innovative interventions in health psychology
by Stan Maes
Leiden University, Netherlands
In this symposium several innovative interventions, based on self-regulation theory, are presented and discussed. Elaine Leventhal will present a study that gained insight into how diabetic patients achieve control over the monitoring process after exposure to a self-regulation based behavioural education intervention. Marta Marques will report on the effects of a self-regulation programme for patients suffering from ideopathic chronic fatigue. Veronique De Gucht will report on a self-regulation programme to increase physical activity, delivered by physiotherapists and nurses to sedentary rheumatoid arthritis patients. Finally, Stan Maes will report on the effects of a self-regulation programme for post-cardiac rehabilitation patients on risk factors and life-styles. The discussion will try to identify overarching guidelines for future interventions.
A self-regulation based program to promote physical activity in those suffering from chronic fatigue

Marta Marques & Marta Marques

Chronic Fatigue (CF) is characterised by the presence of severe medically unexplained fatigue, affecting patients’ functionality. Physical activity can contribute to the reduction of fatigue. Based on the self-regulation (SR) principles of behaviour change, we developed the "4-STEMS to reduce your fatigue" program. This was a randomised controlled trial (RCT), carried out in Portugal. CF patients were randomly allocated to standard care or the 4-STEMS program. The intervention consists of a motivational interview and brief telephone counselling sessions, in which a physical activity goal is formulated. Patients are assessed at baseline (T1), and three (T2) and 12 months (T3) after. Primary outcomes are fatigue severity and persistence of CFS. Results and Conclusion: 89 CF patients have been enrolled in the study (M=47.39; 97.8% women). No significant differences between both groups were found at baseline. At T1, only 14.6% of the CF patients engaged in regular physical activity. Moreover, higher physical activity levels significantly predicted lower fatigue severity (p<.001) and better physical functioning (p<.05). The results of the RCT (T2) will be presented in the symposium.

Positive and negative health-related consequences of technology (over)use in children and adolescents

Francoise Theurel University of Free State, South Africa; Henriette van den Berg University of Free State, South Africa

This presentation aims to determine the benefits and disadvantages of ICT use among adolescents. Children and adolescents across different cultures, continents and socio-economic backgrounds spend increasingly more time engaging with technology and media. Recent studies on the effects of technology and media (over)use on children and adolescents' health and well-being have highlighted both the beneficial as well as detrimental nature of the interplay between man and digital-machine. A cross-sectional design was used. The sample consisted of 1210 adolescents from the Free State Province, South Africa. Data was gathered using questionnaires assessing the effects of ICT use on the well-being of participants. A regression analysis was performed to determine the relationship between the frequency and nature of ICT use and well-being of participants. Results highlighted that the positive effects is associated with accessible health-information and the fostering of social connectedness, whilst negative consequences relate to effects on increased emotional dysregulation and risk-taking behaviour, decreased physical activity levels, sleep problems and academic difficulties. Empirical-based recommendations to increase the health benefits of technology and media use (and thus reduce harmful practices) for developing children and adolescents are discussed.

Brazilian youth concepts of mental health from a culture perspective

Camila Aquino-Morais Universidade de Brasilia, Brazil

This study intends to present quantitative data of the research "Mental health conceptions and service perceptions on the perspective of the young generation and their families" carried out with a sample of 1163 young Brazilians, with an average age of 15.84 years, from different regions of the country, being 53.2% female and 46.8% male; 42.8% white, 42.3% brown and 12% black; and 697 caregivers of both sex. The survey was conducted with participants from different social and economic levels that use different models of health assistance. The conception of the youth mental health was associated with three main factors: personal well-being, relational well-being and the lack of disease. In order to understand the results related to the cultural aspects, the data was considered from a medical anthropological point of view, using the notion of the macrosystem, derived from the perspective of Bronfenbrenner. Social-economic factors, gender, level of education, finance, religion and access to health services are investigated as a way to understand the influence of cultural aspects on individuals’ quality of life.

Portuguese speaking families living in a multicultural context in Europe: The case of Switzerland

Marta Goncalves Lisbon University Institute, Portugal

International findings confirm that young immigrants often find themselves in a situation of greater vulnerability in terms of mental health problems. Simultaneously, access to health care seems generally more difficult for immigrant families (Alegria, Canino and Pescosolido, 2009). The main objective of this study was therefore to explore possible barriers to access professional assistance in mental health from the perspective of immigrant families. The methodology included both a qualitative study in which semi-structured interviews (n = 170 people from 68 families) and focus groups with health and education professionals (n = 31) were conducted as well as a quantitative survey (n = 887 youths, 417 mothers and 310 fathers). Selected results of the project will be presented, looking at differences and similarities between young caregivers and professionals perspectives. The results indicate the involvement of the patient’s perspective as one of the most valuable sources of information for improving access to mental health care. Overall, the results suggest several trends for intervention projects in order to improve access to mental health care.

Promoting subjective well-being through income: Moderating role of social dominance orientation

Mengying Li Peking University, China

Is higher income effective in eliciting greater subjective well-being (SWB)? Theory and research point to different ways on this controversial issue. In this article, we argue that greater income will be associated with stronger subjective well-being, and this relationship will be moderated by the social dominance orientation (SDO). We tested this hypothesis with a sample of Chinese residents by means of a set of questionnaires assessing the degree of people’s SWB, income and SDO. Results indicated that there was no significant relationship between income and subjective well-being. However, social dominance orientation moderated this relationship: When social dominance orientation is high, people’s income and subjective well-being showed a negative relationship, whereas, when social dominance orientation is low, the relationship of these two variables is positive. The results suggest that income is not necessarily beneficial to people’s subjective well-being. Instead, the impact of income hinges upon people’s degree of social dominance orientation. Implications for the understanding of income and subjective well-being are discussed.

Symposium title: Psychologists’ evolving roles in diverse health care systems

Convenor: Ellen Garrison

Role of psychologists with National Health Service in the United Kingdom

Carole Allan British Psychological Society, United Kingdom

Since its launch in 1948, the National Health Service (NHS) has grown to become the world’s largest publicly funded health service providing free, universal healthcare for 62 million UK citizens. It is funded centrally by national taxation and currently consumes 8% of GDP. Due to the worldwide economic downturn, the NHS faces the tightest financial settlement in its history, and recent legislation has focused on the introduction of competitive tendering for key services. Psychologists including psychologists are opposed to many of these proposals and view them as a threat to the provision of integrated care for vulnerable groups such as older adults, those with long term chronic diseases and those with mental health problems. The British Psychological Society has been at the forefront of supporting psychological research, improving access to evidence based psychological therapies, developing the work of practitioners and engaging with government about workforce planning and the broad healthcare agenda. Psychologists who work in practice are mainly employed within the NHS, with the largest group being clinical psychologists. The model of service delivery has been increasingly as part of multidisciplinary teams located within community or hospital based services delivering to a wide range of client groups. An overview of how the proposed health service changes will affect psychological care and psychologists will be presented as well as the opportunities that have arisen from the focus on evidence based practice.

Health care reform and psychological practice in the United States

Ellen Garrison American Psychological Association, United States of America

Recent and ongoing efforts by the U.S. government to reform the nation’s health care system
have significant implications for the practice of psychology. The goals of health care reform are to extend coverage to 32 million uninsured Americans, while increasing overall quality of care and reducing costs. The new health care reform law preserves the current system of employer-based private insurance and government-run plans but will require nearly every American to obtain health insurance or pay a penalty. The American Psychological Association has been actively engaged in health care reform initiatives in the following key areas: Prevention and wellness, integrated care, access to mental and behavioural health services at parity with medical services, workforce development, elimination of health disparities, and support for psychological research. With health care reform, psychologists will increasingly focus on the needs of the whole patient, including the physical, mental, and behavioural health aspects of chronic conditions. Most psychologists will be providing brief interventions as part of integrated, interdisciplinary teams in primary care settings. Given recent demographic shifts in the U.S. population, psychologists will also be serving growing numbers of older adults and racial/ethnic minorities. These major changes, along with advancements in technology and evidence-based care, will call for new models of psychological practice and professional training.

Psychologists’ evolving roles in diverse health care systems

**Ellen Garrison American Psychological Association, United States of America; Carole Allen; Andromeda Valencia; Lyn Littlefield**

Psychologists’ roles, services, and work settings are evolving with changes in health care systems worldwide. Psychologists are contributing to health care reform by helping to increase access to care, improving the quality of care, and reducing costs. They work in health care systems that differ markedly on such dimensions as sources of funding, degree of integration between and among mental, behavioural, and physical health, and prevention versus treatment orientation. Also, psychologists are faced with significant challenges and opportunities, such as changing demographics, technological advances, and an increasing emphasis on evidence-based practice. This symposium brings together leading psychologists who represent psychological associations in countries with diverse health care systems—the United Kingdom, Australia, Mexico, and the United States—some of which are currently undergoing reform. They will each provide a brief overview of their health care system and any changes in funding of psychological services. They will then respond to several key questions regarding the roles of psychologists, including: Is there a shift underway in the settings in which psychologists generally work? Is the balance among services provided changing? Are psychologists working more collaboratively with other health care professionals that may extend from off-site consultation to co-located, integrated team-based care? The panelists will conclude with reflections on their perceptions of growth areas for psychology within their respective countries and any associated workforce development needs. Dr. Norman Anderson, CEO of the American Psychological Association, will serve as moderator.

**Roles of psychologists in health care reform in Australia**

**Lyn Littlefield APS, Australia**

Australia is currently undergoing significant reform of its health system. The Federal Government is re-organising the primary health care system into regions to be managed by Primary Health Care Organisations. These are being established as companies with governance structures including the spectrum of primary health care providers. Allied health professionals, including psychologists, will have a far greater role in Government funded health services, particularly in multi-disciplinary care, than in the previously medically dominated model. Workforce demands also signal increased scopes of practice. Psychologists have already been included in the Governments’ national Medicare insurance scheme and Australians can now receive rebates for a limited number of psychological services to treat people with mental disorders on referral from medical practitioners. The Australian Psychological Society has played a crucial role in many of these developments which have resulted in significant changes to psychological practice in Australia. An overview of the health system reforms focusing on the impact on psychologists and outcomes for the community will be presented.

**Psychological care in Mexico: From psychologists training to users of psychological services**

**Andromeda Valencia National University of Mexico, Mexico**

In recent years, there has been an increasing demand for psychological services in Mexico. This development is a remarkable result of the use of evidence-based psychological interventions. This study’s aim is to present a brief description of the psychologist’s role in Mexico, as well as an analysis of the main problems that lead people to seek services in a psychological service centre. First, to be described will be the characteristics of the psychological care model used in the Psychological Services Centre of Dr. Guillermo Davila of the School of Psychology of the National University of Mexico (UNAM), located in Mexico City. It is important to highlight the dual role that the centre plays. It is both a place for psychologist training and the most important public centre that attends psychological problems in Mexico. The sample consisted of 1000 people (men and women) who were treated during the second semester of 2011 at the centre. Participants responded to a brief interview, a medical history questionnaire and the Beck Inventories (depression and anxiety). The results showed the main reasons for consultation and its relation to the current economic and social situation of our country. Data also described the skills that are necessary for a psychologist to acquire in formal training. This information allows us to better understand the current situation in Mexico regarding the increasing needs for psychological care and also to identify the competencies and skills to be developed in a psychologist.

Today in most families, religion and family life are deeply integrated. Researches relating to the family processes have shown that spiritual and religious beliefs/behaviours have important roles in the family health performances. Nevertheless, mental health researches specially those interested in family psychology are seeking to understand and explain how religion and spirituality can affect family performances. The aim of this study was to provide an approach regarding the spiritual–religious family therapy and its cultural implications in Iran. Explaining the influence of family performances within Iranian cultural context, the study focused on the foundational components of current concepts for role theory, social and support network, tension and stress and coping perspective and their implications. By virtue of the widely used techniques in spirituality-religion and family therapy, we addressed a number of major principles of the approach in Iranian families within their specific cultural dimensions. The study explored "Forgiveness" and "Positivism" therapy techniques in view of their cultural and marginal meanings. Interesting findings are reported in the study that clarifies how culture can impede or facilitate the process of psychological counselling and psychological diagnosis. We looked at both grand theories within Western paradigm and their psychological prescription and compared their inducing techniques with Iranian local cultures especially the contexts that unfold within family relations. Our study indicated that culture can serve as a significant barrier between the therapists and the clients and can hamper the process of effective dialogical interaction to the effect that both the therapists and the client lose their focus on the problem management.

**Communication skills training programme for physicians in reducing patients’ distress**

**Anita Caruso Hsp, Italy**

To assess the impact on the patients anxiety levels of a training course for oncologists on how to communicate bad news in oncology - to assess the patients perception about communication skills used by the physicians during the communication of bad news. The anxiety levels of two groups of patients (assessed with the ‘Psychological Distress Inventory’ PDI, and the ‘State Trait Anxiety Inventory’ STAI), were compared before and after a medical visit during which bad news was communicated. The first group of patients (Experimental Group-EG) received the communication from a physician, who had previously followed a communication skills training course. The second group (Control Group-CG) of patients received the communication from a non trained physician. The patient’s perception about the physician’s communication skills, was assessed after the medical visit by the Perception of the Interview Questionnaire and the Perceived Physicians Communication Style Scale. The study was conducted on 38 physicians: 19 EG/19 CG and 348 patients of which 168 EG and 180 CG. The decrease in anxiety before and after the medical visit, is significantly higher in the EG patients. (p=0.019). Among the bad news “the ineffectiveness of treatment” is the cause related for
which there has been a significant increase in anxiety in patients (p = .004). It seems that physicians who followed the training course were better perceived by the patients for their relational and communication abilities.

Do stressful life events predict disease progression in breast cancer patients?

Florence Didier European Institute of Oncology, Italy

This is a prospective longitudinal study. Breast cancer patients, aged between 20 to 65, will be assessed in a clinical interview for psychological distress and coping using the Millon Clinical Multiaxial Inventory-III and the Mini Mental Adjustment to Cancer. Adverse life events and any subjective difficulties, emotional stress occurring during life, before and after cancer diagnosis, will be recorded using the Paykel Scale and the Parental Bonding Instrument. Follow-up will be terminated 5 years after breast cancer diagnosis and assessment will be performed twice a year. Disease-free interval time, or date of relapse will be recorded as well as socio-demographic and clinical characteristics of patients, age, marital status, social/professional state, level of education, number of children, type of cancer, treatments (surgery, oncological treatments, menopausal state, affected lymph nodes, tumour size, histological type, and hormonal receptors status, markers). During the follow-up period, time-dependent variables including psycho-social stressors, psychological distress, coping and physical symptoms will be recorded for each month of follow up.

A longitudinal study with LSDM on the risk of cancer

Vito Tummino Sant’Anna Hospital, Italy; Isabella Cardini; Cesare Basilico

It is often said that people who develop cancer have difficulty in expressing negative emotions. Research performed by the Clinical Psychology Service of DSM, Sant Anna Hospital, shows that, according to international studies, people who have a negative approach to life and a negative or poor quality of social interactions, have major probability to develop organic disorder. This is further evidence of the close connection existing between mind and body. The aim of the study was to underline the relationship between psychological defence mechanisms and patient’s health. We adopted the Lifestyle Defence Mechanisms Inventory, which includes two scales: Rationality/Emotional Defence and Need of Harmony, and was developed by Spielberger (1988) and Spielberger and Reheiser (2000). The target group was made up of 314 patients of Italian nationality (from 25 to 65 years of age, men and women). Starting from June 2000 they were submitted to the LSDM Inventory. The Inventory was also administered to a control group of 900 Italian healthy men and women in the same age range. According to the research hypothesis, cancer patients seem to be more accustomed to the use of defence mechanisms (above all denial and repression) which inhibit conscious experiences and the expression of negative emotions.
Research Area: History of Psychology

Session Type: Papers

Towards a history of the indigenisation movement in psychology
Adrian Brock; University College Dublin, Ireland; Corinna Mueller; Raoul Schrott; Hermann Kapelhoff; Raymond Mar; Adele Goldberg

Most internationally-minded psychologists are aware of the existence of the indigenisation movement in psychology. Starting in the 1970s, psychologists in different parts of the world began to argue that the psychology that was being imported into their countries from elsewhere was inappropriate for their needs and that it would have to be adapted to suit the local context. Although the movement is often characterised as one of African, Asian and Latin American psychologists reacting to 'Western psychology', European and Canadian psychologists were involved from the start and it was the dominance of American psychology in their countries to which they were opposed. The movement has now been around for over 40 years and many of its original pioneers (e.g. Rogelio Diaz-Guererro, Virgilio Enríquez, Durganand Sinha) are no longer with us. It is therefore appropriate to attempt a history of a movement whose ideas and practices are often presented in a fragmentary form by people who write only about developments in their own countries. In examining the movement as an international phenomenon, it will be possible to ask questions like: Which countries are at the forefront of the movement and why? What is the status of indigenous psychology compared to more traditional psychology in these countries? Are there any differences in approach between these countries and/or within them? The paper will also examine some conceptual and practical problems that the movement faces and assess its prospects for the future.

The role of "thought leaders" in the advancement of research
Pamela Flattau; IDA Science and Technology Poll, United States of America

It is possible to describe the research landscape in a scientific discipline by analysing not only the patterns of publication of participating scientists, but also in terms of the scientists whose work they cite in the course of designing and communicating their research findings. Analyses of the reference lists of sets of journal publications shed light on the emergence of "thought leaders" in a field. Science policy analysts utilise a number of bibliometric indicators to track changes in the research landscape, including percentage of articles/books cited two or more times; percentage of citations to the top ten authors; and peak year of the age profile in reference lists. The IDA Science and Technology Policy Institute has used this method in a number of its policy analyses. The purpose of the presentation is to outline the bibliometric technique and theoretical underpinnings for purposes and discuss the potential for its use in improving the identification of emerging fields of research in psychological science.

V.M. Bekhterev's contribution to music psychology
Sergey Gilmanton; Yagursky State University, Russian Federation

Russian scientist V.M. Bekhterev is known as a physiologist, a psychiatrist, the author of reflexology and objective psychology, and the founder of the St. Petersburg Psychoneurological Institute. However, his contribution to music psychology is poorly known and his name is not mentioned in the English literature on music psychology (D.J.Hargreaves, A. C.Lehman, A.C.North, A.D.Patel, J.A.Sloboda, et al). Meanwhile, Bekhterev has contributed to practically all directions of music psychology, and deserves a higher estimation of his role in the development of this science. First, he carried out empirical researches of music perception, of influence of music on actions and conditions of the person and on group processes. Long before the research by R.H. Rausher known as 'Mozart's effect', Bekhterev noticed that music could stimulate intellectual activity and efficiency. Second, Bekhterev put forth questions and offered solutions to problems new to his time. These included the social-psychological mechanisms of perception of music where he included both cognitive and emotional processes and personal characteristics; the social-psychological aspects of interaction of the person with music, and considering music as 'combinative stimulus'. Third, he was the pioneer in the development of methods of using music as therapeutic and medical means. Finally, he was a founder of the psychology of music education, having defined its role in the development of a person and principles of its realization. This oral presentation is devoted to the consideration of the contribution of V. M. Bekhterev to music psychology.

Luria's life and contribution to the psychology of the 20th and 21st centuries
Janna Glozman; Moscow State University, Russian Federation

July 2012 is the 30th jubilee of the ICP Congress and the 110th anniversary of Alexander Luria's birth. It is a good moment to cherish the memory of this extraordinary man and scientist. To understand the legacy and contribution to psychology of this worldwide recognised psychologist, even after his death in 1977, I will analyse in my presentation the lines of Luria’s communications and cooperation with other eminent scientists of his time: Luria and Freud, Luria and Pavlov, Luria and Bekhterev, Luria and Vygotsky, Luria and Pribram, Luria and Bruner, Luria and Jakobson, Luria and Sacks, Luria and Cole and more. It permits us to evaluate Luria’s contribution to general psychology, neuropsychology, developmental psychology, neurolinguistics, psychogenetics, special education, theory of rehabilitation and other fields. All these different fields of Luria’s interests have a common base – the inextricable relation between mind, brain and culture. The cultural-historical psychological theory, created by Luria and Vygotsky influenced deeply all branches of psychology. A model of development of neuro-psychology in Lurian and post-Lurian periods will be presented, including the development of methods of neuropsychological assessment, the influence of Luria’s qualitative analysis on modern psychometric batteries and possibilities of combining qualitative and quantitative approaches in the evaluation of assessment data. The longer we live without Luria, the more majestic his personality becomes, and the more evident is the influence of his creative and comprehensive approach on further development of psychology throughout the world.

Extending critical history to U.S. professional psychologist training
Susan Hawes; Antioch University New England, United States of America

Professional psychology training in the U.S. emphasises the "social" in their curricula. However, the courses intended to meet APA's guidelines for Foundation content still employ "presentist" assumptions, indicating a lack of attention to contemporary contextalist and postmodern trends in psychology historiography, as represented in the works of Kurt Danziger, Ian Hacking, Nikolas Rose, & Roger Smith, to name a few. This paper will discuss the relevance of contemporary theories and practices of contemporary histories of the social sciences and present a working outline of a course for doctoral students in professional psychology. Critical input from attendees will be most welcome.

Twenty years of development of Czech psychology since the Velvet Revolution
Daniel Heller; Institute of Psychology, Czech Republic

The author deals with the development of psychology in the Czech Republic during the last twenty
years that have passed since the Velvet Revolution in 1989. He focuses on the psychology as a discipline taught in universities as well as on the development of applied psychology in societal practice, namely the fields of work and organization psychology, health psychology, and school and counseling psychology. He also mentions the research problems and methodological issues. He draws a comprehensive contemporary picture of both theoretical and applied psychology in the Czech Republic.

Review of research trends in psychology in Bangladesh
Sabihah Jahan University of Dhaka, Bangladesh; Farzana Nila; Sarita Mahima; Ummay Jesmine University of Dhaka, Bangladesh; Mahmudur Rahman

The purpose of this study is to reveal and understand trends of research concerning choice of research topic, research question, and research methodology in psychology in Bangladesh. The reason behind such trends was also explored with some recommendations of future requirements for quickly development of the discipline. Historically, psychology was introduced in the geographical location of Bangladesh (the then East Bengal during the period of British Rule), in the Department of Philosophy, University of Dhaka, in 1921. But psychology as a separate discipline started during the Pakistan period in 1956 with the formation of an independent Department of Psychology at the University of Rajshahi (in the northern region of Bangladesh). Psychology gradually got its individual and special identity through a long journey, with varied pace up to this time. We review published research papers (from 1972-2010). From the very beginning, Bangladeshi research followed Western trends. Areas of research were general, social, developmental, clinical, counseling and personality, industrial, organisational, educational, measurement and testing. The selection of topics was based on both personal interests and the perceived necessity for consideration of contemporary social issues. Regarding methodology, the researchers used mainly the quantitative methods. Statistical measures employed were: central tendency; F-test; and T-test. The qualitative research methodologies were greatly ignored. This paper exposes the strengths and weakness of Bangladeshi psychology, in the context of the need for the growth of the discipline of psychology, to be ready to serve its 160 million people.

Famous psychologists: Their unsung contributions to psychology of science
Neelam Kumar CSIR-NIISTADS, India

This paper aims to draw attention to the unsung contributions of a few famous psychologists. These psychologists are extremely well-known and quite famous for their contributions. Ironically, some of their works, especially in the area of the psychology of science, remain largely unknown. Though there are several such psychologists, this paper will discuss some of the stellar examples, such as Karl Popper, James McKeen Cattell, Abraham Maslow, G. Stanley Hall and Donald Campbell. Most of these names are well-known to every psychologist the world over, but their works related to science have not attracted adequate attention. This is strange in view of the long associations between psychology and science. Whether psychology is a science has always been and continues to be debated, not only within the discipline of psychology but also by philosophers of science. Psychologists have made great efforts right from its origin to establish it as a ‘rigorous science’. Psychologists have also studied and talked about scientists as early as 1874. While other disciplines studying science, like philosophy, history and sociology of science developed and became well-established, the psychology of science remains an emerging sub-discipline. Even the contributions of renowned psychologists in the field of psychology of science remain unsung.

The different conceptions of world, society and subject in the work of Raimundo Nina Rodrigues and Silvia Tatiane Maurer Lane
Aluízio Lima Universidade Federal do Ceará, Brazil

The present paper intends to show and discuss the concepts of world, society and subject in the works of Raimundo Nina Rodrigues (1862-1906) and Silvia Tatiane Maurer Lane (1933-2006). The reason for analysing the propositions of these two intellectuals is related to their influence, each in their own time, on understanding the social and political problems in Brazil and to their proposition of a Social Psychology. Rodrigues, influenced by European theories, especially the criminal anthropology, anthropometry, phrenology and sociological positivism, was primarily responsible for the spread of eugenic theories that linked the black race with crime and country’s progress difficulties, which motivated the creation of social medicine and the League of Mental Hygiene in 1923. Lane, mainly influenced by Marxism, in a bold and courageous proposal, in the 70’s and 80’s, was the main proponent responsible for the criticism of unmediated importation and application of theories produced in other countries (especially the colonising countries) in the understanding of Brazilian problems, and the first one to defend intellectual creation and the development of a Brazilian Social Psychology, whose main proposal would holistically study the individual, without strictures, repressed by social determinations and aware of them, but with the capacity (in its universality) to change the entire social landscape, to create new ideas and forms of existence, despite all the effort expended by history and culture, ideas that have culminated in the creation of the Brazilian Association of Social Psychology in 1980.

Theorising ‘relevance’ in psychology
Wahbie Long University of Cape Town, South Africa

Calls for ‘relevance’ in psychology have gathered pace since at least the late 1960s. Beginning with a crisis in American and European social psychology, sentiments about the social irrelevance of psychology found their way subsequently into psychological communities of the disciplinary hinterlands, including India, the Philippines, Malaysia, Turkey, Latin America and Africa. Curiously, however, almost no attempt has been made to theorise the emergence of ‘relevance’ discourse in the discipline. This theoretical approach attempts to do just that by acknowledging, inter alia, developments in the sociology of science, contract theory as a metaphorical recasting of the science-society relationship, the Habermasian theory of cognitive interests, Bourdieusian notions of capital, habitus and field, ideas on disciplinarity, the indeterminacy of psychology’s subject and the discipline’s vexed relationship with social change. The paper concludes that ideas of ‘relevance’, while rooted ostensibly in material concerns, are expressed necessarily in largely rhetorical terms, mirroring stubborn controversies between proponents of realism and relativism.

Heredity and trauma: Reflections from a history of science perspective
Vanessa Lux ZfL Berlin, Germany

Epigenetic research currently investigates the trans-generational transmission of biochemical correlates following traumatic stress. That trauma may be transmitted from one person to another (e.g. compassion fatigue) or even to the next generation (e.g. in Holocaust survivor families) is well known in psychology, and several concepts of psychological or behavioural transmission were developed to explain these phenomena. However, the notion that ‘trauma is hereditary’ produces public excitement as well as discomfort. The reason for this ambivalence can be found in the history of the concept of psychological trauma. Starting in the mid 19th century with a debate on ‘railway spine’, the notion of psychological trauma developed precisely at a time when the notion of heredity was restricted to, first, the germ line and, second, to the genes. The paper reconstructs the history of the concept of psychological trauma from the mid 19th century to 1900 and its separation from the notion of heredity (based on the works of Eichsen, Page, Charcot, Oppenheim, Janet, Breuer, Freud). Paticular attention is paid to intermediate concepts and their unrefereced use as etiological models in epigenetic research today.

Early South African engagement with international psychology
Lionel Nicholas Monash South Africa, South Africa; Mzamo Ntatsi; Maria Damianova

Jan Christiaan Smuts’s contributions to psychology is little known as well as the high esteem in which he was held by Adler, Koffka and Perls. Adler facilitated the translation of Smuts’s first book in German and felt that Smuts’s ideas were of great importance to Individual psychology. Koffka stated that Smuts’s book guided a number of Gestalt psychologists in their work and Perls also acknowledged Smuts’s influence. Jan Christiaan Smuts was the first South African to be rated as an important psychologist internationally. He produced his first psychological manuscript in 1895 analysing Walt Whitman’s personality and in 1926 he proposed a holistic perspective which had a significant impact on Gestalt psychology, gestalt therapy and Individual Psychology. His holistic approach intended to move beyond the purely psychological. He believed that every individual form of life is a unity that operated according to its own inherent laws and forms and shapes the products of life into a harmonious whole which he Smuts named the personality. He cautioned against confusing this term with the transcendental ego or with the ‘self-consciousness’ of psychologists. He considered personality from a biological point of view and he chose to study Walt Whitman because biological phenomena are best studied in the most perfect and fully developed specimens. Joseph
Wolpe, Arnold Lazarus and Stanley Rachman’s contributions are better known and their South African beginnings will be delineated.

Eminence in South African psychology
Lionel Nicholas Monash South Africa, South Africa; Mazmo Ntatsio; Maria Damianova

Studying eminence in psychology has great potential for use in studies in the psychology of science, in historical studies of psychology and in the psychology lecture room. Studies of eminence in psychology have used the following measures; frequency of citation in the professional literature and psychology textbooks, surveys of professional opinion, whether a psychologist’s surname has come to be used as an eponym and receipt of awards or other forms of honorary recognition. No study of eminence in psychology has been conducted in South Africa (SA) and the present study established, using the aforementioned variables, eminence in psychology in South Africa. A rank-ordered list was constructed that reports the first 49 of 50 most eminent psychologists in South Africa. Eminence was measured by scores on two quantitative and two qualitative variables. The quantitative variables were journal citation frequency and South African citation introductory psychology textbook frequency. The qualitative variables were National Psychology Association election as President or a national psychology award. The two variables were combined to produce a composite score that was used to construct a rank ordered list of the most eminent South African psychologists.

Psychology in Ghana: Origin, prospects and challenges
Kwoku Oppong Asante University of KwaZulu-Natal, Ghana

This article presents a brief overview of the origins, training, prospects and challenges of psychology as an academic discipline and profession in Ghana. Psychology, relatively new to Ghana, has a very short history which could be traced to the establishment of the first department of psychology at the University of Ghana, Legon, in 1967. This department had three lecturers. With psychology gradually becoming of one the popular courses to university students, relevant information about how and where to get psychological education and training education are discussed. This paper also highlights the practice of psychology as a profession in Ghana, and the challenges that are encountered in this regard. The absence of a Psychological Act, a weakened and inactive Ghana Psychological Association, overdependence on European and American centric theories and government inability to absorb psychologists, have reduced the discipline to a mere social science. This article concludes with what could be done to make psychology a more relevant academic discipline that would help Ghanaians in their everyday life.

Psychology in Cuba: Past and present
Aymara Reyes Oriente University, Cuba; Asel Viqueuras Moreno; Aymara Reyes Saborit

The development of psychology in Cuba was revealed through the analysis of psychological practices of teaching, investigation and intervention. The objective of this work is characterising psychology in Cuba, taking into account the different stages of development, and defining future tendencies and challenges for the development of psychological science in Cuba. As a result of this work, it was determined that the first stage of development of psychology in Cuba (the end of XVIII Century until 1959) was characterized by the use of North American theories and to a lesser extent, European theories. The second stage (the whole revolutionary period until the present time) has as peculiarity the eminently practical character of psychology: It is linked to the creation of a new society in different performance areas that includes teaching, intervention and investigation; taking as theoretical and methodological bases the socio-historical approach in psychology. The main challenge identified was to continue legitimating the constitution of subjectivity, as a product of human actions and their implication in the analysis of the main problems that affect the country and humanity, contributing science and professionalism to the solution of these problems.

Psychology in Argentina
Maria Richard CIIPME-CONICET, Argentina; Eduardo Keegan; Maria Mikulic; Hugo Kloppenbach; Jose Moreno; Lucia Rossi

In this invited symposium, the present status of psychology in Argentina will be discussed. It will cover a general view about the history of psychology in Argentina and its current state of development, currently in the charge of Dr Hugo Kloppenbach. The influence of psychoanalytic theory in psychological science, psychiatric diagnosis, undergraduate instruction, and graduate training is very significant in Argentina. However, among current educational psychologists and researchers, the cognitive perspective is more widely held than the psychoanalytic perspective. The symposium will also include the characteristics of university teaching, the main theoretical currents, grad and post-grad courses, plans and contents, under Dr Lucia Rossi and Dr Maria Isabel Mikulic. Scientific research in psychology will be led by Dr Maria C Richard and Dr Jose E Moreno, and it includes the development of research, opportunities in the science system, grants, types of research (theoretical and experimental), research centres, among other topics. Finally, Dr Eduardo Keegan will be considering the development of clinical psychology in Argentina including current different clinical schools, and their extension in comparison with other specialties. Since the 1970s, clinical psychology has continued growing into a robust profession and academic field of study. Although the majority of psychologists in Argentina are involved in some kind of therapeutic role (clinical, counselling) or in educational positions, some are employed in industrial and organizational settings, and in other areas such as sports, law, and forensics.

Historicising the relevance debate: South African and American psychology in context
Daniel Sher University of Cape Town, South Africa

The relevance debate in psychology can be described as discourse which calls for the discipline to become more socially valuable and accessible to those who purportedly need it. A literature review suggests that there is a socio-historical dimension to relevance discourse that is frequently overlooked, resulting in a typically ahistorical and axiomatic presentation. It is therefore argued that a historical perspective on the relevance debate is necessary for an informed consideration of its attending issues. This paper compares relevance discourse from South Africa (1974-1994) and the United States of America (1960-1980) by means of a thematic analysis of journal articles published during these periods in the South African Journal of Psychology and American Psychologist respectively. The analysis yielded six key analytic themes: social turmoil; the pure-applied dichotomy in psychology; the role of psychology in socio-political matters; the place of human values in science; equity in psychology; and indigenous psychology. The first five themes are common to both the American and South African debates. Consequently, it is argued that the two debates arose in similar social contexts and that, in particular, the relevance debate is associated with conditions of social turmoil. This historicization of relevance discourse permits a more critical and accurate understanding of the relationship between the debate and contemporary society.

New concept of spirituality in psychological research
Carlos Valiente-Barroso Universidad Complutense Madrid, Spain; Emilio Garcia Garcia

Psychology” and “Spirituality”, which are separate concepts, are intertwined in the course of the history of psychology, inevitably. Thus, from the root meaning of his own word, “science of the soul” to current contributions, through the cataloging of the spiritual, by W. James, as an object of scientific study, has developed a relationship not without dissonance. Interpretation of the spiritual as psychological disturbances that could generate, usually linked to concepts such as bigotry or repression, a bridge emerges harmonisation strength through modern neuroscience research. The aim is to have different data belonging to the corpus of psychological science, that relate psychology with spiritual phenomena, focusing on those that emphasise a harmonious and complementary interpretation. Bibliographic review about different researches, where they associate keywords like “psychology” and “spirituality” in reference publications for the scientific community will be investigated. From the perspective of psychotherapy, researches that put spirituality as a factor in the psychological health of people are growing, and they could support the effectiveness of other treatments, synergistically. From the more neuroscientific perspective we can see studies about temporal lobe epilepsy, Near Death Experiences, ecstasy for psychoactive, neurofunctional changes associated with the practice of meditation, and biological predisposition, among others. Currently, a positive vision of spiritual progress in the psychology is needed, reinforcing a more adequate theoretical understanding and promoting their role in clinical intervention.

Klaus Riegel and the origin of dialectical life-span psychology in Germany
Burkhard Vollmers University of Hamburg, Germany

Klaus Riegel (1925-1977) was as a pioneer of life-span psychology. Klaus Riegel formulated his specific dialectical view on developmental psychology in the sixties as professor in Michigan. He published a lot of contributions in the journal “Human Devel-
opment”. His two most important books (“Psychology Mon Amour” and “Foundations of Dialectical Psychology”) were published after his death. This paper enlightens the origin of his ideas. His dialectical concept can be traced back to his work as a graduate student at the University of Hamburg in the fifties. The title of his PhD thesis was: “Study of Intellectual Abilities of Elderly People.” He received his PhD in 1958. The dissertation is stored in the state archive of Hamburg. The author of this paper did a qualitative content analysis of the text. The conclusion is: The dissertation contains an early version of Riegel’s dialectical concept. The dissertation emphasized the change of cognitive structures in the human lifespan. Riegel used the German translation of David Wechsler’s intelligence test in longitudinal design. He found out that elderly people maintain their numeric level of intelligence though the scores in the subtests of Wechsler’s test change. But linguistic features of intelligence remain stable or even improve in the later phase of human life. The reason is that language is trained continuously throughout the life period. Among the younger ones numeric features dominate within intellectual abilities, but among the elderly ones linguistic features play the decisive role.

Jung’s word association experiments: A giant step forward in our understanding of the psyche

Anthony Wilson Sediri Consulting, South Africa

Freud (1914) said Jung’s Word Association Test (WAT) research under Bleuler at Burghölzli Klinik had “unexpected usefulness”, giving “rapid experimental confirmation of psychoanalytic facts” and was the “first bridge from experimental psychology to psychoanalysis.” The paper outlines the history of empirical research into WAT. Jung’s sophistication of Wundt’s protocol is described. WAT enabled Jung to identify the Complex as “incompatible with the habitual attitude of consciousness”. He said in every conversation “the discussion loses its objective character… since the constellated complexes frustrate the intentions of the speakers.” Jung abandoned experimental psychology after the Word Association Experiments. The author will trace Jung’s thinking on the Unconscious, e.g. in 1928 he said the dream was the most important technical means of opening up an avenue in the unconscious. In 1934, he said the Complex was the true via regia to the unconscious, and “not the dream as Freud thought.” The WAT experiments enabled Jung to trust his intuition. They established his reputation. Jung (1964) admitted that as a young man he was completely disoriented by patients, but the WAT gave him access to their unconscious. For Jung it was the best way of showing how the psyche functions. The Word Association Experiments were important in how Analytical Psychology developed. WAT is relevant today as a didactic tool and its successor lives on in the polygraph.

Letters from Vygotsky: The development of psychology: Socio/historical/cultural
Joao B. Martins Universidade Estadual de Londri, Brazil

The article aims to analyze the letters of Lev Semenovich Vygotsky, written in the period from 1926 to 1934 and published by A. A. Puznyei in 2007, in the Journal of Russian and East European Psychology. For us, this is an opportunity to know more about the reality in which Vygotsky lived, with a panorama of everyday life. The reading of the letters reveals a number of concerns of the author, such as: his struggle with tuberculosis; the consolidation of a new psychology, when discussing theoretical aspects of their research with his counterparts (for example with Luria), as well as aspects about the publication of articles and books; the strengthening of his research group providing referrals for methodological research projects. Moreover, through his letters we can see that Vygotsky’s position in the construction of his theory, incorporates his real life story, the central theoretical principles of his theory, as the inseparability of knowledge and action, and the practice and collaborative nature of the construction of knowledge.

Japanese psychology and research foundations in the US
Hajime Mizoguchi Rissho University, Japan; Tomoko Suzuki Rissho University, Japan

In the present study, I surveyed the relationship between psychology and research grants by research foundations such as the Carnegie Institute (founded in 1902), and the Rockefeller Foundation (founded in 1913) in the U.S. It was found that the Carnegie supported psychological research done by J.M.Cattell, G.S.Hall and E.W.Scripture in the early 20th century. Cattell received a $1,000 research grant from the Carnegie Institute in 1902. Tsuruko Haraguchi (1886-1915), the first Japanese woman who attained a PhD degree in the U.S., studied experimental psychology under Cattell. Hall received $2,000 and Scripture, $1600, research grants from the Carnegie Institute in 1903. Yujiro Motora (1858-1912), the first professor of psychology in Japan, was a pupil of Hall at Johns Hopkins. He attained a PhD degree in 1888. Also, Matataro Matsumoto (1865-1943), the second professor of psychology in Japan, studied experimental psychology under Scripture at Yale. Rockefeller funded the experimental psychology seminar, as a part of seminars in American studies, in the summer of 1952 at Kyoto. Twenty four young Japanese psychologists took part in the seminar. 75% of these participants belonged to national universities. Later almost all the psychologists became professors of psychology. These events have marked an American influence on modern Japanese psychology after World War II. Psychological research was supported, at least in part, by research grants from these philanthropic institutions from the beginning of the early 20th century.

The development of the Binet-Simon intelligence test in Japan
Suzuki Tomoko Yokohama National University, Japan; Hajime Mizoguchi

The development of the Binet-Simon Intelligence Test in Japan was investigated. A literature review, and interviews, identified three important periods in the popularisation of the Binet-Simon intelligence Test in Japan. The first period was the introduction of the test, between 1905 and 1914. In 1908, the psychiatrist Kouichi Miyake translated the Binet-Simon Scale. Between 1908 and 1911, psychologists and educationalists introduced the scale through publications in their specialised journals. The second period between 1915 and 1929 was that of using the scale in practice. The psychiatrist Hiraku Sendaya translated the Binet-Simon Scale, and published the manual and instruments between 1915 and 1916. In 1918, a psychologist, Yoshishide Kubo, standardised the Binet-Simon Scale with 120 children. Both tests were used in schools and child guidance centres. After 1930, there was a period of Japanising and succession. In 1936, a schoolteacher named Harutaro Suzuki standardised the intelligence test among 16,000 children using two items that were originally introduced by Suzuki. A psychologist, Kenichi Tanaka, standardised the Stanford-Binet Test in 1947. The latest version of the Tanaka-Binet Test has original items that have been adapted for Japanese children. In conclusion, The Binet-Simon intelligence Test was first introduced in Japan for specialised use. After the instruments were published, teachers also started to use the tests. Moreover, standardised and revised tests have also been introduced. Today, these tests have original Japanese items and are used in many different fields.

Session Type: Invited Addresses

Social and political history of psychology in Argentina: Main similarities and difference with psychological development in other countries in Latin America
Hugo Klappenbach Universidad Nacional de San Lui, Argentina

Psychology in Argentina also has a long past. The first laboratories and psychological courses were established at the end of the 19th century. Undergraduate programmes in psychology were established in the middle of the 20th century. Therefore, since the 1960’s there has been the history of psychology. There are two main features of the history of psychology in Argentina: first, the clinical biases, and second, the psychoanalytical approach, not only directed at clinical or psychother-
The quality of higher education has suffered as many universities were founded and, particularly, a large number have passed since the beginning of modern psychology in Iran. Psychology in Iran has gone through four stages or phases during this time. The first stage which started with the Revolution in early 1979 which is entitled the establishment phase. During this phase, psychology in Iran expanded considerably and enjoyed appreciable organisational development. The second phase is the ‘retreat’ or ‘crisis’ phase which started with the Revolution in 1979 and continued until the reopening of universities and colleges in the 1982-83 academic years. During this period psychology faced ‘the crisis of legitimacy and existence’. Finally comes the fourth phase which could be called ‘the blossoming’ phase or, more appropriately, the ‘explosion’ phase. This phase commenced in 1983 and continues up to the present time. During this period quite a few higher education institutions were founded and, particularly, a large number of programs in psychology at all levels were initiated, although, the quality of higher education has suffered to some extent. Details of these stages and probable future developments are discussed in the paper.

Profile of community psychology in Ghana: The way forward
Charity Akotia University Of Ghana, Ghana

Community psychology has been in existence since the mid-1960s. However, community psychology was formally introduced in Ghana as a discipline in the early 1990s. Despite this, it still faces many challenges and has lagged behind other sub-disciplines in psychology. By its nature, community psychology would be considered useful if it is able to help deal with the myriad social problems that face people particularly those caused by poverty and lack of education, typically experienced in developing countries. In almost two decades of existence in Ghana, there has not been any comprehensive effort to evaluate the practice of community psychology and training of expertise in Ghana. This presentation aims at exploring the state of community psychology in Ghana by examining the training modalities and its practice. Specifically, the paper will explore the training programmes available, the kinds of practices that exist in this field, the category of individuals involved in community practice and finally the qualifications and level of expertise they have in practicing in this field of psychology. The paper will also explore some shortfalls or gaps in the practice of community psychology. The paper will conclude by emphasizing the importance of the development of training programmes that are appropriate for effective practice towards the wellbeing of different communities in Ghana.

Cultural and neuropsychological assessment: issues discussed from the Tunisian experience
Tarek Bellaj FSHT, Tunisia

In experimental and clinical neuropsychology, tests are useful to render the assessment of cognitive and emotional processes objective, standardised and reliable. However, the use of psychological tests built, almost exclusively, by and for people from Western cultures with populations having African and Oriental cultures provides data that does not guarantee reliable neuropsychological inferences. The translation of items and instructions of a test is governed by codified procedures. Conversely, this can only be a step in the test adaptation process. Very often this step is not sufficient and additional modifications are needed. These changes would be increasingly important as far as the distance between the source culture and the target culture is important with the risk that the extent of changes required may take us away from the original psychological constructs examined. The experience teaches us that even a simple translation or a modification in some test-items may cause artifacts that alter their functional equivalence. In this talk, we present and discuss the Tunisian experience with neuropsychological assessment and the issues raised by the choice between test translation, test adaptation and the construction of new innovative tests. Several studies conducted in Tunisia suggest that the adaptation of neuropsychological tests from one culture to another is unproductive when it is not preceded by thoughtful consideration of the theoretical construction of the test in relation to socio-cultural aspects that shape the functional and structural architecture of cognition.

Theoretical and empirical review of the need for African Psychology
Andrew Mogaji Benue State University, Makurdi, Nigeria, Tarek Bellaj; Charity Akotia; N. Mkhize

This symposium is organized to clarify issues surrounding the need for African Psychology as there is Western Psychology or European Psychology or American Psychology or Asian Psychology. Psychology in Africa connotes the importation of psychology into Africa while African Psychology is a historical concept which is connected to ancient African thought. The emergence and continued presence and practice of African Psychology in America is a testament to its necessity. Even within America, the existence of African Psychology proves that the behaviourisms of Africans in America cannot be defined within the realms of Western Psychology. Theoretical and empirical issues that point to the need for the promotion of African Psychology as a distinct field of study, would be addressed in this symposium.
Psychology in Malaysia came into existence with the opening of the first department of psychology at the University Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM) in 1979. During the short period of time the area of psychology has grown rapidly with many areas of study. However counseling psychology is the most developed area grown after the establishment of the Malaysian Counseling Association in 1982. It is also known as PERKAMA (Persatuan Kaunseling Malaysia), and it is the national professional association for counseling. Rahman et al (1989) traced the development of psychology in Malaysia up to the point of establishment of the Malaysian Psychological Association. Psychology is a formal discipline, and is increasing its strength and importance with the establishment of new emerging universities and private colleges. It is reported by Kok (2007) in the year of 2006, that there is a shortage of psychiatrists in Malaysia, the country had only 165 psychiatrists and 33 clinical psychologists. Presently, there is also an important need to practice psychological and counseling services in small towns and rural areas, this is not observed very often (See & Ng, 2010). It is suggested that for the development of psychology in Malaysia, laboratory practice should be introduced in all universities, which is observed to follow only few universities in Malaysia. The details will be discussed in the paper.

An overview: History, development, and current status of psychology in Nepal

Usha Subba; Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu, Nepal; Sunil Verma; Aqueel Khan; Usha Kiran

Psychology, it is said, evolved from biology and philosophy, so it was introduced first in Nepal at Tribhuvan University under the department of philosophy in 1947. While almost all powerful countries were involved in World War 2, psychology was nurturing very rapidly and emerged as an important applied discipline. The development of psychology could be traced out as Beginning. Growth and Hope and Uncertainty and Present periods respectively. At present, Tribhuvan University has opened nine departments throughout Nepal. Psychology is taught at the Institute of Education, Medicine and Management as an applied field of study under the management of Tribhuvan University, Pokhara University, Purbanchal University and Kathmandu University. The discipline has not yet flourished as it has in comparison with neighbouring countries. However, it is in process of being addressed within the Nepalese perspective both as a basic and an applied science. However the practice of psychological counselling is the most developed area, having grown since the restoration of democracy in Nepal among both Governmental and Non-Governmental Organisations. Despite major challenges and limited resources, Nepalese psychologists are committed to improve the status of psychology in both the academic and the applied fields to meet international standards. Details will be found in the paper.

Development of psychology in India: A trend analysis

Sunil Verma; Vivekanand College for Women, India; Aqueel Khan; Vivekanand College for Women, India; Usha Kiran Subba

A careful review of the growth of psychology in India reveals that the core issues of study in Indian Psychology was based on the importation and implementation of theories and concepts of Western psychology. The development of the Psychology discipline in India may be categorized in four phases, that is, pre-independence, problem oriented, detachment with Western Psychology and Indianization. Psychology as a discipline in India emerged with the establishment of the Psychology Department at Calcutta University in 1915. And until 2010, more than 100 departments with different objectives were established in the country, which include Central and State Universities, IIM’s and IIT’s. During the course of the development of psychology in India, three associations came to light which helped in the growth of this discipline, that is, Indian Psychological Society (1922), Indian Psychological Association (1924), and Indian Journal of Psychology (1926). After that three other associations National Academy of Psychology (NAOP), Indian Academy of Applied Psychology (IAAP) and Indian Association of Clinical Psychology (IACP) came to light, which facilitated the development of the discipline. However, some factors which still affect the research productivity of Indian academia are: 1) lack of a supportive intellectual climate; 2) poor professional support; and 3) inadequate research funding. Ostensibly, the lack of an academic culture and a non-supportive socio-political environment are barriers to the development of the discipline. The paper discusses in detail the trends of the development of the discipline and how these factors influence the development of psychology in India.

Making an indigenous psychology in the United States, 1926-1966

Carpintero Helio; UDIMA, Spain

The period between 1926-1966 saw the growth of American psychology from academic science to real world application. Events before World War II prepared for the expansion of American psychology after the war and led to the golden age of American psychology. Psychological science and practice grew to encompass many topics and approaches. The expansion of psychology in the United States is placed in its social and political context in order to show how it both reflected American cultural values and shaped those values.

An early view of applied psychology: Piéron’s traite (handbook of applied psychology)

Carpintero Helio; UDIMA, Spain; Heliardor Carpin-tero; Maria Jose Gonzalez; Jose Ignacio Baile

The present paper explores and analyses one of the historical masterpieces on applied psychology, that may serve to represent this conceptual field as it appeared a century ago. Henri Piéron’s “Handbook of Applied Psychology” (in seven volumes) represents a remarkable effort to summarise and organise the field of applied psychology, before the days of the 2nd World War. Piéron, one of the great French psychologists of the 20th century, combined his main interests in
entailed an allegiance between the liberal agenda 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century coexistence and responsibility at the end of the emergence of new forms of government, social progress aiming at analysing the psychological The present paper is part of a wider work-in-

Archives and the internationalising of psych-ology Carpentero Helio UDIMA, Spain Interest in internationalising the history of psy-choology is a relatively recent movement. The International Congress of Psychology offers a unique opportunity to bring together those inter-
ested in developing an international history of psychology. There are a variety of practices and procedures that support an international history of psychology yet there has been little formal effort to identify and synthesise these resources. A good starting point for considering an international his-
tory of psychology is examination of archival sources for research. Archives provide the foundation upon which the historical record is built and maintained. In this session I will describe the efforts of the Center for the History of Psychol-
ogy to establish policies and procedures that seek to ensure that the historical record of psychology is preserved and made available for generations to come. With more than 45 years of experience, the Center for the History of Psychology offers an example of ways in which countries can establish support and maintain the historical record of psychology. Reconsidering psychological applications: Psychology as a cultural technology for the making of liberal citizenship in modern Spain Enrique Lafuente UNED, Spain; Lafuente Enrique; Castro Jorge The present paper is part of a wider work-in-
progress aiming at analysing the psychological bases of the liberal idea of citizenship in Spain, from a historic-genalogical point of view. The emergence of new forms of government, social coexistence and responsibility at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century entailed an allegiance between the liberal agenda and the scientific psychology of the period. This "new psychology" merged with other new and already-extant cultural practices, both professional or disciplinal and lay, and gave rise to normative and self-government systems which were determin-
ant in the shaping of a model of subjectivity fitting into the logic of Western liberal democra-
cies. Every project of a nation-state had to face its own social conditions in order to help bring about the liberal utopia. This paper is focused on early twentieth-century political essays published by progressive Spanish psychologists and sociolo-
gists. Its aim is to analyse how psychology was involved as an inescapable practice in the making of Spanish "modern citizens". An attempt is made at establishing how psychology, as a cultural tech-
nology or tool, began shaping areas of practical intervention stemming from socio-cultural and socio-political goals which were specified in the project of a liberal utopia. Strategic fields in this agenda were, among others, education, labour, and the control of social deviance. This paper was supported by funding from the Spanish Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness (Research Proj-
ec PSI2011-28241).

Origins and development of South African psychology Lionel Nicholas Monash South Africa, South Africa From its early inception as a distinct discipline in 1918 SA psychology has impacted significantly on SA society, though not always positively. This paper will delineate SA psychology’s early involvement in underpinning apartheid ideology, the contribu-
tions of two SA prime ministers, J C Smuts and H F Verwoerd and the organisational contestations that led to the thriving enterprise that is SA psychology today.

What is a polycentric history of psychology? Adrian Brock University College Dublin, Ireland The current symposium was inspired by a paper titled, "Towards a polycentric history of psycholo-
gy" which Kurt Danziger gave at the 26th Interna-
tional Congress of Psychology in Montreal in 1996. In this paper, I will introduce the concept of a polycentric history of psychology and explain why it is still of relevance to the field. Danziger maintains that the narrative commonly known as "the" history of psychology is dependent on privileging certain local developments. Thus the origins of modern psychology are frequently traced to the establishment of Wundt’s laboratory in Leipzig in 1879. This is a view that we have inherited from E. G. Boring whose major work was titled, "A History of Experimental Psychology" and was concerned almost exclusively with that field. In reality, we have to look to Galton’s anthropometric laboratory in London, Charcot’s clinic in Paris, the Bureau of Salesmanship Research in Pittsburgh and several other places if we want to trace the roots of modern psychology. A similar situation applies to the more recent history of psychology which has traditionally privileged developments in the United States. These developments form part of the "history of psychology while those in other countries are considered to be of purely local interest. Danziger suggests that we replace this "monocentric" view of the history of psychology with a "polycentric" one where several centres of psychology interact.

The rise of psychological measurement in Brazil Ana Jaco-Vilela UERJ, Brazil Several cultural, political and economic factors in the 1920s contributed to transforming the psycho-
logical laboratories of Brazil into places where psychological measurement tended to predominate. Many of these laboratories were in "Normal Schools", whose main purpose was to train tea-
chers for elementary schools. The Brazilian Mental Hygiene League also promoted the use of psycho-
logical measurement. This paper will examine the ideological ways in which the results from chil-
dren and Afro-Brazilians were interpreted and compare them with the interpretations of similar results that were being made in Europe. The paper will also examine the reasons behind the govern-
ment’s support for this work and how it fitted in with the government’s aims.

French ideas in the beginnings of psychology in Argentina Hugo Klappenbach Universidad Nacional de San Lui, Argentina The presentation analyses the intellectual condi-
tions that made possible the emergence of psy-
chological studies in Argentina around 1900 and

History of Japanese psychology as a local history: Americanisation and psychologisa-
tion Yasuhiro Igarashi None, United States of America Psychology was introduced into Japan from the West in the latter half of the 19th century as one of a number of new forms of knowledge to underpin the modernisation of the country. Japan and the West shared a common social background that characterised conditions of the nation state and in which there were concerns with social management of conduct and mobilisation of each individual’s abilities to take full advantage of their potential to compete and participate in projects of industrialisation and colonisation. Psychologists started to do research in psychophysics, percep-
tion, child development and other fields. Practical psychology such as research of mental testing and industrial efficiency were also started in early 20th century. In 1930s, Gestalt psychology attracted a lot of attention although some introduced Beha-
viourism from North America. Psychologists did research with a variety of methodologies. Howev-
er, Japanese psychology was wholly Americanised in the post-WWII era with the strong influence of USA’s economic and military power. It has been dominated by American mainstream psychology, namely neo-behaviouristic S-O-R type psycholo-
gy. It seems that Japanese psychologists have accepted the status of local history that follows the progress made at the center (Danziger 1996). Since the end of 20th century, psychologisation of the society is going on rapidly. Psychological products to deal with mental problems and people’s personality are so popular in daily life. Today, psychology has become an important actor in the society. Critical history of Japanese psy-
chology is needed to understand its possibilities and constraints.
the Argentine’s reception of French thought. It will be pointed out that although laboratories of Experimental Psychology were established in the country from 1899, these laboratories were quite different from laboratories in Germany. They were used mainly for educational purposes, not with the aim of producing psychological knowledge. In Argentina, the term "Experimental Psychology" was related to the concept of "Experimental Medicine" that was introduced by Claude Bernard in France. Experimental Psychology in Argentina meant Clinical Psychology oriented by the perspective of French psychopathology, especially the works of Janet, Charcot and Grasset.
HIV and AIDs stigma, contact and indirect exposure to persons living with HIV

Toni Abrahams UNISA, South Africa; Mohamed Adam

The appeal of Allport’s Contact Hypothesis lies in the simplicity of its core principle, i.e. contact between different groups may reduce prejudices. Support has been found for the hypothesis in its original form and for those contacts which fail to meet key conditions. HIV and AIDs stigma impedes prevention, treatment and care efforts in South Africa. Further, the health care context is an area where Persons Living with HIV (PLHIV) are regularly confronted with stigma. Accordingly, the study sought to explore and describe HIV and AIDs stigma levels amongst health care workers, exposure, i.e. contact in different forms traditionally defined by the Contact Hypothesis, and the relationship between HIV and AIDs stigma and exposure. A quantitative, survey design was employed with a sample of 202 health care workers in Cape Town. The Capacity Building for HIV/AIDS Stigma Research in South Africa questionnaire, which also provided items to measure contact in its different forms, was used. One way ANOVA, Post Hoc analyses and Pearson correlations were employed in the data analyses. The findings revealed the existence of low to moderate levels of HIV and AIDs stigma and most of the sample were found to have exposure to PLHIV in their personal contexts. A negative relationship between exposure and stigma was also found. The results suggest the need to focus interventions on health care workers with less exposure to PLHIV and provide support for a simpler version of contact which could be utilised to inform stigma reduction initiatives.

Assessment of psychosocial support programmes for orphans/vulnerable children in Uganda

Peter Baguma Makerere University, Uganda

The programme targeting OVC have been running for five years unevaluated. The objectives of the study were: 1. To develop a typology of OVC interventions; 2. To identify and explore the factors that make psychosocial support services accessible and beneficial to OVC, their families and communities; 3. To identify barriers to psychosocial support services to OVC and their households and make recommendations to address the barriers and scale up promising practices. A nationwide, qualitative cross-sectional study with a sample consisted of 27 purposively selected organisations, 75 FGDs were conducted with purposively selected in- or out-of-school children aged 13-17 years (separated by gender); caregivers of OVC; and community members and 41 key informant interviews were held with programme staff. Data was analysed qualitatively. OVC suffered a number of psychosocial problems. A range of psychosocial programmes were targeted at individual, household and community levels. Whether the services were accessible and beneficial were affected by programme, organisation/staff, environmental, and government factors; type of organisation, type of service, being in conflict or non-conflict zones, and location (rural or urban). The programmes had positive outcomes at individual, household and community levels including improved psychosocial wellbeing, but also had unintended negative outcomes of dependence and stigmatisation of beneficiaries. Promising interventions to be scaled up were identified. Barriers to delivery and access to services existed at different levels of intervention and ways of overcoming them were suggested. Recommendations at the national and at programme levels are provided in the text.

HIV risk reduction intervention among medically circumcised young men in South Africa: A randomised controlled trial

Merry Banyini University of Venda, South Africa; Queen Kekana; Leickness Simbayi; Karl Peltzer

Medical male circumcision (MMC) is now considered one of the best available evidence-based biomedical HIV prevention interventions. However, there are some concerns about risks for behavioural disinhibition, or risk compensation, following MMC. The aim of the study was to test a brief one session (180 min) group culturally tailored HIV risk reduction counselling intervention among men undergoing medical circumcision in South Africa in order to limit behavioural disinhibition. A randomised controlled trial design was employed using a sample of 150 men, 75 in the experimental group and 75 in the control group. Comparisons between baseline and 3-month follow-up assessments on several key behavioural outcomes addressed by the intervention were done. The study found that behaviour intentions and risk reductions skills significantly increased and sexual risk behaviour (reduction of the number of sexual partners and the number of unprotected vaginal sexual intercourse occasions) significantly decreased in the experimental compared to the control condition. However, male role norms did not change among the intervention conditions over time, while AIDS-related stigma beliefs significantly reduced in both conditions over time. Study findings show that a relatively brief (one session) and focused HIV risk reduction counselling can have at least short-term effects on reducing sexual risk behaviours in populations at high risk for behavioural disinhibition following medical male circumcision.

Ethical decision-making for psychologists involving mandated HIV disclosure of clients

Joseph Gillis University of Toronto, Canada; Roberta Timothìy; Mercedes García-Umana

In an effort to curb the spread of HIV infection, countries around the world have enacted legislation criminalising the failure to disclose an existing HIV infection to a sexual partner. As psychologists providing professional services to clients with HIV/AIDS, we must consider our ethical and legal responsibilities to our HIV+ clients and their sexual partners in light of duties to maintain client confidentiality and duties to the community at large. This paper will review select legislation worldwide requiring disclosure of HIV+ status and the complexities of medical knowledge and the social determinants of health which are intricately bound up in such legislation and the risk for bias inherent in such prosecutions. Evidence regarding the training and capacity of psychologists to make determinants of HIV risk transmission will be examined within the larger framework of the failure of professional psychology to consider sexual diversity and sexual behaviour as a standard component of a comprehensive mental health assessment. Parallels will be drawn to the famous “due to warn” doctrine derived from the U.S. case of Tarasoff v. Regents of the University of California (Cal. 1976), and a model for ethical decision-making following the guidelines of the UNAIDS Expert Working Group (2005) will be offered. Proposals to improve the training and current practice in professional psychology in relation to sexual diversity, and amplifications of current ethical codes for professional psychologists to facilitate ethical clinical decision-making in cases involving HIV disclosure will be offered.

Trends in condom use and distribution amongst clients and providers from health-care facilities in KwaZulu-Natal

Ross Greener University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa; Jenni Smit; Letitia Rambally; Jacqueline Pie-naar; Claudia Ngoloyi; Kedibone Mofele; Cecilia Milford; Zonke Mabude; Melanie Drace; Mags Bekinska

KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa has the highest HIV prevalence globally. Despite efforts to decrease risk behaviour and promote condom use, uptake of condoms remains a challenge. A survey was carried out in 2009 to better understand reproductive health, family planning, and HIV services offered at seven healthcare facilities in eThekweni District, KwaZulu-Natal. As part of this survey, we aimed to assess reported distribution and use of male and female condoms amongst HIV positive and negative clients at these facilities. Questionnaires were administered to 269 clients and 46 providers. A third (32%) of clients disclosed that they were HIV positive, 59% reported they were HIV negative and the remainder did not reveal their status. Results showed a significant difference between clients’ HIV status and reported use of HIV and STI prevention measures (including condom use) (p<0.001). Although almost three-quarters (74%) of providers reported dispensing male condoms to clients in the previous 3 months, only 46% of HIV positive clients reported consistent male condom use compared to 20% of HIV negative clients. Female condoms (FC) were largely unavailable at healthcare facilities at the time of the survey, with 37% of providers reporting never showing clients how to use an FC. Results indicated that consistent condom usage was higher amongst HIV positive than HIV negative clients. This may be attributed to a synergistic interaction of interventions, whereby HIV positive clients receive access to counselling as well as a condom supply. Therefore, interventions to reduce risky sex should draw on such theories of human behaviour.

A grounded theory of decision-making on male circumcision in the context of HIV

Lynlee Howard-Payne University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa; Brett Bowman

The aim of this research was to develop a substantive grounded theory that accounts for the
streams of thoughts and trauma: The untold stories of HIV among discordant couples
Eucharia Igbafe University of Pretoria, South Africa; Clement Musa; Andrew Igbafe

HIV has devastating effects on both couples and families. Presently, there is a growing increase of discordant couples. To date, little attention has been paid to them. The study was undertaken to investigate aspects of HIV-related trauma among discordant couples. The focus of the study was on couples who discovered their status after marriage. Twenty-five discordant couples were purposively selected from Federal Medical Centre, Yenagoa. Data were collected using in-depth interviews and structured questionnaires to capture the daily feelings of the participants for a period of one month. The findings revealed worry, fear, anxiety and depression as core daily experiences. Generally, the study found a strong culture of silence over status-disclosure to family members, when the female partner is positive, and thoughts of divorce were higher among negative males. The study therefore concluded that the impact of HIV among discordant couples seems to be more traumatic than when both couples are positive. HIV discordant couples therefore need urgent special designed programmes. Psychologists should therefore focus on variables such as divorce, raising HIV-negative children, repetitive worries and depression.

Barriers to psychotherapy in the context of HIV primary healthcare clinics in South Africa
Tarryn Kelly South Africa

In South Africa, there is a significant number of people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) who either have or will develop mental health problems. The existence of mental health problems in PLWHA has been shown to have a negative impact on HIV treatment and adherence. The integration of psychological services at primary healthcare clinics will greatly benefit the mental well-being of PLWHA. The aim of this presentation is to highlight potential barriers to providing psychotherapy to HIV positive patients within the context of primary healthcare settings in the Western Cape, South Africa. Data was collected from clinical case material within the primary healthcare clinics and will be analysed using a psychoanalytic theoretical lens. The specific challenges facing mental health service providers in these settings for PLWHA are identified. The presentation will highlight the following therapeutic barriers to effective and ethical provision of psychotherapeutic services: Competing health priorities in under-resourced healthcare systems in low-income countries, the use of surgical masks by therapists and patients for the prevention in TB transmission, physical intrusions into the therapy space due to the multi-functional utility of consulting rooms, language barriers, and the relevance of some psychotherapeutic modalities practiced within these settings. The presentation will furthermore offer some direction to address these barriers so that other psychological service provision to PLWHA may be optimised.

Orphans and vulnerable children: Health policy interventions in India
Anant Kumar Xavier Institute of Social Services, India

The paper reviews and discusses studies and interventions which have addressed the problems and concerns of orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) in India. Most of the research on OVC is based on investigations conducted in African countries. This review focuses on OVC in India in order to facilitate further critical discussion, action and the development of appropriate programmes and policies. The paper is based on review of OVC interventions and programmes internationally and in India. The study shows that HIV/AIDS programmes and interventions are vital to the survival and welfare of OVC but that they have reached only a small fraction of the most vulnerable children in India. OVC in India have also failed to receive the attention they deserve in poverty reduction strategies and other national development instruments. The study suggests a number of measures that government and civil society could take to rectify the problem. These include mobilising resources for supporting community care rather than institutional care, strengthening the care and coping capacities of families and communities, involving children and youth as active participants, building broad collaboration among key stakeholders in all sectors and integrating with other prevention, care and support services. The paper emphasizes the need to learn from the experience and initiatives of other countries in developing appropriate policy and programmes for OVC.

Psycho-social factors impacting on perceived HIV-risk in preparation for an HIV vaccine trial
Antonio Lentoor University of KwaZulu Natal, South Africa; Anna Meyerweitz

The association between perception of HIV-risk and sexual behaviour remains complex and poorly understood, although perception of risk is considered to presuppose behavioural change. The present study emerged as an attempt to gain insight into the relational dynamic, locally, as it is imperative in the development of effective strategies to curb the spread of HIV/AIDS. South Africa remains the epicenter of the pandemic. Failure of preventative efforts has spurred research endeavours to develop an effective HIV-vaccine. In developing an HIV-vaccine trial site, it is important to fully understand the context in which such a vaccine trial will be conducted in terms of psychosocial-economic, behavioural and cultural factors that might impact on the trial success. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with participants recruited from Bojanaquela district using purposive venue-based sampling. Data were analysed using constant comparative method of analysis of developing grounded theory. The findings reveal an association between perceived risk and risk behaviour among males and females. Regardless of their sexual behaviour, the participants from the study continue to adequately assess and personalise their risk. It reveals that HIV/AIDS risk seemed to be influenced by psychosocial issues pertaining to the intra-and interpersonal levels as well as structural/contextual issues that emerged from the broader society. The finding echoes the urgent need to design specific interventions that target psychosocial, economic and contextual factors that continue to put individuals at risk for infection.

What role do communities play in scientific research? Exploring community perspectives on HIV/AIDS and trial participation at a HIV vaccine research centre in South Africa
Anthea Lesch Stellenbosch University, South Africa; Leslie Swartz; Surita Roux

Increasing numbers of HIV prevention trials to develop biomedical technologies such as HIV vaccines are being conducted in settings with high HIV prevalence. Communities play a crucial role in such research. This presentation will examine ideas about HIV/AIDS and the role that communities play in the scientific process in a HIV vaccine research community in South Africa. Without community buy-in and support, efforts to develop an effective HIV vaccine are unlikely to succeed. Researchers face the challenge of balancing the scientific goal of developing a vaccine with the need to build community capacity and leave communities who participate in clinical trials better off as a result of their research participation. Participants in this study were stakeholders involved in community education activities at a HIV vaccine research centre. Data was collected using focus group discussions with community members and key informant interviews with research centre staff members to elicit their perspectives on community participation in HIV vaccine research. Data was analysed using a grounded theory approach. The results of the study highlight community members’ perspectives on HIV/AIDS and HIV vaccine trials. The results of the study also provide insight into the possibilities that community participation in the scientific process offers for empowering communities and building community capacity. Based on the findings of the research, the researcher will use participatory research methods to collaborate with stakeholders to design a community education and awareness-raising model for use at the HIV vaccine research centre.
Aids and death anxiety: A terror management theory perspective on HIV/AIDS and mortality salience
Vicky Malefo University of South Africa, South Africa

In pursuit of many researchers’ quest to explain the disjuncture between HIV/AIDS incidence and prevalence levels, this presentation will illustrate how Terror Management Theory (TMT) may be applied in empirical studies which seek to explore the relationship between HIV/AIDS related death anxiety and a number of dependent variables. It will be prefaced by a brief background of TMT and a discussion of its main tenets followed by a further discussion of how the theory’s hypothesis of mortality salience (MS) has been tested citing a sample of studies identified from a current meta-analysis of relevant research studies. The presentation will further illustrate how TMT may be applied in experimental settings that address issues pertaining to HIV/AIDS and mortality salience. The presentation will posit that reminding people of their HIV related mortality would be expected to prompt self-esteem enhancement behaviours and a tendency to cling to and defend their own cultural worldviews. MS manipulation or priming people with death-related thoughts and ideas as against a control topic will be discussed in further illustration of TMT and MS method applications. The presentation will conclude by arguing that TMT is an appropriate method to apply in experimental settings that seek to explore and explain HIV/AIDS related mortality salience and related behavioural patterns.

Supervision and mentoring of HIV support group facilitators
Glynnis Martin University of Fort Hare, South Africa

The paper focuses on a supervision and mentoring program for first level counsellors of people living with HIV. The program forms part of the Integrated Access to Care and Treatment Program (I-ACT) that is currently being implemented nationally in South Africa. The Department of Health in each province provides the base for the I-ACT program and is supported by a Centre for Disease Control/USAID partner in each province. Facilitators of the I ACT support groups are trained to assist people to live a healthy HIV− lifestyle and bridge the gap between first diagnoses and the onset of Aids. A supervision and mentoring program has been developed and implemented to address the following needs: (a) to ensure effective counselling processes and techniques are applied; (b) to provide ongoing mentoring and support; (c) continued expansion of facilitator’s knowledge base; (d) to address specific counsellor needs related to their personal and professional growth and development. The presentation details the format and content of the supervision program as it is currently implemented across the Eastern Cape Province and highlights some of the findings and progress made over the past 3 years.

Bedtime stories, risk perception and risk communication on sexually transmitted infections like HIV
Fraukje Mevissen Maastricht University, Netherlands; Robert Ruiter; Ree Meertens

People that are unaware of, or do not acknowledge their susceptibility for health threats like sexually transmitted infections (STI), including HIV/AIDS, will be unlikely to take preventive actions. In order to adequately influence these risk perceptions, it is important to know which risk communication methods are effective. In this presentation, studies on the effects of probability-based risk information and scenario-based risk information on perceived risk towards STIs will be presented and discussed. In two randomised controlled trials, the impact of different types of probability information (single incidence, cumulative and different types of scenario information (one vs. multiple scenarios) on susceptibility perceptions to Chlamydia and HIV were tested among Dutch heterosexual young adults (18-25 years old). The outcomes of these studies guided the development of an online tailored risk communication intervention for STI prevention. Perceived risk and risky sexual behavior served as the main outcome variables. Personal risk information, combined with information tailored to motivation and skills, effectively influenced risk judgments and safe sex behavior. Single incidence and cumulative probability information did not influence STI-related risk perceptions. The effectiveness of scenario-based risk information on risk perceptions depended strongly on the imaginability of the scenario information and the characteristics of the participant. The effectiveness of probability-based risk information and scenario-based risk information depends on the format used. When communicating the risks of STIs, using personal risk information or multiple risk scenarios seems to be most effective.

Determinants of HIV/AIDS prevalence in relation to migration in informal settlement areas of Mthatha, Eastern Cape, South Africa
Sikhumbuzo Mfusi Walter Sisulu University, South Africa; Nonpumelo Ntombeni

Over 40 million people worldwide are estimated to be living with HIV/AIDS. The prevalence and spread of the epidemic is largely determined by social, political, structural, and economic factors, to mention a few. Migration has probably become one of the most important determinants of global health and social development. The uprooting, displacement, and resettlements involved in migration can pose complex challenges. Migration has implications for those who move, those who are left behind, and those who host migrants. Its implication for health care systems of communities and the countries involved can also be far-reaching. Migrants bear a heightened risk for HIV infection, given the conditions and structure of the migration process. This paper presents some of the results of a study that was conducted at three squatter camps/informal settlements located in the outskirts of Mthatha. Thirty participants were randomly selected from the three camps. Guided by an interview schedule and observations, a field study was conducted in which participants described, during in-depth interviews, the conditions under which they lived, including economic, sexual, health and other related experiences. Ethical principles including anonymity, confidentiality, and right to withdraw from the study were strictly observed. Findings suggested that i) informal settlements have one of the highest HIV/AIDS prevalence rates, ii) some people resort to transactional sexual relationships to support themselves, and iii) there is a high level of substance abuse which may lead to unprotected sex and therefore susceptibility to contracting HIV. The findings are discussed in relation to migration in informal settlements.

Pre- and post- HIV diagnosis help seeking behaviour by patients receiving antiretroviral treatment
Mamabolo Promise Mohaleni University of Limpopo (Turffloop), South Africa

Studies have indicated that people living with HIV/AIDS resort to Western medicine and alternative health systems to improve general health, prevent opportunistic infections, treat symptoms, reduce side effects from biomedical treatment, pain relief, and stress relief. The aim of this study was to explore pre- and post- HIV diagnosis help seeking behaviour by patients receiving antiretroviral treatment at Witbank Hospital in Mpumalanga Province (South Africa). Specifically, the objective of the study was to investigate the help seeking pathways followed by patients before and after an HIV diagnosis. A qualitative, descriptive phenomenological approach was utilised in the study. Ten participants (male = 5; female = 5, and aged between 25 and 46 years) diagnosed with HIV and who came to the hospital to collect their treatment were interviewed using semi-structured interviews. An interpretive analysis method was used to analyse the data. The results suggest that patients follow a number of pathways when it comes to treatment of their HIV conditions. The paper is concluded by providing suggestions to health care providers on the pathways that are followed by HIV patients before or after consulting with them.

Stress amongst careworkers of institutionalised children
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The context of working and living in an institution is accepted as challenging for all concerned. In particular, studies documenting careworker’s stress responses have scarcely been researched. This paper reports on how female caregivers (n=10) of institutionalised children experience stress. In this case study, the BarOn Emotional Quotient Inventory (Bar-On EQi™) was administered to measure emotional awareness. A focus group discussion, individual interviews and an interactive session were utilised to clarify and probe responses on the BarOn EQi™. For this paper, scores on the Stress Tolerance sub-scales and the qualitative data, were examined. Findings show that careworkers (n=4) scored in the effective functioning range and (n=6) scored in the area of enrichment range for Stress Tolerance. Qualitative measures aimed to understand how scores in the effective functioning range of the Stress Tolerance sub-scale could be described as protective factors, thereby enhancing the participant’s resilience. A thematic analysis of qualitative data point out that careworkers found caregiving extremely stressful and unsatisfying. Additionally, they felt unsupported and unappreciated. Coping attempts amongst the participants appeared individualised and unsustainable. Based on these findings, we posit that enhancing the stress tolerance levels as well as stress management abilities of women employed as careworkers could possibly increase their coping efforts and thereby contribute to their overall resilience. As a cautionary
A qualitative study into the fertility intentions of HIV positive women on antiretroviral treatment

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The amount of research being done on the impact of antiretroviral treatment (ART) on the fertility intentions of HIV positive women is minimal. This qualitative study has investigated the positive and negative impact that ARTs have had on the fertility intentions of ten HIV positive women attending the Charlotte Maxeke Johannesburg Academic Hospital in South Africa. The findings of this study indicated that HIV positive women have stronger fertility intentions once they are on treatment, compared to when they were not on treatment. This study has also uncovered the way in which the negative impacts of treatment may affect the formation of these fertility intentions. The findings from this study highlight a need for important changes to be made with treatment administration and to start focusing on HIV as a disease that affects the person holistically and not strictly physically. It also highlights the increased need for educating people about HIV so that stigmatization of HIV positive people can be effectively addressed in South African communities.

An analysis of voluntary counseling and testing (VCT) training manuals in the South African public health system

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Rabia Patel

Voluntary counseling and testing (VCT) services, primarily as a diagnostic and prevention strategy, is an early and international response to the large scale challenge of the HIV/AIDS pandemic being faced worldwide. Located within the public health model, it lays the foundation in training people who deliver VCT. Limited research can be found on the adequacy of the content of the VCT training manuals. The primary aim of this study is to qualitatively explore the adequacy and implications of several VCT training manuals utilized within the South African public health context. Moreover, the research aims to explore the topic areas covered and the similarities and differences of the training manuals utilized for analysis. All training manuals have been explored utilizing content analysis providing a rich interpretation of the manuals. Based on the results it is evident that there are vital implications and suggestions which may be employed in further improving the adequacy of the training manuals within the South African public health system. Therefore, the current study has proven valuable in furthering research on improving VCT training manuals.

Meaning in life and the sense of coherence in adults living with HIV

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Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) infection inevitably leads to an acute stage of the disease referred to as AIDS. Variation in the rate of HIV-disease progression is, amongst others, a function of psychological reactions to an HIV-positive diagnosis and the prevalence of psychosocial stressors. Previous studies have suggested a positive correlation between the sense of coherence and the wellbeing of people living with HIV. The objectives of this study were to explore and describe the search for meaning in life, presence of meaning in life, the sense of coherence and the relationships among these concepts in adults living with HIV. The research sample consisted of 62 participants recruited from an HIV wellness clinic. Search for meaning in life and the presence of meaning in life were measured by utilising the Meaning in Life Questionnaire while The Sense of Coherence Questionnaire was used to measure the sense of coherence in research participants. Key findings include: Levels of the search for meaning in life and the presence of meaning in life were not found to be elevated or suppressed in the sample. The level of sense of coherence of the sample was found to be lower than the level of the sense of coherence obtained in previous studies from mixed populations. A practically significant relationship was found between the levels of presence of meaning in life and the sense of coherence. It is proposed that the presence of meaning in life is a fortifier of the sense of coherence in adults living with HIV.

The use of audio and visual diaries to explore the adherence behaviours of HIV and TB patients: A South African study

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Medical Research Council (SA), South Africa
Harry Hausler; Mark Tomlinson; Simon Lewin; Yolisa Mtshizana

Central to improving treatment adherence of people living with HIV/AIDS, with and without TB, is understanding how they experience their illness and treatment. The objective of this study is to reflect on diary-keeping as a method of understanding how experiences of illness and treatment affect the adherence of such patients. Five participants were purposively selected: one person being prepared for antiretroviral treatment (ART); one on ART; and three on ART and TB treatment. Participants received a disposable camera or audio recorder, and recorded their everyday experiences over six months. Visual-participants shared the meaning of their photos in audio-recorded research conversations. The recordings from audio-participants were collected bi-weekly. All data were analysed thematically. The participants described a diversity of illness related psycho-social issues that impacted negatively on their adherence. These included: fear and experiences of ART side effects; struggles to change risk behaviours related to adherence; and their need for emotional support, in particular from the community care workers (CCWs) who support them. The emotionally well patients reported less adherence problems. The diaries facilitated an understanding of the trajectory of treatment experience for those who recently started on ART. The study highlighted the importance of lay counseling skills for CCWs to improve the emotional well-being of HIV and TB patients. Diary-keeping is a powerful approach to understanding how everyday experiences, often inaccessible through other methods, shape the adherence behaviours of these patients.

Living with HIV/AIDS: Psychological symptoms in a Nigerian population

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Living with HIV/AIDS, poses severe challenges ranging from the medical, social, economic to the psychological. Research notes the high prevalence of psychiatric and psychological disorders associated with persons living with HIV/AIDS. The present paper evaluates specific psychological symptoms that persons living with HIV/AIDS are exposed to using the Symptom Check List. It is a questionnaire based cross sectional study. The study evaluated the psychological distress experienced by persons living with HIV/AIDS using the Symptom Checklist-90; a psychological instrument capable of assessing 10 symptoms associated with distress. A total of one hundred and fourteen persons living with HIV/AIDS (M= 43, F=71) with an age range of 21-65 years seen in the HIVN Unit of the University of Benin Teaching Hospital, Nigeria were involved in the study. The study was carried out between March and August, 2011. Subjects were consecutively recruited after informed verbal consent was obtained from them. Depression was the most prevalent symptom (15.91) found among the subjects, followed by Somatisation (12.95). The least prevalent symptom was phobic anxiety (3.45). The higher presence of Depression and Somatisation among the symptoms reported emphasises the need for mental health practitioners to explore strategies of ameliorating these symptoms.

Experiences of mental health challenges in women living with HIV/AIDS

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HIV/AIDS is a global pandemic that affects millions of people, with its greatest impact being in South Africa (UNAIDS, 2010). Research highlights the increased prevalence of mental disorders amongst this population (Freeman et al. 2007). The main aim of this study was to explore the mental health challenges, including psychological distress and emotional content that have presented in women living with HIV through the course of their illness. It also intended to explore the impact of support structures in managing these challenges. Nine participants, attending a clinic in Johannesburg, were interviewed using a semi-structured interview schedule. Questions centred on diagnosis, disclosure, the appearance of physical symptoms, body image and the caregiving role of the mother. Data from the interviews were analysed using thematic content analysis. Findings suggested that although only one of the participants in the sample had a diagnosable mental health disorder, intense psychological distress was prominent amongst all the participants. Support systems used were often non-professional and were therefore not focused on emotional containment. However, they seem to have assisted in buffering the development of psychological distress towards mental disorders. The findings thus indicated that psychological distress is prominent at particular instances in the illness trajectory and suggests its containment through bolstering current support structures so that mental disorders are recognised, and appropriate referral protocol occurs.
HIV/AIDS

Youth character and behaviour regarding hiv/aids in Kenya
Lucas Othuon Maseno University, Kenya
This study identified specific sexual behaviors and practices of the youth with regard to HIV/AIDS among secondary school students in Rift Valley, Nyanza and Western provinces of Kenya. The provinces were selected because of their high HIV/AIDS prevalence rates. A cross-sectional survey design was used. A self-administered questionnaire was used for data collection. Quantitative data were analyzed using descriptive statistics, while qualitative information was thematically summarized. Of the 3,650 students sampled from a population of 9,000, 3,645 participated in the survey. Boys accounted for 56.2%, while girls represented 43.8%. Their ages ranged between 12 and 22 years, with a mean of 16.4 years. Nearly all the students (98.9%) had heard of HIV and AIDS and were aware of how it is transmitted. Mass media was the most widely reported first source of information. Forty percent of the students had had sexual intercourse before the survey, with more boys (55.7%) than girls (21.6%) reporting ever having sex. The mean age of sexual debut was 13 years for both sexes. The first sexual encounter took place mainly at home. Only 37.2% had used a condom. Peer pressure (43.0%) was reported to be the main reason for having the first sexual encounter. In conclusion, the results indicate high levels of knowledge on HIV and AIDS among youth. However, this knowledge seems not to translate effectively into behavior change. It is recommended that appropriate communication programs be developed with precise messages on HIV and AIDS.

A biopsychosocial exploration of antiretroviral treatment adherence from the patient and health care practitioner perspective
Rabia Patel Rhodes University, South Africa
HIV and AIDS remains a global pandemic, however, the advent of Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) in the late 1980’s has led to major advances in the clinical treatment of the virus. Despite this, adherence to ART remains a significant area of concern. Extensive international research has identified various variables which contribute to non-adherence, yet, African research remains limited. In addition, much of the research is limited to the biomedical perspective. The main aim of this research was to understand the challenges that people who are on ART face from a multiplicity of levels including the psychological and social factors that impinge on adherence levels in PLHIV. A qualitative methodology was used and data was collected from 14 participants using semi-structured interviews. Thematic content analysis was used to generate themes that were then analysed. The main findings suggest that there is a complex web of interaction between what is often understood as personal/individual biomedical challenges and other challenges that are more interpersonal and systemic in nature. As a consequence the response by people to their illness and subsequently to ART is more multifarious than a mere conforming to a set of medical standards and instructions. This is particularly important within the South African context where interpersonal and systemic factors play a very critical role in the patient’s ability to adhere to ART.

Psychographic factors of antiretroviral therapy non-adherence: A critical review of barriers to ART in sub-Saharan Africa
Lebogang Phiri University of South Africa, South Africa; Mohamed Seadat; Ashley Van Niekerk
Antiretroviral therapy (ART) has been provided by the South African Department of Health since 2004 to patients who are diagnosed HIV positive as part of the national ART roll-out. Despite this progress, important questions remain on the best use of ART and how patients should be maintained to achieve maximum benefits from ART. The success of ART for HIV infection is primarily determined by adherence. A literature search was conducted to collect published articles reporting correlates of HIV medication non-adherence among patients receiving ART in sub-Saharan Africa. Based on the review, this paper will describe and discuss the primary factors identified as barriers to ART adherence across the African continent. Despite study diversities in the HIV/AIDS literature base and study limitations, evidence suggests that four types of factors can potentially act as barriers to optimal ART adherence, namely: (1) treatment regimen; (2) social and psychological factors; (3) institutional resources; and (4) personal attributes. The paper offers a critical appraisal of available evidence on ART non-adherence in the African context. It contributes to the conceptualisation and development of context-specific interventions directed at the promotion of ART adherence.

Health systems navigation: A new approach to improving client access within healthcare services
Letitia Rambally MatCH (Wits University), South Africa; Cecilia Milford; Mags Beksińska; Fiona Scorgie; Abigail Harrison; Ross Greener; Kedibone Molefe; Jacqueline Pienaar; Zonke Mabude; Jennifer Smit
Disadvantaged communities are often faced with dual barriers of limited healthcare choices and being least able to access services, resulting in low uptake of many essential healthcare services. Public healthcare systems are most often navigated by members of these communities when they are very ill and consequently treatment is burdensome, for both healthcare providers and clients. These barriers are exacerbated among disadvantaged HIV-positive clients who have complicated treatment regimens, hence often abandoning care. To facilitate access to services, a Health Systems Navigation intervention was developed for clients seeking reproductive healthcare in the South African context, and piloted in a hospital in the eThekwini District of KwaZulu-Natal. Lay people with an understanding of the local communities surrounding pilot facilities and a background in community-based healthcare were recruited and trained as navigators. Through client contact with these navigators, clients were given peer support, potentially inclusive referral assistance and information, in order to improve access to services and enhance their ability to navigate hospital systems. To evaluate the pilot, daily logs were completed by the navigators, interviews were conducted with clients (n=126), pre- and post-intervention focus groups were conducted with healthcare providers (n=6). Preliminary analyses indicate that over three months, 1,853 clients (528 males, 1,295 females) received referral information (n=488), directions (n=765) or were escorted to services (n=875). Overall, the pilot has been positively received by both clients and providers. This intervention could ease some of the burden created by staff shortages and high client loads and could improve adherence to healthcare.

HIV/AIDS and sexual minorities: Community participation and strengths-based practice to address risk propensities
Maheswar Satpathy University of New South Wales, India
Traditionally an erroneous correlation with profligate morality reflected in the form of promiscuity of sexual minorities is identified as antecedent of HIV infection. However, there is a need to analyse lives and life-stories, struggles and the process of negotiation which will bring insights into their sexual subjectivities and vulnerabilities. While sexual minorities are recognised by researchers and Policy makers, because of their risk propensities, they also exhibit enormous strengths in their communities. This paper seeks to understand strengths as well as vulnerabilities of sexual minorities created and reinforced by socio-structural factors and advocate for a community-based participatory approach emphasising on their unique healthcare needs. Socio-structural barrier analysis and need assessment of healthcare conditions of sexual minorities in sub-Saharan Africa was conducted. It was found that there are: i) an incomplete, and often a misrepresented overview of the lives and life stories of ever-diverse sexual minorities; ii) Increased entrapment with a universalised categorisation of ‘LGBTIQ’ and MSM’ neglecting diversity inside sexual minority communities; iii) Lack of proper recognition of Transgender (TG) needs; iii) Large-scale un-prioritised research and lack of emphasis on the Sexual minorities as equal stakeholders in decision-making processes iv) Lack of nuanced understanding of the processes of designing and delivering healthcare services. It is therefore necessary to separate risks propensities and strengths of sexual minorities. This emergent understanding of strengths and vulnerabilities will help in building stronger response in form of evidence-based interventions.

Strategies of signification: Cultural presences and absences of HIV
Corinne Squire University of East London, United Kingdom
This paper will explore how media situates the HIV pandemic within popular imaginations. It will argue that media play an important part in constructing, maintaining and changing everyday cultures around HIV. The paper examines two different strategies that occur across many different media: an interrogative, analytic movement towards explicating and speaking out about the personal, social and political conditions of the pandemic, and a more speculative move expressing the difficulties, sticking points and silences within the pandemic. Generally, the first of these moves is prioritised and viewed as the route towards more treatment access, wider testing and stigma reduction. However, the second move is also often implicitly made by some of the most powerful of those representations. The paper argues that the parallelism of these moves is important in the HIV context and perhaps for other public representations
of personal suffering. It investigates this possibility, through a purposively chosen set of visual and musical representations of HIV, from high and low-resourced epidemic contexts, and from what it designates pre-treatment, treatment possibility and treatment access eras of the pandemic. These case studies include one work of relatively wide audience reach, musical and visual, from the 1990s USA and 2000s southern Africa. The paper will analyse the narrative genres drawn on and reformulated in each case, deploying Kristeva’s understanding of narratives as forms of signification that allow us to acknowledge abjection while continuing to speak and act.

Psychological and social correlates of hiv status disclosure: The significance of stigma
distinction

Sarah Stutterheim Open University Netherlands, Netherlands; Ronald Brands; John Pryor; Arjan Bos Open University Netherlands, Netherlands; Herman Schaalmans.

Objective: To investigate HIV-related stigma, psychological distress, self-esteem, and social support in a sample comprising people who have concealed their HIV status to all but a selected few (limited disclosers, N = 163), people who can conceal but chose to be open (full disclosers; N = 300), and people who had visible symptoms that made concealing difficult (visibly stigmatized, N = 194). Methods: 667 people living with HIV (PLWH) completed a cross-sectional survey measuring disclosure, stigma experiences, psychological distress, self-esteem, social support, and the presence of visible symptoms. One-way analyses of variance least significant differences were conducted, as were mediation analyses in accordance with Baron and Kenny (1986). Results: The visibly stigmatized and full disclosers reported significantly more stigma experiences than limited disclosers, but only the visibly stigmatized reported more psychological distress, lower self-esteem, and less social support than limited disclosers. Differences in psychological distress and self-esteem between the visibly stigmatized and full disclosers were mediated by social support while differences between the visibly stigmatized and limited disclosers were mediated by both social support and stigma. Conclusions: The findings suggest that having a visible stigma is more detrimental than having a concealable stigma and that social support buffers psychological distress in people with HIV. This points to the need to promote social support provision for PLWH, especially those with visible symptoms.

HIV-related stigma in African and Afro-Caribbean communities in the Netherlands

Sarah Stutterheim Open University Netherlands, Netherlands; Marijn de Bruin; Iris Shiripinda; John Pryor; Arjan Bos Open University Netherlands, Netherlands; Herman Schaalmans.

HIV-related stigma in African and Afro-Caribbean diaspora communities in the Netherlands was investigated in face-to-face semi-structured interviews with HIV-positive (42) and HIV-negative (52) community members between January 2005 and May 2008. Interviews were guided by a structured protocol of opened-ended questions with follow-up probes, recorded with a digital voice recorder, transcribed verbatim, and processed with QSR NVivo 2.0. Thematic analyses showed that HIV-related stigma manifests as social distance, physical distance, words, and silence. The consequences of HIV-related stigma for HIV-positive African and Afro-Caribbean people were psychological, social, and health-related. The psychological consequences were emotional pain, sadness, loneliness, anger, frustration, and internalized stigma. The social consequences included decreased social network size, limited social support, and social isolation, and resulted from not only enacted stigma but also self-imposed social withdrawal. Also, poor treatment adherence was a health-related consequence. People living with HIV (PLWH) employed both problem-focused and emotion-focused coping strategies to mitigate the negative consequences of stigma. Problem-focused coping strategies included selective disclosure, disengagement, affiliation with similar others, seeking social support, and, to a lesser extent, activism. Emotion-focused strategies included distraction, positive reappraisal, religious coping, external attributions, disidentification, and acceptance. HIV-related stigma clearly permeates African and Afro-Caribbean communities in the Netherlands, and should be targeted for intervention. Interventions in the community that tackle the manifestations of HIV-related stigma are thus imperative, as are interventions that seek to change the societal and community structures that promote stigmatization.

Beliefs contributing to HIV-related stigma in African and Afro-Caribbean communities in the Netherlands

Sarah Stutterheim Open University Netherlands, Netherlands; Nicole van Kesteren; Marijn de Bruin; Iris Shiripinda; John Pryor; Arjan Bos Open University Netherlands, Netherlands.

Thirty years after the first diagnosis, people living with HIV (PLWH) around the world continue to report stigmatizing experiences. In this study, beliefs contributing to HIV-related stigma in African and Afro-Caribbean diaspora communities and their cultural context were explored through face-to-face semi-structured interviews with HIV-positive (N = 42) and HIV-negative (N = 52) African, Dutch Antillean, and Surinamese diaspora community members in the Netherlands. Interviews were recorded with a digital voice recorder and transcribed verbatim. Data were processed with QSR NVivo 2.0 and analyzed using a general inductive approach. Each transcript was read while listening to the corresponding recording to identify emerging themes and establish categories to which text fragments were assigned. Coding continued until saturation was evident. Findings were subsequently checked with relevant stakeholders in the diaspora communities in the Netherlands. The results show that beliefs that HIV is highly contagious, that HIV is a very severe disease, and that PLWH are personally responsible for acquiring their HIV infection were found to contribute to HIV-related stigma, as did the belief that PLWH are HIV-positive because they engaged in norm-violating behavior such as promiscuity, commercial sex work, and, for Afro-Caribbean diaspora, also homosexuality. These beliefs were found to be exacerbated and perpetuated by cultural taboos on talking about HIV and sexuality. HIV-related stigma reduction interventions should focus on changing these beliefs and breaking cultural taboos on HIV and sexuality in a manner that is participatory and consistent with current theory and empirical findings.

Cognitive remediation therapy improves visual speed of processing and iadls in middle-aged and older adults with HIV

David Vance UAB, United States of America; Pariya Fazeli; Jaspreet Kaur; Peggy Mckee

The purpose of this study was to investigate whether a visual speed of processing training program would improve this cognitive ability in adults with HIV, and translate into improved performance on a measure of everyday functioning. In this study, 46 middle-aged and older adults with HIV (40+ years) were recruited with flyers from a university HIV/AIDS clinic. Their average current CD4 lymphocyte count was 433.75 ml (SD = 220); 6 participants had a CD4+ lymphocyte count below 200 ml which is indicative of AIDS. These participants were randomly assigned to a speed of processing training condition or a no-contact control condition. Those randomised to the training arm received 10 hours of computerised speed visual-cognitive exercises. At baseline and posttest, participants were administered a neurocognitive battery and the Timed Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (TIAIDL) Test. Controlling for baseline performance, ANCOVAs were used to examine treatment effects on these measures between the two groups at posttest. Treatment effects were detected on a measure of visual processing speed, the Useful Field of View (UFOV) test; the speed of processing training group improved on their UFOV performance. Furthermore, transfer of training was observed on the TIAIDL Test; the speed of processing training group improved their speed and accuracy in performing these laboratory IADL tasks. This study demonstrates that speed of processing training may improve cognitive and everyday functioning in this growing population.

Predictors of cognitive and everyday functioning in adults with HIV

David Vance UAB, United States of America; Jaspreet Kaur; Pariya Fazeli

Cognitive deficits are often common in adults with HIV. Such deficits may be more severe as people age with this disease. The purpose of this study was to identify predictors of neuropsychological performance among adults with HIV. Psychosocial (Lubben Social Network Scale, Profile of Mood States, drug use) and neuropsychological measures of processing speed (Complex Reaction Time Test, Useful Field of View, Digit Symbol Substitution), executive function (Clox, Trails B), psychomotor ability (Trails A, Digit Symbol Copy, Finger Tapping Test), and memory (Spatial Span, Digit Span) were administered to 98 HIV-positive adults (mean age = 45.23). Regression analyses were used to examine predictors of neuropsychological performance. Step one examined the contribution of age and education quality (WRAT- 3 Reading), and Step two examined the contribution of health factors to neuropsychological performance. For several measures of neuropsychological performance, older age, poorer educational quality, mood problems, and more drug use predicted poor neuropsychological performance. Among adults with HIV, the best predictors of neuropsychological test performance were age and education quality. Mood problems and drug use added to the prediction of cognitive deficits. Health factors such as years diagnosed with HIV, and the size of one’s social network were not
predictive of performance in any model. Results suggest individuals aging with HIV have some risk of cognitive decline. Implications for practice and research are posited.

Does cognitive functioning predict accurate recall of CD4 and viral load values in adults with HIV without dementia?

**David Vance** UAB, United States of America; **Carrie Ann Gakumo**; **Pariya Fazeli**; **Larry Slater**

Health numeracy has relevancy in that adults with HIV monitor their CD4+ lymphocyte count and viral load. Cognitive complaints are common in HIV; such cognitive problems may interfere with accurate monitoring of such health numeracy information. The purpose of this study was to examine whether cognitive functioning is related to accurate monitoring of these laboratory values. In this study, 88 adults with HIV were asked to report their most current CD4+ lymphocyte count and viral load; this information was compared with their actual and most recent CD4+ lymphocyte count and viral load obtained through electronic medical chart extraction. For 75 participants who had both self-reported and corresponding clinic values for their CD4+ lymphocyte count, there was a high level of agreement (r = .73, p < .001; self-reported value = 523.94 uL; actual value = 463.35 uL). For 32 participants who had both self-reported and corresponding clinic values for plasma viral load, there was a low level of agreement (r = .01 p = .92; self-reported value = 30,418.31 uL; actual value = 27,159.18 uL). In a series of correlation analyses, cognitive functioning on measures of executive functioning, memory, psychomotor ability, and speed of processing was not related to the accuracy of recall for either CD4+ lymphocyte count or viral load. Other reasons associated with accurate recall of such health numeracy may be due to the participants health literacy and locus of control. Implications for other future studies are posited.

Promoting adherence to antiretroviral treatment through motivational interventions: A systematic review

**Bruna Von Muhlen** PUCRS, Brazil; **Marlene Strely**; **Adolfo Pizzinato**; **Helena Scarparo**; **Diego Dewes**

It is very difficult to stop the spread of HIV around the world. It represents a global public health problem. A lot of drugs are being developed and accepted around the world. It represents a global public health problem. It is very difficult, displaying the necessity of qualification in the provided service and new interventions that promote treatment adherence. The HAART (Highly Active Antiretroviral Therapy) adherence needs 95% of pills ingested in order to promote a reduction of the plasmatic viral load of RNA-HIV-1 and acquire a stability of the T-CD4+ lymphocytes. Hence, lower motivation to be bound by the treatment can be related to an increase in severity of symptoms related to the disease, resulting from low levels of treatment adherence. Approaches involving motivational aspects such as Motivational Intervention for people with AIDS, can promote adherence to antiretroviral treatment (HAART) by promoting protective factors in individual health. This work systematically reviewed studies of effectiveness of motivational intervention in adherence to HAART, and searched databases OVID, PubMed, Embase, PsychINFO, through descriptors and pre-defined criteria, intersecting six groups for the syntax, and using only good quality methodological studies (randomized controlled trials, prospective studies), found by the Verhagen (1998) checklist. The analysis of seven studies found suggests that participants have a better adherence when undergoing to Motivational Intervention (MI) - namely, an increase in the taking of pills and the motivation to follow the antiretroviral treatment with medicines.

**Does HIV decrease the level of serum brain-derived neurotrophic factor?**

**Rafal Wojciak** Poznan University of Medical Sciences, Poland; **Grzazyna Barylkiwicz**; **Wlodzimierz Samborski**; **Ewa Mojs**

The cerebral brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) is an important modulator of synaptogenesis, neuropaclastia, cognitive functioning, and memory. Changes in BDNF expression in serotonergic and dopaminergic neurons have been found in pathological behaviour. Serum low BDNF concentrations have been associated with dementia in Alzheimer and Parkinson diseases. Neurocognitive disturbances were recognised in HIV patients, which can be associated with disturbances in dopamine and serotonin regulations as well as depression and other psychological dysfunctions. The serum BDNF concentration and neurocognitive functions in HIV infected patients were examined in this study. The BDNF concentration was compared with that of healthy and non-infected subjects as well as across gender. The study included 88 HIV-infected patients aged 32 ± 3,4 years (15 women and 73 men) and 63 healthy subjects aged 28 ± 1,3 years (30 women and 30 men). The concentrations of BDNF in the serum of subjects were measured by sandwich-ELISA method using commercial test. The neurocognitive functions were assessed using the International HIV Dementia Scale (IHDS). The HIV-infected subjects were found to have a statistically significant lower mean level of serum BDNF than non-infected subjects (p<0,001). There are no statistically significant differences between infected and non-infected women and men. A strong linear positive correlation between serum level of BDNF and neurocognitive functions measured by IHDS in HIV infected patients was found. This preliminary study suggests that HIV can decrease the level of BDNF and may be a risk in terms of neurological complications associated with this infection.

The personal-political dialectic in HIV narratives: Implications for treatment and disclosure

**Jacqueline Zaina** South Africa

This exploratory study conducted within a social constructionist paradigm, attempts to explain the ways in which cultural and political discourses surrounding HIV and AIDS within the South African context, function discursively to silence people living with the disease. It seeks to understand how the range of subject positions available to people with HIV and AIDS influences their opportunities for treatment and disclosure. The author challenges the liberal humanism underpinning the Western individualist paradigm, implicit in economic theories of health behavior, on the basis that by constructing people as ‘rational’ and ‘responsible’, they not only negate social constraints on individual choice, but tend to attribute guilt to people living with HIV and AIDS. The narratives, elicited in personal interviews and discussions held within the context of support groups, suggest that such discourses constitute a form of disciplinary power in a Foucauldian sense. This positions people living with HIV and AIDS defensively, limiting their options for ‘positive’ self-definition, thereby foreclosing possibilities for treatment and disclosure. This has implications for interventions aimed at people living with HIV and AIDS, highlighting the importance of attempting to understand the local and idiosyncratic nature of their constructions of HIV and AIDS. It also advocates considering people’s lives in context and suggests that identity processes, in terms of the need to negotiate a ‘moral self’ in a wide range of social relationships, mediate decision-making in relation to HIV and AIDS.

**Session Type: Posters**

**HIV knowledge and sexual practices among learners with intellectual disabilities and non-disabled learners in Nigeria**

**Toyin Aderemi** Ethiopia; **Basil Pillay**

Individuals with intellectual disabilities are rarely targeted by the current human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) response thereby reducing their access to HIV information and services. Currently, little is known about the HIV knowledge and sexual practices of young Nigerians with intellectual disabilities. Thus, this study sought to compare the HIV knowledge and sexual practices of learners with mild/moderate intellectual disabilities (LMD) and non-disabled learners (NDL) in Nigeria. This cross-sectional, comparative study utilised mixed-methods to investigate HIV knowledge and sexual practices among LMD and NDL in Nigeria. LMD (300) and NDL (300) within the age range of 12-19 years drawn across schools in Oyo State, Nigeria, completed a structured questionnaire to assess their knowledge of HIV transmission and sexual practices. Data were analyzed using SPSS 15.0. There were significant differences between LMD and NDL in their reported sexual experience (p = 0.002), inconsistent condom use with boy/girlfriends (p <0.001) and casual sexual partners (p <0.001), and non-use of condom during the last sexual activity (p <0.001). Among females, LMD were more exposed to sexual violence than NDL (p = 0.053). LMD also demonstrated lower HIV transmission knowledge scores than their non-disabled peers (p < 0.001). Findings suggest that adolescents with intellectual impairments are at higher risk of HIV infection than their non-disabled peers. This gap could be addressed through interventions that target Nigerians with intellectual impairments with accessible HIV information and services.

**PTSD and HIV-related PTSD**

**Melissa Boulind** Rhodes, South Africa

In today’s society everyone is exposed to, or affected by, HIV in some way. There appears to be a growing body of literature targeting HIV-related PTSD and the
symptoms thereof. South African studies have found the prevalence of PTSD among HIV-positive individuals to vary between 0.7% (Freeman et al., 2007) and 54% (Martin & Kagee, 2008). There appears to be a growing interest in HIV-related PTSD (the diagnosis of HIV being the significant traumatic event), with prevalence varying between 4.2% (Freeman et al., 2007) and 40% (Martin & Kagee, 2008).

The current study took place in a 300-bed district hospital, south of Durban, KwaZulu-Natal. Using random sampling, 159 adults (18-50 years) were included in the study with an average age of 34 years (±6.6). The current study found 62% having reported some kind of traumatic event in their lifetime and nearly 29.6% meeting the criteria for PTSD, and the prevalence of HIV-related PTSD was reported by 40.9% of participants. This supports previous suggestions that the rate of PTSD is high amongst HIV-positive individuals (Brief et al., 2004). The high rate of HIV-related PTSD within the current study, together with supporting evidence from prior research (Martin & Kagee, 2008), shows that being HIV-positive, and living with HIV/AIDS, qualifies as a traumatic stressor sufficient enough to result in PTSD symptomology.

Being HIV-positive and living with HIV
Melissa Bouling Rhodes, South Africa

In South Africa there are high rates of the types of trauma which may result in PTSD. Studies have shown that HIV-positive patients display above-average reactions to trauma which may warrant therapeutic intervention (Pedersen & Elklit, 1998).

In addition to the stress of receiving an HIV-positive diagnosis, those who live with HIV are constantly confronted with the trauma of stressful life experiences associated with a life-threatening disease and its progression (Rivkin, Gustafson, Weingarten & Chin, 2006). Smith, Larkin & Flowers (2009) state that the use of an Interpretative Phenomenology Analysis (IPA) approach to explore the individual experiences of health and illness is becoming more common. The employment of IPA in this study illustrates the exploration of people’s experiences of living once they have been diagnosed as being HIV-positive. The current study took place in a 300-bed district hospital south of Durban, KwaZulu Natal. Six participants were selected for detailed interviews from 159 adults. Common appraisals include: the belief that they are contaminated; they fear dying; the belief that they may have deserved it; the paradox of disclosure in an attempt to access support, yet anticipating rejection, as well as a number of compensatory behaviours.

Using the cognitive theory model of Ehlers & Clark (2000), to assist with the explanation and comprehension of the persistence of PTSD symptoms, we can understand how they continue to distress already-traumatised individuals.

Psychosocial variables related to HIV infections in native and adolescent immigrants in Spain
Angel Castro University of Zaragoza, Spain; Gualberto Buela-Casal; Maria Bermudez; Angel Barrasa

One of the main objectives of the Spanish Ministry of Health is to encourage the engagement in safe sexual behaviours that prevent adolescents, in a multicultural context, from contracting HIV. The aim of the present research is to assess several psychosocial variables (socio-demographic variables, variables related to STI/HIV, variables related to gender inequalities, and other psychosocial variables) that could influence STI/HIV sexual risk behaviours in two samples of adolescents: native Spaniards and Latin American immigrants living in Spain. Participants were 1,041 adolescents. Of them, 60.5% were native Spaniards and 39.5% Latin Americans. They completed an instrument to obtain information about these variables. A logistic regression analysis was performed to determine whether the group of variables are predictors of risk of STI/HIV. Results showed that significant differences exist as a function of origin, thus, the Latin Americans, those who have less knowledge of HIV, those who have more negative attitudes towards condom use, and those with less control over relationships, were at a higher risk of STI/HIV. In conclusion, the importance of cultural differences related to STI/HIV is highlighted. The need to adapt HIV prevention programmes to the cultural and gender inequality differences is commented on in the discussion.

Socio-behavioural characteristics of Brazilian men and women aged 50 years and older living with HIV/AIDS
Maria Clara De Paula Couto UFRGS, Brazil; Laissa Prati; Silvia Koller UFRGS, Brazil

This study aimed to describe social-behavioural characteristics of men and women aged 50 years and older living with HIV/AIDS. The sample included 104 people living with HIV/AIDS from Southern Brazil (Mđage = 56 years, range 50 to 73 years, 39 men and 65 women). Participants answered individually a questionnaire comprising queries on socio-demographic characteristics, routes of HIV infection, HIV/AIDS knowledge, and sexual behaviour/substance use. Bivariate analyses were performed to test associations between the social-behavioural variables and sex (p < .05). Findings showed that as compared to men, women reported lower incomes, less schooling years, and an inactive employment status. Men reported more often to be single while women reported being married or widowed. Sexual relations were the main route of infection. Men reported earlier sexual debut and a greater number of casual partners within the last year. However, as compared to men, women reported lower condom use with the last sexual partner. Self-reported history of STDs as well as substance use was more prevalent among men. Men and women are differently exposed to HIV. Women seem to be more exposed to social factors (e.g., impoverishment and sexism) while men seem to be more vulnerable to behavioural ones (e.g., risky sexual behavior). HIV prevention programs should therefore not overlook gender roles. It is important to develop educational strategies focusing on changing men’s attitudes towards sexual behaviour so as to protect them and their partners from HIV infection.

Preliminary results from an assessment study of services for HIV positive children living in Soweto
Susan Hawes Antioch University New England, United States of America

This poster will present assessment results of ongoing assessment services provided on a volunteer basis to HIV positive children being served by a Johannesburg NGO. The assessments, taking place annually during August, developed from a request by NGO’s director of community services. The author had inquired, on her second visit as a volunteer, if there were any professional services she might be able to provide to the children. Efforts were made to develop a group of assessment tools that could have less western biases and a cooperative process was developed with the NGO’s nonprofessional careworkers.

Using: KABC-2 MPI version, Bender-II, HOME Inventory, BERS-2, KFD & KSD, BYI-1, BDI. Recognising that the optimal and most just assessments would use tools developed for children speaking a range of indigenous languages and culturally grounded in their current social contexts, the author determined that it did not make sense to deny services based on what will surely be a worthy long-term objective. Feedback will be actively sought out from viewers of this poster.

The impact of substance abuse on the health status of patients attending HIV
Rehana Kader MRC, South Africa; Charles Parry; John Koch; Rajen Govender; Soraya Seedat

There is growing concern about the effects of substance use on the health status and treatment compliance of people living with HIV and AIDS in South Africa. The study aimed (i) to determine the prevalence of substance abuse as measured by the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT) and the Drug Use Disorders Identification Tool (DUDIT), and (ii) to determine the relationship between substance abuse, CD4 count and antiretroviral (ARV) adherence. HIV positive patients were selected from 8 HIV community health clinics in the Cape Metropole. Tier 1 of the study consisted of a cross-sectional study design (n=1503) and Tier 2 comprised a matched case-control study design (n=607). Of the 1503 participants in Tier 1, 37% screened positive for harmful and hazardous drinking on the AUDIT and 12.8% screened positive for drug related problems on the DUDIT. Of the participants who abused any substance, 27.7% stopped ARV medication compared to 11.1% non-substance abusers (p = 0.000). Substance abusers were twice as likely (n = 145, 58.2%) to miss taking ARVs than non-substance abusers (n = 72, 25.0%, p = 0.000). AUDIT scores were negatively correlated with CD4 counts (r = −0.106, p = 0.010), that is more problematic alcohol use was associated with lower CD4 counts. Substance abuse is high among patients attending HIV clinics. This has a negative impact on their health status with respect to ARV adherence and HIV disease progression. Patients treated for HIV should be screened for substance abuse and referred appropriately.

The attitudes of young people (youth) to female condoms and the availability of the female condom for them
Prudence Mdletshe Witwatersrand, South Africa; Mzikazi Nduza

The high incidence rate of HIV/AIDS is maintained mainly through heterosexual intercourse, with the highest incidence amongst young women. Female-controlled prevention methods such as the female condom are yet not part of mainstream response. This thesis explores the perceptions that young people in Johannesburg have about the female con-
Socio-cultural influences in decision making involving sexual behaviour among adolescents in a South African township
Kelvin Mwaba University of Western Cape, South Africa; Leickness Simbayi; Nousindiso Ntshakala
Sexually transmitted infections, including HIV, and unplanned pregnancy are considered to be among the most serious problems facing South African adolescents. While the country has intensified campaigns to increase safer sexual practices among young people, the concern remains that many adolescents are still engaging in unprotected sex. This study sought to explore socio-cultural influences in decision making involving sexual behavior among adolescents in a South African township. In-depth interviews were conducted in isiXhosa with female adolescent first time mothers aged between 15-17 years. The potential role of cultural beliefs and social norms in adolescent sexual practices and decision making were investigated. The results indicated the importance of influences such as peer pressure, alcohol consumption and limited parental involvement. Traditional gender role beliefs and social norms were found to be strong influences with regard to risky sexual behavior. Implications of the study findings for effective intervention strategies are discussed.

HIV-positive pregnant women’s experiences of participation in a structured support group
Nkateko Ndala-Magoro University Of Pretoria, South Africa
Individuals who are diagnosed HIV positive are often reluctant to seek counseling and treatment due to the fear of being rejected and discriminated against. There are limited formal networks for HIV support and psychological help in the South African context. Considering this, structured support groups were implemented for recently diagnosed HIV positive pregnant women. The women were recruited from antenatal clinics. Six support groups were implemented. This project is part of the larger study called Serithi project in which interviews were conducted with 317 HIV positive pregnant women from disadvantaged communities of Tshwane. Based on these interviews, support group intervention was developed. This research forms part of the evaluation of the support group intervention. The aim of this study was to explore the experiences of women who attended the support groups. Women who attended were selected and interviewed individually using semi-structured interviews. The data was analyzed, using qualitative research methods, from an interpretative phenomenological approach. This involved systematically studying meanings, themes and general descriptions of experiences by the research participants. The main findings in this study showed that women who participated in support groups adopted positive coping and behavior that is conducive to their livelihood, learned more about HIV and AIDS, seem to have a positive future outlook and are overall empowered. The findings highlight the importance of social support in the form of support groups in effectively assisting HIV positive women in their journey to adjust to psychosocial consequence of the disease.

HIV/AIDS

Creation and proof of construct: Combination of patient report and objective measures of cognition in HIV
Lisa Palladini McGill University, Canada; Nancy Mayo; Marie-Josee Broutille
Clinicians are usually, at first, confronted by patients voicing concerns about cognitive functioning, of which the clinical significance has been questioned. The objectives of this study were to estimate the extent to which a calibrated measure of cognition, which combines items of patient-reported cognitive difficulties and items from neuropsychological testing, can form a hierarchical uni-dimensional construct by using Rasch modelling, and to validate this measure using known clinical predictors. 76 HIV+ individuals completed a brief computerised battery of tests, the Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA), and a self-report measure (PDQ), all measuring aspects of cognition. The items were Rasch analysed to create a measure of “cognitive ability”. Step-wise linear regression then evaluated various clinical factors, e.g. age and gender and their effect on total scores of the indices used in the measure of “cognitive ability”. The measure had good statistical fit to the Rasch model, and covered 6 logits of the theoretical construct, where items ranged from -2.5 to +3.9 (target is -4 to +4). Regression showed the total MoCA score was associated with education and language (r2: 0.06, 0.15 respectively), total PDQ with depression (r2: 0.4), and scores on the new measure with depression only (r2: 0.19). This type of measure is novel in HIV, and allows researchers to understand the mathematical relationship between these two concepts. Additionally, the validity and uniqueness of this new measure has been proven, as it shares the same predictors as a well-used self-report measure.

Psychologists’ reflections on the facilitation of group psychotherapy for HIV positive students
Lynn Primo-Naidoo PsyCaD, South Africa; Lizelle De Wee
Students diagnosed and living with HIV/AIDS at Higher Education Institutions face numerous challenges that can hold dire consequences for the personal and academic success of a person living with HIV/AIDS. This context may however be beneficial to the success of initiatives for the mitigation of HIV/AIDS challenges. The World Health Organisation (WHO) and Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS recommend the provision of psychosocial support, particularly group psychotherapy, as one of the key elements in HIV/AIDS care and support. Several Higher Education Institutions offer care and support programmes intended to alleviate the negative impact of living with HIV/AIDS however, the outcomes and challenges associated with such programmes are limited in the literature. The authors facilitated a series of group psychotherapy sessions with students diagnosed with HIV/AIDS. Through critical analysis of the transcribed sessions, the following recurring themes were identified as prominent features that informed the facilitation of the support group: incorporating a balance between dealing with emotions and stressors at the university and HIV/AIDS medical information; psycho-education regarding psychotherapy; continuous revision of group norms; sub-grouping among group members; group members’ involvement with other HIV/AIDS programmes; the interface of structured psychosocial topics and the termination process. Students showed more negotiation and self expression with the progress of sessions, which also became evident in their involvement with other extra-curricular activities at the university.

Investigating the mental well-being of patients accessing HIV treatment at a public health facility in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa
Ravikanthi Rapiti UNISA, South Africa; Jacques Livingston; Eduard Fourie
KwaZulu-Natal, one of nine provinces in South Africa, has the highest HIV/AIDS prevalence rate. The district of eThekwini has the largest population, and public health facilities are on a drive to initiate treatment. Comprehensive Care, Treatment and Management (CCMT) focuses on side-effects of the drug regimen, and treatment compliance with little focus on mental wellbeing. There is a need to examine the mental wellbeing of patients who are on treatment. iKhusasa ARV clinic based at Addington hospital provides ARV initiation and follow up treatment to eligible patients residing within a thirty kilometer radius. The facility provided a platform to review the mental wellbeing of a sample of patients on treatment. Eligible patients had to meet several criteria, which included receiving treatment for three months or more, eighteen years old and more, accessing treatment from iKhusasa, understanding informed consent, comprehending and speaking English or isiZulu, and excluding patients already receiving psychosocial support. The review comprised a baseline of mental well-being issues in terms of (a) treatment adherence, (b) social support, and (c) coping mechanisms. The study’s progress to date suggests: a) treatment adherence is associated with mental wellbeing, b) scaling up psychosocial support at facilities c) educating patients about mental wellbeing. It is evident that the current mandate on mental wellbeing of patients accessing HIV treatment is insufficient and developing appropriate, and sustainable, measures at public health facilities may not only im-
prove patients’ mental health but treatment outcomes as well.

Subjective processes of people living with HIV/AIDS: A Freudian reading in the Western Amazon
Clara Miranda Santos Universidade Federal de Rondônia; Lucas Matos

Despite its identification for three decades, HIV/AIDS remains among the most serious infectious and epidemiological diseases that the world has ever known, its fast dissemination has led the population, at first, to a climate of panic and the occurrence of many psychosocial problems, especially for those infected. AIDS was not easily understood by society because it involves a complexity of social issues that affect the imagination of the population, notably by being linked to sexually transmitted diseases. This paper intends to describe the subjective processes of people living with HIV/AIDS, aiming to understand the psychological aspects that are developed after receiving the diagnosis. The regarded subjects were specially subsumed by Freudian theory. The method used was exploratory with a qualitative approach to the collected materials of the research named ‘Sources of Stress in People Living With HIV/AIDS’. It was analysed via 40 semi-structured interviews, conducted in the Specialised Treatment Unit in the city of Porto Velho, Rondônia, a state in the Western Amazon. It is observed that after the discovery of the diagnosis, the individual begins to be affected not only the physical body, but also by the feeling of having been a victim of himself, and of being exposed to a serious disease of society: prejudice. There is, finally, the necessity of further training of the health professionals to deal with patients during the whole treatment, but especially at the time of delivery of the diagnosis.

The impact of sexist attitudes in the efficacy of AIDS prevention programmes in secondary schools
Silvia Ulibos University of Burgos, Spain; Ulibos Silvia; Golburu Eider

Two studies will be presented. The first will examine the influence of levels of sexism in the results of an AIDS sexual prevention programme. The second will analyse the programme’s efficacy when sexism levels are reduced. The sample consisted of 517 Spanish secondary students in the first study and 530 in the second. Instruments used were the Double Standard Scale (Caron et al., 1993), the Ambivalent Sexism Inventory (Glick & Fiske, 1996), and the Distorted Thoughts on Women and Violence Inventory (Echeburúa & Fernández Montalvo, 1997). Also included were different scales on knowledge, attitudes and behaviours towards AIDS and sexual activity prevention. The study consisted of a pre-experimental design without a control and sexual activity prevention. The study consisted of the Impact of the adoption of sexual prevention programmes will improve the efficacy of these programmes.

HIV prevention: Revisited
Maretha Visser University of Pretoria, South Africa

Despite claims that HIV prevention works, there is doubt about whether behavioural interventions are effective. The prevalence of HIV in Southern Africa remains high. Serious efforts are needed to reach the goal of zero new infections by 2016. With this in mind a social assessment was done in Botswana, funded by World Bank, to identify socio-cultural drivers of risk to inform new generation HIV prevention. The study involved 129 key informant interviews, 50 focus group discussions and a behaviour survey (n=2016). The survey assessed high risk sexual behaviour, variables that contributed to HIV risk and protective behaviours. Key findings include that HIV prevention in Botswana is state-of-the-art, that the PMTCT, ARV and HIV testing and condom distribution are success stories, and that a risk index, based on the number of sexual partners and condom use, indicated that 27.2% respondents are at risk of HIV. 44.2% men and 25% women reported multiple sexual partners in the past year. HIV risk was influenced by gender, age, perceived control, perceived social norms and acceptance of traditional gender roles. Men mostly justified their risk behaviour as being culturally acceptable. The major challenge to face is the discrepancy between what people know and believe, and their actual behaviour. Prevention should challenge structural barriers to behaviour change to empower all people to take control over their own sexual behaviour. Gender norms and harmful cultural practices should be challenged and positive cultural practices promoted. Legal changes are suggested to include some protection for the uninfected.

Session Type: Invited Symposia

Symposium title: Jacobs Foundation (Switzerland), National Research Foundation of South Africa, IUPsyS. Change fellowship presentations
Convenor: 2012 ICP

Growing up positive: Opportunities and challenges faced by Kenyan adolescents living with HIV
Aminu Abubakar KEMRI/WTRP, Kenya

Adolescents are becoming an increasingly important demographic group in the HIV epidemic. It is widely acknowledged that the youth are one of the high risk groups. Little is known of the social-cognitive and educational outcomes of adolescent with HIV, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), despite SSA being home to 90% of the world HIV positive children. The current study aims to provide in-depth data on opportunities, challenges, stigma, and other psychosocial issues experienced by HIV positive adolescents at home and school as well as their educational aspirations and outcomes of these adolescents. This is the first study of a larger program to evaluate the socio-cognitive and educational outcomes of a large cohort of vertically infected HIV positive adolescents in Kenya. 10 adolescents living with HIV, 10 healthy adolescents and 15 key informants (5 health providers, 5 caregivers of adolescents living with HIV and 5 educationalists) will be involved in the study. In-depth interviews, audio diaries and a seven-day recall will be used to collect data. Tape recorded material will be transcribed and analysed in NVIVO using a grounded theory approach. Results and implications of our findings will be discussed.

Improving self-esteem and promoting self-management in HIV-positive adolescents (funded by change fellowship award)
J Anitha Menon University of Zambia, Zambia

Adolescents living with HIV and AIDS in developing countries are a particularly vulnerable group. Positive self-esteem has been established as a resilience factor in stress, whereas low self-esteem in adolescents, is linked to poor health. Research suggests low self-esteem to be common in HIV-positive individuals, and positive self-esteem to be associated with better health-related behaviour. The aim of the study, and presentation, is to evaluate the impact of a peer support intervention to improve self-esteem and self-management of HIV-positive adolescents, their self-esteem, and self-management. A total of 30 participants will be recruited from five anti-retroviral (ART) clinics. Personal Data Sheet, Semi-structured interview schedule to evaluate measure self-management, Strengths and Difficulty Questionnaire Youth version and Parent/Caregiver version and Self-Esteem Rating Scale, will be used to collect data before, and after, 12 weeks’ intervention. Children will be grouped by age and gender. One child in each group will be randomised to the intervention peer support, or wait list group, by choosing a numbered slip. A ten week intervention, with a meeting every week, will involve reviewing group rules, imparting information on HIV and AIDS using an information leaflet, participating in child-initiated talk time, group activity, free play, and snack time. The comparison of scores for the intervention group and wait list group as compared to baseline scores will be presented. A follow up will be made, 12 weeks after the intervention, to ascertain the sustainability of the intervention.

Session Type: Symposia

Symposium title: HIV-Related Stigma: Recent Research Advances
Convenor: John Pryor

Stigma-by-association and psychological distress in family members of persons with HIV in South Africa
Arjan Bos Open University, Netherlands

Stigma affects families as well as persons possessing a stigmatising condition. In this research we examined experiences of stigma-by-association (SBA) among South African university students who had family members with HIV. A cross-sectional survey of 198 HIV- undergraduates who had HIV+ relatives assessed affective, cognitive and behavioural reactions to having an infected relative. We examined potential relationships between these reactions and the following factors: perceived community reactions to persons with HIV (PWH), psychological distress, feelings of closeness to the infected relative, and social support provided to the infected relative. Results: Among the cognitive, affective and behavioural reactions, the cognitive reactions to SBA (i.e., expectations about negative community treatment of the family) were most strongly correlated with variables of interest. These
cognitive reactions also predicted higher psychological distress as well as lower feelings of closeness to the PWH. While cognitive reactions to SBA also predicted less social support provided to the PWH, this relationship was fully mediated by reductions of closeness. SBA represents an important dimension of how the epidemic of HIV-related stigma has affected communities. Because experiences of SBA are related to lower levels of social support, SBA impedes the health and wellbeing of PWH. Other research from our labs has found that stigmatising treatment from family members is a particularly important determinant of psychological distress among PWH.

HIV status disclosure among HIV-positive African and Afro-Caribbean people in the Netherlands

John Pryor Illinois State University, United States of America; Sarah Stutterheim Illinois State University, United States of America

HIV status disclosure is a reasoned process whereby the costs and benefits to oneself and to others are weighed. This study investigated reasons for and against disclosure among a population disproportionately affected by HIV, namely African and Afro-Caribbean people living with HIV (PLWH) in the Netherlands. 42 PLWH of African, Dutch Antillean, or Surinamese descent participated in face-to-face semi-structured interviews employing a structured protocol of theory-based open-ended questions with follow-up probes. Interviews were recorded, transcribed verbatim, and analysed with QSR Nvivo 2 using a general inductive approach. Reasons for nondisclosure were fear of stigmatisation, previous negative experiences with disclosure, having observed the stigmatisation of other PLWH, shame, the desire to protect others from stigmatisation by association and/or worrying, and the belief that one’s HIV status is private. Participants reported disclosing because they were in a close and supportive relationship, disclosure led to emotional release, disclosure could lead to emotional or financial support, they felt a perceived duty to inform, and they had a desire to educate others about sexual risk-taking. The findings suggest that stigma plays an important role in disclosure decisions among these populations. They further point to a need for HIV-related stigma reduction interventions in African and Afro-Caribbean communities and culturally sensitive counseling for PLWH whereby caregivers do not automatically assume that disclosure is best.

Contextual factors as predictors of hiv-related stigma: A representative community based sample in the Rustenburg area, North West province, SA

John Pryor Illinois State University, United States of America; Anna Meyer-Weitz

Objectives: HIV-related stigma poses barriers to HIV prevention, support and treatment. The complexities of HIV-related stigma require an understanding of social and contextual level influences. Methods: Randomized cluster sampling was used in a cross-sectional survey to select a representative household sample (realized sample N=351, ages 18-49). Assessed in this survey were demographics, social cohesion, social distance towards persons living with HIV/AIDS, fear of HIV Counseling & Testing (HCT), and HIV-related stigma. Results: The majority respondents were female (60%) and Black African (85%). A regression analysis showed the full model explained 40% of the variance in HIV-related stigma [F(8,311) = 25.91, p<.001]. The demographic variables contributed 16% of this variance while the other scales explained an additional 24% after controlling for the demographics, [AR2 = 0.24, F change (3,311) = 41.566, p<.001]. In the final model the following were statistically significant: Fear of HCT (β = .399, p<.001), SES (β = .129, p<.010), Education (β = .118, p<.021) and Sex (β = -.114, p<.010). Conclusions: Contrary to expectations levels of social cohesion did not predict AIDS stigma while SES measures, social distance to persons with HIV and fear of HCT played a significant role. Fear of HCT seems to imply a form of self-stigma people were afraid of being labeled HIV+ themselves.

HIV-related stigma: Discussion

John Pryor Illinois State University, United States of America

Dr Pryor will present a discussion of the other papers in this symposium. The epidemic of HIV-related stigma continues to thwart both prevention efforts and care and treatment of persons living with HIV/AIDS. Stigma has some universal dimensions and yet grows out of a cultural context. The four presentations in this symposium focus upon research conducted in sub-Saharan Africa or else upon populations of African descent, all populations with a high prevalence of HIV/AIDS.
Integrating traditional healing methods in therapeutic practice: Enhancing cultural competence in working with Muslims

Amber Haque UAE University, United Arab Emirates; Sanjay Pattananyak; Roomana Siddiqui

With increasing multicultural populations in the West, there is growing interest in the mental health professional community in the indigenous beliefs of people from different parts of the world. This paper outlines the nature of spiritual healing from Islamic perspectives that include writings of early Muslim scholars, practices of the Sufis and a discussion of common traditional Muslim healing practices useful for clinical application. Some of these practices include cognitive restructuring using the Quran and traditions, the Alchemist, the concept of the evil eye, Ruqyah, remedies for possession by the Jinn and use of talismand. Recommendations for professional practice and future research are also offered.

Religious coping strategies for dealing with isolated sleep paralysis among Egyptian individuals

Bamo Jalal The University of Copenhagen, Denmark; Devon Hinton; Baland Jalal The University of Copenhagen, Denmark

While the phenomenology of isolated sleep paralysis (ISP) displays great similarities across cultures, interpretations of ISP have been found to vary. Recent research (Jalal, et al., under review) suggests that a high number of Egyptians (48%) having experienced ISP believe it to be caused by the Jinn, spiritual beings with roots in Islamic tradition. In the current study, we sought to explore the various religious coping strategies individuals from Egypt use to deal with recurrent episodes of ISP. The Sleep Paralysis Questionnaire (e.g., Yeung, Xu, Chang, 2005) was orally administered to individuals (N = 123) from Cairo, Egypt. Results suggest that out of the 48% of participants who thought ISP to be caused by Jinn assaults, 95% would recite verses from the Qur’ân during ISP as a means of protection against the Jinn. Moreover, 9% of those who attributed ISP to the Jinn would increase the number of prayers they performed on a daily basis; and 4% would place the Qur’ân under their pillow prior to going to sleep to prevent assaults by the Jinn. Among the participants who believed that ISP was caused by the Jinn, 26% would consult the local Muslim priest for advice about their ISP episode. In conclusion, this paper outlines the various religious coping strategies ISP suffers in Egypt use, in addition to providing case examples from individuals with high and low SES, thereby shedding in-depth light on how ISP is understood and dealt with in this region of the world.

Cultural inclusivity in psychology: The effective use of Masekitlana in psychological assessment and intervention

Sally John McCord Hospital, Durban, South Africa; Nerine Odendaal-Hinze; Mokgadi Kekoe-Moletsane

In this article the researchers present the findings of three studies conducted in order to investigate the use of a South African indigenous stone play (Masekitlana) in child psychological assessment and intervention. The purpose of the studies was to investigate an indigenous form of stone play as a projection medium and intervention in child psychological assessment and intervention. The theoretical framework was grounded in indigenous knowledge, cultural and indigenous psychology. A qualitative research approach, guided by an interpretivist epistemology was applied. Intrinsic case study designs were employed and participants were purposefully selected. Data collection methods consisted of interviews and observations of participants during Masekitlana sessions. According to the findings, the participants’ projections during Masekitlana correlated with the background information given by their parents and caregivers. With regards to the participants who experienced trauma, the progress was noticed after intervention with Masekitlana. Masekitlana helped them to face and resolve their fears and to gain control, dignity and empowerment in dealing with their trauma. Masekitlana proved important as a therapeutic tool in child psychotherapy. It healed participants in distress in that it gave them a different perspective on past events by providing them with an opportunity to re-experience what had previously been too painful for them to absorb. The limitation of these studies is that they focused on small samples, which produced in-depth information but the results might not be generalised. It is suggested that studies be conducted on a larger scale on the assessment and intervention of children with Masekitlana.

Treatment of mental illness by Afrikaans speaking church leaders in Polokwane, South Africa

Quenessa Kruger University of Limpopo, South Africa

Indigenous Knowledge and Healing Systems
South Africa has a growing rate of mental health care users. As a result of the lack of health resources and personal beliefs, many of these mental health care users consult with their church leaders. A study done in South Africa in 2009 suggests that only 1 out of 4 respondents with a mental illness received treatment from the official mental health care system. The treatment of mental illness by clergy in South Africa is largely undocumented. The primary objective of the research study was to explore and describe the treatment of mental illness by Afrikaans speaking church leaders in Polokwane, Limpopo province. To gain a deeper understanding of the views held by the Afrikaans-speaking church leaders, a qualitative approach was utilized. 10 Afrikaans speaking church leaders were interviewed using semi-structured interviews. The interpretative analysis method was used in analysing the data. The results tend to suggest that most of the respondents use a combination of supportive therapy and teachings from scripture to treat mental illness, irrespective of the specific mental illness they encounter. The data also suggests that many of the respondents do believe in spiritual healing but this is limited to certain conditions.

Diviners’ conceptualisation of the HIV stigma: A qualitative study
Nikeke Lesolong University of Limpopo (Turfloop), South Africa

Most studies that have investigated HIV and AIDS infections in South Africa have tended to focus on this problem from a Western medical perspective. This approach has often ignored the cultural realities that inform help seeking behaviour by those infected and affected by HIV and AIDS. In this study, the researcher focused on ‘diviners’ conceptualisation of the HIV stigma and their own understanding of the treatment of this debilitating condition from the context of the African world view. A qualitative approach, and in particular the grounded theory method was used in this study. Using purposive sampling, thirty indigenous healers (male = 10; female = 20) were approached and asked to participate in the study. The study found that diviners have a potentially positive role to play in reducing the HIV stigma by being compassionate towards people living with AIDS (PLWA) in their healing practices. It was further found that indigenous healers tended to do whatever was necessary (e.g. by involving the patients’ families, showing love and being compassionate) to deal with their patients. The study is concluded by suggesting that there is a need in South Africa and other developing countries to involve diviners in the treatment of HIV and AIDS, particularly when it comes to the involvement of family members in the treatment programme.

Morita therapy: Theory and practice in the treatment of trauma
Peg Levine Monash University, Australia

Morita therapy was developed by Morita Shoma Masatake, MD (1874-1938), and is shown to be effective in treating trauma in Asia and Australia. There is a growing interest in this paradoxical therapy, particularly since the more recent arrival of Mindfulness Therapy, and Acceptance and Commitment Therapy. As contemporary and reader of Sigmund Freud, Maria Montessori, and William James, Morita created a four-stage therapeutic practice that places the client within the context of daily living. This author uses Morita methods in Laos when working with human-trafficked women, as well as in Australia with U.N. veteran peacekeepers, and refugees. The progressive four stages of Morita therapy include complete bedrest, art activity, diary writing, gardening, and animal care, with other ecological activities. Morita therapy is designed as an experiential therapy that facilitates more than behavioral and cognitive change. The evolution of the four stages leads clients to a clearer understanding of the contradictions embedded in living a responsive life. Paradoxical methods and engagement with nature are essential to outcomes. While mulling over the cultural proclivity that has kept Morita out of mainstream literature, the presenter will illustrate Morita’s theory and practice via a documentary film she has produced. (LeVine trained in Japan for over ten years under the late Akihisa Kondo, MD, and was the recipient of the Shoma Morita Prize in Japan in 2011.)

Conceptualization of childhood mental illness by the Sepedi-speaking elderly in the Mankweng community, Limpopo Province, South Africa
Chuene Jones Magabgo University of Limpopo (Turfloop), South Africa

The aim of the study was to explore the notions of childhood mental illness by Sepedi-speaking elderly people in the Mankweng community of Limpopo Province (South Africa). Using the phenomenological method, the researcher sought to understand these elderly people’s notions with a view to: i) describing their conceptualizations of childhood mental illness; ii) determining their notions of the types and causes of mental illness; and iii) describing their views regarding the management of childhood mental illnesses. A total of 8 participants who were selected throughsnowball sampling were interviewed using unstructured interviews. The results of this study suggest that most of the respondents believe that childhood mental illness is a result of witchcraft, prenatal complications and inappropriate conduct, genetic predisposition and unsuccessfully treated postnatal sicknesses. Furthermore, the elderly people believe that childhood mental illness can best be treated by indigenous healers. The results are discussed in the context of the psychological literature on multicultural counseling and psychotherapy.

Exploring the role of songs as psychological liberators among Africans
Tlou Morokane UNISA, South Africa

Music, like love, is said to be a global language that is felt and understood by all. How it is celebrated, what it does, its style and its role are part of what comprises its uniqueness. With the latter statement in mind, Africans are generally better known to be the unique, fervent singers that tend to use almost every situation as a platform to sing, play music and dance. The creative collective performance of songs and dances during intense adversity seems to be one of the aspects that uniquely distinguish black South African communal culture from many in the world. My interest is to explore and find out more about the effect of songs, from a psychological point of view, on the being of Africans in contexts that are expected to bring intense fear, anger, dysphoria and other known negative feelings.

Djembe drumming: Circles beyond the notion of entertainment
Melusi Mbatha University of South Africa, South Africa; Juan-Pierre Carstens University of South Africa, South Africa

The djembe drum has its origin in Africa. The word “djembe” means “everyone gather together in peace” and defines the drum’s purpose. Through its utilisation in African healing rituals, the djembe gained the prestige of a healing drum. In our experiences of djembe drumming, we have found that drumming offers a truly holistic healing approach, as it breaks down social barriers, promotes freedom of expression, non-verbal communication, unity and cooperation, and also serves as a form of physical exercise. At a health care centre in Pretoria, South Africa, we offered one-hour drumming sessions over a period of two weeks to a diverse group of participants. The group consisted of working staff, patients with physical disabilities and stress-related disorders. After the drumming sessions it was found that drumming awakened dormant memories and unexplained feelings of excitement, peace, and ecstasy for patients and the working staff. Whereas drumming performances are often seen as a form of entertainment, in the discourse of the dominant western culture, we experience them to be powerful forms of expression, sending vibrations throughout the whole body. Our interest lies in exploring the culture of djembe drumming as a mechanism for psychological healing, self-expression, stress reduction and connection.

Decoconstructing African identity and Black consciousness: A coconut, a creative ontology defining Blackness
Mzamo Mbuli University of South Africa, South Africa; Beebe Makuwa University of South Africa, South Africa

The main objective of the study is to describe how ‘coconuts’ construct their own ontology/identity and to determine both fundamental and cosmetic factors that makes coconuts perceive themselves as Black/Africans or non-Black. Furthermore, to provide a directive of how to tackle the issue of racism and Black inferiority, as well as providing an antithesis to racism and Black inferiority. In depth interviews will be used for the study. Furthermore, in analysing the qualitative data Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA) shall be used. 36.2. Indigenous perspectives on racism 25.15. Liberation psychology: The ‘coconut’ is a term commonly used to describe indigenous Black South African children who are perceived to be physically Black but whose speech and behaviour is that of White people. In other words a ‘coconut’ is an indigenous Black South African youth who has assimilated a White identity. The ‘coconut’ is Black cosmetically and White ontologically. The ‘coconuts’ perception of self and others, world view, intellect and way of being, are perceived to be usurped by Western ideology and ontology hence the term ‘coconut’; Black on the outside and White on the inside. The
participants of the study will be young indigenous Black South Africans (male/female) who perceive themselves to be 'coconuts.'

The role of the traditional healer at South African tertiary institutions: Issues, challenges, and the way forward

Nhanhla Mkhize University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa; Zinzini Bomoyi

Tertiary institutions in South Africa have become more diverse and this raises questions about the extent to which student counselling services have adapted in order to address the social and psychological needs of students from different cultural backgrounds. In-depth, open-ended interviews and focus group discussions were held with students, psychologists and the University of KwaZulu-Natal leadership in order to determine not only their views on the infusion of traditional healing practices into the counselling process in general, but also to establish the extent to which the training of student counsellors has been adapted to accommodate the social and clinical realities of the diverse student population. The University of KwaZulu-Natal was ideal for a study of this nature, as it has experimented with traditional healing in one of its campuses for a number of years. The results indicate that the benefits of the infusion of traditional healing practices into the counselling process in general, are due in part to the congruence in worldviews between the healer and the students. The benefits as well as the challenges of providing counselling in indigenous languages are highlighted. The study concludes by highlighting the ethical implications of the practice of traditional healing in spaces historically reserved for the individualistic paradigm of counselling.

Worldview and context determine the sense of self

Letta Mosue South Africa

The African sense of self is determined by the worldview that is communal, in that it is based on the proverb that summarises this worldview as follows: "Mothe ke motho ka batho ba bangwe" (I am because we are). So when in psychology we speak about a sense of self, we take it for granted that it is universal. In this paper I compare how the African worldview relates to these concepts, is explored and discussed. Metaphysics as it manifests in an African Ubuntu philosophy is explored and linked to viewing Ubuntu as an ideology. This is discussed with reference to attaching universal, as opposed to contextual, value to the philosophy of Ubuntu. The roles of culture, tradition and intercultural influences in Ubuntu philosophy are explored and critically evaluated. The term 'moya' has in current African academic literature been proposed as a culturally appropriate substitute for the contextually inappropriate Western term 'psyche'. The place of moya in an Ubuntu worldview is explored. New possibilities opened up by both the expansive view of a moya psychology and a therapy of Ubuntu are finally explored in contrast with Western and more individualistic understandings of psychology and therapy. The spiritual basis of an ubuntu therapy opens up the possibility of viewing the psychotherapist as a healer who cannot bring healing to others without him/herself also receiving healing through the healing he/she brings in therapy.

Reflections on ubuntu as a psychology and a therapy

Tobie Muller UNISA, South Africa

Ubuntu has been described as the basis and the edifice of African Philosophy. The inseparable concepts of African ontology and epistemology provide the possibility for co-existence of the notions of motion and rest. How an African worldview relates to these concepts, is explored and discussed. Metaphysics as it manifests in an African Ubuntu philosophy is explored and linked to viewing Ubuntu as an ideology. This is discussed with reference to attaching universal, as opposed to contextual, value to the philosophy of Ubuntu. The roles of culture, tradition and intercultural influences in Ubuntu philosophy are explored and critically evaluated. The term 'moya' has in current African academic literature been proposed as a culturally appropriate substitute for the contextually inappropriate Western term 'psyche'. The place of moya in an Ubuntu worldview is explored. New possibilities opened up by both the expansive view of a moya psychology and a therapy of Ubuntu are finally explored in contrast with Western and more individualistic understandings of psychology and therapy. The spiritual basis of an ubuntu therapy opens up the possibility of viewing the psychotherapist as a healer who cannot bring healing to others without him/herself also receiving healing through the healing he/she brings in therapy.

Memory healing processes and community intervention in grief work in Africa

Augustine Nwoye University of KwaZulu-Natal, United Republic of Tanzania

Western literature on bereavement acknowledge the tendency to pathological grieving among some bereaved persons. The phenomenon of pathological mourning, however, is rare in Africa because of the presence of coherent and transformative rituals of mourning. This presentation argues that such ritual and performative experiences heal by addressing four principal aspects of the memory of the bereaved individual. The paper elaborates on the content, process, symbolic meanings, and clinical potency of these rituals. The principal significance of the paper is to show that while Western researchers have largely been concerned with the individual’s reaction to loss, the African perspective focuses on the spiritual/systemic/interactional nature of healing in grieving and the resources which the community makes available to bereaved persons. The objective of the presentation is to showcase the African community’s contributions to facilitating healing in the other factors like culture and patient quality of life (QOL). Breast cancer can impact patients psychologically as well as organically. Little is known about the cultural beliefs and quality of life of women of African descent with breast cancer. A qualitative design was used to explore cancer-related beliefs and QOL among black women with breast cancer in one provincial hospital in Limpopo Province (South Africa). In-depth, semi-structured face-to-face interviews were conducted with ten black cancer patients receiving treatment at Polokwane Hospital. Additionally, a Life Satisfaction Questionnaire (LSQ) was administered. The results are discussed within the context of culture and illness, that is, the relationship between culture, chronic pain/illness and wellness. The paper is concluded by arguing that psychologists and other health professionals will need to understand and treat people of African descent taking into account their cultural context.

Shattered consciousness, fractured identity: Black psychology and the restoration of the African psyche

Wade Nobles San Francisco State University, United States of America; Shanggui Song; Lei Song

The author will discuss the intentional destruction of the African mind resulting in the ‘shattering of consciousness and the fracturing of identity’ for both continental and diasporic Africans throughout the world. Guided by ‘Sahku Djaer/Sheti’, an African centered analysis developed to advance Black Psychology, this discussion will illuminate how the African systems of knowing have been systematically morphed by colonialism and slavery resulting in a mental barrier for African development, and identify strategies for restoring African consciousness and identity. He will demonstrate that African resistance has always been resistance to de-Africanisation and dehumanisation and suggest the importance of African (black) psychology and the restoration (suruja ta) of the African psyche in Africa and throughout the diaspora as fundamental to the success of the African Renaissance and the advancement of the world-wide African family.

Afrocentric psychology: Conceptual perspectives from Bemba authors

Richard Mukuka University of KwaZulu-Natal, Zambia

The year is 1884. Somewhere in central Africa (in the land surrounded by Lake Tanganyika in the north, Luapula River in the west, Lake Bangweulu in the south, and Muchinga Escarpment in the east) is a vast Bantu kingdom known as Bemba. The people are ababemba. Somewhere else, and unbe-named to ababemba, European nations are sharing African land, including that of ababemba. Western history books record this as the Scramble for Africa. Consequently to the scramble, ababemba find them-selves in a British-controlled arbitrary amalgamation of ethnic groups called Northern Rhodesia (later, Zambia). The Bemba socio-political system collapses. Energetic Bemba men are forced into mine labour to raise tax money. Mine towns bring together cultures from Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Southern Rhodesia, Tanganika, India, South Africa, and Britain. For ababemba, this period is characterized by a multi-layered psychological disequilibrium. Taking advantage of the onset of the written text, Bemba authors delineate for their kinsfolk an Afrocentric space around their new socio-political reality. These novelists are neither psychologists nor conventional philosophers; but, are educators, writers, and politicians. That notwithstanding, their literary treatment of the African psyche has a profound psychological dimension. This paper presents key tenets of the Afrocentric psychology of ababemba. Currently, Afrocentric psychology is an “aggregated” voice without clear links to substantive knowledge about specific African cultural communities. This paper provides one such link.

Quality of life and breast cancer: A study of black women breast cancer survivors at Po-lokwane provincial hospital, Limpopo prov-ince, South Africa

Shai Nkoana University of Limpopo, South Africa

Psychology, this discussion will illuminate how the African systems of knowing have been systematically morphed by colonialism and slavery resulting in a mental barrier for African development, and identify strategies for restoring African consciousness and identity. He will demonstrate that African resistance has always been resistance to de-Africanisation and dehumanisation and suggest the importance of African (black) psychology and the restoration (suruja ta) of the African psyche in Africa and throughout the diaspora as fundamental to the success of the African Renaissance and the advancement of the world-wide African family.

Indigenous Knowledge and Healing Systems
bereaved. It is believed that such an account will complement the work already done in the bereave-ment field by Western investigators.

**Australian aboriginal counseling: Ten years of change in New South Wales**
Robina Otrupeck Bourke Aboriginal Medical Service, Australia; Christine Darcy

By the year 2000 there was widespread recognition that indigenous people in Australia were suffering tremendous loss and grief, much of this transgenerational, and that they were expressing this grief in anger, drug and alcohol problems and poor health. Non-indigenous health care workers were frustrated by the seeming rejection of their help, and by the lack of ability of indigenous groups to fit in to established health care programs. We had to find another way to help these people or risk losing a large proportion of an amazing group of people that have been enriching the lives of newcomers for over 200 years. This presentation will give some indications of the gradual change of approaches to aboriginal mental health in NSW over the last ten years. Initially, practitioners attempt to find out how best to engage effectively with indigenous groups. Skills and knowledge are then developed within these groups. Eventually, the roles of non-indigenous mental health care workers are reduced as language groups begin to take on their own self-care in their own way. I will present a few of these endeavors of healing and of empowerment generated in New South Wales. The innate skills in indigenous people were always there but the trauma of colonization and the transculturation as they have learnt to survive in two cultures have disempowered the elders of these groups that so successfully lived by their own laws and lore for 60,000 years.

**Yarning to explore healing systems in indigenous disabled children in the west australi-an goldfields: A pilot study**
Jillian Pearsall-Jones The Centre for Cerebral Palsy, Australia; Marie Blackmore; Marie Blackmore; Caris Jolla

The aims of the study were to: 1) explore health and educational needs, and barriers to access, for Indigenous families; 2) establish a collaborative Reference Group for mutual, reciprocal interaction between services in Perth and Kalgoorlie. Yarning was recognised as a legitimate methodology in Indigenous research. Yarning, social, research, collaborative and therapeutic, can be used to empower Indigenous communities. Social and collaborative yarning allows researchers to initiate engagement and establish relationships of trust. This pilot project utilised social and collaborative yarning as an informal means to establish trust and relationships between Indigenous people and service providers. It was found that (1) access was impeded by lack of cultural competence of service providers, trust and transportation, the child’s disability, family challenges; (2) carer and family structures significantly impacted health and education outcomes of Indigenous children with disabilities; (3) Indigenous perceptions of disability are holistic, having implications for services; (4) current successes in the region included mobile services; open clinics; provide transportation and meals; and services run and owned by the Indigenous community. A collabora-tive Reference Group between families, disability and specialist services, health organisations and other stakeholders in Perth and Kalgoorlie was established. Future projects aim to use research and therapeutic yarning as a tool to build the capacity of Indigenous communities, and individuals in the lives of Indigenous children and adolescents with disabilities, to increase participation, up-skill Indigenous families and enhance service delivery. Yarning can be used as a tool to improve healing systems of Indigenous families.

**Localising the standards of care: Transgender health care**
Liesl Theron Gender Dynamix, South Africa

What does it mean in South Africa and other Afri-can countries to talk about access of medical care for transgender and intersex individuals? In a country and a continent where transitioning by medical and surgical methods are not always successful, many creative ways are invented, and different negotiations take place, to narrate trans- and inter-sex lives. Do medical and health practitioners not overlook a very large community of trans-people’s needs because they do not fit in the pages of the Standards of care [SOC]? Gender Dynamix [GDX] hosted, in 2010, a trans-health pre-conference. During this very important event, interested participants indicated the need to allocate more time to focus on this area of work. In March 2011 GDX hosted the first such focus group, bringing trans-activists, sango-mas and traditional healers together to discuss the intersection of western medicine and indigenous knowledge. This presentation will share some of the discussions that formed the background information of the recommendation paper that was later released. GDX and interested participants will continue working in the field of Indigenous Knowledge, and advocate for a model that can be used for transgender people accessible in primary health care settings, clinics and rural or remote areas.

**Social cognition research on the mental har-mony of minority students of China**
Xue Wang Beijing Forestry University, China

Mental harmony includes self harmony, family harmony, social attitude, and the cognition of mental harmony and relationship harmony. Self harmony, family harmony and social harmony are three levels of psychological harmony ranging from the narrow to the broad. It is of great significance to study the cognition of mental harmony among different minorities of China. Mental harmony plays an important role not only in the mental health of Chinese minority students, but also in the national and social harmony of China. Using a survey method, we investigate the mental harmony of 450 Chinese minority students. The results show that there are significant differences in mental harmony for different nationalities, genders and family addresses. Moreover, students of the Han and the Hui nationality pay more attention to family harmony, while those of the Mongol nationality, Uigur and Tibetan pay more attention to self harmony. Students of Mongol nationality believed that interpersonal relationships were more important, while those of Hui nationality selected social peace. More and more students sing high praise for interpersonal relation-ships and family harmony. These results show that the Hui students focus on social harmony, while Uighur and Tibetan students focus on self harmony. Based on the study, future work should pay more attention to minority students’ mental health, which will not only improve minority students’ mental harmony level, but also strengthen Chinese national unity and promote social harmony.

**The dynamics of diabetes management for individuals in Indonesia: Exploratory indige-nous study on health**
Kwartinri Yuniarti Faculty of Psychology, Indonesia

This is an integration of four studies on diabetes seen in relation to illness perception, stress, depres-sion, social support, and self management. Three studies were using a qualitative approach, whilst study four used a qualitative approach. Sobel-test was used to examine on the mediation statues of the variables, and regression was then executed for hypotheses testing. The qualitative study used phi-nomenology and indigenisation-without from a foreign theoretical foundation. Self-acceptance is significantly related to depression ($r$: -.14, $p$: .05) without being mediated by perceived social support ($r$: -.16, $p$: .05). Religiosity proved to be significant-ly related to stress ($r$: -.69, $p$: .05), mediated by self acceptance ($r$: -.36, $p$: .05). “Easily being tired in work, compared to the previous condition” was identified by most of the study participants as the cause of stress. It was also discovered that illness perception and coping strategies were not directly association with self-management in general. This study suspected that there are multi-co-linearity among components of illness perception (yielding 8 sub-components), coping strategies and self-manage-ment. Results from the qualitative study show that center of management is the mother, positive and negative emotion was associated with the ex-ternal control management by the mothers. It was also found that all study participants were not able to accept the illness as it is, and having relatively limited knowledge on the illness. Local belief in-volved that diabetes was perceived as something bad, inherited by family.

**Session Type: Posters**

**Lessons learnt at the University of Kwazulu- Natal from delivering a contextually relevant certificate programme**
Nontobeko Butelezi University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa; Bonisile Mathe; Nlanhla Mkhize; Nwabuco Okeke-Uzdokle; Beverly Killian; Phindile Mayoba University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa

The Certificate programme offered by the African Centre for Childhood (ACC) is successfully offered in ten African countries. The training and support of the ACC is the initiative of the University of KwaZulu-Natal (UKZN) in partnership with the Region-al Psychosocial Support Initiative. The second cycle of the 18 months programme commenced with 1063 students in 2011. The delivery of the innova-tively situated, supported distance learning programme for those working with children and youth provides access (even in remote areas), meaningful participation, and recognised formal qualifi-cation for the community care givers. The UKZN provides quality assurance and an enhanced capac-
ity to affiliated African academic institutions who offer the ACC programme by producing mentor guides, setting assessments and providing external moderation. This paper presents the methodology, experiences and reflections of the academic team involved in the ACC certificate programme. It also reflects not only on the contribution made by the UKZN within the African continent, but also on the lessons learnt during the implementation of the programme. Curriculum design based on cross-cutting themes from six modules each running over three months is highlighted, and the paper describes briefly how the curriculum has been revised to embed the Afro-centric epistemology which is the foundational philosophy of this programme. The paper concludes by outlining the vision of the programme within the African continent and its potential role within the international arena.

Charting the reach of indigenous African knowledge
Andrew Harris Monash University, Australia

This presentation reports on a PhD study which commenced in 2006 as a counterpart to the provision of culturally informed therapeutic practice. The objective of the study was to develop strategies to assist in building the capacity of western counseling practitioners in providing appropriate therapeutic interventions to the target groups. Initial participants were women who had entered Tasmania, Australia as refugees from the African continent. Specifically from Egypt, Sudan, Sierra Leone, Liberia, and Ethiopia. All participants identified with traditional communities from within these countries. The initial phase of the study consisted of phenomenologically oriented interviews with a total of 16 men aged from 25 to 65. The researcher also participated in a range of community gatherings and family settings to obtain ethnographic data, and an extensive literature review was conducted on forced migration, ethnography, and medical anthropology. The outcome was a collection of "phenomenological statements" which were tested with two consensus groups each consisting of five men, from South Sudan and Sierra Leone. The current phase of the study involves interviews with and participant observation in intact traditional African communities to enable a thematic comparison between displaced and non-displaced communities. Issues raised include the marginalisation of historical representations of African-derived knowledge and expertise within western research, and the application of African ideas of self and community to problems presented by western clients.

Psychological constructs of healing and survival from Africa and its diaspora
Denise Hinds-Zaami Lock Haven University, United States of America

Psychology generating from Africa and its Diaspora, has been little known or considered until now, and can provide important insights. How could any group of people exist from the beginning of time and during severe life and social circumstances? What has gone unrecognised or even unwritten as psychological constructs, skills and tools used by people of African descent is explored and revealed herein. Such constructs have existed in different locations throughout the Diaspora. How are such constructs, often used in response to deplorable human conditions such as slavery, discrimination, child soldiers, disease and rape, able to serve humanity now? Using qualitative research, including field interviewing and observations, as well as literature review, these issues are addressed, as well as answers and insights provided. Aspects of health, healing and survival are presented, as well as tools and practices unknown to many. It is concluded in this paper that psychology in Africa and in the African Diaspora is not just a branch of European and American psychology or an afterthought from their development, but has roots and rites of its own long ago which have not been widely known or considered. Psychology from Africa and its Diaspora is also shown to have been the forerunner of many comparable legacies in self-sustaining, healing and uplifting attitudes, as well as in successful human interaction patterns of yesterday and today that can serve all of humanity in the future.

South African Hindu psychologists’ perceptions of mental illness
Sumaya Laher University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa; Priyanka Padayachee

Conceptualizations of mental illness are not universally applicable, as culture shapes the expression, perceptions and treatment preferences thereof. Consequently, if one is to effectively understand diverse communities, an exploration of the impact that cultural and spiritual beliefs have on community members’ perceptions of psychological disturbance is imperative. By focusing on the perceptions of Hindu psychologists regarding mental illness, this study aimed to provide a deeper understanding of the impact that religious beliefs have on such conceptualizations. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with six Hindu psychologists around the Johannesburg area. Responses were analysed using thematic content analysis. From the findings it was evident that religion plays a critical role in the understanding and treatment of mental illness. Additionally, it was found that a tension existed between psychologists’ awareness of the influential function of religion, particularly amongst collectivist communities such as the Hindu community, and their occupational understandings and practices, which are deeply rooted in Western thought. Furthermore, it was suggested that the fear of stigma prevented Hindu clients from reaping the benefits of seeking help from culturally competent psychologists.

Perceptions of mental illness amongst South African Muslim psychiatrists
Sumaya Laher University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa; Tasneem Bulbulia

The definition of mental illness is in itself a disputed concept. As such it is perceived differently amongst different groups of individuals. The way in which the West conceptualizes mental illness is often considered to be limited in their understandings of cultural and spiritual conceptualizations. There is therefore a need to incorporate alternative understandings into diagnosis and treatments in order to adequately understand and treat patients from non-Western backgrounds (Ally & Laher, 2007). This study aimed to explore the perceptions of mental illness amongst South African Muslim psychiatrists, with a specific focus on the role of Islam, if any, on these perceptions. A non-probability sample of seven Muslim psychiatrists were interviewed for the study. Thematic content analysis was used to analyse the data obtained from the semi-structured interviews. The findings of this study suggest that psychiatrists attempt to remain objective and to not impose their religious and cultural beliefs on their patients. However, their conceptualization of mental illness is undoubtedly influenced by their religion and culture. Furthermore, all the participating psychiatrists highlighted that they always draw on Islamic values when treating their patients. This study also found that there is a great need for an Islamic psychology. However, it is imperative that further research and literature be produced in this area as Islamic conceptualizations of mental illness as well as Islamic psychology are relatively unknown.

Mental illness as conceptualised in Islam
Sumaya Laher University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa

This poster focuses on Islam’s view of mental health from the time of the Prophet (p.b.u.h) to today. Specifically, it addresses whether Islam distinguishes between mental, physical and spiritual health and illness. The etiology of mental illnesses as specified in Islam will be discussed as well as the treatments advocated by Islam. These will be contrasted with Western, Hindu and African approaches to mental health with a view to commenting on the viability of an Islamic Psychology.

Traditional folkloric music as a therapeutic intervention: Bomba and plena of Puerto Rico
Daniel Martinez Carlos Albizu University, Puerto Rico

The first sounds that we hear in our mother’s womb are the rhythms of her breathing and the beating of her heart. Babatund Olatunji stated that rhythm is the soul of life. The universe moves in rhythm as does every human action. From the shamans of Mongolia to the healers of Mimiamka in western Africa, the therapeutic techniques that implement rhythm have been used for thousands of years to strengthen and maintain physical, mental and spiritual health. The ties between positive feelings and music can explain why certain songs and melodies can promote a wave of memories and feelings, the music of the Beatles is a perfect example. The Bible states that David played his harp to reduce King Saul’s depression. Evidence based interventions have included the use of music in therapy for patients with Alzheimer’s (Bernstein and Johnson), cancer patients (Turry), patients suffering from Multiple Sclerosis and Parkinson’s (Thaut), addiction (Stevens), psychiatric rehabilitation (Longhofer), and stress (Quinn). Stress basically occurs when one disconnects from the earth, forgets how to breathe, and thinks that everything is an emergency. Life without music is simply seeing things in black and white. Music adds colour to our experience. Bomba and plena music have their roots in Africa and Spain. This presentation will explain the different patterns of the plena and bomba music of Puerto Rico and how they are used therapeutically.
Participants will be invited to play and/or move to the different rhythms which will be presented.

Evaluation of an HIV and AIDS training programme for faith healers in the Vhembe district municipality of Limpopo Province in South Africa

Tshilidzi Mashamba University of Venda, South Africa

The purpose of this study was to evaluate an HIV and AIDS training programme for faith healers. A quasi-experimental design was used. The population comprised United African Apostolic Church members. A sample of 103 faith healers was selected using convenience sampling. Participants were divided into two groups: a control group of 45 and an experimental group of 58 participants. Both groups received pre- and post-assessment at times 1 and 2 respectively. Data were collected using a questionnaire. The training was conducted using an HIV/AIDS training manual. Data were analysed using SPSS. Participants showed adequate knowledge on HIV/AIDS/STI. Their knowledge of risk perceptions, and attitudes, was found to be both poor and adequate. For HIV/AIDS/STI management, their knowledge was poor. Most participants knew the correct facts about HIV transmission routes. They knew less about sexual practices that increase the transmission of HIV. Cultural practices such as widow cleansing, widow inheritance, arranged marriages, and polygamy, put women at risk of contracting HIV. Faith healers are against these practices. All the participants in the post-tests approved of distributing condoms. When asked if participants used condoms, there was a slight increase because condoms are not very popular in Africa. Few participants reported that they talk about HIV/AIDS/STI during church services and few reported keeping condoms at church. A minority reported not to know where to get VCT.

Conceptualisation of mental illness by young people in Mamelodi Township, Gauteng Province

Rubin Ramaboea University of Limpopo, South Africa; Tholene Sodi South Africa

The aim of this study was to investigate the conceptualization of mental illness by young people in Mamelodi township, Gauteng Province. Specifically, the researcher sought to: i) explore young people’s conceptualization of mental illness and to understand their explanations of the causes of mental illness; ii) investigate and describe the young people’s understanding and explanation of the types of mental illness; and, iii) investigate and describe the young people’s views regarding the treatment of mental illness. A qualitative research approach was used. In particular, the researcher utilised the grounded theory method which is primarily concerned with the generation, rather than testing of theory. A total of 12 participants, selected through purposive sampling were requested to participate in the study. Among others, the results show that young people have some clear understanding of mental illness, including the causes and how this condition of ill health can be managed. The results are discussed in the context of the national and international efforts aimed at understanding and documenting indigenous knowledge systems, particularly in the area of culture, youth and mental illness.

The second wave: Birth and rise of evolutionary indigenous psychology

Zhimin Wu Jiangxi Normal University, China; Meirong Chen

The first wave is the publication of “Cinization of psychological research: The hierarchy and direction” (Yang Guoshu, 1980). As a symbol, it opened a prelude to the localization of Chinese psychology. Chinese Indigenous psychological research has made fruitful achievements, but there were some problems in the past 30 years. From the dilemma comes the evolutionary perspective to study Chinese indigenous psychology, hoping to set off the second wave. This study puts forward the concept that the evolutionary indigenous psychology combines indigenous psychology with evolutionary biology, and evolutionary psychology. This study analyses the backgrounds of the birth of evolutionary indigenous psychology, its subject characteristics, research methods, research content, and its relationship with the evolutionary culture psychology; its limitations and it may be subject to criticism and its prospect, etc. With the rise of evolutionary indigenous psychology, it is bound to promote further research of Chinese psychology and behaviour.

Respectful partnerships between Australian psychologists and Aboriginal people

Stephen Meredith Department of Health, South Aust, Australia; Yvonne Clark

Australian Aboriginal people have experienced a long history of dispossession and oppression as a consequence of European colonisation. These experiences have resulted in a disproportionate burden of social and emotional distress amongst Aboriginal people. Because the number of Aboriginal Psychologists in Australia is currently disproportionately low, it is necessary that non-Aboriginal Psychologists play a role in providing services to help Aboriginal people in healing. In order to be effective, these services need to be delivered by culturally competent Psychologists who are able to provide a culturally safe environment for Aboriginal people. Our experience provides evidence that this can best be achieved when non-Aboriginal Psychologists in these roles develop and maintain respectful partnerships with Aboriginal people. In this presentation, we describe a range of respectful partnerships exemplified through our own experiences and through a case study of a community mental health organisation in which partnerships were developed at a number of levels. We discuss the nature, development and maintenance of these partnerships over time, and present data on their effectiveness in creating a culturally safe service. We conclude that, when non-Aboriginal psychologists take responsibility to develop respectful partnerships with Aboriginal people, it is possible for them to play a part in healing some of the damage that has been done to Aboriginal people by the process of colonisation.

Psychotherapy in ancient China: Humanising practice on trauma in traditional medicine literature

Tak Ho Lam HKSAR Government, Hong Kong

With history of numerous wars, natural disasters and epidemics, it is reasonable to assume a large number of people suffered from psychological trauma in ancient China. Ancient Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) practitioners may therefore have the richest clinical experience in trauma work. In the earliest Chinese Medicine classic, the Yellow Emperor’s Classic of Internal Medicine Basic Questions (Huang Di Nei Ching Su Wen), there is a chapter called “Discourse on Moving the Essence Changing the Qi” (yi jing bian qi lun), it discussed healing without using acupuncture or medication as well as the principles of doing such work. Therein lay the foundations of psychotherapy in TCM. My paper aims to give participants more inspiration to
an idiosyncratically integrated framework embedded in ancient wisdom of TCM. The first part of this symposium signifies the author’s recent research work on Post-traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) in TCM, with conceptual mapping of the symptoms of PTSD to diseases under TCM (“bing”) by conducting systematic search and qualitative content analysis in classical TCM literature from pre-Han to Qing Dynasty. In addition, several case records in Chinese Medicine classics, show the practice of psychotherapy by ancient TCM practitioners from Song to Qing Dynasty. They elucidate the humanising approach and advantages of TCM in dealing with psychosomatic complaints and psychological problems over thousands of years. These have implications for contemporary practice.

Brief introduction to our symposium
Weidong Wang Guang’ an men Hospital, CACMS, China; Shitong Li; Fang Wang; Hui Du; Xueyu Lu; Lan Hong
As great group unconscious strength, culture plays a prominent role in peoples’ mental health. Thus, psychological treatment should pay attention to culture effect. Our workshop will illustrate such a theme “Clinical Psychology in the Background of Culture Collision between the East and West”. Presenters will demonstrate their achievements in this field which involves basic theory as well as psychotherapy methods. For example, Thought Imprint Psychotherapy under Lower Resistant State(TIP) is an indigenous psychological therapy, which is established by Professor Wang, reflects the Chinese culture impact on Chinese psychology. Self-consciousness, attachment between generations, emotion expression is different between East and West. Clinical practice has proved TIP is an effective method for depression, insomnia, etc. Other methods, take acupuncture for example, are widely used in China. These methods also are effective. In the symposium, experts will illustrate them. The wide horizon will probably bring a new perspective of the Oriental for the world.

Symposium title: Themes and issues in African psychology: Voices from the continent
Convener: Tholene Sodi
Epistemological realignment of psychology in South Africa: Challenges, contradictions and myths
Lesiba Baloyi United States of America
The transition from the colonial and apartheid era to a democratic South Africa did not transform psychology both as a field of study and practice. The philosophy, theories and focus of the current psychology, including how this field is practised in South Africa is still firmly rooted in the Western epistemology paradigm. This prevailing situation raises serious questions about the relevance and legitimacy of Western psychology which psychologists in South Africa and Africa ought to interrogate. In this paper I argue that psychology that is at variance with the lived experiences and cultural practices of Africans cannot claim epistemological and ontological legitimacy. Similarly, Western psychology cannot fully explain the world views, behaviour and practices of Africans without misrepresentations, misinterpretations and contradictions. This theoretical paper disputes the myth of a single dominant psychology that is presumed to be applicable in all contexts. The thesis posited in this paper is that an authentic African psychology should be predicated on and informed by the African epistemology.

An expository study of umhayizo: Mass hysteria among learners
Thandeka Moloi Independent Practice, South Africa; Simcha Mdaka; Maureen Mbense; Smangele Magwaza
The current trends in umhayizo (commonly understood as mass hysteria) attest to high prevalence among black African learners at all levels of schooling. Several studies have been conducted in the area of umhayizo within the schooling system, but there is paucity of research on the cultural determinants and manifestations of umhayizo. Most researchers engage purely Eurocentric paradigms to gain empirical insights into this phenomenon despite its predominance among black African learners. The study therefore sought to explore the following research questions: What is the nature of umhayizo? What are the cultural determinants and triggers of umhayizo? What are the cultural manifestations of umhayizo? What are the perceptions of umhayizo by parents as well as educators and learners from African and other cultures? A qualitative research design was used to explore the participants’ subjective experiences and cosmic meanings of umhayizo. Fifteen educators, thirty learners twenty and ten parents from three schools which had experienced episodes of mass hysteria were interviewed using unstructured interview schedules. Qualitative analysis generally indicated that the experiences of umhayizo and its manifestation make sense if contextualised within African epistemology. The paper is concluded by arguing that these cultural experiences can provide useful insights that can help advance the agenda of African psychology.

Themes and issues in African psychology: Voices from the continent
Tholene Sodi South Africa
This symposium questions the dominant Eurocentric models of psychology and provides a platform for the expression of some of the voices that call
for the development of African psychology. The first paper by Baloyi critically looks at African epistemology and how this forms the basis of African psychology. In the second paper, Mkhize looks at the twin concepts of Ubuntu/botho and Maat, and presents some of the major tenets of an African-based psychology, amongst which are the primacy of the life principle, the idea of be-ing, the sociality of the self and the multiplicity (dialogic conception) of selves in African thought. In the third paper, Mdaka, Gumede and Mbense present the results of a study that focused on umhayizo (mass hysteria) in selected schools in Kwazulu-Natal (South Africa) and conclude by arguing that these cultural experiences can provide useful insights that can help advance the agenda of African psychology. The fourth paper by Sodi looks at aspirational ethical principles guiding indigenous healers in three African communities in South Africa and concludes by arguing that dingaka (indigenous healers) are guided by an ethical code that is enforceable through some ancestral spiritual sanctions. In the fifth paper, Matoane focuses on Ubuntu Therapy as a form intervention that takes into account the role of local culture in understanding and resolving psychological problems. The sixth paper by Magwaza looks at the history and objectives of the Forum of African Psychology and moves on to identify the opportunities and challenges associated with this initiative.

Aspirational ethical principles guiding indigenous healers in African communities in South Africa
Tholene Sodi South Africa

In this paper, I present the results of a study that sought to understand and describe the notions of ethics as understood by indigenous healers in selected communities in South Africa. I start by giving a brief overview of a larger study that investigated indigenous healing among the Venda, Tsonga and Northern Sotho communities of Limpopo Province. Specifically, I present the findings relating to the ethical and professional issues that indigenous healers in these communities consider important in their work. I then discuss these ethical and professional issues in the context of the aspirational ethical principles of non-maleficence, fidelity (and responsibility) and the respect for people’s rights and dignity. I conclude the paper by arguing that indigenous healers in these communities are guided by an ethical code that is enforceable through some ancestral spiritual sanctions. This, I argue, is in contrast to ethical codes in Western psychology that are enforceable through ethical standards, rules and procedures that are prescribed by regulatory bodies like the American Psychological Association (APA) and the Health Professions Council of South Africa (HPCSA).
Organisational climate: A case study in a Brazilian public organisation
Monica Aparecida De Oliveira Universidade de Brasília-UNB, Brazil; Onofre Miranda

Culture is always characterised as the way that people think, act and feel, while organisational climate has been conceptualised as workers’ perceptions of their organisational environment. Considering studies on organisational climate, many works have addressed its positive and negative aspects as well as the employees’ satisfaction concerning organisational aspects such as: leadership, co-workers, organisation’s structure. In this sense, this study aimed to investigate the perceptions’ workers of organisational climate in a Brazilian public organisation as well as the positive and negative aspects of it and their satisfaction concerning on many organisational aspects. We conducted a case study with a descriptive survey to a sample of workers to gather information on what they think about their organisational climate (co-workers, leadership, commitment, activities performed and quality of life programs).

The results showed that employees perceive the positive organisational climate (72.2%), as much as satisfaction (66.6%). Most participants realise that the satisfaction is due to the activity performed (41.6%) and workers commitment (27.7%). These results confirm the positive aspects that influence the organisational climate indicated by respondents as well as other factors, such as leadership (58.5%), payment (55.5%), commitment (83.3%) and activities (91.5%). It is also observed that participants consider the lack of investment in quality of life programs (78%) as a negative aspect to the organisational climate. The results are discussed concerning theories, and suggestions are proposed for the organisation and for future studies.

The relation between work engagement and work-family conflict: The moderating role of perceived family support
Maede Arzabezegan University of Isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran; Abolghasem Nouri; Hamidreza Oreyzi

Most of past research was aimed at the positive consequences of work engagement in organisations, however, a few studies emphasised the negative aspects of work engagement. This study identified the relationship of work engagement and work-family conflict relating to the moderating role of perceived family support. Data were collected from 183 employees of an industrial company, who were selected by stratified sampling. The instruments in the present study consisted of Utrecth Work Engagement Scale (UWES, Schaufeli et al., 2002), Work-Family Conflict Questionnaire (Netemeyer, Bole, & McMurrian, 1996) and Questionnaire of Family Support (Procidano & Heller, 1983). The moderated regression analysis was used for the assessment of the moderation role of family support. The results indicated that family support moderated the relationship between work engagement and work-family conflict. According to the findings, when people involve in work, their energy for family functions reduce, but when their families support them, despite high work engagement, they feel less conflict between work and family duties.

Research Area: Industrial/Organisational/Work

Session Type: Papers

Police culture and organisational socialisation as predictors of prosocial and ethical behaviour of officers of the Nigerian police force
Aderemi Alarape University of Ibadan, Nigeria

An official priority concern for the Nigeria Police Force is unethical behaviour by police officers. There is little indication that the organisation is effectively overcoming this problem. The present study was designed to examine the roles of police culture and organisational socialisation on prosocial and ethical behaviour among a sample of Nigeria police. Using a cross-sectional survey design, data was collected from 193 participants drawn from officers of the Nigeria Police Force, Ogun State Command, Sagamu, Nigeria. Results of the multiple regression computed reveal that police culture themes of solidarity, isolation and cynicism and organisational socialisation were significantly predictive and explained 28% of the variance in police officers’ prosocial behavior; while only police culture themes of solidarity and isolation were significantly predictive and explained 12% of police officers’ unethical behaviour. These findings were discussed in the context of socio-dynamic theory, socialisation theory and ethical theories, while the practical implications for the training of officers of the Nigeria police were discussed.

Attitudes toward organisational change: The influence of emotional intelligence and personality
Aderemi Alarape University of Ibadan, Nigeria

Previous research on organisational change has mainly focused on organisational factors neglecting the individual-oriented factors. This study examined the influence of emotional intelligence and personality on attitudes toward organisational change in the power sector in Nigeria. A survey of 200 employees of a public corporation in Lagos State, Nigeria was taken with a questionnaire. The result of the correlational analysis showed a significant positive relationship between openness to experience, agreeableness, conscientiousness and attitudes toward organisational change. In addition, the result of the multiple regression computed showed that extraversion and conscientiousness independently predicted attitudes toward organisational change. Twenty-four percent of attitudes toward organisational change was accounted for by employees’ personality and emotional intelligence. The findings imply that personality and emotional intelligence are relevant for positive attitudes towards organisational change among power sector employees in Nigeria.

The effect of antecedent variables on accepting career bridge employment in retirement
Mohadd Amiri Isfahan University, Islamic Republic of Iran; Abolghasem Nouri; Hamid Oreyzi

It is almost three decades that retirement is viewed as a process. Persons entered in bridge employment - that as an analogy compare it to a bridge that link the world of work to work withdrawal. The current research was to investigate personal characteristics, job related psychological variables and other variables related to retirement design and planning in bridge employing in their job before retirement, and the effect of precedent variables on their decisions. The current study design is longitudinal research and the participants were geriatric retirees who continued their careers in their former job and compared to fully retired persons. Instrument were self reported inventory, included demographic information (namely age and educative) and health, financial status, job tension, job satisfaction and thought about retirement. In order to analyse data the stratified logistic analysis, odd ratio, chi square test for goodness of fit of the model, and R2 effect size estimation were used. Results indicate that personnel expected to retire, that adopt bridge employment in their former career in industry were younger, more educated, healthier, experienced less job tension and were more satisfied with their job, however their financial status were better. The last finding was surprising at first glance, however it is the result of their educational level that, if not correctly planned, may lead workers to suffer because of psychological tension and economical constraints.

Outcome evaluation of ‘successful self’, a program to prevent psychosocial distress among new health professionals
Mikayo Ando Okayama University, Japan; Shinihiro Ando Okayama University, Japan

This study evaluated the impact of ‘Successful Self’, an intervention program focused on self-understanding, coping under difficult situations, and communicating with others to improve social competence and self-efficacy and to prevent psychosocial distress among various kinds of first-year health professionals in a general hospital. Five physicians, 16 nurses, and two pharmacists attended the program in 2010 (the 2010 group). In 2011, four physicians, 15 nurses, and two pharmacists attended a program, modified by the evaluation of the 2010 group (the 2011 group). Participants attending the program in both groups completed surveys before Time 1 and after Time 2. The intervention program included four weekly sessions covering self-understanding, self-control, interpersonal relationships, problem-solving, conflict resolution, and stress management. To improve the 2011 program, an occupational health physician acted as facilitator and experienced nurses acted as co-facilitators. For all participants, there were no significant differences at Time 1 between the 2010 group and the 2011 group. At Time 2, depression and confusion were significantly lower in the 2011 group than in the 2010 group. For nurses, there were no significant differences at Time 1 between the 2010 group and the 2011 group. At Time 2, anxiety, depression, fatigue, and confusion were significantly lower in the 2011 group than in the 2010 group. The intervention program effectively prevented some aspects of psychosocial distress among new Japanese health professionals.
The relation between work engagement and employee health: The moderating role of perceived organisational support
Maede Arabzadegan University of Isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran; Abolghasem Nouri; Hamidreza Oreyzi
Employee health is affected by many organisational factors. Research shows inconsistencies between the relationship of work engagement and employee health, which may be affected by other variables. This study examined the relationship of work engagement and employee health, with consideration to the moderating role of perceived organisational support. Data were collected from a sample of 223 employees of an industrial organisation in Isfahan, who were selected by a stratified random sampling method. The instruments used in the study consisted of the Utrecht Work Engagement Scale (UWES, Schaufeli et al., 2002), General Health Questionnaire (Goldberg 1970) and perceived organisational Support Questionnaire (Rhoades and Eisenberger, 2002). The moderated regression analysis was used for the assessment of the moderating role of organisational support. Findings indicated the negative relationship between work engagement and employee health, but this relationship is moderated with organisational support. We conclude that work engagement decreases the physical energy for countering health threatening elements which, with organisational support, reduces the negative consequences of work engagement on health.

Relationship of work engagement and employee health with considering the mediating role of work/family conflict
Maede Arabzadegan University of Isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran; Hamidreza Oreyzi; Abolghasem Nouri
With the appearance of positive psychology, emphasis on positive skills and behaviours has replaced attention to behavioural incapability. The emphasis on positive skills and behaviours has been reinforced with the appearance of positive psychology, emphasising the importance of human strengths and virtues. This study tested a mediational model consisting of importance of information security and organisational change perception toward practices, and security practices-related attitudes as the mediator variable. For this study, an instrument composed of four ten-point Likert scales was used. Three scales were developed and validated to measure the practices, attitudes and behavior toward 61 statements. A ten-point scale was used to measure the organisational change perception toward 30 statements. All the scales presented a two-dimensional structure. Data were collect from 623 cases in a Brazilian public organization by on-line survey. Descriptive analyses, exploratory factor analysis and regression analysis were conducted. The results showed that security practices-related attitudes mediated the relation between the organisational and individual levels, that is, in so far as the organization implements security practices, the individuals perceive radical organisational change (R2 = 0.279) and present positive security practices-related attitudes, which in turn, impacts on information security behavior (R2 = 0.158).

Quality of work life: Increasing productivity by delivering recognition, a case study in Mexico
Fernando Arias-Galicia Morelos State University, Mexico; Francisco Barroso-Tanoira
The construct of quality of work life (QWL) may be considered to be composed of several factors. In this paper attention is focused on recognition (how the employee’s work is valued and appreciated). The goals of this research were: (a) to determine workers’ degree of recognition received, and (b) to determine if there was a significant relationship between recognition and productivity. The study was performed in the maquiladora (in bond) industry dedicated to jeans manufacturing in Yucatán, Mexico. This firm was selected because it hires workers from all states in the south-east of the country, as well as for its size and organisation. There are 2,800 workers in five plants (cutting, sewing, laundry, dry process and care). A random representative sample (n = 329) of workers was surveyed by means of a questionnaire designed to ascertain QWL; recognition was one of the measured variables. This study is correlational. Participation was voluntary. No one worker refused. Results showed a significant difference among the workers depending on age and job position. The most interesting result was a positive significant correlation between recognition and the percentage of goals reached (an indicator of productivity). It can be argued that an intervening variable is motivation. It is recommended that performance continues to be recognized. One way to achieve this goal is to launch a permanent training program for supervisors. These results are relevant for an intervention in the firm for building a QWL model for this kind of enterprise.

Information security and organizational change perception: Influences on security attitudes and behaviors
Talita Arantes Unb, Brazil; Elaine Neiva
Information plays a strategic role in the organizational environment, therefore its security is crucial for organizations to remain competitive. It is important to pay attention not only to technology resources, but also to people that are an essential factor of information security. This paper aims to understand individual security behavior in the work environment, testing a mediation model which identifies two antecedents of security behavior: Organizational practices of information security and organisational change perception toward practices, and security practices-related attitudes as the mediator variable. For this study, an instrument composed of four ten-point Likert scales was used. Three scales were developed and validated to measure the practices, attitudes and behavior toward 61 statements. A ten-point scale was used to measure the organisational change perception toward 30 statements. All the scales presented a two-dimensional structure. Data were collect from 623 cases in a Brazilian public organization by on-line survey. Descriptive analyses, exploratory factor analysis and regression analysis were conducted. The results showed that security practices-related attitudes mediated the relation between the organisational and individual levels, that is, in so far as the organization implements security practices, the individuals perceive radical organisational change (R2 = 0.279) and present positive security practices-related attitudes, which in turn, impacts on information security behavior (R2 = 0.158).

Perceived organisational climate and job characteristics as mediators of the relationship between core self-evaluations and job satisfaction
Nasrin Arshadi Shahid Chamran University, Islamic Republic of Iran
This study tested a mediational model consisting of job satisfaction as dependent variable and core self-evaluation (CSE) as an independent variable, with perceived job characteristics and perceived organizational climate as its mediators. Using structural equation modeling (SEM), the relationships were examined in a sample of 294 full-time employees in an industrial organisation in Iran who were selected by stratified random sampling methods. The results revealed that a) CSE was positively related to perceived job characteristics and perceived organizational climate, b) CSE was positively related to job satisfaction, and c) perceived job characteristics and perceived organizational climate partially mediated the relationship of CSE with job satisfaction. Discussion and implications of the results are presented in the study.

Leader-member exchange and subordinates’ job satisfaction and organizational commitment: Mediating role of organizational justice
Nasrin Arshadi Shahid Chamran University, Islamic Republic of Iran; Maryam Ghannadi
The purpose of this study was to test a model consisting of job satisfaction and organizational commitment as dependent variables and two dimensions of LMX as independent variables. LMX is conceptualized as a two dimensional construct, LMX-Conflict and LMX-Affect. Perceptions
of procedural, distributive, and interactional justice are hypothesized to mediate the relationship of LMX with dependent variables. Data were gathered from a sample of 216 employees of an industrial organization in Iran, who were selected by stratified random sampling method. Of this sample, 71.3 percent were men and average age was 40 years. The instruments used in present study consist of LMX, Organizational Commitment, Job Satisfaction, and Perceived Organizational Justice Questionnaires. Structural equation modeling (SEM) through AMOS-16 and SPSS-18 software packages was used for data analysis. The overall results supported most of the hypotheses. Discussion and implications of the results are presented in the study.

Designing and testing a model of some precedents and outcomes of job stress
Nasrin Arshadi Shahid Chamran University, Islamic Republic of Iran; Hojat Damiri; Abdolkazem Neisi
The aim of this research was designing and testing a model of some precedents and outcomes of job stress. The proposed model consisted of role stress (role ambiguity, role conflict and role overload) and effort-reward imbalance (ERI) as precedents of job stress and work motivation, job performance and turnover intention as outcomes. Further, organizational based self-steam (OBSE) was considered as a moderator of the relationship between job stress and its outcomes. The sample consisted of 286 employees of Iranian National Drilling Company (INDC), who were selected by simple random sampling method. Structural equation modeling (SEM) through AMOS 16 and SPSS 18 software package were used for data analysis. Moderated regression method was used for the analysis of moderating effects. Findings indicated that the proposed model fit the data. The results also revealed the moderating role of OBSE.

Retaliation following mistreatment: The ‘not so simple’ role of victim emotional appraisal and victim traits in the development of a deviance spiral
Neal Ashkanasy The University of Queensland, Australia
Workplace mistreatment involves verbal and non-verbal abusive behaviour intended to intimidate, humiliate, obstruct, and undermine. Although there is evidence that mistreatment leads to negative organisational and individual outcomes, little is known about how and why these manifest. We focus here on retaliatory behaviour. Retaliation is important because it can create a deviance spiral, leading to further mistreatment and ineffective organisational performance. Based on affective events theory (Weiss & Cropanzano, 1996) and the transactional theory of stress (Lazarus & Folkman, 1984), we hypothesised that victim primary appraisals (negative emotional reactions) following mistreatment leads to retaliatory behaviour. We also hypothesised from trait activation theory (Tett & Burnett, 2003) that retaliation would be predicted by trait aggressiveness (verbal aggression, hostility and anger). To test our hypotheses, we surveyed, at two points in time, 120 Australian professional service firm employees, 82 of whom had experienced mistreatment. Results confirmed that victims appraise their mistreatment experiences negatively, with females experiencing more negative reactions than males. More specifically, we found that feeling disturbed as a result of mistreatment related to organisational retaliation, and feeling annoyed related to retaliation against others. We found further that negative reciprocity norms related to feelings of frustration and retaliation against perpetrators, and that hostility related to feeling disturbed and organisational retaliation. Finally, anger also related to retaliation against perpetrators and the organization. These results suggest the presence of more complex mediatory relationships between mistreatment, individual differences, and retaliation, which we will discuss in reference to the three theories.

Burnout and shift work rotation: Absence and proactive personality as moderators
Vishwanath Baba McMaster University, Canada; Dilek Nayir; Louise Tourigny
We investigate the dynamics of burnout among hospital nurses in Turkey, using an interactive approach. We focus on the roles of personality, behaviour and context in altering the dynamics. We analyse the 3-way interaction effect of emotional exhaustion, proactive personality and absence behaviour on diminished personal accomplishment and depersonalisation for both fixed and rotating shifts. The sample is composed of 402 nurses, 230 of them working in rotating shifts. We used a questionnaire survey to collect the data. Hierarchical moderated regression with a split file based on types of shift is the analytical technique employed. Results reveal a significant 3-way interaction effect for diminished personal accomplishment and depersonalisation respectively, but only for nurses working in rotating shifts. Absence has a buffering effect in the case of diminished personal accomplishment but only for nurses who are highly proactive. Findings highlight the recuperative role of absence for nurses who are proactive in the context of shift work rotation. Results show that the dynamics of burnout is complex in the sense that the impact of emotional exhaustion can be altered by personality and behaviour. It is also contingent in the sense that the work context can yield different outcomes as found for shift work rotation. The implications for burnout research and human resources management in health care are discussed.

Changes in work control: How important are goal characteristics?
Carolina Bahamondes Pavez University of Freiburg, Germany; Heinz Schapbach; Allam Wael
Several changes have taken place in the world of work in the last decades. The assignment of tasks has become highly output-oriented. Employees become increasingly responsible for both the working process itself, and the achievement of set goals, and the performance assessment of employees is attached to goal attainment. Goal setting research has mainly focused on the relationship between goal characteristics, motivation and performance. Little research has highlighted the effects of goal setting on well-being. We expect a negative effect for well-being when goals are inappropriate, and resources for their attainment are not available. This study examines how goal characteristics are associated with well-being. The characteristics of the goals employees have to achieve might also have an influence on the work demands. Data from 300 employees of three German companies was obtained by questionnaire which assessed goal characteristics and work demands. Indicator of well-being impairments was the Irritation scale. The results show that goal characteristics (e.g. goal attainability) positively anticipated negative consequences when goals remain unattained and are negatively linked to well-being. However, the effect of these goal characteristics on well-being is completely mediated by work demands. Goal characteristics influence aspects of the working situation and are thereby associated to well-being. If we intend to achieve healthy working conditions, special attention has to be paid to the characteristics of goals. These results and their implications will be presented and discussed at the conference.

Effects of vertical conflict between critical team member and team manager on shared mental modes, team external activities, and team performance
Xin-Wen Bai Institute of Psychology CAS, China
The current study aimed to examine the effects of vertical conflict between critical team member (CTM) and team manager on shared mental models (SMMs), team external activities, and team effectiveness. Authors proposed that vertical conflict had a detrimental effect on team performance, and such negative effect would be mediated by SMMs and team external activities. Based on the survey data from 131 teams from a large telecommunication corporation in China, series of hierarchical regression analyses indicated that (a) vertical relationship conflict between CTM and team manager was negatively related to team performance (β = -0.33, p < 0.01), while the effect of vertical task conflict on team performance was significant and positive (β = 0.22, p < 0.05); (b) similarly, a negative effect of relationship conflict (β = -0.24, p < 0.05) and a positive effect of task conflict (β = 0.26, p < 0.05) on team external activities; (c) task conflict had a negative relation with task-related SMMs (β = -0.50, p < 0.01), and relationship conflict was negatively associated with team-related SMMs (β = -0.26, p < 0.01); finally, (d) both SMMs and team external activities failed to mediate the effect of vertical conflict on team performance. Results were discussed in terms of the importance of the vertical conflict in investigating the conflict-team performance relationship, and the importance of differentiating CTM from other members in theory and practice of work teams.

The impact of individual and situational characteristics on trainee reactions and post-training self-efficacy
Foroozeh Bakhtiarz Esfandagheh Payame Noor University, Islamic Republic of Iran
The purpose of this study was to examine the impact of agreeableness, emotional stability, and pre-training motivation (as individual characteristics) and perceived organizational support (as a situational characteristic) on trainee reactions and post-training self-efficacy (as an affective outcome of learning). Data were collected from 278 male
employees entering a training program on mental health in organizations. The research was conducted in two stages, before training and immediately after training. Consistent with the hypothesized model, agreeableness, and pre-training motivation were significantly and positively related to trainee reactions, which were significantly and positively related to post-training self-efficacy. Furthermore, perceived organizational support was also found to have a positive and significant relationship with pre-training motivation. Support was not found for the significant relationship between emotional stability and trainee reactions. An alternative model was also tested. The results showed stronger support for the hypothesized model. The study highlighted the importance of individual characteristics, such as agreeableness, that have been less empirically researched on trainee reactions and post-training self-efficacy. Moreover, this research expanded our knowledge of the role of perceived organizational support in a training context. Future research should continue to examine these and other factors that influence training outcomes.

Talent management systems: Friend or foe?

Werner Barkhuizen Saville Consulting, South Africa

The use and application of talent management systems and solutions within organisations are increasing significantly. More vendors purport to provide integrated talent management systems and solutions. The objective of this presentation would be to critically evaluate the meaning of integrated talent management systems and solutions, and the real-world applications required to create meaningful and value-adding integrated talent management systems and solutions. Two case studies (N=6583), from the financial service industry are shared and the benefits obtained in each example will be elaborated upon. The presentation will include a complete overview of the talent management models applied as well the implications for succession management, leadership development and employee engagement.

New developments in organisational leadership

Julian Barling Queen’s School of Business, Canada

The nature, antecedents and consequences of leadership have attracted considerable research since the end of the World War II. Transformational leadership remains one of the most frequently researched topics in organisational psychology, with intriguing lessons that have implications that extend well beyond the confines of organisations. First, because most leadership research has focused on transformational leadership, which has a wide array of applications, the central tenets and lessons of transformational leadership will be offered. Second, recent research on apologies and humor have illuminated the importance of humility to the nature and consequences of leadership. Third, gender issues regarding transformational leadership provide fascinating challenges to conventional thinking about leadership. Fourth, extending the lessons from transformational leadership to teaching and parenting will be explored. Emerging issues will also be discussed, and these include our research on the nature and effects of leaders’ mental health.

To slaughter for a living: Employee wellness in an abattoir work setting

Ha Barnard UNISA, South Africa; Antoni Barnard Work and non-work spill over has been noted in industrial psychology research in various work settings. The spill-over effect of violence at work may threaten employee wellness. Slaughterfloor employees in an abattoir are constantly confronted with violence and death. The objective of this study was to explore the impact of slaughtering on employee well-being. A qualitative study was conducted in the slaughter section of a leading abattoir in the meat processing industry in South Africa. Purposeful, non-random sampling was used to select 11 slaughterfloor employees to participate in the study. For triangulation purposes two managers and two supervisors (also occasional slaughterers) also participated. Data were gathered through in-depth interviews, related performance documentation and observation of slaughterfloor activities. Thematic analysis yielded 19 themes and these were clustered in three categories depicting the physical, social and psychological effects of slaughtering. Data revealed evidence of substance abuse, socially deviant behaviour, negative social labelling, dreams and nightmares, emotional detachment, depression and anxiety. Results provide evidence of a negative spill-over effect of slaughtering on the general wellness of employees. Slaughterfloor employees display a high risk potential to suffer from Post Traumatic Stress disorder. This was the first study researching the wellness of slaughterfloor employees in South Africa. The high risk to employee wellness substantiates a dire need for further research to affect pro-active wellness interventions in an abattoir setting.

Ethical leadership: Inputs from leader personality and influences on organisational performance

Angel Barranco University of Zaragoza, Spain; Mirko Antino; Francisco Gil; Margarita Marti; Angel Castro

This research investigated the link between personality, ethical leadership and organisational performance through quantitative and qualitative methods. Most research on ethical leadership to date has focused solely on the consequences of ethical leadership, and in less quantity on its antecedents, but not as an complete input-process-output model with ethical leadership serving as the process. In the current study, leader personality is studied as a potential antecedent of ethical leader behaviour by using leaders’ (41 corporate directors) main/primary motivations (power, affiliation and achievement). The leaders were interviewed in order to obtain a qualitative register of their motives. Ethical leadership behaviour patterns are obtained from different companies by administering questionnaires to members of their respective management teams (124 leaders’ subordinate officers). Ethical leadership scales include leadership behaviours as perceived by subordinates: modesty, face-saver, humanitarian orientation, integrity, and malevolent (inverted). Organisational outcomes were obtained from objective data provided by the companies’ financial directors (overall increase in income, sales, asset account, or number of employees). Results largely confirm how the main motives of leaders (power, affiliation and achievement) were strongly associated with different ethical leadership behavioural patterns, such as integrity or humane orientation. Results also provide support for a positive direct relationship between ethical leadership and organisational performance. Finally, consistent with the proposed model, the effects of personality motives on organisational performance are mediated by ethical leadership behaviours. These results are discussed, and practical suggestions are provided for future research.

A case study exploring a behavioural approach to managing people risk in organisations

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A considerable amount of research has focused on the relationships between organisational citizenship, counter-productive work behaviours, and personality. One example is Digman’s Alpha (Digman, 1997), which brings together three of the Big Five constructs (i.e. Conscientiousness, Agreeableness and Emotional Stability) into a factor which has been described as ‘…the most important trait that needs to be systematically measured among job applicants’ (Viswesvaran, 2001). This factor has particular application in service-oriented roles where incumbents need to be reliable, work well with others in a team and interact positively with customers. The purpose of this presentation is to discuss how assessment tools can help organisations take stock of the people risks among their customer service teams, and to provide suggestions on how to address these risks. This will be done by sharing a case study from a financial institution in Southern Africa, which focused on a business area where the service-orientation of the position requires employees to be highly customer focused. Employees completed a short criterion-oriented personality scale (COPS), and their results were compared to performance ratings provided by their managers. At the macro level, such data provides intelligence to the organisation of where may lie potential sources of behavioural best practice, and areas where the organisation has potential risk. At the micro level insight was provided to individuals and their managers to help them understand the key behaviours they needed to address.

A diary study on the effects of leadership style and emotion work on leaders’ exhaustion and satisfaction

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Leadership as such is an emotional process. Thus, emotion work is an important factor in leader-subordinate-interactions with effects on leaders’ well-being and job satisfaction. We argue that leaders’ emotion work, in form of different emotion regulation strategies, in interactions with subordinates is dependent on their leadership style. We hypothesise that the more relationship-oriented the leader, the more deep acting and automatically regulated they are. The more task-oriented the leader, the more surface acting and deception is used. Furthermore, we hypothesise that leaders’ emotional intelligence and gender both influence the leadership style as well as the emotion regulation strategies. Moreover, the different emotion regulation strategies have differential effects on emotional exhaustion and job satisfaction. We conducted a diary study with 165 leaders who completed a questionnaire each and up to five diaries, resulting in 520 recorded emotionally important interactions with subordinates. Results of multilevel analyses
confirmed our hypotheses that emotion regulation strategies are used depending on the leadership style in the interaction. Further, that emotional intelligence is positively associated with deep acting and automatic regulation. Results also revealed that emotional exhaustion is higher in connection with surface acting and deviance and that job satisfaction is higher in connection with automatic regulation. Gender has moderating functions. One practical implication is that relationship orientation has not only positive outcomes for subordinates, but also for leaders. Another implication is that organisations can train their leaders in emotion regulation because two of the strategies are associated with lesser exhaustion and more satisfaction.

Examining gender in formal mentoring relationships
Sarika Bhana University of Witwatersrand, South Africa; Grace Khomou
Mentoring is the exchange of information, social capital, and support from mentor to mentee. Mentoring can be distinguished into two distinct categories: Psycho-social support and career development. Research shows that mentoring can aid career development for women, as women tend to face a glass barrier in the workplace. Research on gender and mentoring has been criticized as merely descriptions of learning. Current literature reports varied results as to the role of gender in mentoring effectiveness as some studies have reported that gender is at least a partial moderator in the relationship whilst other research claims no relation at all. The study aimed to explore and understand the experiences of mentors and mentees and the role of gender in these mentoring experiences in a South African auditing firm. A qualitative study was performed with a purposive sample of two male-female mentor-mentee pairs, one male-male mentor-mentee pair and two female-female mentor-mentee pairs. Semi-structured interviews were conducted. Thematic content analysis was used. The themes emphasized the importance of the interactional role of gender in the mentor-mentee relationship as well as critical structural elements of the program itself. This has strong implications for the way in which such programs are structured and for diversity management in South Africa. This research also found more support for the psycho-social aspects as opposed to career development objectives of the program.

The relationship between computer user efficacy, job satisfaction, self-rated tasks and contextual performance
Reyhan Bilgic Middle East Technical University, Turkey; Onder Ersen
The aim of the present study was to investigate the relationships between computer user efficacy, job satisfaction, self-rated tasks and contextual performance. There were 143 people with different educational backgrounds participating in the study, and they completed the measures of task and contextual performance, job satisfaction, and computer user-efficacy. Of these, 53 were female (40%), 81 (60%) were male and 7% did not indicate gender. The results showed that the efficacy subscale predicted both job satisfaction and job performance. In addition, job satisfaction totally mediated the relationship between total efficacy score and task performance. However, the contextual performance was not predicted by any of the computer efficacy subscales. The results were discussed in the light of relevant literature.

The influence of proactive personality on employees’ organizational citizenship behaviours
Li Bin Central China Normal University, China; Shujun Tang; Bin Li
The primary goal of the present study was to examine the relationship between proactive personality and employees’ organizational citizenship behaviours. The employees sample consisted of 112 male and 73 female, for a total sample of 185 participants whose ages ranged from 23 to 60 years. The proactive personality was measured with the 11-item Chinese Proactive Personality Scale (C-PPS, a=.82) by using a 3-point rating scale (1 = strongly disagree to 5 = strongly agree). The organizational citizenship behaviours were measured with the 21-item Chinese Organizational Citizenship Behaviour (C-OCB, a=.86), which includes 7 items for each subscale of individual’s organizational citizenship behavior (OCBI), organizational citizenship behavior (OCBO) and intro-role behavior (IRB). The results showed that PPS was positively related to OCBI (r=.38, p<.01), OCBO (r=.47, p<.01), IRB (r=.43, p<.01) and OCB (r=.57, p<.01). While controlling for demographic factors (such as sexual, age, education, income), the analyses of hierarchical regression showed that PPS was positively related to proactive behaviors (b =.40, p<.001). These results show that having a proactive personality was associated with more organized citizenship behaviours.

The impact of supervisor’s safety profile on workers’ safety performance
Margherita Brondino University of Verona, Italy; Margherita Passini; Maria Milena Citt; Barbara Barbara
Safety climate (SC) has been one of the most frequently studied antecedents of safety performance since the nineties. Many studies highlight the importance of analysing safety climate at group level, but at group level no studies attempted to compare the impact of the agreement degree about safety climate between supervisor and his group on workers’ safety performance. Safety climate and safety outcomes were measured on a sample of 868 blue-collar of 11 Italian manufacturing companies. SC was measured at the organisational (OSC) and the group level. Group level SC consisted of 2 measures, one related to the supervisor (SSC) and one related to the co-workers in the work-group (CSC). The same measures were gathered also on 40 supervisors of each work-group (SSC in a self-evaluation). A cluster analysis was conducted on supervisors, considering their perceptions about OSC, SSC and CSC, and four profiles were identified: the Judge (low OSC and CSC scores, and high SSC scores); the Easy-going (high scores for all the scales); the Pro-management (higher OSC scores, similar but lower SSC scores and low CSC scores); the Realist (similar medium size OSC, SSC and CSC scores). A significant relation was found between supervisor profile and safety outcomes, i.e. safety behaviour (compliance and participation). One-way ANOVA, with profile as the independent variable and behaviours as the dependent variable, showed higher values of safety participation for workers with a Realist supervisor. The lowest safety participation values were found for workers with an Easy-going supervisor.

Can organisational culture really be measured? A case study
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The measurement of organisational culture has long been a topic of both great interest and contention. Whereas more traditionalist theorists strongly support the quantitative analysis of this construct, others maintain that it is too complex to be quantified, and that alternative forms of assessment such as ethnographic methods are required. This paper proposes that organizational culture can indeed be successfully quantified and demonstrated, that the instrument applied is firmly grounded in both theory and practice. To illustrate this proposition, a case study is provided of a large-scale organizational transformation effort, where the organization’s culture was assessed by means of an assessment known as the Organization Value Analysis (OVA). Insight is provided into not only the theoretical foundations and properties of the OVA, but also the role that this diagnostic played in identifying key barriers to the case study organization’s objective of entrenching a high performance culture. Moreover, it is shown how the results from the culture assessment were utilized to inform the design and implementation of a comprehensive transformation effort that would ultimately drive the alignment of the organization’s culture to its strategy and the achievement of its business objectives. Finally, key features of OVA and culture assessment process which are aimed at supplementing the quantitative approach are highlighted, thus demonstrating one approach to developing comprehensive and thorough culture transformation process.

The role of colour landscape photographs to facilitate employee wellness in a psychiatric health-care environment
Waldemar Busslahn Tshwane University of Technolo, South Africa
The mental and physical working context in which mental health care providers spend their day is an extremely stressful environment, specifically with regards to mental and physical well-being. This environment is shaped by influences such as job demands, patient related stresses and political and economic pressures. These factors may result in high levels of staff burnout, decreased work efficacy and increased overall stress. The primary objective of this study was to facilitate wellness amongst mental health-care providers in a psychiatric hospital by manipulating the visual lived environment through the introduction of colour landscape photographs with an emphasis on physical positioning and content. The photographic intervention consisted of two installations over a six months period. A qualitative analysis focused on positioning with written participant feedback, indicating that ‘the photos add new dimension and depth to the ward’ and ‘loved the photos in the passage by the entrance
of the ward’. A Likert scale survey questionnaire was used to assess feedback with regards to content. A quantitative analysis of the survey results indicated an overall improved experience of the lived environment. Measured experiences under the headings of don’t like, acceptable, and like a lot, have increased between the two installations for the following content categories: veld and trees +2%, autumn +13%, and colourful flowers +4%. A waterfalls category was introduced in the second installation with a score of 82%. The leaves and autumn category remained the same, with trees and desert scoring lower in the second installation by 10% and 14% respectively.

Policy environment for returned overseas entrepreneurship in China: A research based on gem model
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The Chinese government launched a series of programs to encourage returned overseas High-Tech entrepreneurship in recent years, but the effects of these programs and the satisfaction of entrepreneurs have received limited attention in research. This study evaluated the benefits and/or restrictions imposed by state government in China, by using the conceptual model of Global entrepreneurship monitor (GEM) as a research framework. This paper conducted two independent studies: (1) 1188 returned overseas High-Tech entrepreneurs participated in this study to rank the importance and satisfaction of the policy environment in China. (2) A content analysis was conducted on 357 policies towards returned overseas Entrepreneurship to figure out the condition of policy supply by Chinese government. Then a comparison between the policy demand and supply was conducted. The results indicated that environmental conditions played an important role in developing opportunities and in enhancing entrepreneurs’ propensity and ability to enterprise. The Financing, Transformation and Infrastructure environment was ranked as the most important and less satisfied factors by the returned overseas High-Tech entrepreneurship. Implications for the research results and the limitations of the study are discussed.

The development of a firm-level diversity management competency framework
Jennifer Carstens Stellenbosch University, South Africa; Francois De Kock Stellenbosch University, South Africa
An emerging perspective of organisational diversity proposes that a diverse workforce may hold inherent advantages for organisational performance. According to this perspective, the effect of diversity on firm performance is contingent on how diversity is managed. Little empirical evidence exists to support this view, which may be partly due to a lack of operational frameworks for diversity management at the firm level. The present theoretical study develops a firm-level diversity management competency framework that outlines specific clusters of diversity management practices expected to contribute to firm performance by means of enhancing key intermediate diversity management outcomes. To generate the diversity management competencies, prior literature was reviewed and the critical incident method was used to conduct subject-matter expert (SME) interviews with firm executives. Finally, the derived competencies were operationalised into diversity management competency (DMC) questionnaire items and piloted in a sample of firm executives. The proposed competency model, and accompanying measuring instrument, can assist firms to identify development areas to target with diversity suitable management practices in order to improve diversity management outcomes and firm performance. In a subsequent phase of the research, the competency model will be tested empirically by relating the diversity management competency levels of publicly listed firms to diversity management outcomes and firm financial performance.

Homophily, workplace stress and management style
Kirk Chang Oxford Brookes University, United Kingdom; Hong Chen; Julie Taylor
This study explored the role of homophily and cultural values in Taiwanese Organisations, whether employees preferred a manager from the same ethnic background as their own. Based on literature suggesting that cultural values may present as one source of workplace stress, the relationship between manager ethnicity preference and stress perception at work was examined. Psychological acceptance and job tenure were also measured to examine their potential moderating effect on stress perception. An anonymous questionnaire survey was dispatched to three types of foreign (UK and US) companies operating within Taiwan, including: subsidiaries, branches, and representative offices; 515 Taiwanese employees responded. Management Style Suitability (MSS) of managers and psychological acceptance (PA) were assessed via a series of standardised scales. Statistical analysis indicated that Taiwanese employees would prefer Taiwanese managers. This ethnic homophily was expressed in terms of a lack of understanding between Taiwanese employees and foreign national managers. Moreover, a relationship was revealed between MSS and stress and this relationship was moderated by both job tenure and PA. The findings supplement the literature on management style suitability and its relationship with workplace stress. In terms of enhancing harmony within the workplace, some key suggestions emerge, for example, prior to engagement new foreign national managers may benefit from workshops to initiate them into Taiwanese culture, new employee inductions may also benefit from mentoring schemes. The association between management style suitability and workplace stress is of considerable relevance to HR practitioners and organisational leaders in Taiwan.

Guanyi’s effect on Chinese managers’ business unethical decision-making
Lijun Chen Zhejiang University, China
Guanyi has great institutional value in Chinese business activities. However, we should not ignore its negative influences. In this paper, we examined Guanyi’s ethical value. We measured three independent variables, Guanyi orientation, Guanyi usage, Guanyi pressure, and one dependent variable, business unethical decision-making. By giving 1,900 questionnaires to managers across China, we collected 226 valid samples with 142 male managers and 84 female. The results supported our hypothesis that Guanyi pressure could lead managers to make unethical business decisions. The higher the Guanyi pressure was, the more serious unethical decision-making would be. Renqing and face can make managers lose integrity, violate rules, and damage justice. It also verified there was a causal relationship between Guanyi pressure and degree of Guanyi use. Under the pressure of Renqing, face, and emotion, managers usually took Guanyi into consideration in decision-making. Renqing, face, and emotions resulted in Guanyi pressure and the different degrees of Guanyi pressure brought about different Guanyi input, Guanyi origin, and Guanyi quality. Finally, we compared Guanyi orientation, Guanyi usage and Guanyi pressure to respondents’ demographic profile. It demonstrated that managers’ Guanyi orientation, Guanyi usage and Guanyi pressure were significantly different on age, and business ownership. Older managers perceived higher pressure of Guanyi and were more oriented by
Does income level matter in the relationship between transformational, transactional leadership and leadership effectiveness?

Wenjing Chen, BUPT; Beijing Uni. of P. and T.; China; Kan Shi

Despite clear support for the impact of transformational, transactional leadership on a host of organizational outcomes, the underlying influence processes are still vague. In our study, we explored the moderating effects of income level and the rank of subordinates between transformational, transactional leadership and leadership effectiveness (performance, OCBI, OCBO and job satisfaction) based on the data from 383 subjects, that is, 419 pairs of leader-subordinate. Regression analysis by SPSS17.0 showed that the leadership effectiveness of transformational leadership would decrease as the rank of subordinates increased, while the leadership effectiveness of transformational leadership would increase as the rank of subordinates increased. In addition, transactional leadership is positively related to the effectiveness when the level of the subordinate income is low, but negatively related to the effectiveness when the level of the subordinate income is high. However, the income level of the subordinate could not influence the leadership effectiveness of transformational leadership. For different levels of subordinates, leaders should follow different leadership styles.

How SME owners learn from action learning: A case based on ‘Gu Yuexu’

Yanni Chen, GERG; SOM, Zhejiang University, China; Zhongming Wang

Based on experiencing learning theory and team dynamic theory, this research project (NSFC 70732001) used a case study to explore how Chinese SME owners changed their entrepreneurial decisions and actions during action learning processes, and which factors on team level influenced these changes and how. One entrepreneur named ‘Gu Yuexu’ and her set was randomly selected from an action learning program which was specific for SME owners. The program lasted for five months with an action learning module in each month. She was traced during the whole process, including the 45 minutes interview before the program, her set’s discussions, business plan and storytelling, and 90 minutes interview two weeks after the program finished. Exploratory analysis was used to examine how her entrepreneurial decisions and actions changed. Another three 90 minutes interviews with her facilitator and other two sets’ members were implemented after the program finished. Content analysis was used to analyse which factors promoted her entrepreneurial changes. It was found that individual’s entrepreneurial commitment and entrepreneurial motivation promotes the changes in entrepreneurial action learning. Team reflection promoted individual’s reflective observation to reframe entrepreneurial goals, knowledge sharing helped the participant to find and select the alternatives, entrepreneurial role identity motivated the entrepreneur to action immediately. The study contributed to group dynamics theory and action learning theory and had practical implications in China’s management education.

A study of the relationships among employees’ distributive fairness, organisational commitment and turnover intention

Pei Ren Min University of China, China; Yuan Dong; Wei Shi

This study examined the relationships among employees’ distributional justice, organisational commitment and turnover intention in Beijing’s state-owned enterprises. The data were drawn from 150 employees of 6 state-owned enterprises in Beijing, and the conclusion included four parts: (1) Distributive fairness had a significant positive impact on organisational commitment, (2) organisational commitment had a significantly negative impact on turnover intention, (3) the impact of fairness on turnover intention included two sides, on one hand, distribution fairness had an immediately negative impact on turnover intention, on the other hand, distribution fairness had an indirect negative impact on turnover intention partly through organisational commitment’s two dimensions (Utilitarian Commitment, Spirit Commitment). Fair distribution’s indirect effect partly through the intermediary variable of utilitarian commitment on turnover intention. However, fair distribution’s indirect effect partly through the intermediary variable of spirit commitment on turnover intention is more than its direct impact on turnover intention.

Strategic professional network and HR configurations for professional jobs in China

Dusheng Chen, Zhejiang University, China; Zhongming Wang; Yuan Li

With the development of knowledge economy and globalization, the mobility of professional talents emerges, especially the cross-border flow. There has been a great need to develop a more strategic occupational network of qualification standards and competency certification systems for the internationalisation of professionals in China. This study adapted the framework of Occupational Information Network (OINET) which is widely used in the US to both the professional job level and the strategic HR configurations for professional jobs. An assessment system with an international qualification indicator framework was developed using the strategic HR methodology including a multi-role in-depth interview, a HR supervisor/manager focus group discussion session, strategic job modelling, and a key competence certification assessment survey. The assessment system was conducted among 450 HR managers and professional representatives from three different categories of occupations such as financial professionals (banks, insurance firms and securities), automobile professionals (designers, R&D technicians and professional services), human resource professionals (HR directors, personnel managers and consulting/training professionals). A HR configuration approach was used in analysis of internationally-qualified professional competencies and occupational standards as well as the career development system indicators. A strategic professional network (SP*NET) was then formulated with an internationalised framework of indicators. Implications of this study for developing more international HR configurations and developmental strategies for professional jobs were discussed for further research.

Integrating work and family: Lessons from women leaders and others

Fanny M. Cheung, Chinese University of Hong Kong, China

Balancing between work and family has been a major practical challenge for women in the workforce, and poses an implicit barrier for women’s advancement. Previous research has focused on work-family conflict with balance as the goal. More recent studies have expanded the model to include enhancement in a revised paradigm of work-family integration. Learning from the success stories of women leaders, I examine the identity integration and the strategies that American and Chinese women at the top of their professions adopt to integrate their roles. I review recent literature that supports this integrative framework. Cross-cultural similarities and differences will be discussed. These findings are relevant to both women and men in the modern workforce.

The effects of individual career management of Chinese sport coaches

Zhang Chonghui, Chongqing University, China; Hongyu Ma

Individual career management is hot. A great amount of research on this topic has been conducted in Western countries. However, it is questionable to apply those findings directly to China, especially for Chinese coaches, because of social-cultural differences. Based on former indigenous research on the career development of Chinese coaches with grounded theory, this study further investigates the effects of coach’s individual career development (ICDM). Study I utilises factor analysis to conceptualise the coach professional environment (CPE) and CICM, and test the reliability and validity of CPE, CICM and achievement motivation (AM) in order to make sure that they are psychometrically acceptable. CPE consists of three factors including team support environment, event management environment, and athlete professional environment. CICM consists of three factors including caring information, professional exploration, and self-disclosure. Study II is an investigation with 328 Chinese coaches. Confirmatory factor analysis shows that CPE has significant positive effects on CICM (p<0.01) and coaches’ professional titles and AM have significant effects on CICM (p1<0.01; p2>0.01). Hierarchical regression analysis indicates that team support environment and AM have significant interaction effects on CICM (p>0.01). Thus, combining the former indigenous research and this research, it can be concluded that in a Chinese cultural background, professional title, AM, CPE and the interaction effect of AM and CPE have significant impacts on CICM.

Systems psychodynamic leadership coaching

Frans Cilliers, UNISA, South Africa

The objective of this poster is to describe the systems psychodynamic leadership experiences of lea-
In-group criticism by highly identifying in-group members: Group protection or psychological distance?
Monique Crane Macquarie University, Sydney, Australia; Michael Platow
Research by Crane and Platow (2010), demonstrated that highly identifying group members were more willing to express in-group criticism than low identifiers when group member behaviour contravened group injunctive norms. The authors suggest that criticism from highly identifying group members is an opportunity to preserve the in-group's identity. An alternative explanation is that the expression of in-group criticism is used by disenfranchised highly identifying group members to achieve psychological distance from the in-group.

The present study examined the plausibility of the psychological distance explanation for in-group criticism by highly identified group members. Two-hundred and fifty-two third-year psychology students participated in the study. The design of the study was a 2 (behaviour violates injunctive group norms: yes, no) x 3 (prevalence of injunctive norm violating behaviour: single group member, minority, majority) between-subjects design with a single measured predictor variable: in-group identification. In-group identification was measured at two time points: prior to and following the reported intention to disagree with the group. The dependent measure was the level of intention to express disagreement with the group. The results support the analysis of in-group criticism given by Crane and Platow (2010). That is, high identifying group members criticise the group to preserve the in-group identity. Future directions, theoretical and practical implications are discussed.

Creating strong HR systems in MNEs
Rita Cunha Nova School of Business and Eco, Portugal; Joaquim Pinto Coelho; Jorge Gomes
An already significant body of research reported positive associations between human resource management systems and organisational performance. These studies focus on the impact of several specific HRM practices or ‘bundles’ of practices. What has not been specified is how/why this association occurs (Guest, 2011). In order to shed some light on this link between HRM and company performance, Bowen and Ostroff (2004) argue that Strength of the HRM System moderates the HR-performance link, because it refers to how the HRM function can send unambiguous signals to employees about what are appropriate responses, leading to a common set of perceptions and a strong organisational climate. It is obviously relevant, for any company, to be able to identify these process characteristics, but it is even more so in the case of multinational enterprises (MNEs), where the complexity of the HRM System, in a certain strategic context, is added by the geographical and cultural dispersion. The purpose of this conceptual paper is to raise some questions and propositions about the characteristics that HRM systems may assume, in terms of the signals sent to employees in head-quar ters and subsidiaries of MNCs. In particular, we discuss that as the corporate HR roles vary according to different levels of interdependence between head-quarters and subsidiaries, so do the features that allow MNCs to create strong HR systems.

Can emotional intelligence be taught in a classroom: A practical case study in the insurance industry?
Lauren Davis JVR Consulting Psychologists, South Africa
To answer the question: can Emotional Intelligence (EI) be developed through classroom-style training programmes, 105 delegates within in the Insurance Industry attended 2 day training programmes with the objective of enhancing EI. The training used the EQi assessment results and various didactic and experiential learning methodologies. A follow-up assessment was conducted between 8 & 12 months post training for quantitative comparisons in results. 360 questionnaires were used to gather qualitative data on observed behavioural changes. Results indicate a slightly significant increase in the quantitative EQI assessment results. The qualitative data, however, revealed more significant results in that observable behaviour change was noted and the delegates themselves reported a significant paradigm shift in the way they are able to make emotionally intelligent choices and decisions. The shift was more observable in those delegates who had completed the training more recently. Those who had completed 12 months previously reported being more aware of themselves but did not revert to some more habitual behaviours. The 360 results for these delegates revealed similar findings. Classroom-style training may provide some paradigm shift and create a heightened level of awareness. However, it does not appear that this shift is significant enough in the long term to ensure sustainable behaviour change. Classroom-style training to develop EI is therefore not sufficient to ensure long term results. For such an intervention to be successful in the long term there needs to be focused follow-up support.

Psychological empowerment, work engagement and turnover intention
Jacob De Villiers North West university, South Africa; Marius Stander North West university, South Africa
This study investigated the relationship between leader-member exchange, role clarity, psychological empowerment, engagement and turnover intention within a financial institution in South Africa. A cross-sectional survey design was used. A convenience sample (N = 278) was taken (males = 31%, females = 69%; 88% younger than 35 years; 57% with 2 – 5 years service) from the total population (N = 889). They completed the Leader-Member Exchange Questionnaire (Liden, Wayne, & Stillwell, 1993) Role Conflict and Ambiguity Questionnaire (Rizzo, House, & Lirtzman, 1970), Measuring Empowerment Questionnaire (Spreitzer, 1995), Engagement Questionnaire (May, Gilson, & Harter, 2004) and Intention-to-leave Scale (Sjöberg & Sverke, 2000). A path model was tested with SPSS to determine the relationships of the variables. Furthermore, a theoretical model was tested through the use of structural equation modelling (Arbuckle, 2008). The latent variables included LMX (consisting of two parcels), role clarity (consisting of two parcels), psychological empowerment (consisting of four variables, namely meaning, competence, impact, and self-determination), work engagement (consisting of two parcels), and turnover intention (a manifest variable). Role clarity mediated the relationship between leader-member exchange and psychological empowerment, while psychological empowerment mediated the relationship between role clarity and work engagement as well as turnover intention. Leader-member relations lead to better understanding of roles, while role clarity empowers and engages employees.
Flexibilisation strategies in small and medium-sized enterprises

Uwe Debitz Technische Universität Dresden, Germany

The rapidly changing global markets force enterprises to proactively identify and respond to relevant trends in order to survive and to guarantee the jobs of their employees. The “Flexicurity-Approach” of the European Union stresses the inevitable role of flexibility as to technology, work organisation, and employee competencies to secure economic growth. We interviewed verbally and by a standardised questionnaire the management of 48 randomly selected small and medium-sized enterprises as to the perceived necessities of changes and the intended and implemented activities concerning personnel, work organisation and technology. Main results are: Irregular order situations concerning personnel, work organisation and technology. Most of the managers are depreent strategic planning. Theoretically we test the applicability of the approach of “learning organisations” for small and medium-sized companies.

Intercultural competence as a resource for employees of international companies

Dominika Dej Tu Dresden, Germany; Verena Behrend; Susanne Porzelt

The ability to communicate effectively, and to demonstrate adequate behaviour while dealing with members of different cultures is of central importance for employees within international companies. However, the role of intercultural competence has not yet been explored, from the Job-Demand-Resources perspective. This represents a substantial research gap, as intercultural competence may act as a job resource that helps employees to effectively deal with cultural differences in the organisational context. According to the Job-Demand-Resources Model (Demerouti et al., 2001, Bakker & Demerouti, 2007, Demerouti & Bakker, 2011), job demands are associated with burnout, and job resources with work engagement. Moreover, personal resources have been found to buffer the negative relationship between job demands and adverse health outcomes, and to mitigate the positive relationship between job resources and work engagement (Xanthopoulos, 2007). In line with the model, we hypothesise that intercultural competence moderates the negative relationship between job demands and burnout, and mediates the positive relationship between job resources and work engagement. Participants (N=134) were sampled in German high tech companies, whose employees interact with people from different cultures on a daily basis. The results, as well as implications for theory and practice will be presented.

Work characteristics’ effects on entrepreneurs' health and success

Dominika Dej Tu Dresden, Germany; Ute Stephan; Marjan Gorgievski

To date, research has paid little attention to entrepreneurs as a specific occupational group. This is unfortunate, as by studying entrepreneurs who are architects of their jobs, we are able to learn more about job crafting, and transfer this knowledge into the field of salaried occupations. Thus, this study addresses the research question of how classical job demands, job control, and social support affect entrepreneurs’ health and success. It also investigates how self-efficacy, work engagement mediate the positive relationship between job resources and success. Drawing on a sample of 325 entrepreneurs operating in the gastronomy and information technology (IT) industries in Germany, Poland, and the Netherlands, we tested hypotheses derived from the job demand control (support) model (Karasek, 1979) and found support for the proposition that job situations characterised by severe psychological job demands and low job resources are associated with poor psychological health, whereas high levels of all work characteristics are associated with entrepreneurs’ engagement and success. Furthermore, based on the conservation of resources theory (Hobfoll, 2001), we supported that self-efficacy and work engagement, taken as a set, mediate the positive relationship between job resources and subjective success (i.e. work satisfaction and perceived company success). This study's unique contribution is that it combines entrepreneurship, job design, and job crafting research. The study’s results can be applied to promote entrepreneurs’ and salaried employees’ health and performance through active alteration of job demands and job resources as well as stimulation of personal resources (i.e. self-efficacy).

Views on antecedents and outcomes of post-retirement work in a German aerospace company

Juergen Deller Leuphana Universität Lüneburg, Germany; Anne Woehrmann

Continued or re-employment of experts, in retirement, is one option to manage the predicted skills shortage due to demographic change. At the same time, it can provide a source of wellbeing for individuals. Research has shown that post-retirement work is related to retirees’ retirement, and life, satisfaction (Kim & Feldman, 2000). The purpose of this explorative qualitative interview study, was to identify barriers and facilitating factors, as well as the benefits and downsides of post-retirement work, by examining the prospective views of German engineers. To this end, 22 employees of an aerospace company (14 engineers in total, as well as eight experts from the same organisation, i.e., managers, HR specialists and senior managers as well as members of the works council) participated in semi-structured interviews. Interviews were taped, transcribed and analysed through content analysis. Inter-coder reliabilities ranged from α = 0.73 to 0.75. Categories for barriers and facilitating factors for the engagement in post-retirement work, were generated on individual, organisational and family levels. Expected benefits included, amongst others, mental and physical fitness as well as social integration, whereas the downsides contained, for example, the restriction of recreational activities and conflicts in the workplace. This study extends the knowledge on determinants of post-retirement work. Recommendations for work place design can be derived.

The role of social cognitive career theory in post-retirement career planning

Juergen Deller Leuphana Universität Lüneburg, Germany; Anne Woehrmann

Post-retirement work has been an area of research in North America more than 20 years. In times of increasing life expectancy and skills shortage, research interest in post-retirement career planning is also increasing in Europe. The purpose of this study is to examine if Social Cognitive Career Theory (SCCT, Lent et al., 1994), which is based on Bandura’s Social Cognitive Theory (1986), can be adapted to post-retirement career planning. In our study 129 German working individuals (aged 49 to 65 years) took part in an online-survey. The core constructs of the SCCT, i.e. self-efficacy, outcome expectations, interest, goals, and contextual support and barriers, in relation to post-retirement career activities were assessed. Multiple regression analysis revealed that both positive and negative outcome expectations were related to the intention to engage in post-retirement career activities. This was also true for interest in career-related activities and expected social support. Occupational self-efficacy on the other hand did not prove to be significantly related to this intention. The results suggest that SCCT provides a useful framework for post-retirement career planning to some extent. This study extends the knowledge on the application areas of SCCT and on post-retirement work. It also provides starting points for interventions. For example, if outcome expectations are influenced through counseling or informative meetings on post-retirement career activities, this could lead to more individuals planning to work in retirement.

Job characteristics as mediation between relationship of job involvement and passion of activity

Shadi Derakhshan Isfahan University, Islamic Republic of Iran; Hamid Reza Oreyzi

Recently there is ongoing interest in the application of positive psychology in work settings. Job involvement, work engagement, flow, and passion for work are some construction of this sort. Passion is a strong inclination toward an activity that one invests time and energy in. Two forms of work passion is obsessive and harmonious passion. In obsessive passion, workers find it impossible to fully disengage from thoughts about the activity. While in harmonious passion, workers achieve to and it impossible to interact with people from different cultures on a
was adjusted according to work setting and cultural bases. The structure of the scale was supported by Eigen values greater than 1 and factor loading greater than 0.35. Factor indications of confirmatory such as CFI, GFT, TLI, and RMSEA supported two factor solution. Barron and Kenny procedure for mediation analysis supported mediation role of job control between job involvement and passion for activity. Sobel test confirm an indirect mediation path. It is recommended to “give opportunity to self-controlled” workers, so they have a true love for their work.

A dynamic role conflict analysis of managers responsible for retrenchment
Craig Donald Edith Cowan University - Perth, South Africa

A person’s role provides a major contribution in linking the individual and organisational systems. Role analysis techniques are well suited to an examination of the individual’s context and psychological contracting within the organisation, yet provide further insight into group, organisational and even community levels. However, role conflict research has largely been dominated by broad-based role conflict scales, providing limited understanding of transitions and wider system dynamics including organisational crises. The current research examined how role experiences of 50 senior managers from 16 organisations who were personally responsible for conducting retrenchment exercises. Using a retrenchment process model involving stages of decision making, design and preparation, announcement, post announcement, and aftermath stages, the research employed interviews and qualitative analysis to examine individualised responses to the role set pressures involved at each stage. The research highlighted that the different types of role conflict, namely person role, intrasender, interrole and role overload, vary considerably within different role episodes associated with stages of retrenchment, involve different sets of expectations, and impact on overall role stress in a complex manner. Specific issues relating to the managers’ experience of the types of role conflict are mapped out to illustrate how these occur within each stage of the retrenchment process. The research highlights the importance of viewing role dynamics with changing levels of competence on the strategic exercise. Possible personality factors reducing included emotionality, apprehension, careful thinking (16PF) and a judging type personality preference (MBTI). The level of experience and reasoning ability did not consistently aid or constrain performance. The findings indicate that personality factors may serve to constrain leaders from exploring opportunities within increasingly unfamiliar and complex contexts. At the same time, the degree of complexity and the rate of change in each business were seen to be important mediating factors when determining appropriate business roles and development plans. The study presents research questions that may aid practitioners assisting entrepreneurial leaders.

Facilitating age diversity through leadership
Daniela Eberhardt Zurich Univ. of Applied Science, Switzerland

Age-related leadership can be described as the individualised leading of employees according to their age (Ilmarinen, 2004, Ilmarinen & Tempel 2002, Braedel-Kuehner, 2005). The perceptions, attitudes and behaviours of N=395 leaders in Switzerland and Germany were analysed, measured through a further development of the individualised age-related leader scale of Braedel-Kuehner (2005) (Eberhardt & Meyer, 2011). This questionnaire covers employability, leading older people and early retirement for measuring attitudes as well as behavior. Perception scales measure capacities and skills of older employees and self-perception as well as age stereotypes. Descriptive analysis, T-Tests for dependent samples and multiple regression analysis are used. Data show, in general, positive attitude and less, but also positive behaviour towards most scales and items. Individual personal leadership style in relation to age of the employees, is less positive than other scales. Interestingly details are found within different scales. Perception of the development of capabilities and skills of an aging workforce, and self-perception of aging is almost similar and realistic. Multiple regression analysis shows some impact of perception and personal as well as organizational factors in age-related leadership. In group comparisons, some differences between Switzerland and Germany, leadership position, gender and company size were found and will be discussed. Knowledge of various aspects of age-related leadership is available, to use diversity as a resource in organizations and strengthen leaders in their leadership behavior.

Does organisational justice predict employees’ organisational survival? A five year study
Constance Elb Stockholm University, Sweden

The empirical evidence on the relationship between organisational justice and turnover, is still in question. Most studies have explored the relationship between procedural justice, and turnover intentions. Studies on actual turnover are rare and have also only focused on procedural justice and found inconsistent results (Posthuma, Maertz, & Dworkin, 2007). Recently, a shift from specific justice dimensions towards the consideration of overall organisational justice has been proposed (Ambrose & Schminke, 2009). Stepwise logistic regression is used to explore the importance of organisational justice, among other predictors for actual turnover that have been proposed, such as variables from the stress and job content field (Griffith, Hom, & Gaertner, 2000). Survival analysis as the adequate statistical tool neglected so far, will be applied to study whether overall organisational justice predicts belonging to the group of the remaining, or left employees, which provides a more stringent test for the issue. Questionnaire data comes from Swedish accountants who were administered over the course of five years. Preliminary results hint at that organisational justice perceptions, indeed, were significantly lower in employees who left the organisation. Also, trust was lower, salary, job satisfaction and commitment, whereas role conflict, job insecurity and health complaints were higher. The described analyses follow. This study helps to clarify inconsistent findings regarding the relationship between organisational justice and turnover, introduces the new perspective of overall organisational justice, and tests whether the relation to turnover is specific to procedural justice.

South African case study: Assessing entrepreneurial leadership potential in small software companies about to be fast-tracked
Hazel Dunker Jara People Consulting, South Africa

This case study examined attributes that contribute towards or hinder entrepreneurial leadership potential. It presents the practical value of assessment when assisting fast-tracked entrepreneurs. As part of an entrepreneurial investment programme, 18 leaders from 6 small software companies participated in a one day assessment centre to determine their current leadership competence and leadership potential. The assessment centre included Myers-Briggs Type Indicator (MBTI), Sixteen Personality Factor (16PF), validated strategic planning exercise, Cognitive Process Profile (CPP), Raven Progressive Matrices reasoning ability assessment, and a structured psychological interview. A number of themes were identified through comparative analysis on the potential relationship between the assessment results on four entrepreneurial leadership competencies; namely Analytical ability, Entrepreneurial orientation, Strategic ability, and Judgement. The results indicate that although individuals showed the capacity to cope well with complexity as measured by the CPP, many did not demonstrate a high level of competence on the strategic exercise. Possible personality factors reducing included emotionality, apprehension, careful thinking (16PF) and a judging type personality preference (MBTI). The level of experience and reasoning ability did not consistently aid or constrain performance. The findings indicate that personality factors may serve to constrain leaders from exploring opportunities within increasingly unfamiliar and complex contexts. At the same time, the degree of complexity and the rate of change in each business were seen to be important mediating factors when determining appropriate business roles and development plans. The study presents research questions that may aid practitioners assisting entrepreneurial leaders.

Team diagnostic survey applied to sport: Team mental model similarity as mediating factor between independent factors and team performance
Per Eiesele BTH, Sweden

The team diagnostic survey (TDS) was created to assess mental models in work groups and has been found to have sufficiently high internal consistency, to be able to distinguish between low and
Validation of the team diagnostic survey and a field experiment to examine effects of an intervention to increase team effectiveness

Per Eisele BTH, Sweden

The aims of the present study were to validate the Swedish version of the Team Diagnostic Survey (TDS), and to examine the effects of an intervention to increase team effectiveness. TDS is based on Hackman’s (2002) theory of group effectiveness which describes three main criteria of performance and 14 factors that should affect team effectiveness.

Participants were employees (N=533) across several different workplaces. The analyses were done at the group level and data from 97 teams was included in the final material. The sample (N=237) for the randomized field experiment consisted of 31 real life work teams from the larger sample (N=533/97).

Results from the field experiment indicated that there was an overall increase in self-reported team effectiveness from first to second measurement, on several factors significantly higher for teams receiving TDS-based feedback.

Effects of a team effectiveness intervention using the team diagnostic survey

Per Eisele BTH, Sweden

The aim of the present study was to use the Team Diagnostic Survey (TDS) both as an intervention tool and as an investigation tool. The TDS has been validated in the U.S.A. (Wageman, Hackman & Lehman, 2005) and in Sweden (Eisele & Profit, 2011), and validation studies are at this moment being conducted in several countries, for example, in Switzerland and Taiwan. The present study is the first attempt to use a before-after design within this framework. The sample consisted of real life work teams from different occupations in Sweden. Data is being collected successfully and should be analysed before the end of 2011.

Fosteringmulticulturally and internationally competent individuals and teams

Nurcan Ensari Alliant International University, Turkey; Andrea Schlaert

In today’s global environment, we should be prepared to work with individuals and teams who are diverse not just in traditionally defined ‘multicultural’ dimensions such as gender or race, but also internationally, in terms of nationality, location, language and so forth. Despite the threats of group separatism, assimilation, and ethnic hierarchies, organizations, in general, desire to acquire a diverse workforce in an attempt to maximize human capital, creativity, collaboration, and competitive advantage in the global market. Understanding these competencies, and creating an organizational culture and structure that supports individual and team development, are the key components of truly multicultural organizations.

This is a theoretical review paper that will focus on the personal, interpersonal and team challenges that diverse teams face operating in global and virtual settings. It will incorporate relevant social psychological and management concepts that are useful for understanding and responding to these challenges. This paper will make suggestions related to the complexities of working with multicultural and international individuals and teams require the development of a broader set of knowledge, skills and attitudes that previously required in a domestic setting. The presentation will conclude with a framework of competencies for individuals and teams organized into two dimensions, namely level (individual, interpersonal and team competencies), and context (fundamental, multicultural and international/global). It will also make suggestions for future directions in multicultural research.

Moderational relationship between emotional intelligence and job performance

Nurcan Ensari Alliant International University, Turkey; Tara Smallidge

Emotional intelligence plays an important role in positive workplace outcomes, such as salary increase and job performance, by enabling managers to regulate their emotions so as to cope effectively with stress and adjust to organizational change (Lopes et al., 2006). Emotionally intelligent managers are more successful in communicating on the values and mission of the organization to their employees, and are able to understand, manage, use and identify their emotions so as to cope effectively with stress and adjust to organizational change (Lopes et al., 2006). Emotionally intelligent managers are more successful in communicating on the values and mission of the organization to their employees, and are able to understand, manage, use and identify their emotions so as to cope effectively with stress and adjust to organizational change (Lopes et al., 2006). Emotional intelligence is positively associated with constructive conflict management, and this relationship was stronger for non-leaders than leaders. Contrary to our predictions, age was not a significant moderator. The limitations and implications are discussed in terms of psychometric issues, use of emotional intelligence in leadership development and to facilitate problem solving and for the further development of a constructive organizational culture.

The linkage between self-development and organisational development in the South African context

Haroon Essa South Africa

This research presents a newly developed model of the linkage between self-development and organisational development in the South African context. The method and process that was followed for the creation of the model, namely an in-depth literature review followed by qualitative research, is described briefly. After the literature review, a provisional model was developed. The qualitative research that was undertaken used Grounded Theory techniques, specifically, Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis. It was aimed at refining the provisional model. The final model, currently referred to as the ‘X’ Model, was based on empirical evidence to date. From an interpretative phenomenological analysis of the data, the core themes that emerge are leadership, strategy, adaptability, coordination, and relationships. Each of these core themes contains several sub-themes that further help to refine the description. The value of the model lies in its potential to be used as a frame of reference for the design of organisational development diagnostic tools. Although it was developed for a South African organisation, it may well be possible that the ‘X’ Model is internationally relevant given current globalisation trends.

Developing a competency model for returned overseas high-tech entrepreneurs in the 530 program

Wei Fan Chinese Academy of Personnel Science, China

The 530 program is a recruitment project of global talents which plans to attract 30 foreign high-tech...
entrepreneurs within 5 years by Wuxi Municipal Government in China since 2006. As of 2011, more than 600 entrepreneurs had returned overseas through the 530 program and post 530 program. Technological aspects of entrepreneurship are often emphasised, competence models of entrepreneurs have received limited attention from the government previously. The purpose of this research was to build a competency model of returned overseas high-tech entrepreneurs. On the basis of the competency-based job analysis technique and critical incidents interview with entrepreneurs, a competency scale was designed. 110 returned overseas high-tech entrepreneurs participated in this study. Based on content analysis and the structural equation method, the data collected from the two studies provided strong evidence for a competency model comprising 6 categories with a summary of the associated behavioural descriptions. Example competencies included market orientation, achievement orientation, and initiative. Implications for the competency model and the limitations of the study are discussed.

Understanding employees’ deviant behaviour: The role of job satisfaction and conscientiousness

Hadi Farhadi National University of Malaysia, Malaysia

The relationship of job satisfaction and personality traits, especially conscientiousness, with deviant behaviour was previously examined by another researcher. This study focused on the joint relationship of job satisfaction and conscientiousness with workplace deviant behaviour. The study also looked at the influence of conscientiousness on the relationship between job satisfaction and deviant behaviour in the workplace. Data were collected from 212 subjects who were working as civil servants in Malaysia, using a set of questionnaires that measured the variables studied. The results showed that both job satisfaction and personality traits predict workplace deviant behaviour. Results showed a negative relationship between job satisfaction and conscientiousness with workplace deviance. It was also shown that conscientiousness moderates the relationship between job satisfaction and workplace deviant behaviour. Implications for future research are discussed.

A research on the impact of China civil servants’ values on performance: The mediation effect of tacit knowledge

Ming Feng Chongqing University, China; Jing Jiao; Huayong Ren

The performance of the civil servants is the priority for the government considering that they are the decision-makers and executives of government. Value is a key factor that affects people’s behaviour and choices, while it also influences civil servants’ performance. Furthermore, compared with traditional intelligence, tacit knowledge could better forecast performance in work situations. So we come up with “values-tacit knowledge-performance” logic in this article, analysing the relationships among them by questionnaire survey. The survey involved almost 700 civil servants. Firstly, we use the valid questionnaire to build the performance model and tacit knowledge model by EFA (Exploratory Factor Analysis) and CFA (Confirmatory Factor Analysis). The results show civil servants’ performance includes administrative performance, dedicated performance, adaptive performance, and interpersonal performance. And the model of civil servants’ tacit knowledge has seven dimensions: Serving the masses, thought righteousness while getting benefit, performing power in fairness and justice, influence others, official work, attention to details, and morality. The value is measured by the existing questionnaire named Chinese Value Survey developed by Chinese Culture Connection in 1987. Finally, through the correlation analysis and regression analysis among three variables, we find that value has a significant positive effect on tacit knowledge and performance, tacit knowledge has a significant positive effect on performance. Furthermore, tacit knowledge plays a partial mediator between value and performance.

Exploring organisational and individual antecedents of work engagement in Brazilian samples

Maria Cristina Ferreira Salgado de Oliveira University, Brazil

Work engagement has emerged as an important construct in the realm of positive organisational psychology. It consists of a positive state that has an affective-motivational nature and contributes to employee well-being. Originally conceptualised as a positive end of burnout, it is now studied in its own right. The studies concerning work engagement antecedents have been conducted mainly with European and US samples and have focused on organisational antecedents of the construct. Therefore, its individual antecedents as well as its correlates in Latin American samples are to date unexplored. Based on those considerations, the present study aimed at investigating the inter-relationships of organisational practices, global organisational justice, social support and self-core evaluations with work engagement. The sample was composed of 854 Brazilian employees from 24 organisations from both public and private sectors. The employees answered self-report instruments designed to cover all the variables included in the study. The analyses made at individual level showed that organisational practices that stimulate the employee initiative, the perceptions that organisation is fair with its employees, the perceived social support and the self-core evaluations were positive and significant predictors of work engagement. Implications of these results for the adoption of management practices that foster the employee engagement are discussed.

The nature and significance of newcomer socialisation in small manufacturing firms: A newcomer's perspective

Robert Field Eastern Institute of Technology, New Zealand

Organisational socialisation (OS) is a critical process that all newcomers experience, and the efficiency and effectiveness of the OS process impacts on a newcomer’s ability to learn and adjust, as well as key individual and organisational outcomes. The purpose of this paper is to examine the nature and significance of the OS process and resultant outcomes in small manufacturing firms from the perspective of newcomers. Data were collected from 20 newcomers through semi-structured interviews (incorporating the Critical Incident Technique) and analysed using content analytic procedures. Key findings of this qualitative study were: (1) Social networks play an important role in the pre-employment socialisation of newcomers, (2) a range of selection methods were employed that facilitated newcomer learning and adjustment, (3) a combination of formal and informal socialisation approaches are used to socialise newcomers, and (4) key outcomes of the socialisation process include intention to quit/remain and work performance. The nature of the socialisation process differs between small and large firms. The ability of small firms to effectively and efficiently progress newcomers through the OS process is critical in facilitating newcomer learning and adjustment that result in positive OS outcomes. Human resource practices such as recruitment, selection, training and development contribute towards the socialisation of newcomers. Further studies of newcomer socialisation in small firms that includes an organisational perspective, and extended to different types of industries and locations, would be useful to researchers, practitioners and planners who have an interest in the small firm sector.

Employee wellness: Measuring the impact of investment in workplace wellness programmes

Bianca Filmalter CSIR, South Africa; Mariana Otto

In a concerted effort to address the health and emotional wellness needs of employees, most large organisations offer Employee Wellness and Assistance Programmes. Despite literature on the positive impact of such programmes on employees there is very little information available on what the actual return on investment in such programmes are. This is mainly due to the lack of actual measurement indicators for wellness initiatives. In the absence of these, such programmes are generally seen as an add-on or nice-to-have for organisations; they are also the first items to be cut from budgets during difficult financial times. This paper, based on the assessment of a wellness programme implemented over the past two years in a large science council, proposes performance indicators that should be used to gauge the success of wellness initiatives in the workplace and how these can be translated into monetary value for an employer. The schedule of performance indicators are the outcome of a literature review, interviews conducted with employees, and assessment of data related to absenteeism, exit interviews and EAP usage.

Validation and utility of the Utrecht work engagement scale (UWES-9) in people with mental disorders

Franco Fraccaroli University of Trento, Italy; Cristiano Baldacci; Marc Corbiere; Patrizia Villotti; Sara Zaniboni

The purpose of this study is to determine the validity of the work engagement construct among mentally ill workers, and to develop a nomological network delineating work engagement’s relationship with its antecedents and its consequences in this specific population. Using a longitudinal design study, 310 people with mental disorders employed in Italian social enterprises filled out the Utrecht
Work Engagement Scale (UWES-9) and questionnaires on severity of symptoms perceived, and social support from co-workers and supervisors. Individuals who were still eligible at the 12-months follow up phase of the study completed a questionnaire on future working plans. To validate the UWES-9 and test its nomological network, confirmatory factor analysis and path analysis were used. Results showed acceptable confirmatory factor analysis fit indices and psychometric properties of the UWES-9. Acceptable fit indexes were also found for the model tested. The study highlights that the UWES-9 is a useful instrument for measuring work engagement not only in the general working population, but also in workers with mental disorders. Furthermore, the study provides an investigation of how work engagement, as well as its drivers, impacts on important work outcomes in workers with mental disorders. In particular, the important role that the vigour dimension plays in this population as a mechanism through which individuals feel better at work and feel ready to take the further step, that is, to work in the open labour market, is highlighted.

Impact of organisational justice on cortisol after awakening response (CAR) and decline through the day

Niklas Friedrich, Hamburg University, Germany; Monika Keller; Tim Vohle-Hinz; Jan Dettemers; Eva Bamberg
A growing body of research addresses health impairing consequences of Organisational Justice (Elovainio, Heponiemi, Sinervo, & Magnusiva, 2010). However, relatively few studies investigate the relationship between organisational justice and bodily responses to stress. The cortisol after awakening response is a reliable marker for the HPA activity (Pruessner et al., 1997) and therefore suitable to examine this relationship. Also (Tepper, 2001), there is, to date, no study which investigates the relationship between cortisol and organisational justice. Using random coefficient modelling we tested whether organisational justice is related to cortisol after awakening response. Moreover we investigated whether this relationship is mediated via negative emotions as suggested by Greenberg (2010). In order to address our hypothesis, we conducted a diary study examining emotional state once a day for 4 days. Saliva cortisol samples were collected from 50 participants four times a day. On a personal level we measured procedural and relational justice. First results confirm our hypotheses that justice influences cortisol.

Chinese college graduates’ career decision-making self-efficacy and social support: The moderating role of social comparison

Ying Fu GERC, Zhejiang University, China; Zhongming Wang
Faced with severe employment trends, Chinese college graduates need guidance and support for their career decision-making. As an effective predictor of employability, career decision-making self-efficacy (CDMSE) is influenced by factors such as social support and social comparison, but the relationship between them has not been revealed yet. Based on theories of self-efficacy from former researches, this study invited 193 Chinese college graduates as sample, using Career Decision Making Self-Efficacy Scale and scales of social support and social comparison to explore the status of college graduates’ CDMSE and to analyse the correlation between the CDMSE and social support, and also the moderating role which social comparison tendency played in this correlation. The results are: The level of Chinese college graduates’ CDMSE is above average with significant individual differences, while the self-efficacy of targeting and problem solving is relatively low, there is a positive correlation between social support and the CDMSE, in which social comparison tendency played a moderating role. For the graduates who own a high social comparison tendency, social support contributes less to their CDMSE than those who own a low social comparison tendency. The results indicated that we should make great effort to build and strengthen social support systems for college graduates. The graduates themselves should scientifically use social comparison information and search for social support resources synthetically, to improve their career decision-making self-efficacy, and thus make career decisions properly for their interest and ability.

The significance of social networks for learning about change in a Brazilian public organisation

Carolina Fussi, Universidade de Brasilia, Brazil; Valdenis Silva, Universidade de Brasilia, Brazil; Elaine Neiva; Eduardo Farias; Daniel Barbosa, Universidade de Brasilia, Brazil
By using qualitative research, this work examines the perceptions of employees’ learning social network structure, in a Brazilian judiciary institution that impacts on the process of organisational change. The context of the change under study is characterised by the adoption of a new technology that changed the workflow, by digitising parts of the legal process. Once the adoption of new technologies includes learning new skills to deal with informational tools, the aspects of social networks related to transactional contents of learning, related to the behaviour of individuals in the changing context, may influence the acceptance and the mechanisms of resistance to change. Thirteen groups, with 12 participants each, were interviewed by using the semi-structured approach, addressing the participants’ perceptions about the change and learning processes, and the exchange of knowledge among employees. For evaluating the learning network, the respondents identified the people whom they approached for assistance in learning the new skills. The questionnaires are now under scrutiny and the results shall be presented during the congress.

Good soldiers or good actors: The effects of prosocial and impression management motives on organizational citizenship behaviors

Riguang Gao, Jiangxi Univ Finance and Econ, China; Biyong Wang, Jiangxi Univ Finance and Econ, China
Organizational citizenship behaviors are often likely undertaken not only by good soldiers doing good but also by good actors looking good. The effects of prosocial and impression management motives on organizational citizenship behaviors were explored by empirical analysis on the paired data from 302 employees and their workmates. The results showed that prosocial motives had significant effects on organizational citizenship behaviors toward other...
people and toward organizations. Also, impression management motives had significant effect only on organizational citizenship behaviors toward organizations. And impression management motives mediated the relationship of prosocial motives and organizational citizenship behaviors toward organizations, that was, the stronger the employee’s impression management motives, the lower the correlation of prosocial motives and organizational citizenship behaviors toward organizations.

Organisational justice: Predictor of psychological well-being of employees

Pooja Garg  Indian Institute of Technology, India

The present study attempts to investigate the relationship between perception of justice (Greenberg, 1983) in the workplace and psychological well-being (Ryff, 1989) of employees, from the perspective of life satisfaction. A total sample of 200 managers was randomly selected from the banking and automobile sector. The collected data were subjected to factor analysis on the basis of Principal Component Analysis with Kaiser’s Varimax Rotation, Pearson correlation and Multiple Regression Analysis. The research findings indicate that justice is a significant predictor of psychological well-being. The present study has been initiated with the viewpoint that research pertaining to the dyad and dynamic combination of organisational justice and psychological well-being would be a nascent area of study in management discourse. The findings revealed that employees who are cognitively satisfied experience well-being in the workplace, which has a spill-over effect on the other domains of life, and generates morally relevant behaviors, leading to life satisfaction.

Stress and its associated factors among primary healthcare doctors, medical assistants and nurses in government health clinics in Malaysia

Siti Raudzah Ghazali  University Malaysia Sarawak, Malaysia

This study aims to explore the prevalence of stress, and its associated factors, among primary healthcare doctors, assistant medical officers and staff nurses at government health clinics in the State of Kelantan, Malaysia. This study adopted a cross sectional design. Data were collected from 1st June until 31st August 2010. A total 248 respondents consisting of 34 doctors, 73 assistant medical officers and 138 nurses participated in the study. The Malay version of the validated Depression, Anxiety and Stress Scale (DASS–42), and Karasek’s Job Content Questionnaire were used as research instruments. The prevalence of stress among primary healthcare doctors, assistant medical officers and nurses was 7.3%. Multiple Linear Regression (MLR) analysis of stress scores among doctors showed that lack of supervisor support and hazardous conditions were significant associated factors for stress. For assistant medical officers, MLR analysis revealed that job insecurity, lack of supervisor and co-worker support were the significant associated factors for stress. MLR analysis of stress scores among nurses showed that duration of employment, number of children, decision authority, job demand, job insecurity and physical exertion were significant associated factors for stress. Social support from supervisors, ensuring job security, and reducing hazardous conditions are essential to reduce the stress level among Malaysia health care professionals. Staff with longer duration of employment should be encouraged to undergo a stress prevention and management programme. Findings of this study are useful for intervention strategies in preventing stress among primary healthcare providers.

Performance coaching: Soft skills for the hard-core

Neville Goldin  South Africa; Ann Carvalho; Hilton Rudnick

Direct qualitative measures of the success of coaching interventions in corporate environments are rare. Using this research we were able to get a measure of the ROI amongst a group of hard-core engineers and technical specialists. We embarked on a coaching assignment with fifteen executives, mostly technical specialists of an international engineering company. Seven experienced coaches were deployed to provide the intervention, utilising a coaching methodology best described as Performance Coaching (McLeod, 2004) wherein the main focus of the session is on moving steadily towards goals which are set in the initial sessions. These goals were partly determined by the CEO of the company. Almost all of the coachees had at least one goal centred on interpersonal skills – the focus of attention of this research. We utilised a qualitative approach in addressing the research question. Subsequent to the coaching we asked a set of structured questions to each coachee, covering aspects of interpersonal development which were addressed in the coaching sessions. Coachees were asked to reference their answers only in regard to where changes could be attributed directly to the coaching process. In addition a colleague of each coachee was asked a similar set of questions in regard to observable changes they had noticed. The results of the research presented strong qualitative evidence that the coaching had impacted directly and positively on the interpersonal style of most of the group.

Behind innovation clusters: Individual, cultural, and strategic linkages

Jorge Gomes  ISEG/Technical Univ. Lisbon, Portugal; Mariana Silva

Reasons for clustering in the modern economy are various. In the innovation literature, for example, knowledge is created and shared within clusters (Vaz & Nijkamp, 2009). Porter and Sölvell (1998) explain that a cluster allows the development of a common language, social bounds, norms, and values. According to Pounder and John (1996), managers and decision-makers in a cluster share values, cognitive references, and experiences (called normative isomorphism), hence they tend to establish connections and follow the same patterns of organizational behaviour. The goal of the current study was to explore and understand the microdimensions (i.e. individual and social) behind macro structures (i.e. clusters). Two organizations in the same cluster were analysed. A case study approach was followed, with several instruments: 1) a questionnaire to measure corporate culture; 2) interviews; 3) observation; and 4) document analysis. Data analysis revealed that, although closely interdependent, both companies had a distinct pattern of cultural and strategic orientations and profiles, which suggests a low level of isomorphism. This goes against Pounder and John’s (1996) idea that a cluster has a shared cultural and strategic profile. The study further showed that informal relationships between individuals from both companies strengthen the cluster. Other linkage factors, such as trust, common historical development and growth, and family-type companies, are also discussed.

Individual, social, and cultural linkages in innovation networks: A psychological perspective

Jorge Gomes  ISEG/Technical Univ. Lisbon, Portugal; Sofia Bernardo

Clusters have become an important part of modern economical and even social organisation. Since Porter’s (1990, 1998) seminal work on the importance of clusters to national and regional economies, authors have tried to understand the structure and dynamics of clusters and clustering. More recently, the concept has originated other related concepts, which deal with a more specific phenomenon within clusters. Such is the case of “networks of innovation”, which provide a framework to analyse the rules, norms, conventions or shared practices that form national or regional patterns of interactions among institutions. The current research addressed the following questions: How are institutions relating to each other? and how do they create networks of innovation? These questions were approached from sociological and psychological perspectives. One single case study was observed and investigated. This single holistic case is composed of several entities within an innovation network, of which 6 participated in the study. Interviews, document analysis, and observations were carried out in all of these entities. Results show that formal relationships are strongly supported by informal ones, and that cultural ties linked to the specific type of cluster also give support to the creation, maintenance, and reinforcement of the network. The paper ends by drawing some important implications for theory, research, and practice. Political implications are also highlighted.

Skills training in multimodal virtual environments

Daniel Gopher  Technion Israel Institute of Technology, Israel

Multimodal, immersive, virtual reality (VR) techniques open new perspectives for the study of skill acquisition and training, and in particular the training of perceptual-motor skill trainers. They also introduce new risks and dangers. This lecture will describe the benefits and pitfalls of multimodal training, in the context of the current theoretical thinking on skill acquisition and knowledge representation. I will also delineate the cognitive building blocks of a multimodal, VR training system.

Effort-reward imbalance, work-home interference and health: A longitudinal study among nurses in Europe

Marjan Gorgievski  Erasmus University Rotterdam, Netherlands; Hans Hasselhorn; Arnold Bakker; Beatrice Van der Heijden

This study set out to test the postulation of the effort-reward imbalance model (Siegrist, 1996) that a dissonance from reciprocity in transactions, defined as an imbalance of high extrinsic effort and low extrinsic rewards, leads to strain, and sets into motion a
negative spiral of increased mental exhaustion and work-home interference. Herewith, this longitudinal study is one of the rare studies investigating an additional effect of the effort-reward imbalance on top of the main effects of efforts and rewards. Moderated Structural Equation Modeling (MSEM) was used to analyse longitudinal survey data from 26,106 nurses from six European countries. Mean age was 38.21 years (sd = 8.89), 11.7% was male, and 88.3% was female. Effort-reward imbalance, measured as the effort-reward ratio, was treated as a special type of interaction term in MSEM. As expected, high extrinsic efforts and low extrinsic rewards at Time 1 predicted more mental exhaustion and more work-home interference at Time 2. Moreover, effort reward imbalance at Time 1 additionally predicted work-home interference at Time 2, both directly and through increased exhaustion at Time 1. Surprisingly few cross country differences were found, which will be discussed. To conclude, effort-reward imbalance not only appeared to predict impaired health, but also spills over into the private domain, partly through mental exhaustion. Improvements are possible through decreasing effort (demands) and increasing rewards, as well as reactive strategies aimed at recovering from mental exhaustion.

The expectations, perceptions and experience of members of the South African Police Service of Employee Assistance Services: An empirical study
Anton Grabler
University of the Western Cape, South Africa; Yvonne Joubert
Shanghai Jiao Tong University, China

The objective of this research is to determine the expectations, perceptions as well as the experience that South African Police Service (SAPS) employees have regarding the Employee Assistance Services (EAS). No sampling strategy was used, with the result that all available employees were included in the study (N=37 816). The questionnaire was designed using eight cross-cutting principles in the EAS (referred as factors), namely (i) information; (ii) support and understanding; (iii) accessibility; (iv) EAS (referred to as factors), namely (i) information; (ii) support and understanding; (iii) accessibility; (iv) inclusivity; (v) (v) availability; (vi) responsiveness; (vii) confidentiality; (viii) the proactive/empowerment approach. The measuring scale is a 5-point Likert scale. The respondents’ expectations and perceptions regarding these principles were measured with two sets of eight explicit questions. The experience was measured by isolating the responses of those employees who have used the services of the EAS in the past year. The results indicated a high overall expectation of the EAS regarding all eight principles (combined average of 4.5), followed by a slightly lower overall perception (combined average of 3.2), and a combined average of 3.5 regarding the overall experience of participants who have used the services of the EAS in the past year. Statistical significant differences in the overall experience dimension were reported between the different race groups, rank groups as well as employees who have used (or did not use) the services of the EAS.

Social capital and team: The mediating roles of team psychological safety and learning behaviour
Qinxuan Gu Shanghai Jiao Tong University, China; Lihong Wang

There is very little literature available on the mechanisms between social capital and team innovation. This study aims to fill the gap by exploring psychological safety and learning behaviour as mediators between the three dimensions of social capital (the structural, cognitive and relational capital) and innovation at team level. Our sample comprised 146 R&D teams with 559 members from eight Chinese high-tech companies. Among 146 R&D teams, the average tenure of the members in the teams was 37.28 months (s.d.=35.46), the average team size of 3.83 members (s.d.=1.65, range=2-10). Data on team social capital, psychological safety and learning behaviour were collected from 559 members, while data on team innovation were collected from leaders of 146 R&D teams. Hypotheses were tested by using structural equation modelling. Results showed that the three dimensions of social capital were positively related to team innovation, and that both psychological safety and learning behaviour partially mediated the relationship between the structural capital and team innovation, whereas it fully mediated the relationship between the cognitive and relational capital and team innovation. Finally, managerial implications are discussed and future research directions offered.

How does LMX influence employee creativity? The roles of creative self-efficacy, creative role identity and job autonomy
Qinxuan Gu Shanghai Jiao Tong University, China; Lihong Wang; Xiaoling Wan

Many studies have examined outcomes and antecedents of leader-member exchange (LMX), but few studies have explored how LMX influences followers’ creativity. The purpose of this paper is to examine the influence process by exploring the mediating roles of creative self-efficacy and creative role identity, and the moderating role of job autonomy. Our sample comprised 208 leader-follower dyads within organisations situated in the People’s Republic of China. Hypotheses were tested by using structural equation modeling and linear regression analysis. As predicted, results showed that both creative self-efficacy and creative role identity fully mediated the relationship between LMX and employee creativity, while unexpectedly, job autonomy did not play a significant moderating role in the relationship between LMX and employee creativity. However, we found that job autonomy negatively moderated the relationship between LMX and followers’ creative self-efficacy. Implications for the theory and practice of leadership in the Chinese context are discussed. Some recommendations for future research are provided.

Doing business in India: Cross-cultural issues in managing human resources
Seeta Gupta IMT Ghaziabad, India

This research focuses on the issues surrounding business in India where cultural differences can create potential barriers when conducting business overseas. India is achieving a 7% economic-growth and is one of the largest emerging markets worldwide. With an abundant availability of competitive resources, human and material, it offers immense opportunities for businesses to flourish. The objective is to understand how Multi National Corporations (MNCs) can be successful when doing business in India, while also managing human resources. This is an exploratory research involving fifteen senior vice presidents working in overseas/Indian MNCs. In-depth interviews were conducted with fifteen respondents, average age 38.4 years. They represent different sectors and have served globally in India/abroad. Interviews were video-recorded and notes taken for further analysis. Responses are classified under four themes: (1) Why MNCs want to do business (2) Challenges of doing business (3) Cultural routes to doing business (4) Doing business - Human Resource perspective. Responses from global managers highlight the need for a deeper understanding of Indian culture before any MNC begins to do business here. The challenges of managing aspirations of a young and large local work-force requires offering a Unique Value Proposition with challenging roles and professional growth opportunities. High levels of compensation alone, are not effective in retaining an individual in this dynamic business scenario of high attrition.

Organisational role stress and personality: An interface
Vibhuti Gupta Delhi University, India

The aim of this empirical research is to investigate if the two levels of management (upper and lower management) and males and females in public sector organizations differ significantly in their experience of organizational role stress. The study also aims to investigate the extent to which the individual’s personality dimensions affect their perception of organizational role stress. For this purpose, two standardized questionnaires, namely the NEO Five Factor Inventory by Costa and McCrae, 1991, and the Organizational Role Stress Scale by Udai Pareek, 1981, were administered to a sample of 120 employees working in two public sector organizations in Delhi, India. For statistical computation, t-test and Pearson’s product moment correlation was used. Results indicate significant gender differences in inter-role distance, with women being significantly high on it. Personal inadequacy and role stagnation also showed a trend towards being significant. There were significant differences between lower and upper management in regard to role isolation, personal inadequacy and self role distance. Role expectation conflict showed a trend towards being significant. For the total sample size (N=120) Neuroticism correlated significantly with role erosion (negative correlation). Extraversion with role erosion (positive correlation), and Conscientiousness with role expectation conflict, personal inadequacy and self role distance (all three negative correlations). The results are discussed in light of existing research and further subsequent interviews with 10 employees. Limitations and implications of the study are highlighted. Future suggestions are given.

The effects of group faultlines and diversity orientation on change decisions: A post-merger team integration process
Lifeng Han Zhejiang University, China; Zhongming Wang

Acquisition is a major event for focal organisations, which will have a substantial impact on the people involved. The main characteristic of post-merger organisation lies in the composition of its employees becoming more diverse regarding new teams composed of people coming from two different organisations. How to manage the emerging diver-
sity becomes an important issue throughout the post-merger team integration process. This study (supported by NSFC70232001) examined the effects of group faultlines and diversity orientation on team collective self-verification, processes, and decision quality. An experiment of 46 three-person groups using a 2 (strong/weak group faultlines) × 2 (high/low diversity orientation) factorial design revealed that diversity orientation moderated the effect of group faultlines on team collective self-verification, processes, and decision quality. Specifically, the negative effects of group faultlines on these variables will be reduced when diversity orientation is high, than the situation when diversity orientation is low. We then proposed that group faultlines hampered team members’ endeavour for acquiring self-verifying feedback, which in turn impaired members’ sense of connectedness to the team and cut off information-sharing among them. Finally, processes loss was related to poor decision quality. Three parallel statistical approaches showed that both self-verification to connectedness path, and self-verification to information sharing path, fully mediated the relationship between faultlines and decision quality respectively. Implications for diversity management in post-merger teams were discussed.

Pay satisfaction as a mediator of the relationship between perceived organisational justice and organisational commitment Davood Hayati Islamic Republic of Iran

This study tested a mediational model consisting of organisational commitment as dependent variable, and pay satisfaction, organisational justice, procedural justice, and interactional justice as independent variables, with job satisfaction as mediator. Data were gathered from a sample of 170 employees of an industrial organisation in Ahvaz who were selected by a stratified random sampling method. Of this sample, 98.8% were men and the average age was 39 years. The instruments used in the present study consist of the Organisational Commitment, Organisational Justice, and Pay Satisfaction Questionnaires. Structural equation modelling (SEM) through AMOS-16 and SPSS-16 software packages was used for data analysis. The results supported components of the proposed model, that is, perceived organisational justice (distributional justice, procedural justice, and interactional justice) predicted pay satisfaction, which in turn predicted organisational commitment. In addition, pay satisfaction partially mediated these relationships. Discussion and implications of the results are presented in the study.

Four dimensions of pay satisfaction and turnover intention: Mediating role of job satisfaction, organisational commitment, and work motivation Davood Hayati Islamic Republic of Iran; Abdolakazem Neisi

The aim of this study was to test a model consisting of turnover intention as dependent variable, four dimensions of pay satisfaction as independent variables, with job satisfaction, organisational commitment, and work motivation as mediators. Data were gathered from a sample of 273 employees of NISOC in Ahvaz, Iran, who were selected by stratified random sampling method. Of this sample, 95.2 percent were men and the average age was 44 years. The instruments used in the study consist of Turnover Intention, Organisational Commitment, Job Satisfaction, Work Motivation, and Pay Satisfaction Questionnaires. Structural equation modelling (SEM) through AMOS-16 and SPSS-18 software packages was used for data analysis. The results supported components of the proposed model, in that four dimensions of pay satisfaction predicted turnover intention. In addition, job satisfaction, organisational commitment, and work motivation mediated these relationships. Discussion and implications of the results are presented in the study.

Work-family conflict and work engagement among working mothers: Personality as a moderator Carolina Henn University of Johannesburg, South Africa; Tracy Opie

The study utilised the Job Demand-Resources model to investigate the effects of work-family conflict on work engagement among working mothers. The moderating roles of conscientiousness and neuroticism on the relationship between work-family conflict and work engagement were also investigated. A quantitative, cross-sectional, survey design was used. The sample was comprised of working mothers from several organisations. Data was gathered using the Work-to-Family Conflict Questionnaire (Netemeyer, Boles & McMurrian, 1996), the Basic Traits Inventory (BFI) (Taylor & De Bruin, 2005) and the Utrecht Work Engagement Scale (UWES-9) (Schaufeli, Salanova, González-Romá, & Bakker, 2002). Results indicated that work-family conflict negatively predicted work engagement. Conscientiousness positively predicted work engagement, and neuroticism negatively predicted work engagement. In terms of interaction effects, a significant interaction effect was found for conscientiousness but not for neuroticism. More specifically, for participants that are high in conscientiousness, work engagement decreases significantly more with an increase in work-family conflict, than for participants that are low in conscientiousness. The study contributes to the limited information available in terms of work-family conflict among South African mothers. Results indicate that employees that are high in conscientiousness and low in neuroticism have significantly higher levels of work engagement, which has implications for selection. Organisations and employees should investigate ways to reduce work-family conflict among conscientious female employees to counteract the negative effect thereof on their engagement levels.

Employee responses to work design: Integrating the job demands-resources model and self-determination theory Severin Hornung Hong Kong Polytechnic Univ, Hong Kong; Juergen Glaser; Matthias Weigl; Peter Angerer

Idiosyncratic deals (i-deals) are nonstandard arrangements in which individual workers negotiate with their employer to make jobs better fit personal needs and preferences. Differing from related proactive behaviors, i-deals imply mutuality: Employees initiate and employer authorization. Moreover, i-deals are heterogeneous: Development i-deals have been found to relate positively to motivation, commitment, and satisfaction. Flexibility i-deals predominantly reduce work/non-work conflicts. As previous research has paid only cursory attention to issues of status and bargaining power, we seek to clarify who gets what kind of deal – and who doesn’t. We analyzed a sample of 155 German hospital physicians, where hierarchy and status are highly important. The sample included 59 residents at the lowest level, 47 fully certified, 30 senior, and 19 head physicians at the highest rank. Modifying a previously used measure and comparing means and frequencies across groups, we found that lower ranking employees not only reported a lesser overall extent of developmental i-deals, but were also more likely not to seek out and/or be denied such arrangements; this pattern was reversed for high status workers. Flexibility i-deals were largely confined to lower level part-time workers. High status employees attributed successful negotiation to their achievements and bargaining power. Lower ranks saw i-deals largely at the discretion of their supervisors. We discuss theoretical and practical implications of the risk that in hierarchical settings i-deals aggravate inequalities and lead to cumulative disadvantages of high status workers.
The interactive effects of psychological safety and accountability on organisational learning under change
Honghao Hu; Zhejiang University, China; Zhongming Wang

Quite a few scholars have examined the relationship between psychological safety and organisational learning and found that psychological safety would significantly affect organisational learning. Drawing on the literature on organisational learning and accountability, we argued that psychological safety only in coordination with accountability would accelerate organisational learning and hypothesised that there was an interactive effect of psychological safety and accountability on organisational learning both at the individual and organisational levels. After controlling for demographic factors (company size and company tenure) and using the regression analysis on the data from 39 Chinese manufacturing companies, the results supported the hypothesised interactive effect. Findings suggested that when accountability was high, psychological safety was significantly and positively related to organisational learning; and when accountability was low, there was no significant relationship between psychological safety and organisational learning. These results have important implications for building psychological safety climate while adequately emphasising accountability among the employees in order to facilitate organisational learning practice, which could be a strategy to nurture an effective learning context for those Chinese traditional manufacturing firms involving in the business upgrading and industrial transfer. The implications of this study (NSFC-70232001) for organisational learning capability were highlighted from the perspectives of accountability and psychological safety for Chinese entrepreneurial organisations.

The interaction between ethical leadership and perceived accountability under organisational change
Honghao Hu; Zhejiang University, China; Shenzhen Mo; Zhongming Wang

Accountable team members are important in order to achieve team success, especially during the phase of organisational change. However, there always exists a tradeoff between increasing the teammates’ accountability and reducing the work stress. Since leaders who practice ethical leadership behavior can significantly shift work-related accountability from individuals to the team as a whole, this study tries to test the interactive effect of perceived accountability and ethical leadership on individual performance. Data was collected from a sample of 37 functional teams from companies which are experiencing organisational change. The three-member’s responses to team-level ethical leadership were aggregated into team-level data after verifying the internal consistency of intra-group data. Based on the hierarchical linear modeling and regression analysis methods, the results show that the perceived accountability of individual teammate is positively related to individual performance, which sequentially contributes to the whole work team. And ethical leadership as a team-level variable positively predicts team performance. More importantly, ethical leadership significantly moderates the relationship between individual perceived accountability and his/her performance. This study reveals that the individual perception of formal accountability is critical for individual work output when implementing the dependent tasks. However, in a collective working setting, particularly in the Chinese context, team ethical leadership can enhance team performance while relieving the individual work stress resulting from too much perceived accountability. The implications of this study (NSFC-70232001) for developing the accountability and leadership strategies in the teamwork setting under organisational change were discussed.

A multilevel study on team accountability and its effects among Chinese outsourcing industrial firms under change
Xiaohong Huang; Zhejiang University, China; Zhongming Wang

Accountability involves an agent who, potentially, is subject to evaluation so that the agent needs to justify the decision behaviour. As team becomes the main work pattern in many industries including outsourcing, there is no study on team accountability. Thus, based on meso-level theory of accountability, and Chinese vendor team as subject, this study (NSFC 70732001) explored team accountability and its effects. Firstly, three sub-studies explored the conceptual dimensions of team accountability. In sub-study one, semi-structured interviews with leaders and members from five teams were conducted, and three dimensions emerged by adopting content analysis, including responsibility, transparency, and response. Based on sub-study one, sub-study two compiled team accountability scale to 157 participants from 31 teams, and 14 items were finally formed after exploratory factor analysis. In sub-study three, confirmatory factor analysis was applied to 212 participants from 36 teams, and the results supported the three dimensions of team accountability. Secondly, the study explored multi-level effects of team accountability. Four hundred and eighty-nine leaders and members from 120 teams as participants, five scales as tools, including team accountability scale, team cohesion scale, job tension scale, turnover intention scale, and team performance scale, and multilevel structural equation modelling as analytical method, the results showed that team accountability affected turnover intention, and the relationship was mediated by job tension. The study also compared the results between vendor team and general team, indicating the context specificity of team accountability effect mode under outsourcing.

Team accountability and outsourcing decisions under change: A neuro-behavioural perspective
Xiaohong Huang; Zhejiang University, China; Zhongming Wang

Accountability refers to the expectation that one may be called on to justify one’s beliefs, feelings, and actions to others. Outsourcing challenges the social contingency model of accountability, in that vendor project team, wandering between vendor and client, is accountable to both of them. Thus, based on social contingency model, this research (NSFC 70732001) explored the behavioural and neural decision mechanism of team accountability and the moderating effect of need for cognition. Team leader accountability, defined as team leader takes full accountability and subordinates are accountable to leaders, is common among team accountability modes. Assuming team leader accountability as mode, the behavioural study employed undergraduates as subjects and a coin toss game as experimental scenario. The results showed that when accountable to single audience, no matter who was vendor or client, the individual adopted conformity to please the audience. When accountable to a dual audience with conflict of interests, individual engaged in preemptive self-criticism, that is, she/he considered dual interests to achieve satisfactory results for both of them. Need for cognition moderated the coping tactics when accountable to dual audience, people with low need for cognition relied on evasion more than the ones with high need for cognition. With the same research paradigm and college students as subjects, event-related potentials study revealed N1 elicited by stimuli during vendor accountability was significantly larger than the ones elicited by stimuli during non-accountability and dual accountability separately, reflecting the discrimination process of decision and the different intentions of discrimination efforts.

A study of the relationship between managers’ competencies and management performance
Jiehua Huang; Guangzhou University, China

The purpose of this paper is to study managers’ competencies which are the key elements to ensure the survival and growth of enterprises. Based on literature review, group discussion and expert evaluation, a 129-item questionnaire was constructed to test managers’ management competencies. This, together with the questionnaire of management performance, was used as research tool to obtain the data. 462 women managers from enterprises in Guangdong province participated in the study, with 154 top managers and 308 middle managers. Using confirmatory factor analysis and structure equation model, the results find a five-dimension management competencies model, which includes self-management ability, leadership, task management ability, innovation management ability and social responsibility. Each dimension has its sub-dimensions. Meanwhile, women managers’ management competencies significantly influence enterprises’ management performance. This study offers insight into the relationship between managers and management performance in enterprises, providing foundation for in-depth studies on management competencies. The management competencies model is useful for practitioners in management positions in organisations, who can enhance their management skills through the understanding and practice of management competencies. Therefore this study can be used as a tool by organisations to improve organisation’s strategic vision and for individual improvement purposes. The implications for human resource management, e.g., enterprise managers’ selection, evaluation, training and development, are discussed.

The relationship between mood, social motivation and Organisational Citizenship Behaviour
Gang Huangfu; Beihang University, Beijing, China; Lijia Zhu

Organisational Citizenship Behaviour (OCB) refers to employees’ altruistic behaviour in an organisation.
This study aimed to explore factors that may influence OCB. Two factors were taken into account, mood and social motivation. Eighty employees from two medium-sized Chinese enterprises were recruited to participate in the study. Their OCB levels were evaluated by their supervisors in the organisation. Social motivation was measured by decomposed games. Positive or negative mood was induced by happy and sad music, then measured by a self-reported scale Positive And Negative Affect Scale (PNAS). Results showed that employees’ mood affected their immediate OCB performance. Positive or negative mood can cause changes of OCB, positive mood increased the immediate OCB performance, while negative mood decreased OCB, showing working in a positive mood may lead to more altruistic behaviour, which may imply higher performance. The study also showed that most employees’ social motivation is in a pro-social category, but there was no significant correlation found between social motivation and OCB in the study. Further research needs to be done to explore more factors that may enhance OCB.

The effects of trustworthiness demonstration versus distrust regulation on trust following a transgression

Ma Huawei Tianjin Normal University, China; Gao An Yue; Qi Yao

Prior research on trust repair has focused on the effects of specific repairing tactics on integrity-based trust and/or competence-based trust after a transgression. Although the findings have enhanced our understanding of trust repair, repairing tactics have seldom been considered in isolation from each other. Based on two different underlying mechanisms for trust repair, i.e., trustworthiness demonstration and distrust regulation, present studies categorised the transgressors’ responses after trust violation into demonstration tactics and regulation tactics, and investigated their effects on integrity-based trust and benevolence-based trust after violation. Two studies, using samples of employees, were conducted involving a context in which an organisation has violated an employee’s trust by improper behaviours during layoff. Study 1 revealed that the violation of benevolence-based trust was more difficult to repair than that of integrity-based trust. In addition, the distrust-regulation tactics were more effective for repairing benevolence-based trust than for repairing integrity-based trust. Furthermore, for integrity-based trust, the trust-demonstration tactics were more effective. Study 2 introduced the variable of institutional trust to further investigate why the findings were inconsistent with previous ones. It was revealed that low level of institutional trust weakened the effect of regulation tactics on integrity-based trust.

Psychological variables predicting perceived job stress among policemen in Ile-Ife, Nigeria

Femi Lhevbare Obasfen Awolowo University, Ife, Nigeria

The study examined psychological variables as predictors of perceived job stress among policemen in Ile-Ife, Nigeria. The study employed ex-post-facto research design. A total of one hundred policemen were drawn within the divisional headquarters in Moore, Ile-Ife, Osun state, comprising 64 males and 36 females within the ages of 18 to 52. Three hypotheses were drawn from the review of literature and tested with appropriate statistical tools. A 2-Way ANOVA analysis showed that self-esteem does not have a significant influence on perceived job stress among the policemen (F(1,92)=1.074, P>0.05). Also, there was no significant self-monitoring differences on perceived job stress of the policemen (F(1,92)=0.017, P>0.05). Further results revealed that locus of control does not have an influence on job stress (F(1,92)=0.235, P>0.05) among the participants. Reasons were given why the outcome of this present study negates the outcome of previous studies with emphasis on the socio-political situation experienced by policemen in Nigeria. Recommendation was made with emphasis on the importance of adopting stress-reduction strategies in organisation to improve efficiency at workplace.

The association of personality resources to workplace motivation

Tatiana Ivanova Higher School of Economics, Russian Federation; Evgeny Osin

With support of Russian scientific humanitarian fund, project #12-06-00806 “Personal resources in workplace motivation system.” Work motivation is a broad category that encompasses a number of characteristics of both work environment and personality. According to self-determination theory (Deci & Ryan), the general motivational tendencies (intrinsic or extrinsic) are reflected in any domain of activity, including work. However, the association of work motivation to personality resources, which are widely recognised as personal strengths and virtues contributing to well-being and goal achievement, is not clear. The sample included 4,700 employees of a major national electric company. Respondents were asked to participate in a study of well-being at work and completed a questionnaire that included Russian versions of the Situational Motivation Scale (Guay, Vallerand & Blanchard, 2000), Personal Views Survey II measuring hardiness (Maddi, 1997), Generalized Self-Efficacy Scale (Schwartzer & Jerusalem), Multiple Stimulus Types Ambiguity Tolerance Scale (McLain, 1993), and the Life Orientation Test (Scheier & Carver, 1985), as well as a number of variables reflecting workplace factors. The results of our study demonstrated that personality resources mediate the impact of workplace factors, such as salary, work conditions, and work achievement upon the well-being at work. Intrinsic motivation and workplace well-being were also strongly correlated. Exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis of the scales measuring personality resources (hardiness, self-efficacy, ambiguity tolerance, and optimism) formed a single factor that was labelled Personality Potential. The corresponding scores were summed up forming an integral index of Personality Potential that was shown to be a good predictor of intrinsic motivation. The results are interpreted within the framework of Personality Potential theory (Leontiev, 2011).

The coherence between organisational identity and corporate image: A case of change management in a health organisation

Davide Jabes IULM University - Milan, Italy; Cinzia Sciangula; Vincenzo Russo

This paper discusses the results of an action-research in a local health organisation in Milan. The analysis of demand led to the formulation of intervention: improve the corporate image in a time of strong structural and organisational changes. The hypotheses of the project were: a. There were shortcomings in the flow of information. b. This led to a deterioration of organisational climate and corporate image. c. Educational activities focused on internal communication could improve the attractiveness of the organisation (Thomaz, 2010; Rao, 2009; Forman, Argenti, 2005). The extant literature is full of reports detailing that care providers, such as doctors and nurses, spend a significant proportion of their time obtaining or providing information (Henrich et al., 2008; Soto et al., 2006), and detailing the deleterious effects of poor interprofessional communication (Bokhour, 2006, Burd et al., 2002; Dechairo-Marino et al., 2001; Simpson et al., 2006). The hypotheses a. and b. were confirmed by qualitative and quantitative research: 22 semi-structured interviews were conducted on employees; a questionnaire composed of two scales, the Communication Evaluation Survey (Winegarden, 2009) and 3 factors (autonomy, job involvement, dynamism) of MDQ13 (Mayer, D’Amato, 2005) distributed over a significant sample (177 subjects) of the workforce; a customer satisfaction questionnaire was distributed to 150 patients. The results helped to implement a training process and a system of internal evaluation, which involved 10 manager and 100 employees from HR and wards. This article briefly discusses the articulation of the training project and its impact on the corporate image.

Leadership for performance excellence: Looking within and around the CEO

Ajay K Jain Management Development Institute, Denmark

The basic proposition in psychological literature which has emerged is that behaviour is a function of personality and the environment (Lewin, 1936). Later, Korman (1971) proposed that leadership behaviour, in particular, should be viewed as a function of the person and the environment. As an organisational theorist, I assume that the business environment is highly complex, dynamic and globally connected. Thus, leadership effectiveness can be postulated to be an interactive function of the leader’s behavioural, organisational and environmental characteristics. The purpose of this exploratory research is to develop an integrated leadership model from the behavioural competencies of seven CEOs by adopting psychological, sociological and strategic perspectives on leadership studies. The data for this study was collected at two stages. First, I did qualitative research from the data of 118 executives to develop a 35 item leadership behaviour questionnaire. Then the quantitative data was collected from 525 senior and top executives of seven CEOs from large size organisations. The data was collected in face to face conditions. Each respondent has filled out a questionnaire about his/her CEO’s behaviour based on his/her personal interaction with him. The results of exploratory factor analysis have yielded four factors, namely, evolved self (looking within), people and culture development (looking around), strategic focus (looking beyond) and performance excellence (sustainable development) in the changed business environment context. These factors need to be aligned with each other to achieve performance excellence. The alignment (fit) is a continuously evolving process which
is largely dependent on the immediate environmental and contextual factors. Leaders need to look within, around and beyond to achieve the condition for a better fit.

Unlocking quantum value: Consciousness as a practice at the workplace

Raymond Jambaya Help University Graduate School, Malaysia

The effective utilisation of affective and cognitive dimensions of emotional intelligence within the psychosocial work space has become crucial for creating competitive advantage, in an era dominated by knowledge workers. The purpose of this study is to explore the perceptions, application and impact of workplace consciousness behaviours within a multi-cultural Malaysian Call Centre firm. The paper seeks to establish the business case of workplace consciousness against three competitive dimensions, namely peak performance, functional creativity and staff well being. Multivariate analysis will be conducted on 150 purposively sampled subjects. The relationship between workplace consciousness behaviours and performance indices and its implications for human resource development within current knowledge economies in the sector will be discussed in accordance with the results.

The effect of safety prioritisation and descriptive norms on safety compliance: An experimental study

Li Jiang Soochow University, China

Violations are the main triggers of workplace accidents. It is therefore important to improve safety behavior in the workplace. The present research investigated the effect of safety prioritisation and descriptive norms on safety compliance. A simulated safety task was realized by computers in the laboratory. With a 2×2 between-group design, 93 undergraduate students participated in this experiment. Results showed that the main effect of safety priority and descriptive norms were significant on safety compliance. The interaction effect was also significant, specifically, in the safety condition the relationship between descriptive norms and safety compliance was more positive than in the productivity condition. Implications for safety research are discussed.

Why job seekers are attracted by corporate social responsibility: Experimental and field evidence

David Jones University of Vermont, United States of America; Chelsea Williness

Using experimental and field designs, we tested three signal-based mechanisms that explain why job seekers are attracted to organizations known for their corporate social performance (CSP): Anticipated pride from the organisation’s perspective, perceived value fit, and expected treatment. In a longitudinal experiment (N=180). At Time 1 we measured individual differences including communal orientation and pro-environmental values. At Time 2 we manipulated the presence and type of CSP via company web pages and assessed participants’ attraction to this potential employer through the signal-based mechanisms. Tests of mediation through regression and Sobel tests showed support for participants’ attraction due to an organisation’s CSP through all three mechanisms. In a field study (N=171), we collected survey data from job seekers who attended job fairs and completed measures in reference to a recruiting organisation they identified as an attractive employment option. We also coded the hiring organisations’ recruitment materials (posters, handouts) for the extent they contained CSP content. Tests of multiple mediator models using bootstrap regression-based analyses provided support for job seekers’ attraction due to CSP through all three mechanisms. Thus, across two studies using three different operationalisations of CSP (manipulated CSP information, job seekers’ perceptions of CSP, and the degree of CSP content in hiring organisations’ recruitment materials), results provided consistent support for the three signal-based mechanisms. Our findings highlight theoretically interesting differences between the effects of an organisation’s community involvement versus its pro-environmental practices.

Performance management practices in public universities in Uganda: An instrument development

James Kagoori Kyambogo University, Uganda

The purpose of this paper is to develop and validate an instrument for measuring and assessing perceived performance management practices in public universities in Uganda. These performance management practices are based on metaphors derived from the agency, upper echelon, resource-based view, dynamic capability and goal setting theories. Data were collected from a sample of 474 respondents in four public universities in Uganda. Questionnaire item development was based on an intensive literature review, reliability assessment, exploratory factor analysis and confirmatory factor analysis. Results show that items related to individual members’ perceived performance management practices that are based on having appropriate employer-employee relationships (agency relations), identifying and utilising available resources and involving employees in goal setting to achieve performance in an ever-changing environment. The data used are from a single sample from a studied population though a systematic procedure of instrument development (i.e. descriptive statistics, reliability and inter-correlation analysis, exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis) that was conducted could limit generalisability of the results over the entire population. The procedure could be replicated using different samples in the same population for future instrument development in different organisations. Scores at the individual level could be used to promote performance management practices in public universities in Uganda.

The last straw: The additive effects of interpersonal stressors on service sabotage

Feng Hsia Kao National Taiwan University, Taiwan, R.O.C.; Bor-Shiuan Cheng; Tsu-Ting Lin; Min-Ping Huang

The professional service industry has become a growing and important economic sector. However, what we know about the key successful factors of such professional partnership teams is relatively limited. In this study we investigated the effect of partners’ relationship on partnership performance. We also examined the mediating effect of trust as well as the moderating effect of organizational control on such a relationship. We conducted questionnaire surveys to collect empirical data from professional law firms and accounting firms. In total, there were 51 firms (partnership teams) and 132 partners’ data were collected. Results show that, (1) the affective relationship among partners has positive effects on partnership performance, but the instrumental relationship has negative effects on partner performance; (2) trust plays a mediating variable between partners’ relationship and partner performance; (3) organizational control mechanisms have a moderating effect on partners’ relationship and trust. The theoretical and practical implications of the findings and future directions are discussed.

The relationship between mental health and job satisfaction in education personnel

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The purpose of the present research was to investigate the relationship between mental health and job satisfaction in teachers. The statistical community of this research was the teachers of the Tarom district of Gazvin province. The sample includes 100 teachers that have been chosen via a cluster multistage sampling method. Assessment instruments were the General Health Questionnaire (GHQ) and the job satisfaction questionnaire. Data was analysed by using Pearson correlation coefficient and Stepwise multiple regression methods. Findings show that there is a positive correlation between physical health and general health with job satisfaction and there is a negative correlation between depression, anxiety and social function with job satisfaction. Stepwise regression analysis showed that depression, anxiety, social function and physical health, in four steps, could explain 70.6% of variance in job satisfaction.
Does entrepreneurship make sense for African youths? Young people’s beliefs and perceptions about entrepreneurship in Uganda

Julius Kikomo Makerere University, Uganda

The dominant view in the literature is that young people in Africa have a negative attitude towards self-employment, especially in the informal sector. It is generally argued that young Africans prefer formal employment to self-employment because of the ‘white collar’ mentality that they acquire from school. This paper argues that attitudes of young people towards self-employment vary from country to country, mainly depending on economic, social, political and historical factors and that there is a larger latent demand for a kind of entrepreneurial behaviour or self-employment among young people in Africa than is generally reported in many studies. The study sought to assess the entrepreneurial potential as well as attitudes towards entrepreneurship among students at two universities in Uganda. Findings from this study indicate that there is a strong desirability for informal sector employment among the study respondents. Results revealed that the majority of young people in the sample wanted to start their own business in the informal sector. Moreover, a relatively large proportion of respondents wanted an informal job. Of the respondents who wanted a job, more wanted a job in the informal sector than in the formal sector. Getting a job in a state institution/company was least in their plan. Students expect the organisation of additional training and introductory subjects that prepare them for setting up their own companies. For others, knowledge of preparing a business plan and performing market analysis would be of greatest use, while others expect their higher education institutions to organise additional training and meetings with employers. However, there are some significant variations in these results according to age and gender.

Self-attributions of causality to successful and unsuccessful events in the workplace, job satisfaction and general well-being.

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This paper delves into the phenomenon of attributional tendencies in the workplace, indicating how both job satisfaction and general well-being are related to certain attributional tendencies - biases in attributions of causality. As people employ these biases in attributing causes to a wide variety of significant events in their lives, it was the aim of this study to better understand how certain types of biases relate to people’s perceptions of satisfaction with their job and their life and health. A purposive sample of 74 white collar South African employees was given a modified version of the Occupational Attributional Style Questionnaire and the Overall Job Satisfaction Scale and the General Health Questionnaire to complete. Correlation and regression analyses were conducted. The results indicated significant and positive relationships between job satisfaction and the attributional dimensions of globality and controllability. Stability, globality and controllability dimensions all exhibited significantly positive relationships with general wellbeing. It has recently been found that attributional tendencies may be subject to manipulation (Proudfoot, Corr, Guest & Dunn, 2009), meaning any information on their causes or effects has implications for training and development programmes in organisations. As this study focused on relationships of job satisfaction as well as general wellbeing with attributional tendencies, the implications of the study extend beyond the domain of the workplace and into the private lives of the individual.

The relationship between attitude to retirement readiness and retirement phobia among civil servants

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This research was designed to examine the relationship between civil servants’ attitude to retirement readiness and their subjective experience of retirement phobia. The sources of retirement phobia and the relation of these to their gender were equally examined. A sample of 60 civil servants: 30 males and 30 females in Jos metropolis, was used, using stratified random sampling procedures to select the subjects. The civil servants were aged between 50 and 60 years. The result confirmed the researcher’s prediction that retirement readiness will be related to retirement phobia; over all, the civil servants exhibited wholesome attitudes towards retirement planning, and these reflected in their high levels of self-reported retirement phobia. The major findings of the study were as follows: main sources of retirement phobia to civil servants were financial, lack of planning early enough for retirement, insecurity, and lack of retirement seminars. The majority of the Plateau State civil servants indicated a willingness to attend workshop/seminar in the future.

Validation of Saville Consulting Wave and Swift Analysis Aptitude in Mauritius

Rainer Kurt Saville Consulting, United Kingdom; Hennie Kriek; Nailah Moussa; Fred Guest

This study investigates the validity of the Professional Styles version of the Saville Consulting Wave personality questionnaire range and Swift Analysis Aptitude (SAA) in 14 leading companies in Mauritius. In a concurrent validation study, a mixed occupational group of 221 Managers and Professionals completed the Professional Styles questionnaire, Swift Analysis Aptitude and the Performance 360 Self-assessment. Their performance was also evaluated by at least one self-nominated external rater. Point-to-point validation of a priori hypothesised relationships of trait predictor scales with external work ratings at section level reached statistical significance for 11 of the 12 sections with an average uncorrected validity of .16. Giving Support correlated highest at .28 (uncorrected) and was also the highest (but not significant) correlate for Showing Resilience where the aligned correlation was only .03. Ability test results were only available for a small subsample (N=58) where SAA Total score correlated .38 with Global overall performance, and also significantly with Performance 360 external ratings on Evaluating Problems (.42), Creating Innovation (.32), Structuring Tasks (.32), Working with Information (.42), Driving Success (.30), Working with Things (.27), Showing Resilience (.27), Communicating Information (.25), Investigating Issues (.25) and Providing Leadership (.23). The results demonstrate empirically that the Saville Consulting personality and ability instruments predict aligned work performance criteria in a cross-cultural setting given the multi-racial nature of the workforce in Mauritius. Where Resilience is central to a role caution is warranted – possibly as expressions of this construct may vary across cultural groups.

Effects of happiness and psychological meaningfulness on support and engagement in the workplace among women

Karolina Laba University of Johannesburg, South Africa; Madelyn Geldenhuys

Stevenson and Wolfers (2009) state that the expansion in women’s opportunities has been extensively studied. However, the concurrent decline in well-being has largely gone unnoted. With more than half the world’s population being unhappy, happiness topics have received much attention within the field of psychology. The aim of the present study was to investigate the effects of happiness on the relationship between Social/Organizational Support and Work Engagement amongst women due to a lack of research regarding concepts related to well-being: Happiness, life satisfaction, engagement, etc. on women within the South African working environment. Further scientific knowledge of these important topics is needed from a South African context. This study utilised a quantitative research design. Data was gathered with the use of paper and pencil questionnaires (cross-sectional survey). A sample of n=207 women in the South African work context was gathered. The results showed significant relationships between Happiness, Work Engagement and Support (Social and Organisational). Additionally, Happiness moderated Social and Organisational Support on Work Engagement respectively. Further analysis demonstrated significant differences on Work Engagement for different age groups and race groups. An engaged person provided with social and organisational support can impact on their own as well as the company’s performance. This study highlights crucial factors that contribute to the well-being of South African women within the work context.

Stress and its subjective and objective measurements in the context of temporary agency work

Sandra Lemanski University of Greifswald, Germany; Axel Kramer; Hicham Benkhai; Manfred Bohnewasser; Harald Below

Temporary employment is connotated with a predominantly negative reputation since it demands the frequent change of the workplace, tasks or the social work environment. This leads to uncertainty and a loss of control and can result in the development of stress. In the context of the project Flex4work, two main research questions are the focus of interest. Firstly, if and what kind of differences between temporary agency and permanent workers regarding their perception of stress can be observed, is being examined. Secondly, how subjective experience of stress affects the objective stress parameters cortisol and antioxidant potential is being analyzed. The latter was determined by a new method based on urine samples. To answer the two questions, permanent and temporary agency workers were surveyed via handheld devices over a longer period of time. In addition to that, urine and saliva samples were in-
cluded. Longitudinal data were analysed with the help of multilevel analysis. The findings indicate that there are no significant differences in stress levels between the two groups of employees. However, there are interesting differences in the causes of stress and in the markedness of the dimensions. Regarding the objective stress parameters it was found that in cases of high pressure the level of cortisol increased.

The antioxidant potential and food are correlated, there are a lot of different opportunities for intervention.

Procedural justice, workplace envy, and interpersonal counterproductive work behaviour: A moderated mediation analysis
Yuhui Li Renmin University of China, China
Hongchang Li HRSO, Zhejiang University, China; Zhongming Wang

This study aims to reveal the relationships between perceived justice, envy and interpersonal counterproductive work behaviour (ICWB), and the role of gender with social comparison theory. Using K. J. Preacher, D. D. Rucker, and A. F. Hayes’ (2007) moderated mediation framework, the author tested the model with the data from Chinese 1294 employees (48% male, average age = 28.02 ± 6.73). Results showed that (a) a significant positive relationship between workplace envy and interpersonal counterproductive work behaviours \((r = -.34, p < .001)\) and a significant negative relationship between perceived justice and interpersonal counterproductive work behaviours \((r = .10, p < .001)\), (b) workplace envy mediated the influence of perceived justice to interpersonal counterproductive work behaviours \((p < .01)\), (c) male workers always show higher level of interpersonal counterproductive work behaviours than women at the same level of envy \((p < .01)\), (d) the regression coefficients of perceived justice to envy to ICWB are stronger in male workers. This means that the mediating model of perceived justice, envy and ICWB is moderated by gender. Results underscore the importance of accounting for employees’ gender role when examining the relationships between envy, perceived justice, and counterproductive work behaviors, and give us some suggestions for how to manage men and women workers with different ways.

Effects of power on change decisions following negative consequences
Hongchang Li HRSO, Zhejiang University, China; Zhongming Wang

Most organisational change decisions are decisions following negative consequences, and are typically made by people with high power. However, few researches investigated whether power would result in changing decisions or escalation of commitment to previous decisions. The present research utilised a laboratory experiment to investigate the effects of power and personal responsibility on risk decision making following negative consequences. Based on approach/inhibition theory of power, the authors predicted that power would moderate the relationship between personal responsibility and escalation of commitment, so that people with low or high power would be more prone to increase commitment to previous choices compared with people with moderate power. One hundred and thirteen undergraduate students participated in the experiment. Power was primed with the mindset priming method, and personal responsibility was manipulated by varying whether the subjects, as the CFO of a fictitious company, made the initial decision or not. Then they were asked to make the second fund allocation decision following the negative consequences resulting from the initial one. UANOVA showed a “U” shape relationship between power and escalation of commitment, so that subjects primed with low or high power investigated more money in their previous choices than those in the control group, and the effect of responsibility was not significant. This research demonstrated the metamorphic effects of power in risk decision making following negative consequences, and suggested the importance of power in similar organisational change settings.

The effect of work stress and organizational support on safety behaviours
Yongjuan Li Institute of Psychology, CAS, China; Xueyuan Liu; Li Jiang

The purpose of the current study was to explore the combined effect of work stress and organisational support on employees’ safety behaviours. Specifically, we investigated the influence of a job demand stressor and compensation – a related stressor on employees’ safety compliance and safety participation, respectively; and the possible moderating effect of organisational support on the relationship of the above. A total of 216 civil aviation air traffic controllers answered the questionnaires. Results showed that the job demand had no direct effect on employees’ safety behaviours. The relationship between a compensation – related stressor and employees’ safety behaviours were significantly positive. The higher the employees’ perceived the organisational support, the higher the probability that they would behave safely, and the effect of perceived organisational support on safety participation was stronger than that on safety compliance. Perceived organisational support moderated the relationship between a compensation – related stressor and safety compliance, while it had no significant effect on the relationship between job demand stressors and safety behaviour. Implications for safety behaviour research and safety management are discussed.

Person-job fit and burnout: The moderating effect of achievement orientation
Chaoping Li Renmin University of China, China

We examined the moderating effect of achievement orientation on the relationship of person-job and job burnout in China. Using moderated multiple regressions with data collected from 379 employee, we found that the relationship between person-job and burnout was significantly moderated by employee’s achievement orientation, suggesting that high achievement orientation will enhance the person-job fit’s negative effect on job burnout. Implications for burnout research and management practices are discussed.

Investigating the relationship between leader-member exchange (LMX) and psychological ownership: The mediating role of organisational justice
Liang-Hsuan Lin Yuan Ze University, Taiwan, R.O.C.

Since employees’ psychological ownership is an important factor to an organization, and even though scholarly interest in employees’ psychological ownership has increased, there is not much research about the psychological ownership of stuff in retail stores. To extend previous research on organisational justice and psychological ownership, this study aims to examine the relationship between leader-member exchange and psychological ownership for a store, while simultaneously examining the mediating roles of distributive, procedural and interactional justice, in order to contribute to organisational justice literature. Data was collected from 60 store managers and 300 subordinates based at food chain store in China. A structural equation modeling analysis was conducted to test the following hypotheses: the subordinate’s perception positively relates to psychological ownership; and organization justice mediates the relationship between LMX and psychological ownership.

Political skill and locus of control as moderators of the relationships between work stressors and burnout
Weipeng Lin UC Berkeley, United States of America; Wenqi Wei; Jingjing Ma; Kun Yu; Lei Wang UC Berkeley, United States of America; Jing Jiang; Lingsi Qiao

Integrating the two-dimensional model of work stressors with burnout research, the present study examined the relationships between challenge stressors, hindrance stressors and the three dimensions of job burnout (i.e. exhaustion, cynicism and inefﬁcacy), and the moderating effects of individual differences (i.e. political skill and locus of control) on the stressors-burnout relationships. A total of 299 Chinese civil servants participated in the questionnaire survey in two phases. The results showed that challenge stressors were only positively related to exhaustion, while hindrance stressors were positively related to all three dimensions of burnout. Furthermore, participants’ political skill moderated the relationships between hindrance stressors and all three dimensions of burnout, such that the relationships are weaker for individuals with high political skill. Locus of control moderated the relationships between challenge stressors and exhaustion, such that the relationships are weaker for individuals with external locus of control. These results suggest that the boundary conditions of the relationships between different type of stressors and different dimensions of burnout are divergent. Various types of individual differences (i.e. skill and personality) can act as resources to buffer stressors-burnout relationships in separate way.

Ego depletion in emotional labour: The role of sense of humor
Lin Ling Central China Normal University, China; Hongyu Ma

This research studied the effect of individual’s personality trait (sense of humour) and emotional labour on ego depletion, in the case of individuals with negative emotion before engaging in emotional labour. Research One used the Emotional Labour Scale, the Coping Humour Scale, and the Emotional Exhaustion Scale to investigate the relationship of emotional labour, sense of humour, and ego depletion in 370 salesmen and waiters. The results revealed that ego depletion was significantly positively correlated with surface acting, while it was significantly nega-
tively correlated with deep acting. Compared with surface acting, deep acting resulted in less ego depletion. Sense of humour had a significantly negative correlation with ego depletion. Compared with low sense of humour, high sense of humour resulted in less ego depletion. Sense of humour had a moderate effect between surface acting and ego depletion. Research Two verified the results in Research One and further studied the interaction of emotional labour (surface vs. deep acting) and sense of humour (high vs. low) on ego depletion. This research adopted an emotional regulation paradigm, using instructions to arouse emotional labour and using movie fragments to arouse negative emotion (sad). The results revealed that the interaction effect between emotional labour and sense of humour was significant. Under the condition of surface acting, the person with low sense of humour resulted in the highest ego depletion. Results in Research Two validated the results in Research One. This study suggested that, relative to surface acting, deep acting was a more effective emotional regulation strategy, so for staff who often faced strong emotional response at work, deep acting skill training was very useful.

The big five personality traits: Its relations with employee creative behavior and outcomes in maintenance and transitional job stages

Peng Lingjiao Peking University, China; Lingjiao Peng; Xiang Yao

Two studies were conducted to investigate the relationship between Five-Factor Model (FFM) personality and workplace creative activity (creative behavior and/or patent disclosure) in high-tech organizations during both the maintenance job stage (N=304) and the transitional job stage (probation period) (N=202) with multi-source and longitudinal data. The results showed that Openness and Conscientiousness predicted creative behavior in both maintenance and transitional stage; Openness predicted patent disclosure even after creative ability was controlled at maintenance stage; Extraversion predicted creative behavior during the maintenance stage, while Agreeableness predicted creative behavior during the transitional stage. These findings emphasized the importance of taking a dynamic model of creativity activity at different job stages.

How followers’ unethical behaviour is triggered by leader-member exchange: The mediating role of job satisfaction

Songbo Liu Renmin University of China, China; Wei Hu; Xiaoshuang Lin

Generally, scholars have found that individual characteristics should not be the only explanation for unethical behavior. Alternatively, organizational factors should be taken into account for further studies. In an organization, leaders are supposed to have tremendous control over employees’ behavior. Theoretically, the way of handling the relationship between leader and his/her subordinates is different. It is unavoidably involved in employees’ unethical behavior, according to certain research. In previous studies, LMX has been proved to be related to many positive outcomes, such as OCB and job performance. However, attention has seldom been paid to the relevance between LMX and organizational negative behavior (or unethical behavior). By investigating a big sample of Chinese managers empirically, we successfully confirmed the mediating effect of job satisfaction on the relationship between LMX and unethical behavior. Though numerous researches have shown the positive influence of job satisfaction on job performance, attention has seldom been paid to the relationship between job satisfaction and negative behaviour in an organization. So, by expounding the mechanism of LMX and unethical behavior, we complement the satisfaction theory by adding its influence to negative behavior. In terms of practical aspects, managers can reduce unethical behaviors by increasing social exchanges with their subordinates and employees’ job satisfaction.

A cross-organization comparison study of the moderated role of social dominance orientation

Chang Liu Peking University, China; Lei Wang Peking University, China

People generally believe that abusive supervision would result in employees’ perception of organizational injustice. However, this relationship is not always true. The social dominance orientation held by employees will have an impact on this relationship. The present study examined how individual social dominance orientation (a general attitudinal orientation towards intergroup relations, reflecting whether one generally prefers such relations to be equal, versus hierarchical) moderates the relationship between abusive supervision and employees’ feeling of organizational justice. Using 257 employees respectively in a Chinese state owned company and a wholly owned Italian company located in China with different managerial culture backgrounds, we found that in both companies individual social dominance orientation moderated the strength of the relationship between abusive supervision and organizational justice such that the relationship was weaker for employees who were higher in social dominance orientation. We further found that both abusive supervision and employees’ perception of organizational injustice were lower in the native state-owned company than in the foreign company. The implications for theory and practice are discussed.

How ethical leadership influences unethical behavior

Songbo Liu Renmin University of China, China; Gonghai Chen; Xiaoshuang Lin

Recently, with the exposure of many business scandals, people have realised that the behaviour of leaders influences organisational ethical climate both directly and indirectly. The relationship between ethical leadership and unethical behaviour is a hot topic, but seldom has attention been paid to the mechanism in this relationship. We investigated the random sample of 249 Chinese managers in four companies and examined the mediating effect of perception on ethical climate. The result of regression analysis shows that ethical leadership was negatively associated to employees’ unethical behaviour. In addition, the dimension of instrumentalism and dimension of law/code of ethical climate mediated the relationship between ethical leadership and unethical behaviour. The paper has the following two contributions: 1. Empirical results indicates that to cultivate an organisational ethical culture, praise or punishment is not the only tool; ethical leadership should be paid attention to. 2. We confirmed the mediating effect of ethical climate, the mechanism of ethical leadership influencing unethical behaviour. The paper gives rise to an understanding of the significance of cultivating ethical climate and leads supervisors to engage in proper behaviours.

On the nature of employability in China: Insights into the construct and a new measure

Xiaoping Liu Sun Yet-Sen University, China; Jingsong Deng

The study was carried out with three mini-studies. In study one, the connotation and dimension of employability in the Chinese context were explored based on literature review, interviews, and open-ended questionnaires. In study two, based on the results of study one, the employability scale was compiled, and the reliability and construct validity of the employability scale were tested. In study three, the differences of employability between graduates who have received offers and those who haven’t got were explored, and the relationships between employability and employment outcomes were also analysed. The results of study one indicated the employability in the Chinese context consists of nine dimensions, which were described as basic skills, transforming theory into practice skills, interpersonal and teamwork skills, self-development skills, honesty and reliability, diligence and self-motivation, adaptability and openness, self-efficacy and initiative, engagement and professional dedication. The results of study two showed that the reliability and construct validity of the employability scale were acceptable. In study three, 1282 graduates were surveyed, and the results showed that there were significant differences in all nine dimensions of employability between those who had received offers and those who had not. There were significant positive correlations between dimensions of employability and four employment outcomes, such as payment, person-job fit, person-organisation fit and job satisfaction, which indicated this employability scale had good predictive validity.
Cognitive evaluation of entrepreneurial opportunities

Martin Lukes Prague University of Economics, Czech Republic; Petz Ocko; Tomas Laboutka; Miroslav Krizek

The study reflects a growing interest in the phenomenon of entrepreneurial opportunities. Its aim is to investigate how entrepreneurs cognitively evaluate opportunities. The study is based on in-depth interviews with 30 highly-experienced entrepreneurs in the Czech Republic. As a part of the interview, entrepreneurs were introduced to a realistic scenario of a new start-up opportunity in the automotive industry, which they subsequently evaluated, while thinking aloud and thus describing their evaluation processes. What they think about the opportunity, whether they like it or not and why. They also described the steps they would take in making decisions to exploit the opportunity. Our main findings are as follows: (1) Opportunity evaluation processes are influenced by a large variety of factors - available social and financial capital, psychological and cognitive factors, and contextual factors. (2) The background of the entrepreneur is crucial for the evaluation process. Especially significant is the role of entrepreneur’s social capital and professional experience. (3) Evaluation consists of two parallel cognitive processes: (a) heuristic and intuitive, triggering emotions and effectuation, and (b) analytical and rational, focused on considering feasibility. (4) Cognitive complexity can have both positive and negative effects on opportunity evaluation. The richness of cognitive scripts enables entrepreneur to grasp an opportunity from different angles. On the other hand, cognitive biases can also prevent relevant judgmental decisions.

Industrial/Organisational/Work

The effect of quantity and quality of applicants on selectors’ behaviors

Tzyy Jiun Lung Hsuan Chuang University, Taiwan, R.O.C.

Research interest in the topic of employee recruitment has increased substantially over the last 40 years. However, most of the research has focused on the recruitment source, recruiters and realistic job previews, while no one has been interested in the relationship between recruitment and selection. Our study aims to understand the effect of the quantity and quality of applicants in recruitment objectives on selectors’ behaviors. Subjects were randomly assigned to one of four cells of a 2 X 2 factorial design. The two qualitative factors were the quality of applicants (divergence or contingency) and quantity of applicants (40 or 80 applicants). The results showed that the quantity of applicants affected the number of applicants accepted and decision time, but that the quality of applicants affected nothing. The preferences of our subjects were not all the same, but were not totally different either. The number of reasons had no relationship to the number of applicants accepted, but had a low relationship to decision time. The subjects’ behaviors were not really rational or irrational.

Research on the work-family interface of sports coaches in China

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The work-family interface includes conflict and facilitation. Since research on the work-family interface was put forward, scholars were constantly taking up the connotation, antecedents, outcomes, mechanism and coping strategies of work-family conflict, but the rise of research on work-family facilitation brings a new research domain for the work-family interface. Based on a literature review of the work-family interface, integrating the characteristics of the work-family interface of sports coaches, this research constructed integrated models of the work-family interface (including work-family conflict and work-family facilitation) through selecting several key variables and testing the models. Especially explored were the moderating effects of several moderators, which include family-friendly policies, individual coping styles and social support about the models. Several coaches, a family and an administrative official were interviewed in succession. Strategies for the work-family interface for coaches from four levels by the results of confirmation and interviews were put forward. 257 cases were analysed by Lisrel8.70 and Spss16.0. The major findings in this study were as follows: (1) Antecedents and outcomes of work-family conflict: job stressors and job involvement can forecast positively W→F conflict; family stressors and family involvement can forecast positively W→F conflict; W→F conflict can forecast negatively job satisfaction, can forecast positively emotional exhaustion, depersonalization; W→F conflict can forecast negatively job satisfaction, family satisfaction, depersonalization, and can forecast positively personal accomplishment. (2) Antecedents and outcomes of work-family facilitation: job involvement can forecast positively W→F facilitation; family involvement can forecast positively F→W facilitation; W→F facilitation can forecast positively family satisfaction; F→W facilitation can forecast positively job satisfaction and family satisfaction. (3) Moderator model of work-family conflict: family-friendly policies can moderate the relationship between job stressors and W→F conflict, can moderate the relationship between job involvement and W→F facilitation, can moderate the relationship between family stressors and W→F conflict, can moderate the relationship between family involvement and W→F facilitation; the 3 individual coping styles, which include direct action, advice seeking and cognitive reappraisal, can moderate the relationship between family involvement and W→F conflict; supervisor and colleagues, and social support. (4) Moderator model of work-family facilitation: advice seeking and cognitive reappraisal can moderate the relationship between family involvement and F→W facilitation. (5) The applied strategies to work-family relationships for Coaches include several perspectives: from the individual, family, organisational and social perspectives, coaches can weaken their work-family conflict and its negative outcome and enhance their work-family facilitation. The strategies for the work-family interface for sports coaches include individual action strategies and cognitive strategies such as direct action, advice-seeking and cognitive reappraisal, family support from parents, spouse and offspring, organizational support from supervisor and colleagues, and social support.

Is conscientiousness always good for employees? A moderated mediation model

Jingjing Ma Peking University, China; Lei Wang Peking University, China

Considerable previous research has demonstrated the positive impact of employees’ conscientiousness in organizations. However, in this study we surveyed 221 Chinese civil servants using longitudinal design and found that conscientiousness may exert a bad influence on employees. The results showed that employees’ conscientiousness had significant strengthened moderation effects on the full mediation relationship between challenge stressor and job burnout through perceived stress. Specifically, when dealing with more challenge stressors, compared with their colleagues who had lower conscientiousness, those high in conscientiousness perceived more severe stress, resulting in more burnout experience. Meanwhile, conscientiousness did not significantly influence the partial mediation relationship between hindrance stressor, perceived stress and burnout. Implications and future research concerning the potential dark side of conscientiousness in organizations and the differentiation between challenge stressors and hindrance stressors are discussed.

The influence of appreciation on emotion regulation and well-being of older service workers

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The demographic change forces organisations to focus more on older employees. One potential of older workers are their socio-emotional skills and positive attitudes which are very important in the service sector. First studies have shown that age is positively correlated with authentic and negatively correlated with non-Authentic emotion regulation strategies. Appreciation is an important resource and positively correlated with attitudes and well-being. We suppose that appreciation of customers and supervisor has a positive influence on the use of emotion regulation strategies, as well as on well-being. Furthermore, we hypothesise that this relationship will be moderated by age. We conducted a diary study with 203 service workers of financial institutions who completed a questionnaire each day up to five diaries, resulting in 936 recorded emotionally important interactions with customers. Results of multilevel analyses confirmed our hypotheses regarding appreciation and emotion regulation. If service workers perceived that their work was appreciated by customers, or their supervisor, then, as expected, older workers used less non-authentic strategies than younger employees. Finally, appreciation by customers moderated the relationship between age and situative exhaustion in the way that if workers experienced high appreciation of customers older workers were less exhausted after the situation than the younger employees. One practical implication is that appreciation is an important resource for older workers to show their potential and should be more encouraged. Organisations can do something to support older workers by means of human resource management.

Non-remuneration predictors of intention to quit among personal financial advisors

Johan Malan Stellenbosch University, South Africa; Ronel Van Tonder

Insurance sales organisations all over the world invest a great deal of time and money in the recruiting, training and retaining of their sales people. Currently turnover among sales people are very high within the first 36 months of employment.
which costs organisations large sums of money. Focusing on the intention to quit of currently employed sales people at a large insurance organisation in South Africa, the non-remuneration predictors of burnout and intention to quit were explored to shed some light on the turnover problem. These constructs are emotional labour, self-efficacy, time wasted on non-sales activities and supervisor support. The research approach included both quantitative and qualitative techniques. A convenience sample of 122 financial advisors with less than 36 months of service was utilised. The results indicate that significant relationships exist between time wasted on non-sales activities, burnout, and self-efficacy; self-efficacy, burnout and intention to quit, and burnout and intention to quit. The study contributes to the better understanding and managing of high turnover amongst sales people, especially those working in the insurance sales environment. The findings can be used as a tool to guide HR practitioners in the development of more effective retention strategies.

The social anxiety spectrum and work limitations among managerial level employees

Johan Malan
Stellenbosch University, South Africa;
Lindy Emsley
University of Bergen, Norway

Social anxiety symptoms are common, but unrecognised within the workplace. The aim of the study was to explore to what extent the social anxiety spectrum of symptoms influences the performance of management employees and how the disorder should be managed in the workplace. A non-experimental research design was followed and managerial level employees from two large organisations were represented (n = 118) in the sample. The results of the present study indicated that social anxiety affects all areas of work. These symptoms were associated with several areas of work limitations and performance difficulties not restricted to social interaction or presentation. It was also found that job demands increase social anxiety symptoms, work limitations and perceived performance difficulties, while job resources decrease social anxiety and perceived performance difficulties. This study offers recommendations with respect to the management of these challenges in the workplace.

The matrix of trust and personal effectiveness

Shradha Mathur
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The study was conducted to find gender differences (working males and females) and sector based differences (private and public sector banks), if any, in the level of trustworthiness and on the dimensions (self disclosure, openness to feedback and perceptiveness) and styles of personal effectiveness (effective, insensitive, egocentric, dogmatic, secretive, task obsessed, lonely, emphatic and ineffective) and to observe the relationship between them. Personal Effectiveness scale developed by Udai Pareek and Trust Quotient scale developed by Charles Green were administered to 90 employees from private and public sector banks in the city of Jaipur, Rajasthan, India. The sample size was 90 subjects and it was divided equally between the two sectors. Forty female and 50 male employees were considered for the study. No significant differences were observed in the levels of trustworthiness and on the dimensions of self disclosure and openness to feedback for the employees of the two sectors. Significant differences were observed in the level of trustworthiness of the male and female working population (t=4.42, p<0.01) and perceptiveness (t=2.26, p<0.05). A positive significant correlation was observed between the trust quotient and openness to feedback (0.33, p<0.05) and between openness to feedback and perceptiveness (0.409, p<0.1) for the employees of public sector banks. The study suggests gender differences in the level of trust and perceptiveness where female employees outscored their male counterparts.

When the seat becomes too hot: Whistleblowing and employees’ intentions to leave their jobs

Stig Berge Matthiesen
University of Bergen, Norway

Whistleblowing can be defined as the disclosure by organization members (former or current) of illegal, immoral or illegitimate practices under the control of their employees to persons or organizations that may be able to affect action. In the present study the link between whistleblowing and a possible effect of it, namely the employees’ intention to quit their jobs, are examined. 1604 respondents, randomly selected citizens of Norway, took part in a postal survey study (52% females, mean age: 45.8 years). The research questions addressed were as follows: (1) Does the whistleblower subgroup report a higher propensity to quit their job (intention to leave), as compared with the non-whistleblower group? (2) Is it possible to trace further subgroup differences, for instance that blowing the whistle after severe organisational wrongdoing/ corporate crime, more substantively leads to plans to exit the organisation? Moreover, the respondents were presented for a list of 24 possible wrongdoing acts, of which one or more of those forced them to take whistleblowing action. In line with this, the last research question will be: (3) Which link can be traced between various combinations of the wrongdoing acts being investigated, and the whistleblowers’ subsequent intention to leave their jobs? Overall, the study demonstrated a significant connection between whistleblowing and intention to leave the job, especially if organisational wrongdoing or corporate crime was the triggering event. Regarding the 24 wrongdoing acts, the picture is mixed.

The association between leadership, organizational citizenship behaviour and organisational innovativeness

Stig Berge Matthiesen
University of Bergen, Norway; John Susseg; Jose Martinez; Eva Gonzalez; Thomas Knudsen; Antonio Fuertes; Rodrigo Carcedo

A representative survey study of Norwegian leaders was conducted (n= 2910 leaders). In this study, the leaders were asked to evaluate their own leadership style, and the kind of contact they have established with their immediate subordinates. Two aspects around the leadership style were analysed: To what extent the leaders consider themselves to behave as transformational leaders, and how they evaluate the relationship with the followers in terms of social exchange (LMX; leader member exchange theory). Both of these leadership dimensions predicted perceived OCB (organisational citizen behaviour) among the employees, as well as perceived organisational innovativeness. Transformational leadership has been suggested as the most efficient kind of leadership. However, good social exchange relationships between leaders and followers predicted OCB more strongly than the transformational leadership style. OCB predicted organisational innovativeness substantially, also when it was controlled for the two leadership dimensions. It is suggested that prosocial reflections such as OCB among the employees and leader are conducted as is portrayed in LMX and transformational leadership constitute core elements in organisations aiming to become more innovative.

Male and female managerial perspectives on sense of coherence and concepts of identity: findings from a selected industrial organisation in South Africa

Claude-Helene Mayer
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The sense of coherence (SOC) is a global life-orientation that influences health and well-being. It is interlinked with identity. However, only a few studies have been conducted in South Africa which connect SOC and identity. The main aim of this study is to focus on how male and female managers in an international and culturally-diverse work environment define SOC and identity and how these concepts are interlinked. The study contributes to the increase of interdisciplinary, as well as culture- and gender-related understanding of SOC and managerial identity in a South African setting. The purpose of this paper is to present selected research findings regarding the following research questions: (1) Which SOC-life-orientation do managers in the selected context display? (2) How do managers define themselves in terms of who they are? (3) How are SOC, managerial life-orientation and identity interlinked? Data was gathered by a mixed method study using qualitative and quantitative methods, such as questionnaires, in-depth interviews as well as observations within the selected international organisation. The sample included 27 managers. Findings show that managerial SOC scores vary in managers across culture and gender. High-scoring SOC managers link their life-orientation to religion and humanistic values, whilst low-scoring SOC managers connect their life-orientation to practical implications and social relationships. Identity concepts of high-scoring SOC managers are more complex and detailed in structure and show a higher complexity than low scoring SOC managers. Conclusions will be provided.

A model of critical predictors of stress and job satisfaction and well-being in hospital staff

Eunice Mccarthy
UCD, Ireland; Ian Clifford

Aim: Adopting a Systems Model of Change and Interaction this research maps critical relationships between organisational culture, job satisfaction, stress and coping, well-being and desired future change. Method: A cross-sectional random sample of 179 staff including nurses, medical and administrators was studied. Attitude scales were specifically developed and tailored to the hospital demands with a core focus on stress, coping and well-being, hospital culture and leadership, job satisfaction and change. Results: Factor and multiple
regression analyses were traced which mapped culture and leadership as core predictors of well-being and stress and job satisfaction. In-depth qualitative analyses further reinforced these findings. Conclusions: Culture and leadership change were viewed as central to future positive engagement in hospital work within the context of a national recession.

Worker relationships and aid organisation success: A mediating link
Ishbel McWha Cornell University, United States of America
In most international aid organizations workers from outside the country (expatriates) are recruited to work alongside local counterparts in developing countries. The focus of this strategy is on the transfer of skills and knowledge from the international ‘expert’ to the local ‘novice’, with the ultimate goal being local management of their own affairs. Such a strategy, however, often fails to recognise the knowledge and skills already held by local workers and automatically sets up an unequal status differential between expatriate and local workers, which is further reinforced by the higher pay usually afforded to expatriates and local workers, which is further reinforced by the higher pay usually afforded to expatriates and local workers, which is further reinforced by the higher pay usually afforded to expatriates and local workers, which is further reinforced by the higher pay usually afforded to expatriates and local workers, which is further reinforced by the higher pay usually afforded to expatriates and local workers, which is further reinforced by the higher pay usually afforded to expatriates and local workers, which is further reinforced by the higher pay usually afforded to expatriates and local workers, which is further reinforced by the higher pay usually afforded to expatriates and local workers, which is further reinforced by the higher pay usually afforded to expatriates and local workers, which is further reinforced by the higher pay usually afforded to expatriates and local workers, which is further reinforced by the higher pay usually afforded to expatriates and local workers, which is further reinforced by the higher pay usually afforded to expatriates and local workers, which is further reinforced by the higher pay usually afforded to expatriates and local workers, which is further reinforced by the higher pay usually afforded to expatriates and local workers, which is further reinforced by the higher pay usually afforded to expatriates and local workers, which is further reinforced by the higher pay usually afforded to expatriates and local workers, which is further reinforced by the higher pay usually afforded to expatriates and local workers, which is further reinforced by the higher pay usually afforded to expatriates and local workers, which is further reinforced by the higher pay usually afforded to expatriates and local workers, which is further reinforced by the higher pay usually afforded to expatriates and local workers, which is further reinforced by the higher pay usually afforded to expatriates and local workers, which is further reinforced by the higher pay usually afforded to expatriates and local workers, which is further reinforced by the higher pay usually afforded to expatriates and local workers, which is further reinforced by the higher pay usually afforded to expatriates and local workers, which is further reinforced by the higher pay usually afforded to expatriates and local workers, which is further reinforced by the higher pay usually afforded to expatriates and local workers, which is further reinforced by the higher pay usually afforded to expatriates and local workers, which is further reinforced by the higher pay usually afforded to expatriates and local workers, which is further reinforced by the higher pay usually afforded to expatriates and local workers, which is further reinforced by the higher pay usually afforded to expatriates and local workers, which is further reinforced by the higher pay usually afforded to expatriates and local workers, which is further reinforced by the higher pay usually afforded to expatriates and local workers.

Perceived leadership style and employee participation in a manufacturing company in the DRC
Jeremy Mitonga-Monga University of South Africa, South Africa; Frans Clilliers; Melinde Coetzee University of South Africa, South Africa
The objective of this study is to examine (1) the relationship between the perceived leadership style (measured by the Leader Behaviour Descriptive Questionnaire) and employee participation (measured by the Employee Participation Survey), and (2) at how individuals differ with respect to these variables in terms of demographical factors such as gender, age, educational level and functional department. A cross-sectional quantitative survey was conducted with a convenience sample of 200 employed employees in a manufacturing company in the Democratic Republic of Congo, 200% males and 40% females. Descriptive statistics (means, standard deviations and Cronbach’s alpha coefficient), correlational, multiple regressions analyses and test for significant mean differences were performed to achieve the objective of the study. The internal consistency reliability of the two instruments ranged between 0.55 (medium) and 0.75 (high). The results indicated that the participants’ perceptions of a leader’s behavioral style have a significant influence on the perceptions of employee participation. Participants’ with master’s and doctoral degrees were significantly more positive about the level of employee participation than the participants with undergraduate levels qualifications. Participants in the exploitation management department were significantly more positive about their leaders’ style than those in the other functional departments. The findings add new knowledge that may be used to inform human resource practitioners in the development and coaching of leaders and employees in manufacturing companies. Future research should be conducted in different public and private organisations in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Ethical leadership, psychological safety and employee engagement
Karen Milner Wits University, South Africa; Dina Hendler
Given the prevailing ethical crisis and subsequent collapse of a number of modern organisations, the lapse in leader ethics as a determining factor of the proliferation of corrupt practices, has come to dominate leadership discourse. Ethical leadership has been linked, not only to avoiding organisational destruction, but also to fostering healthy, productive organisations. In line with this, the current study aimed to assess the role of employee perceptions of ethical leadership in promoting employee engagement, via the mediating mechanism of perceptions of psychological safety. Furthermore, it aimed to assess the role of psychological safety in mediating the relationships between the components of ethical leadership, namely person orientation, ethical guidance, power sharing, integrity and role clarification, and employee engagement. Having distributed an email survey to administrative employees of a technological goods producer, Kalshoven et al’s (2011) Ethical leadership at Work scale, Carmeli and Gitel’s (2009) psychological safety scale, 17-item version of Utrecht’s employee engagement scale (Schaufeli & Bakker, 2003) were completed by 139 participants. Using structural equation modeling, the findings supported the linkage between ethical leadership and employee engagement, and confirmed the role of psychological safety in mediating this relationship. While power sharing was excluded due to inconsistency of the scale, employee perceptions of leader person orientation, integrity, role clarification and ethical guidance were linked to employee engagement via the mediating variable of psychological safety.

Development and validation of a multi-dimensional construct of ethical leadership under post-merger integration
Shenjiang Mo Zhejiang University, China; Zhongming Wang
Ethical leadership is a critical driver of success under post-merger integration. However, little attention has been paid on describing behavioural dimensions of the concept in specific organisational change context. Using social exchange theory as a basic theoretical framework, we designed three interlocking studies to investigate the viability and conceptualisation of ethical leadership. Specifically, in study 1, applying a social exchange frame, 12 supervisors who have experienced merger events were invited to participate in this study to investigate specific ethical leadership behaviours in post-merger integration. Three dimensions of ethical leadership were identified, i.e. integrity, justice and care for people. In study 2 (EFA), data from 168 employees within 56 teams in merged firms confirmed the three-dimension ethical leadership construct. In study 3, we collected another set of data from 183 employees within 61 teams in merged firms. CFA results demonstrated that the three-dimension construct of ethical leadership explained variance in inter-group trust under post-merger integration. To establish construct validity we related ethical leadership to other leadership styles. The expected pattern of relationship emerged, e.g. positive relationships with servant leadership and transformational leadership. Taken together, this research project (NSFC 70732001) suggested that the three-dimension scale of ethical leadership can help us to better understand the content and consequences of ethical leadership in organisational change context, particularly in the post-merger integration process.

Ethical behaviour in a multi-cultural workplace: What constitutes a reasonable person? Alwyn Moerdyk Rhodes University, South Africa
The need for ethical behaviour in all walks of life has come to the fore in recent times, none more so than in the world of work. In South Africa and many other countries in the world, the need for ethical behaviour has become paramount in the light of many recent failures in this regard. There are three basic approaches to ethics, namely teleological or consequentialist approaches (including utilitarianism), deontological approaches (morality lies in doing one’s duty, however this is defined), and the virtuous person approach (what would a virtuous person do in a particular moral situation?). Much of the literature in philosophical discourse around morality and ethical behaviour is predicated on the assumption of rationality and what a reasonable person would do under the circumstances. However, what is generally left out of this equation is the fact that the principles used to construct rationality and reasonableness are often culturally bound and also reflect developmental processes such as those identified by Kohlberg inter alia. These differences in outlook affect the development of a common ethical vision in multi-cultural, pluralistic situations. This paper looks at these issues and suggests processes of contractualism and the development of universally agreed-upon moral principles as a means of building an ethical organisation.

The perceived impact of outsourcing on the work attitudes and behaviours of contingent workers Tshegofatso Mongeke University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa; Michael Greyling
There has been a significant development of new forms of employment, which have resulted in the apparent fragmentation of the integrated organisation and the outsourcing of non-core activities and
workforce in South African organisations. This process has been highly criticised by trade unions which contend that “this phenomenon allows employers to operate outside the legal constraints that have been developed to protect working conditions and to guarantee certain minimum levels of protection for employees” (Bamu and Godfrey, 2009, p. 53). This study explored the attitudes and perceptions of workers who have experienced a shift from permanent to temporary employment as a result of outsourcing to allow for a greater understanding on how these perceptions can potentially affect work behaviours and attitudes. Four in-depth interviews were conducted with employees employed in the Johannesburg area, who had all experienced outsourcing. Thematic content analysis was used to analyse the results. The most salient themes elicited pertained to the experiences and perceptions of the change in employment, negative perceptions towards the employees’ current employers as well as inadequacies regarding working conditions and the job itself. From the results it was evident that the way employees experience and perceive the change from permanent to contingent work can change their work attitudes and behaviours to some degree.

Experience of meaning at work: Scale development and model testing

Matthew Monnet
Pacific Lutheran University, United States of America

The purpose of this study is to investigate the relationship of stress with the experience of hedonic and nonhedonic affect at work. There are several contributions of the current study to the extant literature on workplace stress. First, construct validity is established for a new affect scale labeled “hedonic well-being.” Specifically, the viability of a three factor model of subjective well-being is supported. Additionally, the results of the current study offer additional insight into the direct and moderating effect of social support.

Metaresilience - alchemy of burnout

Paul Mooney
Resilience Enterprise, South Africa

During 2011, research and intervention processes designed to understand the transformation of burnout into resilience and work engagement, took place with 80 staff from Nedbank as part of a Masters study undertaken by the author with Middlesex University’s Institute of Work Based Learning (London). During 2012, this research will deepen as part of a doctoral research programme with the undertaking of a much more rigorous process with 56 more staff which will additionally measure the impact of group resilience on organisational resilience. Data gathering modes include assessment, survey, interview, group workshop, one on one coaching, journaling, creativity and body work. The ontology is solipsistic in nature with epistemological methods ranging from empirical, rational, coherent, memetic and participatory. Triangulation will be based on quantitative, qualitative, positivist, phenomenological and reflexive processes. The main group work will be complete by June 2012 with preliminary results being available for discussion by the conference, should the abstract be chosen.

To investigate multiple relationships among workplace spirituality, perceived organisational justice and organisational citizenship behaviour

Mohammad Taghi Movaassagh
Ipsahan University, Islamic Republic of Iran; Hamid Oreyzi

The purpose of this study was to determine the relationships between workplace spirituality, perceived organisational justice and organisational citizenship behaviour (OCB). Therefore 192 subjects were randomly selected and responded to variables instruments, namely, a workplace spirituality questionnaire (WSQ), perceived organisational justice questionnaire (POJQ) and individual initiative scale (IIS). Matrix correlation and stepwise regression analysis were used for analysing data. It was hypothesised that there would be significant relationships between workplace spirituality and perceived organisational justice with OCB. Results revealed a positive and significant relationship between workplace spirituality and perceived organisational justice with OCB. The findings also suggest that procedural justice and sense of meaningful work subcales illustrate the most shared variance with OCB.

Psychological capital, social capital, work identity and employability of graduates from a leader development programme

John C. Munene
Makerere University Business School, Uganda; James Kaggaar; Joochim Buwembo

This paper is based on the premises of positivity which appear suitable to the Generation Me or, the Millennials, characterised as narcissistic and hedonistic with a distinctive concept of what is fulfilling work. It employs psychological capital and social capital to examine the employability development of young university graduates who go through a leadership programme designed to enhance their employability in Uganda. Data were collected from Leadership Development Programme Graduates sponsored by Compassion International in Uganda. Self-administered questionnaires were administered to a sample of 204, which was selected out of a population of 403 graduates using the Krejcie and Morgan’s (1970) formula of sample size determination. All respondents had gone through a minimum of 16 years of formal education where 98.5% had either a first or second degree while 1.5% had obtained a postgraduate diploma. The majority (92%) were 30 years or below. Preliminary analysis revealed that social capital, career identity and psychological capital account for 24% of variance in employability. Of this percentage, psychological capital accounts for 52% while social capital accounts for 17%. Career identity did not independently relate to employability. A limitation of this study is its cross sectional nature based on one cohort. It may not generalise to the rest of the population. Further work is required and opportunities for longitudinal work should be explored. The paper contributes to the growing body of knowledge likely to explain what fulfills the work expectations of “Generation Me” in an African country.

Frederick Taylor as a contributor to public administration

Darrell Myrick
UNISA, South Africa

Schachter (1989) wrote, “Taylor’s ghost hovers over the modern school of public administration”. Being deceased for some 75 years, a key question is whether his scientific theories of management have made a contribution to modern public administration. Taylor’s theories focused mainly on increasing productivity in industry. His concern was for a pragmatic approach to efficiency to optimise the human factor in production. The notion of pragmatism has had relevance in public administration. This paper examines how practitioners of public administration have adopted Taylor’s theories. A more direct link to public administration may be found in the work of Morris Cooke, who focused on public sector approaches to political economy. If there was any time that Taylorism was apparent in the public sector, it was in the years leading up to World War II, when the industrialisation of the public sector was necessary in the build-up to military conflict. An aim of the paper then is to examine how public administration has drawn from the field of industrial psychology, towards improving operations in public organizations. Essentially, the key question is: to what extent have industrial scientific management principles found their way into a seemingly ‘soft’ discipline such as public administration? It is a question that begs to be answered in South Africa, in light of poor service delivery, operational inefficiency and a need for greater emphasis on organisational development.

A quantitative study of organisational interventions and strain measures

Vandana Naran
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Organisations and particularly individuals within organisations experience considerable amounts of stress as a result of various stressors. Organisations, as a result, provide various interventions for their employees in order to help them to deal with stress. This research was conducted within the framework of work-life balance and aimed to examine the relationship between the organisational interventions (which are measured at the company level) and strain measures which occur at the individual level. This study was conducted on existing data that was obtained from a large internet based survey with a combined sample of 13578 respondents from
101 companies who opted to participate in the study. Two stress scales were constructed - one that measured stressful work environments and the other that measured experienced stress. The results obtained through a Hierarchical Linear Model, illustrated that individuals experienced less stress and stressful work environments particularly when organisations provided facilities for this. However, this differed according to various demographic variables (gender, marital status, pregnancy, flex-time, shift-work and overtime).

**System socio-psychological reflection on the labour market development in Ukraine**

Mykhaylo Nadydonov ISPP, Ukraine; Lyubov Grigorovska; Lyubov Nadydonova

The research was devoted to determination of the status level of occupational prestige and the factors it influenced typical for Ukrainians on the background of the world finance-economic crises. Four cycles of complex representative across-country survey (n=2407, n=2394, n=2480 and n=1270) were conducted during 2008-2010. In addition, focus-group research with a variety of target audiences directed to discover occupational prestige factors was carried out. Two occupational typologies - one based on ISCO-88 and another based on the differentiation of the subjects of professional activity (man-man, man-technology, man-nature, man-symbol, man-artistic image) - were implemented for data analyses (n =1251 for adults and n =1250 adolescents). In consequence, the national standard of occupational prestige was created which was compared with the Standard International Occupational Prestige Scale. Five profiles determining their profession as prestigious were created after factor analyses. The most important factor is the idea about high earnings. Women more than men connected occupational prestige with comfortable work conditions, possibilities for rapid career, privileges, glory (fame), stability. In addition, the higher the respondent’s education level the more important are such factors as opportunity for creative self-realisation and solving difficult tasks accessible only for some people. The coexistence of the same occupations in different lists of deficit-prestige occupations is explained by both stereotypes of consciousness and stereotypes of economic system as remnants of the socialist way of life. Therefore, strategies which include such steps as fixing cycles, information during the detection of the stereotypes, the new cycle of information in collaboration with the system of vocational training is proposed.

**Power configurations, organisational support and personal well-being in a public owned company**

Elaine Neiva University of Brasilia, Brazil; Maria das Graas da Paz; Valdenis Silva University of Brasilia, Brazil

The literature on organisational behaviour emphasises the importance of studying the individual’s well-being in the organisational context and those factors that influence it. This paper focuses on power configurations in organisations, organisational support and the well-being in the organisational context. Besides, it verifies the influence of demographic variables, the impact of configurations and the organisational support on the well-being of the individuals. A cross-sectional analysis was performed by applying survey questionnaires to members of a public company. The sampling was organised to represent the company’s departments, totalling 321 respondents, of which 262 were men and 59 were women. The data were collected using three scales: Personal Well-being in Organisations; Configurations of Organisational Power; and Perceived Organisational Support. The questionnaires were answered individually. Descriptive statistic analyses was applied to evaluate the variables. Inferential statistics was used to verify the factors that influence the well-being in organisations. The analyses showed high indices of well-being among the respondents. The missionary and the instrumental power configurations were, respectively, the most perceived, while social support and management were also emphasised. The results suggest that the personal well-being in organisations is better perceived by those who are in managerial positions, the ones who stay longer in the organisation, and by those of higher ages. The data did not reveal any meaningful difference between men and women. The missionary configuration, the management style, the social support, the material support, and the possibility of being promoted in the job predict the well-being in organisations.

**Change reactions: The role of change context and attitudes toward change**

Elaine Neiva University of Brasilia, Brazil; Vanessa Nery

Studies indicate that most organisational changes fail due to human aspects. Thus, there is growing concern regarding the factors involved in reaction to organisational change, such as engagement and resistance. This study aimed to investigate the relationship between the context of organisational change, attitudes towards change, engagement behaviours and resistance. To do so, a mediation model of attitudes towards change between the context of organisational change and engagement and resistance was proposed. To test the model, a cross-sectional quantitative study in nine Brazilian states was performed. The sample consisted of 981 employees of two public organisations. Participants responded to measures of the changing context and reactions to change, developed for this work, and a scale of attitudes toward organisational change. The instruments had a 11 point agreement scale. Data were analysed by the reliability of measures, and regression analysis to test the mediation model. The result confirms that attitudes mediate the relationship between the change context and the reactions of engagement and resistance. Overall, the results support the hypothesis tested and indicate that the context of organisational change has a direct relation to reactions such as engagement and resistance. These findings allow a better understanding about the role of attitudes in reaction to organisational change.

**Organisational cynicism: Spillover effects on supervisors and performance**

Pedro Neves NOVA SBE, Portugal

Organisational cynicism has grown in contemporary Western organisations, with consequences for organisational functioning, characterised by frustration, hopelessness, and disillusionment, as well as contempt towards the organisation and the belief that the decisions made within the organisation lack sincerity. However, the mechanisms and potential moderators of the impact of organisational cynicism remain understudied. The present study addresses these gaps by: (a) Exploring the spillover effect of organisational cynicism on affective commitment to the supervisor, and (b) examining if perceived supervisor support (PSS) buffers that negative relationship. Additionally, it examines whether affective commitment to the supervisor mediates the relationship between the organisational cynicism X PSS interaction effect and performance (i.e.,mediated-moderation). Data were collected from both employees and supervisors (n=274) from 45 organisations. The results generally support our hypotheses. This study provides evidence that organisational cynicism extends its impact to other social exchange partners (i.e., supervisors) and that supervisors, through high levels of PSS, may reduce such effects, with consequences to performance. That is, organisational cynicism affects employees’ attitudes not only toward the organisation, but also toward its representatives, such as supervisors. They are particularly vulnerable due to their psychological proximity to employees. Nonetheless, supervisors themselves may actively inhibit this spillover effect by demonstrating high levels of support, thus helping to protect the organisation from the threats that cynicism poses for performance. This study opens new avenues for research on organisational cynicism and carries implications for practice.

I am stressed, ergo I perform: Stress appraisal and mechanisms linking to performance

Pedro Neves NOVA SBE, Portugal; Gloria Gonzalez-Morales

The conceptualisation of challenge and hindrance work stressors has inspired recent research on work behaviour, however this model entails an a priori determination of the type of stressor. Building on Lazarus and Folkman’s (1978) transactional model, we take into account the actual appraisal of work demands as hindrances and challenges and propose two different mediating mechanisms to study their relationship with performance. We examine the health impairment mechanism (through the mediating role of strain) and propose a second mechanism (based on social exchange and indicated by the mediating role of affective commitment to the organisation) to study the relationships between challenge and hindrance appraisal reported by employees, and extra-role and intra-role performance reported by their supervisors. In a sample of 284 employee-supervisor dyads, structural equation modeling showed that affective commitment to the organisation mediated the positive relationship between challenge appraisal and both types of performance and the negative association between hindrance appraisal and both types of performance. The negative indirect relationship between hindrance appraisal and performance through increased psychosomatic strain was significant only for extra-role performance.The findings indicate the importance of taking into account the actual appraisal of work demands for predicting performance outcomes, and reveal the key role of social exchange in explaining this relationship.
Conflict behaviour in innovation processes in the field of life sciences

Ellen O’leary Berlin Humboldt University, Germany; Annedore Schulze; Gosia Millikiewicz

Conflicts and their management play an integral part in the process of innovation. Little attention has been paid on international issues relative to creativity and innovation. The project compares conflict management and its outcomes in different cultures: Chinese, Indian, and German. This abstract presents the preliminary results of the Indian sample. Problem-centred interviews (N=35) with scientists from applied and basic research organisations within the field of Live Sciences. Qualitative content analyses are applied to the transcribed interviews. A categorisation system of conflict issues is being developed in an inductive approach. Conflicts emerge quite often in innovation processes. It can be shown that the conflict management style is decisive for successful innovation. The findings suggest the majority of researchers favour the problem-solving conflict management style. This style was also most beneficial for the innovation process—especially when used by both parties, regardless of their hierarchal relationship to one another. The dominant style of conflict resolution was most successful when used by a superior in combination with an accommodating subordinate. Our findings could not support the traditional arguments that avoiding is culturally most appropriate and useful for India. Life Science researchers in India are confronted with changing work environments and requirements at the global and organisational level. The results suggest the need for additional research on the links between conflict management styles and effectiveness within the innovation process.

Perception of organisational politics, job-related negative emotions, and violence among banks’ employees

Bolamie Ogungbamila Adekunle Ajasin University, Nigeria

Previous studies associated perception of organisational politics with negative work attitudes (Shenge, 2007) and work behaviours such as violence (Vigoda-Gadot & Kapun, 2005). Workplace violence could worsen the adverse effects of the recent financial crises in the Nigerian banking sector on the organisation, employees, and customers of a failing bank. Less research attention has been devoted to the connections among perception of organisational politics, job-related negative emotions and workplace violence, especially among employees of failing banks in Nigeria (Ogungbamila 2010). This study, therefore, investigated the extent to which perception of organisational politics (low, medium, and high) and job-related negative emotions (low versus high) influenced workplace violence. Participants were 248 employees (121 males; 127 females) of failing commercial banks in Akure, Nigeria, whose ages averaged 27.43 years (SD=9.58). Results indicated that employees who perceived high levels of organisational politics were significantly the most violent compared with those who perceived either low or medium levels of organisational politics [F(2,242) =4.93,p<.01]. Employees who reported high levels of job-related negative emotions were significantly more violent than those who reported low levels of job-related negative emotions [F(1,242)=3.94,p<.05]. Finally, employees who perceived high levels of organisational politics and experienced high levels of job-related negative emotions tended to be the most violent compared with other categories of employees [F(2,242)=3.62,p<.01]. Workplace violence was employees’ negative way of coping with self-serving behaviours and other negative work situations in the workplace. In order to reduce workplace violence, self-serving behaviours and uncertainties in the workplace must be effectively managed.

Contextual-dispositional predictors of turnover intention among employees of Nigeria’s oil industry

Olaoluwa Olufame University of Lagos, Nigeria

Whether context more or less than disposition predicts organisational outcomes have been debated in literature, but the extent to which such predict employees’ turnover intention has been evaded, whereas, this may have grave consequences for employee retention and performance strategy. Therefore, this study investigates proactive role of context (distributive procedural and interactional justice) and disposition (conscientiousness, agreeableness and emotional stability) on turnover intention of employees in Nigeria’s oil industry. Using cross-sectional survey design and multistage sampling techniques, (n =750) employees comprising 534 males (71.2%) and 216 females (28.8%) with a mean age of 35 years (S.D = 6.88), participated in the study. Data was collected using validated measures of the study variables combined into a single survey questionnaire. Coefficient alpha of the study variables are: (0.86) Turnover intention, (0.84) Distributive justice, (0.82) Interactional justice, (0.86) Conscientiousness, (0.83) Agreeableness, (0.92) and (0.82) emotional stability. Significant negative relationship was found between contextual variables and turnover intention, also, significant positive relationship was found between dispositional variables and turnover intention. Contextual variables predicted turnover intentioning better than dispositional variables (R2 =0.11; F(5, 744) = 33.42; p< .001) than dispositional variables (R2 =0.3; F(5, 744) = 53.32; p< .001), justifying the assumption of weak effects of dispositional traits in strong situations. Managerial implication of the findings was discussed.

The mediation role of perceived organisational climate between supervision climate and openness to experience among management students

Hamid Reza Orezy University of Isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran; Hajar Massah

One of the main objectives of the in-basket test is the presentation of realistic job-related situations that elicit responses typical of on-the-job behaviour. In the current paper, original in-basket exercises of Frederiksen, Jensen and Beaton (1972) of perceived organisational climate, and supervision climate, were used to make realistic environmental perceptions. Cultural concerns for adjusting items were applied. Management students of Isfahan University (n=212) were randomly selected and responded to in-basket exercises of organisational climate (two extremes were innovation-rule climate) and supervision climate (detailed-global). Their task was to choose their role in the supervision climate. Participants responded to Openness to Experience of the Casta and McCra Neo personality scale (1992). Statistical analysis of data using Baron & Kenny procedures and Sobel Tests indicate that openness to experience mediates between the organisation climate and supervision climate. Findings show the person-situation interaction role in the organisational setting using a simulation exercise.

Co-worker and supervisor support, Islamic work ethic, conscientiousness and agreeableness on whistleblowing in two organizations

Hamid Reza Orezy University of Isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran; Shabnam Javanmard; Shadi Dehghan

In the current paper two organizations was compared. In one organization the ethical code was supplied to employees and facilitators of that ethical code presented to them on the organisation’s code based on Islamic instructions. In another organisation, an ethical code was not yet administered. Whistleblowing behavior was measured by Bjorkelo et al (2011); co-worker and supervisor support for whistleblowing was prepared by researchers. The relation between whistleblowing and other scales indicate that Islamic work ethics and conscientiousness explain it better. To compare relations in two organizations, r was transformed to Z (Fisher Z). Findings indicate that whistleblowing and three scales of co-worker support, supervisor support and agreeableness in the organisation without an ethical code were inversely related, while the direction of relation in the other organisation is positive. While the relation between conscientiousness and Islamic work ethic is positive in both organisations. It is concluded that norms in organisation without an ethical code under the pressure of group cohesiveness may encourage corruption.

Investigation of the relationship between work-family conflict and family-work conflict with organisational justice, organisational commitment and vitality

Hamid Reza Orezy University of Isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran; Abolghasem Nouri; Shabnam Javanmard

The aim of the current research was to investigate the relationship between work-family conflict (WFC) and family-work conflict (FWC) with organizational justice, vitality and organizational commitment in expatriate and normal work schedule of Gas Transfer Operation District two, and comparison of these two groups. Statistical population of this research was formal personnel of company in 2010. Among them 150 persons were selected randomly who completed research instruments. 75 persons from expatriate stations and 75 persons from normal work schedule were selected respectively. Findings indicate that relation among WFC with distributive, procedural, interactive and organizational justice, vitality and organizational commitment are significant. Findings in expatriate group indicate negative relation between WFC with distributive and interactive justice, vitality and organizational commitment. While in normal schedule group, WFC show significant negative relation only with procedural justice. Concluding via Fisher Z test also
indicate that WFC in expatriate group has strong relation (negative) with vitality, distributive justice, identification and exchange commitment relative to normal schedule group (p<0.05). In explaining above mentioned findings, it must be considered that work in expatriate form establish disorders between job task and family duties because their distance from their families, so make them distressed. Organizations can lower WFC level by administering training interventions and with work environment strategies contain family-friendly characteristics and maintain their personnel subjective well-being, organizational commitment and perceived justice in desirable level.

Cross-understanding dynamics in medical emergency intervention teams
Catalina Otoiu Babes Bolyai University, Romania
Cross-understanding is conceptualised as the extent to which members of a team have an accurate understanding of each other’s mental models. It is believed that by affording such understanding, group effectiveness is increased through more reliable and speedy coordination and a better decision-making process (Huber & Lewis, 2010, 2011). Cross-understanding is usually formed through repeated interaction and information exchange between team members. While this is easily obtained in classic teams where people work together for a long time, and have such information sharing opportunities, when team membership constantly changes, the emergence of cross-understanding and other emergent states relevant to team effectiveness is challenged. The present study investigates elements of cross-understanding within medical emergency intervention teams that operate in shifts with different membership. The purpose of the study was to investigate our participants’ perspectives on cross-understanding formation within their teams, and to identify which of its components they consider relevant for team effectiveness and performance in this particular setting. Individual and group interviews were conducted with 15 paramedics working for a medical emergency intervention service. All interviews were recorded; transcripts were coded and analysed using thematic analysis. Our participants were asked to describe their experience of working for this service and being part of the intervention teams, and to emphasise information and knowledge sharing and how these affect team performance. Components of cross-understanding were also identified and were associated with speed and efficiency of the intervention and preferences in team membership.

How entrepreneurs choose science parks: An experimental research
Jiayning Pan GERC, Zhejiang University, China
The objective of this study is to investigate the factors that influence Science Parks location choice of entrepreneurs. Building on an asset complementarity perspective, human capital and social capital measures are used to examine the science parks location decisions of entrepreneurs and the motivation of entering science parks is used as a mediator. The study uses an experimental method to examine the decision making mechanism. Eighty MBA students at Zhejiang University participated in the study and were randomly divided into different experiments. Experiment 1 was focused on individual entrepreneurs and Experiment 2 was focused on entrepreneur teams. The results showed that entrepreneurs’ educational and business backgrounds strongly affect the location choices, and the different properties of entrepreneur teams also had big influence. The motivation of entering science parks were constituted by technology motivation, market motivation and policy motivation. Each dimension showed different mediating effect in two experiments. The present findings indicated that individual entrepreneurs and entrepreneur teams should choose a proper science parks based on their own background and come to a park-entrepreneurs fit.

Effects of organisational climate on human resource strategy and commitment under change in Chinese family business
Jiayning Pan GERC, Zhejiang University, China; Zhongming Wang Zhejiang University, China
Family business in China is undergoing great changes. Work commitment and motivation has been a challenge, while talent management becomes a key strategy. Recent studies in family firms examined the impact of human resource practices on work commitment. However, the underlying mechanism remains unclear. This study (NSFC70232001 & NSSSF102d&dd406) developed and tested a modern model of organisational climate on human resource strategy (HRS) and work commitment. A field survey was conducted among 112 Chinese family firms (a human resource manager and three employees from each firm participated). A multilevel structural equation analysis was conducted. The results showed that commitment-based human resource practices were positively correlated to work commitment when companies had a harmonious organisational climate of trust, cooperation, shared codes and language. In turn, when the climate was not positive, human resource practices had no significant effect on work commitment. The findings suggested that under
increasingly high competition due to talent internationalisation, Chinese family businesses should carefully enhance their organisational climate in order to effectively use HRS practices to promote work commitment. Implications of this study to the family business HRS development under organisational change and talent internationalisation were discussed.

Differential effect of multi-level science parks on motives and performance of high-tech firms under change in China

Jianying Pan GERC, Zhejiang University, China; Zhongming Wang; Esbjorn Segelod; Lennart Bogg Science parks have provided an innovation and change platform, and eco-system, for high-tech firms in China. However, the mechanism of how these parks, at different levels (city, provincial, national levels), affect performance among those firms, remains unclear. This study (NSFC70232001 & MU grant) examined the differential effects of science parks on high-tech firms under organizational change and talent internationalization. Two main questions were examined in this study: (1) do different levels of science parks have different added-value to high-tech firms located in science parks? (2) do high-tech firms in different levels of science parks have different motives in terms of location and innovation strategies as well as performance? A sample of 399 high-tech firms participated in this study to test the hypotheses. The results showed that the different level of science parks had a moderating effect on motives and performance of high-tech firms. National level of science parks had a more added-value contribution to performance of high-tech firms than that from other level of science parks. National level of science parks also provided better job opportunities than that from provincial ones. The study indicated that local level of science parks played a positive effect in facilitating cooperative initiatives between enterprises and universities for technology transformation. However, provincial level parks showed weaker effects on eco-system development to other firms than that from national ones. Implications of the findings from this study to an innovative capability transfer model were discussed.

Entrepreneurial self-efficacy and entrepreneurial intention in India: a comparative study of professional students

Govind Swaroop Pathak Indian School of Mines Dhanbad, India; Ming Wang The current globalised scenario has brought in both challenges and opportunities for India. In the changed context, the researchers are increasingly interested in studying the concept of ‘Entrepreneurship’ and the phenomenon has been described from various standpoints. Given its importance, there are many unanswered questions. The present research endeavours to examine the relationship between Entrepreneurial Self-Efficacy and Entrepreneurial Intention, in India. The sample comprised 100 professional students, pursuing a Business Management degree, and 100 students pursuing an Engineering degree, in a technical institute. Standardised questionnaires to measure the variables of the study were adopted for use in the Indian context, employing the technique of de-centering (Werner & Campbell, 1970; Brislin, R.W, 1980). The findings of the study reveal interesting differences and relationship among the variables. Based on the findings of the study, theoretical and practical implications of the findings, and further research questions, are discussed.

Cumulative disadvantage explains age divergence in well-being between employed and unemployed Germans

Maria Pavlova University of Jena, Germany; Rainer Silbereisen The negative impact of unemployment on subjective well-being (SWB) is well known, but the role of age in this relationship remains unclear. We suggest that the age-related duration of current employment status contributes to greater SWB among the employed and to lower SWB among the unemployed via the life-course mechanism of cumulative advantage and disadvantage. In particular, in the context of a stable labour market with low job mobility and high unemployment rates, as in Germany in the mid 2000s, some labour market entrants quickly achieve stable employment and start to accumulate related benefits, whereas the others are channelled into long-term unemployment, whereby their resources are depleted. With age, such cumulative processes may exacerbate the well-known gap in SWB between the employed and the unemployed. To test this proposition, we used cross-sectional data on employed (n = 1382) and unemployed (n = 254) Germans (age 18–42) surveyed in 2005. By estimating a moderated mediation model, we found that, among currently employed individuals, relatively older age predicted longer employment duration (tenure), which was related to higher SWB via higher income and higher perceived occupational security. Among currently unemployed individuals, age predicted longer unemployment duration, which was associated with lower SWB via lower perceived social support. Thus, age was indirectly related to higher SWB in employed individuals and to lower SWB in unemployed individuals, which supported our expectations. Findings also shed light on the psychosocial advantages of long-term employment, which were not the polar opposites of the disadvantages of long-term unemployment.

Batswana female managers’ career experiences and perspectives on corporate mobility and success

Mpho Pheko University of Cape Town, Botswana The current study sought to investigate Batswana female managers’ strategies for entering and succeeding in managerial positions. The study also investigated challenges and consequences of success for the female managers. While gender development research elsewhere has been diverse, in Botsswana the research seems to focus mostly on the impact of socioeconomic challenges and the existing legislations on gender development. Qualitative interviews shaped by the objectives of the study, as outlined above, were conducted with 464 employees (n = 10) representing different industries and professions which was related to higher SWB via higher income and higher perceived occupational security. Among currently unemployed individuals, age predicted longer unemployment duration, which was associated with lower SWB via lower perceived social support. Thus, age was indirectly related to higher SWB in employed individuals and to lower SWB in unemployed individuals, which supported our expectations. Findings also shed light on the psychosocial advantages of long-term employment, which were not the polar opposites of the disadvantages of long-term unemployment.

Development and validation of the sensitivity towards being the targets of upward comparison scale

Mpho Pheko University of Cape Town, Botswana Two studies (i.e., Study 1 and Study 2) were designed to develop an instrument for assessing out-performers’ Sensitivity Towards being the Targets of Upward Comparison (STTUC). Similar to the fear of success research, the STTUC construct provides some insights into the ways by which personal achievements can be viewed as costly or threatening (Henagan, 2010). Study 1 is part of an ongoing PhD dissertation designed to investigate antecedents of STTUC among Botswana’s black employees. Study 2 is currently being designed to further validate the measuring instrument that was designed to assess STTUC in Study 1. For Study 1, a convenient sample of 464 employees was obtained from a variety of organizations in Botswana. Data for Study 2 will be collected from the University of Botswana students. Research on the STTUC construct and other related constructs was used to conceptualise the proposed scale which taps into three key conditions of STTUC. In Study 1, Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) was used before Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) to first give some insight into the data set. Cronbach’s reliability coefficient alpha was thereafter calculated for each factor. Coefficient alpha ranged from .86 to .95 for all the subscales. CFA was thereafter conducted to verify the factor structures of the observed variables and to detect unidimensionality of the subscales. The results of Study 1 showed that the proposed instrument has an identifiable factor structure, and adequate levels of reliability and validity. By using a different sample for Study 2, the aim will be to further assess the proposed scale’s convergent validity and discriminant validity. Both studies make theoretical and empirical contributions. For instance, while research activities on experiences of STTUC are increasing, there is no validated and standardized instrument for assessing STTUC. Such an instrument is needed because to fully understand the impact of STTUC on employees, their performance, and their career progress, it is essential to have a valid and reliable instrument designed to assess employee’s STTUC. The study may also aid in widening the scope of research on the relatively new STTUC construct.

Talent management practices as a predictor of employee well-being

Yvette Plenaar (Wilm) University of Pretoria, South Africa; Nicolene Barkhuizen University of Pretoria, South Africa Many organisations are currently facing a scarcity of human capital competencies required for special-
ist positions in organisations. The result is that organisations have to manage their human capital in a systematic manner in an attempt to gain and sustain future competitive advantage. Employees today are more concerned about healthy workplaces where they can flourish. The challenge arguably then exists for organisations to development talent management practices that can contribute to the well-being and retention of their employees. Against this background the main objective of this research is to determine whether Talent Management Practices are a significant predictor of employee well-being. A quantitative research approach was followed. The Human Capital Instrument for Assessment of Talent Management Practices and the Shiroim - Melamed Vigour Measure (SMVM) for the measurement of the level of well-being were administered among employees and managers (N= 485) of a South African multinational organisation. The results showed overall that Talent Management is a significant predictor of employee well-being. All Talent Management Practices were significantly related to the three dimensions of employee well-being. The results of the study indicated that effective talent management practices have a significant effect on the level of well-being experienced by an employee. This is an important finding as the effective application of talent management practices can contribute to employee well-being and in turn enhance the performance of the organisation.

Predicting and driving sustainable leadership effectiveness: A case study
Sonia Pinho Accenture, South Africa

Whereas organizations and psychological practitioners have for some time focused on the measurement of leadership, many assessments have to date not yielded comprehensive and usable insight into the behaviors that make leaders effective. As a result, leadership development is often insufficiently grounded in targeted measurement and practical application. This paper will focus on how leading organizations are shaping integrated leadership development programs to ensure that they have available the leadership competencies required to deliver on their strategic business objectives. Key here is a focus on identifying not only the personality traits and states that define effective leaders, but also predicting actual leadership performance and providing detailed coaching-based developmental feedback. This will be illustrated through case studies of organizations using a tool known as the Personality and Leadership Profile (PLP) to guide the development of their leadership potential aligned to the strategic imperatives of the business. The PLP is a self-report measure which offers insight into intellectual, personality and social scales, converging to predict leadership style as well strengths and development areas according to benchmarked "best leader" research. It forms the foundation of programs that drive tangible improvement in organizational leadership performance, while at the same time establishing a culture of coaching based leadership. Through structured measurement, targeted development and immediate on-the-job action, PLP-based leadership development programs accomplish change toward "best leader" behaviors that are both evident in the short term and sustainable in the longer term.

Emotional intelligence and leadership effectiveness: Some evidence from India
Rabin德拉 Kumar Pradhan Indian Institute of Technology, India; Shantanu Mazumder

Emotional intelligence is one of the most studied subjects in the field of psychology, management and other behavioural sciences. Past research shows that emotional intelligence plays a significant role in achieving managerial success in the workplace. Despite its popularity, emotional intelligence remains an elusive construct. This can be attributed to the lack of empirical evidence and inappropriate investigations. This research was to bridge this gap to some extent by investigating the degree of relationship between emotional intelligence, and leadership effectiveness variables. Data were collected on 303 managers from Kolkata Municipal Corporation, Calcutta, India by administering the test of emotional intelligence, transformational leadership, job satisfaction, and job performance and success. Data were analysed with the help of descriptive statistics, correlations, factor analysis and structural equation modeling by using SPSS-15.0 and AMOS 4.0. The results revealed that emotional intelligence positively and significantly predicts leadership effectiveness. The study also reported the mediating role of transformational leadership in the relationship of emotional intelligence and leadership effectiveness. The theoretical and practical implications of the study are discussed in the light of empirical findings.

Justice perceptions of performance appraisal mechanisms and its effects: A study of Indian banks
Pooya Purang IIT Bombay, India; Arunima Shrivastava

The Indian banking sector is changing rapidly since the 1990s, operating in a more competitive environment, intermediating larger volumes of foreign financial inflows. The challenges faced are fast changing technology, establishing an international presence, attracting and retaining talent and overhaul HR policies and practices to enhance employee productivity essential for performance of the bank. Performance appraisals play an important role in this effect; perception of fairness of performance appraisal being an important issue as employees frequently perceive them as unfair and ineffective. However a gap remains in the literature to study perceptions of justice of performance appraisals in the fast-changing Indian banking sector. This study uses the 4-factor structure of organisational justice to study the employees’ perceptions of fairness of performance appraisal mechanisms and examines the effects of justice perceptions on the job satisfaction and organisational commitment. The study used the survey research design was used. A sample of 340 participated in the close-ended questionnaire, along with this open-ended questionnaire were used to elicit opinions towards the performance appraisal system, a total of 62 respondents participated in that. The regression analysis showed that procedural, informational and distributive justice affected job satisfaction and procedural, interactional and distributive justice affect organisational commitment of employees. The findings highlight that uses and fairness of appraisals are primary concerns of employees in Indian banks and different perceptions of justice of appraisals guide attitudes, which has implications for both managers and researchers.

Aging as a psycho-neurological construct: Implications and recommendations for social and business change
Wiehann Rademan Sanlam Personal Finance, South Africa

Possible differences in work related cognitive output and change orientation between age groups are often controversial matters. In response to a research request by a South African financial institution, the presenter considered age as a psycho-neurological structure and the implications of aging on the change orientation of managers. In two separate studies (2008 and 2011) internal organisational data regarding change related paradigms, specifically conservatism versus radicalism was collected and analysed. Psychometric assessment results suggested a correlation between work performance and conservatism in a group of advisors (“sales agents”) younger than 35 years of age. Secondly, there was no clear difference on the conservatism scale ratings between managers who completed schooling during the period 1970 to 1979 and those completing between 1980 and 1994. In conclusion there seems to be little evidence that a general change orientation in the workplace is related to aging. Organisations should value all possible contributions from different groups, be it age, origin, language, gender or work orientation. There seems to be little value in segmenting competitive markets by belief, social relationships, history, and culture. It is further suggested that researchers make use of diverse information samples when collecting data or testing responses to change, either in suggested or real change. Finally, the specific contents of a change need or project should lead skilled aligned recruitment.

Knowledge creation and servant leadership: A relational perspective
Rishabh Rai University of Delhi, India; Anand Prakash

Knowledge creation is a dynamic activity where new ideas and meaning are created through cooperative, collaborative and interactive relationships. However, too much emphasis on a competitive spirit and on labeling knowledge as only an information-processing activity holds humans as decontextualised, mechanical, and autonomous beings not influenced by belief, social relationships, history, and culture. Due to this position, organisations ignore the significance of people and relationships. The relational perspective describes how servant leaders create interdependent and cooperative systems which facilitate knowledge creation. We begin by suggesting that shared leadership is an important function of servant leaders. Servant leaders develop constructive and interactive dialogue by encouraging followers to assume leadership roles. In this way, followers and leaders alike engage in mutual influence and direction, which in turn helps in creating shared context. Next, we suggest the development of the caring relationship by leaders which leads to increased cooperative and collaborative behaviour
because followers’ views are respected, appreciated, and invited regardless of their perceived value. Shared leadership and caring relationships help to break the hierarchical boundary between leader and follower, remove followers’ underlying distrust and fear in expressing beliefs and perspectives, and create a common platform for the expression of implicit and explicit knowledge. Finally, we conclude by suggesting the need to change organisational practices that inhibit cooperation and encourage competition such as a performance appraisal system or an individual centric reward system.

Decoding employee engagement: An analysis of antecedents and consequences

Neeti Rana Goutam Buddha University, India; Neeti Chhabra

Employee engagement has been defined in many different ways and used synonymously with established constructs like organisational commitment and organisational citizenship behaviour. It has been often defined as emotional and intellectual commitment to the organisation or the amount of discretionary effort exhibited by employees in their jobs. Employee engagement has also been defined as psychological presence but it was further stated that it involves two critical components: attention and absorption. Attention refers to ‘cognitive availability and the amount of time one spends thinking about a role’ while absorption means ‘being engrossed in a role and refers to the intensity of one’s focus on a role.’ Burnout researchers define engagement as the opposite or positive antithesis of burnout. Personal disengagement refers to the ‘uncoupling of selves from work roles; in disengagement, people withdraw and defend themselves physically, cognitively, or emotionally during role performance.’ Thus, engagement means to be psychologically present when occupying and performing an organisational role. In the academic literature, engagement is said to be related to but distinct from other constructs in organisational behaviour. Given the limited research on employee engagement, there has been little in the way of model or theory development. The present paper analyses: (i) psychological conditions of personal engagement and disengagement at work; (ii) potential antecedents; and (iii) consequences of employee engagement. In sum, engagement leads to both individual outcomes (i.e. quality of people’s work and their own experiences of doing that work), as well as organisational-level outcomes (i.e. the growth and productivity of organisations).

Portuguese system of protection of children: using a taxonomy of errors for an evidence based management

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In this communication we intend to present the results of an investigation involving Child Protection Commissions in Portugal, in order to create a taxonomy of errors for the management of the Portuguese System of Promotion, and Protection, of Children and Youth. Child Protection Commissions (n=22) were chosen according to the criteria of representation from the different realities of the country’s mainland and islands. Each commission participated in one Focus Group that lasted approximately six hours and the participants discussed, in depth, their practices with reference to a set of Guidelines defined specifically to this end (e.g., relationship with law enforcement authorities, how to they evaluate and decide to refer a child for adoption). The narratives of real cases were essential to understand how real procedures and actions were developed. From the analysis of the discourse participants (content analysis using MaxQDA), three main categories of errors emerged: Process, Resources, and Relationship with Family/Significant other people. Each of these categories subdivides into several indicators that will be also presented in this communication. The participants identified the taxonomy as a useful and practical tool that will allow every professional of the Protection Commissions to identify and report an error in an accessible way.

How attitudes of dentists and dental hygienists towards task redistribution are related to gender

Jan Jaap Reinders UMCG, Netherlands; Cees van der Schans; Boudewijn Stegenga; Pieter Onclin

Dental task redistribution stagnates in some countries. In many other countries, however, this is uncultivated. Attitudes of professionals might provide clues. In turn, these attitudes could be influenced by gender. Gender influences work relations and gender distributions within dentistry and dental hygiene are observed. The purpose of this study was to provide a summary of literature regarding attitudes of both professions towards task redistribution. A secondary purpose is to verify whether gender is related to these attitudes. A systematic literature review was conducted to inventory the percentage of dentists and dental hygienists with attitudes towards task redistribution. PubMed and related citation searches resulted in nine articles after selection by two independent reviewers. Subsequently, gender distribution and cultural values related to gender equality (self-expression values) were inventoried. Compared to dental hygienists, more dentists are negative about task redistribution (82.4%, range: 24% and 49.7%, range: 42.1% respectively). Gender and self-expression values were related to the attitudes of both professions. However, self-expression values are negatively related to the attitudes of both professionals. Dental hygienists are more positive about task redistribution compared to dentists. Both professionals are less positive about task redistribution in countries with relatively more self-expression values. Probably, self-expression values do not represent gender equality, but to the need for psychological distinctiveness, which is related to professional identification. Furthermore, male dental hygienists are likely to be more committed to professional change, in contrast to male dentists.

Trust in innovation cooperation through project manager qualification

Markus Roewenstrunk Institute of Industrial Engineering, Germany; Susanne Niewoeheren; Wolfgang Herff

Innovation cooperation often combine experts from different organisations with various socialisations, adding interdisciplinarity to intra-, inter- and extra-organisational levels of cooperation. For projects with such heterogeneous constellations, developing a trustful collaboration is a challenging task but also an essential prerequisite for successful work. Therefore, a qualification concept has been developed within the research project “VERMIKO” that aims to foster trust encouraging work contexts with the inclination that actors in innovation projects value, accept, and return trust. Within this concept, trust is understood as a socio-psychological disposition and action oriented decision towards people or systems. It takes into account the complex interaction of personal and situational variables - thus follows a dynamic-transactional perspective. The full article will describe in detail the qualification concept, the field study, and the results. The main component of the qualification is a seminar, which will sensitise project managers about trust and show opportunities to promote it. The seminar addresses trust affecting factors, the relationship of trust and mistrust, the influence of relationship history, and the effect of norms and values. The impact of the seminar is analysed through a pretest-posttest-control-group design. The experimental group will participate in the seminar, the control group in a communication-training. Web-based-training modules function as preparation for the seminar and a post evaluation method. The expected results that the qualification of project managers enables them to promote trusting cooperation and make collaboration more effective, will further be evaluated through qualitative and quantitative methods (interviews, surveys) and thoroughly discussed.

A comparison between rate of entrepreneurial behaviour among males and females students in Iran

Zeinab Rostami University of Isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran; Hamideh Abdolhoseini; Mohammad Abedi

The main purpose of this study was a comparison between rate of entrepreneurial behaviour among male and female students in Iran. The population of the study was all of the University of Isfahan students. For this purpose, 73 of the students (36 males and 37 females) were selected by simple random sampling and the Moshef entrepreneurial behaviour questionnaire was completed. For the analysis the results were used the statistical program SPSS 15 and the indicators and statistical methods, including mean, standard deviation and t-test Results. The results showed that there isn’t any difference between entrepreneurial behaviour among males and females students in Iran (P

Coaching psychology: Caring for the informal caregiver in the workplace

Elizabeth Cornelia Rudolph UNISA, South Africa; Michiel Buyts

The increasing prevalence of work/life balance challenge professionals (psychologists, human resource managers and management) to create a welcoming, safe and inclusive organisational environment, without becoming directly involved. It is natural to look after the sick, elderly, children and disabled. Those who care for these people tend to be forgotten. Working with people necessitates fundamental understanding of the uniqueness of each individual. The objective of the paper was to reconstruct the work/life journey of a respondent that care for her disabled mother. The research methodology used a multi-qual-
Managing cultural diversity at work: The effects of diversity perspectives on leadership
Gro M. Sandal University of Bergen, Norway; Per Sjøberg; Hege Bye

With globalisation and changing demographics, many European workplaces are becoming more culturally heterogeneous. The aim of this study was to determine how leaders’ approaches in managing multicultural work groups are linked to diversity perspectives at individual and organisational levels. A model of diversity management based on Berry’s acculturation framework is proposed. The model describes four leadership approaches; assimilation, multiculturalism, separation, and laissez faire. A total of 149 leaders in Norway participated in the study. Leadership approaches were assessed by the Diversity Management Scenario Questionnaire (DMQ). The leaders also completed the Benefits and Threats of Diversity Scale, and questions about whether diversity was integrated into the human resource (HR) strategies of their organisation. The results showed a strong association between separation, and leader expectations that contact between employees of different ethnicities would result in intergroup anxiety. Leaders in organisations with a HR diversity strategy were most likely to endorse multiculturalism. Separation and laissez faire leadership were associated with lack of HR diversity strategies in the organisation. In conclusion, the results suggest that HR strategies at the organisational level transcend to how leaders manage diversity in their work units.

The impact of employability skills training for young people - evaluation study of a training programme
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Long-term unemployed youths need help to develop their employability. The project “Bridges to work” included training, coaching and mentoring units for the young unemployed participants and was designed to help them getting new jobs. In addition to developing practical skills, the training also took account of the physical and psychological aspects of health. The pilot project combines "modules" that offer the young unemployed the possibility to learn within the process of real work and to make progress in their professional skills. The invention and assignment of so-called Senior Coaches was of special importance. The Senior Coaches acted as personal advisors for each of the young men and women during the whole period of the program. The project has been evaluated with a summative evaluation following Kirkpatrick’s 4-Level-Model. In a two-wave panel study with a quasi-experimental research design the program was compared to the conventional program and a group of young unemployed with no intervention. Most of the participants of the "Bridges"-project experienced positive changes in their personal variables as the pre-condition for taking on self-responsibility for their lives. In addition, they experienced a remarkable improvement in their health. In total, 484 young unemployed participated in the program "Bridges" and the rate of integration in a job or a job training was 56.2% - a notable result compared to traditional programs with a rate of 20 - 30%.

Antecedents to shared leadership: Psychological empowerment and team potency
Maj Schoeler Fausing Aarhus University, Denmark; Joshua Lewandowski; Hans Jeppe Jeppesen; Michelle Bligh

The ubiquitous pursuit of innovation and knowledge sharing has led to an increased use of teams. This questions our traditional, hierarchical leadership models. Shared leadership represents an adaptation of leadership to the team-level, and it facilitates effective enactment of team member knowledge. Moreover, shared leadership describes influence and leadership as a collective, shared activity distributed among team members. Studies demonstrate positive relationships between shared leadership and performance across different contexts. However, there are few studies that focus on the antecedents of this concept. Considering that shared leadership builds on influence sharing and acceptance of influence from others, we argue that feelings of psychological empowerment combined with team potency are crucial to the development of shared leadership. The purpose of this study is therefore to investigate the predictive value of these antecedents in relation to shared leadership and performance. Toward this end, we conducted a survey among 81 teams in a Danish company (N=562). Results of the structural equation model and the correspondent fit indices indicated that psychological empowerment and team potency significantly predicted shared leadership. Moreover, we found that shared leadership was positively related to team performance based on manager ratings, output, and perceived performance. The study thus, supports the relevance of shared leadership in a team context and provides an initial understanding of antecedent conditions for its development. Particularly, the results indicate that in order for shared leadership to emerge successfully, organisations need to create conditions that empower individual team members and that allow for team potency to develop.

The negotiation of different levels of identity by leaders of a southern African youth movement
Jenna Segal University of Witwatersrand, South Africa

Psychology has defined identity as a conception of the self which is essentially self-referential and relational, that gives an answer to the question of ‘who am I?’. In areas of social science in today’s research on identity, there has been a shift in focus from the unchanging traits and essence of the production of identity, to what the awareness of identity permits and promotes and what ensues from it (rather than how it is shaped and how it became what it is). This view of identity as fluid and flexible guided the present research, which explores the identity negotiation of leaders within a youth movement. The research explored the ways that leaders made sense of the process of negotiation of individual leaders’ identities and their relationships to organizational (or sometimes programmatic) identities. A qualitative, interpretive methodology was employed, with data being collected using participant observation and in-depth interviews with five leaders of Habonim Dror Southern Africa. The analysis found two ways that participants made sense of individual versus organizational identities; The first of these by treating them as one and the same, and the second was by separating the identities and proposing the possibility or necessity of ‘switching’ between them at different times. The discussion includes consideration of the implications of the findings for identity negotiation and organizational identity.

Impact of emotional intelligence and organizational commitment in relation to turnover intention
Meera Shanker JBIMS, SNDT Women’s University, India

Emotional Intelligence has become an increasingly popular construct in diverse business environments.
Corporate social responsibility and organisational commitment - the moderating effect of treatment of employees

Rahul Sheel IIM Ahmedabad, India; Neharika Vohra

It has been observed that the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) practices of a firm lead to an increase in the level of organisational commitment (Brammer, Millington, & Rayton, 2007; Kim, Lee, Lee, & Kim, 2010; Peterson, 2004; Turker, 2008). This finding needs to be studied further to understand the dynamics of the relationship between the external activities of the organization and its impact on employees within the organisation. This study investigates the moderating effects of the treatment of employees measured through perceived organisational justice and perceived organisational support on the relationships between CSR and organisational commitment in the Indian context. In other words, it examines how employee’s perceptions about how they are being treated by their organisation interact with the positive effects of CSR on their commitment to the organization. The study uses a tighter definition of CSR to only include those activities that benefit external stakeholders and accrue indirect benefits to the organisation. Data was collected from 356 employees working in different Indian companies. Hierarchical multiple regression analysis was used to test the hypothesis. It was found that CSR has a significant positive relationship to organisational commitment and a perception of support and justice among employees positively moderated this relationship. The results imply that if employees perceived the organisation as being fair and supportive towards themselves the CSR activities of the organisation have an enhanced effect on employee’s affective commitment to the organisation. This paper contributes to the current pool of nascent research on the relationship of CSR and employee attitudes.

Abusive supervision and employee performance: mechanism of fsb and learning goal orientation

Chuangang Han; School of Psychology CCNU, China; Yang Jing; Hongyu Ma

The literature on abusive supervision has consistently demonstrated the negative relationship between member perception of supervisor’s abusive behavior and member performance. The process through which supervisor’s abusive behavior influences member performance, however, is still not fully understood. This study provides a mechanism for the process. Specifically, we predict that the feedback-seeking behavior (FSB) of the member mediates the relationship between abusive supervision and the member’s performance, and the learning goal orientation moderates the relationship between abusive supervision and FSB. We used a sample composed of supervisor-subordinate dyads from seven enterprises to investigate our hypotheses. 500 employees and 140 supervisors from 7 enterprises located in Hubei, Xiamen, Zhejiang and Guangzhou. The final matched sample included 306 employees and 124 direct supervisors. Two structured questionnaires were employed as the research instrument for the study. One consisted of four scales designed to measure abusive supervision, FSB, self-rated performance, and learning goal orientation. The other one consisted of one scale designed to measure supervisor-rated performance. Cronbach’s alpha coefficients for above measures were .58 to .94. The standard coefficients of abusive supervision on FSB, supervisor-rated performance were -.356(p<.01), -.314(p<.01). The findings showed that FSB played a mediated role between abusive supervision and super-rated performance, and member’s learning goal orientation moderated the relationship between abusive supervision and FSB.

Ethical climate as a moderator in the relationship between spiritual intelligence and counterproductive work behaviour

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Spiritual intelligence refers to the intelligence that addresses and helps in solution of problems of meaning and value and places our actions and our lives in a wider, richer, meaningful context. Seeing its immense relevance at workplace it was thought to be an important determinant of counterproductive work behaviour. Ethical climate being another important contextual variable was tested for its moderating effects in the relationship between spiritual intelligence and counterproductive work behaviour. Data was collected from 351 employees from organisations in Delhi and NCR, India. Two private sector organisations (n = 181), and 2 public sector (n = 170) organisations were taken. Obtained results showed significant moderating effects across private sector organisations. Moderating effects were not found significant across public sector organisations. This kind of results could be due to the inherent nature of public sector organisations in India. These organisations follow a typical “baba” culture where ethical ways of functioning have not percolated in the system to that extent as they are in private sector organisations.

Motivation as related to passion: An equity perspective

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Author and associates discovered that social inequity may be perceived not only in terms of financial rewards, but anything that the person subjectively considers as rewarding, the nature of which may be related to personal values. An intense or frequent reinforcement of over-reward occurrences may lead to a strong inclination toward a self-defining activity that one likes or loves. Such an inclination has been termed in the literature as ‘passion’. Using the variables of social inequity and competence, the contribution of ‘over-rewarding’ inequity on effective organisationally relevant behaviour (with passion-nurturing outcomes as the reward) was investigated. The sample consisted of 100 senior undergraduates and 100 pass outs alumni of a technological university, and 80 professionals working in banks. Data analysis comprised interview data, exploratory factor analysis, and regression analysis. Results suggested that an ‘advantageous inequity’ arising out of a basic psychological need of relatedness to some (or a larger) cause, and a feeling of competence to make significant contributions to the profession and human-kind at large, may be related to passion. People getting a chance to nurture their passion with such perceived advantage are also likely to be better contributors to the organizationally and possibly socially relevant outcomes.

Exploring the incidents of ill-health among South African accountants

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Research over the past couple have years has shown that accountants are particularly prone to the adverse consequences of stressful work environments. Once an accountant is diagnosed as being burnt out their symptoms normally show as ill-health, such as depression and counterproductive work behaviour. As a result many accountants are leaving their profession to work in fields that seem to be less stressful. The main aim of this research is to determine ill-health (i.e. psychological and physical) of accountants. A quantitative research approach is followed in this study. A General Health Questionnaire is administered amongst accountants in South African organisations (N=2000). We anticipate that high levels of psychological and physical ill-health among the respondents. In addition we also expect that significant differences exist between the ill-health levels of accountants based on their demographic characteristics and lifestyle orientations. Accountants are a scarce skill in the South African context. Organisations cannot afford to lose these individuals because of a work environment that contribute to workplace stress and ill-health. Our research highlights the importance of addressing workplace stressors effectively to eliminate the adverse consequences thereof on accountants.
Job insecurity and its cross-domain effect on family satisfaction: The role of employees’ affective well-being and detachment
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Labour market developments have important implications for employees’ job stability. Job insecurity is a work stressor associated with a large variety of negative outcomes. Research has dedicated a great amount of effort to examining these detrimental consequences of job insecurity. However, previous studies have mainly focused on the outcomes inside the work domain, and little attention has been paid to the spillover effects of job insecurity on variables in other life domains of employees. Likewise, little is known about the processes linking job insecurity and spillover outcomes. In the present paper, a moderated mediation model is proposed to explain the relationship between job insecurity and family satisfaction. Data were gathered from 556 employees working in different Spanish organisations from the services sector. The results showed that job insecurity was directly and negatively associated with family satisfaction and affective well-being. However, the relationship between job insecurity and affective well-being was moderated by psychological detachment. Job insecurity also affected family satisfaction indirectly via affective well-being and contingent on psychological detachment.

Impact of organisational justice and trust on organisational citizenship behaviour
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This paper examines the relationships among perceived organisational justice, trust, and the organisational citizenship behaviour (OCB) of managers in Indian organisations. The data were collected from 300 respondents from top, middle and lower managerial levels, belonging to the manufacturing and service sectors, and analysed using AMOS. It was hypothesised that the factors of organisational justice, namely procedural, distributive, and interactional justice, would be positively associated with trust in management and supervisors, which, in turn, would affect organisational citizenship behaviour, and that some of these relationships would differ across sector. The results indicate that the fit is acceptable for both the samples. The results showed the effect of distributive justice on trust (stronger in the services sector compared to the manufacturing sector), and the effect of procedural justice on trust (stronger in the manufacturing than the service sector). Interactional justice was positively associated with trust. The dimensions of organisational justice had a direct effect on OCB and trust was also positively related with OCB (stronger in the manufacturing than in the service sample), and trust also mediated the relationship between organisational justice and OCB. The results confirmed the mediating effects of the various dimensions of organisational justice on trust across sectors. These have implications for management to take appropriate action to improve trust among employees as well as interpersonal relationships, and to adopt different management policies to enhance the trust of employees in two types of organisations to foster extra-role behavior among managers.

Talent mindset of leaders in the South African aviation industry
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The talent mindset of an organisation is a critical success factor which can enhance its capability in driving its strategic objectives. For some, the talent of the organisation may not yet have been defined in relation to the long term objectives whilst other organisations have defined talent but experience uncertainty around the linkage of the various talent management practices. The successful organisations are those that not only understand what core talent means to them, but how to leverage the talent in a manner that allows it to act decisively to drive competitive advantage as well as secure the future success of the organisation. These organisations generally embody a talent mindset. The main objective of this research was to determine the talent mindset of managers in the South African Aviation Industry. A quantitative research approach was followed in this research. A Talent Mindset Index was administered among a convenience sample of managers and Human Resource Management (HRM) practitioners (N= 150) in the aviation industry. The results showed that managers and HRM practitioners perceived that leaders had a low to fair leader mindset towards the application of talent management practices in the aviation industry. The determination of talent mindset will significantly influence how organisations approach the war for talent and the quest to build human capability within an organisation. Currently, there is limited research on talent mindset as a construct and this research will therefore add more to the knowledge available on the topic.

Sleep quality as a criterion of the efficacy of stress management interventions in a downsizing environment
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A stress management programme using cardiac coherence was implemented in a downsizing environment. The study was conducted in nine voluntary workers in order to evaluate the programme’s efficiency. A baseline evaluation was conducted on psychological variables (anxiety, perceived stress, well-being and sleep), endocrine assessments (urinary cortisol excretion, alpha-amylase salivary concentrations), and physiological recordings (electro-encephalography for sleep quality and electro-cardiogram for heart rate variability). The same assessment was done at the end of the programme. The low number of participants was due to the intrusive approach in collecting physiological data. The results showed a decrease in perceived stress and a consequent increase in well-being. The subjective and objective sleep quality improved, namely, an increase in Rapid Eye Movement (REM) duration associated with a shift in the REM phases at the end of the night, was observed at the end of the training programme. For the entirety of the results, improvements were higher in subjects with high vs. low trait-anxiety scoring. The pattern of results for subjects prone to a high level of trait-anxiety suggested that stress and sleep are related to each other in a bi-directional way: increased anxiety is associated to poor sleep, and stress reduction improves both anxiety and sleep. On the basis of these results, we would suggest that trait-anxiety can be used as an indicator of which employees should be given priority for stress management intervention.

Optimism, self-efficacy and meaningfulness: Towards a salutogenic model of occupational well-being
Magdalena Steyn University of Stellenbosch, South Africa; Gina Gurgens-Ekermans
Set within the framework of Positive Organisational Scholarship (POS), this study conceptualised and tested a proposed structural salutogenic model of occupational well-being in order to explicate the influences of the positive psychological antecedents of optimism, self-efficacy, and meaningfulness on occupational well-being (defined by general psychological health and satisfaction with work life). A two-fold operationalisation of occupational well-being was used. First, the absence of pathology was measured with the General Health Questionnaire (GHQ-28). Secondly, a cognitive-judgmental evaluation of employees’ satisfaction with their work-life (adapted from the Satisfaction With Life Scale) was used. Optimism was measured with the Scheier and Carver (1985) Life Orientation Test (LOT), whilst self-efficacy was measured with the 17-item General Self-efficacy Scale (GSES). A two-fold conceptualisation of meaningfulness was warranted: Meaningfulness in work (defined as work engagement, measured with the Utrecht Work Engagement Scale) and meaningfulness at work (defined as organisational commitment, measured with the Organisational Commitment Questionnaire, OCQ). A non-experimental research design was used. A convenience sample of 202 individuals from three organisations across South Africa participated in the research. The goodness-of-fit results obtained for the structural model provided sufficient evidence that the model is supported by the data. The results suggested that optimism influences psychological health directly. The relationship between optimism and occupational well-being (i.e. psychological health) was further highlighted through an indirect causal effect, as mediated through a combination of work engagement and organisational commitment (i.e. meaningfulness). The structural model indicated no significant paths between self-efficacy and any of the other variables.

Psychological health of employees: Beyond concepts, the day to day management practices
France St-Hilaire Sherbrooke University, Canada; Jean-Pierre Brun
Although the influence of managers’ behaviour on employees’ psychological health at work (PHW) is widely acknowledged (eg: Westerlund et al., 2010), little is known on the specific practices involved, and their positive and negative influence on employees (Gilbreath & Benson, 2004). Despite the recent studies of Yarker et al. (2007) and Lewis et al. (2010) on management behaviors to reduce stress or the relationship between leadership and well-being (Nielsen et al., 2008), we still don’t know what is the concrete manifestation of competencies in relation to PHW. The aim of these studies
was less to identify concrete managers’ actions, the
day to day management practices, but rather to
identify which management competencies reduce
stress. Thus, the aim of the current investigation is
to identify and classify the concrete management
practices in link with PHW. Semi-structured inter-
views were conducted with 70 participants (em-
ployee and managers) in a Canadian public organi-
sation. A qualitative analysis was conducted
according to an inductive approach; the agreement
between two coders resulted in an adequate reliabil-
ity. We carried out a frequency analysis of the codes
and elaborated a taxonomy of the specific manage-
ment practices bonded with PHW. The results
showed large and varied practices (n = 55) within
which 5 were noted by more than 50% of the
participants. Seven hierarchical clusters of practices
emerged, of those, the cluster of relational practices
appeared particularly decisive. Finally, a gap was
observed between managers’ and employees’ per-
ception about the most decisive management prac-
tices. Theoretical and intervention implications will
be discussed.

**Predictors of employees’ organizational com-
mitment**

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India

The study examines the relative effect of various
personal and organizational characteristics on
employees’ organizational commitment (OC). A
sample of 240 employees were administered the
three psychometric tools namely, the ‘Organization-
al Commitment Questionnaire’, the ‘Job Character-
istics Scale’, and the ‘Organizational Structure
Scale’. The participants’ age ranged from 23 years
to 58 years with an average of 39.35 years (SD =
9.89). The participants on average possessed the
work experience of 13.33 years (SD = 9.09). The results
obtained by using multiple linear regression (simultaneous)
analysis revealed that perceived job characteristics
was the most dominant predictor of OC followed by
perceived organizational structure, locus of control,
tenure and age. However, the contribution of age
and tenure was not found to be statistically signif-
cant. Findings of the study suggest that organiza-
tional characteristics are more important than
personal characteristics in order to predict the OC of
employees.

**Workplace incivility: Scale development and
its relationship with turnover intention**

James J-M Su Renmin University of China, China;
Jiangmin Du; Jian-Min Sun

This paper reported two studies aimed at the mea-
surement of workplace incivility and its relationship
with work attitude in Chinese organizations. We
collected workplace incivility phenomena by in-
depth interview with 25 human resource profes-
sionals and employees from manufacturing and ser-
vice industries. Combined with the items from west-
ern developed scales, a questionnaire with 40 items
was constructed. Four factors were found from exploratory
factor analysis with 250 respondents and the factors were named as work-related incivility
(Cronbach’s α = .835), supervisor/leader incivility
(α = .724), environmental incivility (α = .716), and interpersonal incivility (α = .696), respectively. The
scale has 18 items and Cronbach α is .846. Conver-
gent validity with Contina’s WIS (2001) was also
conducted. A questionnaire including the scale and
demographic information was distributed to 300
employees in four companies. 189 valid question-
naires were used for ANOVA and correlation anal-
ysis. Results demonstrated that there is no signifi-
cant difference in the perception of workplace
incivility among gender, education level, and mar-
rriage status. Respondents aged under 25 perceive
more interpersonal incivility than other age groups.
Respondents from private companies perceive more
work-related incivility and supervisor/leader incivil-
ity than those from state-owned companies.

Workplace incivility is highly correlated with turn-
over intention (r = .267, p < .01). Implications and lim-
itations of the study as well as future research
directions are discussed.

**The influence of interpersonal relationships
on job characteristics and employee well-
being**

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Interpersonal relationships are regarded as an im-
portant component of the psychosocial working
conditions. Individuals with excellent interpersonal
relationships rise to the top in their personal effec-
tiveness and organisational growth. Interpersonal
skills enable employees to interact successfully
within the changing and challenging workplace
environment. The major objective of this study was
to investigate the influence of interpersonal relation-
ships on job characteristics and employee well-be-
ing. This study adopts a survey design. The data
was collected from the 120 employees of three
different private organizations. Results indicate that
positive relationships with others had significantly
influenced the job characteristics and employee
well-being. The results were discussed, including
directions for future research, and practical implica-
tions drawn from the research were suggested.

**The structure of counter-productive work
behaviours in Chinese organisations: Dimen-
sionality and features**

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Counterproductive work behavior (CWB) consists of
behaviors that harm or intend to harm organisa-
tional or others’ (e.g. colleague and supervisor)
legitimate interests. Research on CWB in Western
countries has a history of several decades. However,
the studies of CWB in mainland China have just
started in these recent years. The main purpose of
this study is to investigate the types and features
of CWB in the context of Chinese culture. Several
methods were adopted to collect the CWB in Chi-
inese organisations, including depth interviews, lit-
erature reviews and questionnaire surveys. After
that, item analysis, factor analysis and descriptive
statistics were used to reveal the structure of Chi-
inese employees’ CWB. The subjects were 638
Chinese employees from various professions. The
results indicated that Chinese employees’ CWB had
two high-order factors, interpersonal CWB and or-
ganizational CWB. Interpersonal CWB referred to
interpersonal destruction. Organisational CWB con-
stituted of unconsidered, hindering and idle work
behaviours. This four factor structure is similar to
the structure of Western CWB (Spector et al., 2006.)
Specifically, interpersonal destruction is sim-
ilar to abuse against others; unconcern with work
and hindrance to work are similar to production
deviance and sabotage; idle behaviour is similar
to withdrawn. Different from Western countries,
the incidence of interpersonal destruction was lower
than the other three types of CWB in Chinese
organisations. In other words, Chinese employees’
CWB showed more confrontation to their organisa-
tions, but not people. A possible reason is that
Chinese people pay more attention to interpersonal
harmony and group solidarity.

**Team coordination: Scale development and
validation**

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Chen Zhuang

Coordination has become an important topic in
understanding team effectiveness (Wittenbaum,
1996; Rico et al, 2008; Kolbe et al, 2009). Howev-
er, there are very few studies on the scale develop-
ment of team coordination. This paper aims to
develop a scale to measure team coordination which
is defined as “integrating and aligning behaviours
among team members in order to accomplish team
goals.” Study 1 interviewed 15 professionals to
investigate how team members coordinated to attain
the team goal. It showed that teams used regular
meetings, face-to-face talks, and emails, as explicit
ways to work with others, and would adjust them-
selves to others’ demands and behaviour, which
revealed the implicit way. Based on the findings
of study 1, study 2 constructed the team coordina-
tion questionnaire with 15 questions and invited
101 MBA students to complete the questionnaire.
3 questions with low reliability didn’t fit the ques-
tionnaire very well and were therefore deleted. The
12-item questionnaire consists of questions for ex-
plicit and implicit information and action. Study 3
tested the construct validity of the scale developed
in study 2, 229 employees (117 male and 112 female)
from 38 teams in joint ventures in Shanghai
participated in the study. EFA showed that 4 factors
explained 67.446% of the total variance and CFA
showed that the scale had good construct validity.
(χ2 = 451.60, df = 164; NNFI = 0.95, CFI = 0.95,
RMSEA = 0.088).

**Company media publicity and quality of
website design: Effects on potential appli-
cants**

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The aim of this study was to investigate the effects
of company media publicity and quality of company
website design on the organisational attractive-
ness perceptions of potential job applicants. One-
hundred eighty potential applicants participated in
an experiment with a 3 x 2 factorial design. Parti-
cipants were first exposed to a newspaper article
about a company that either projected a positive,
natural, or negative image of the company. Subse-
sequently, they accessed the company’s website, in-
cluding a webpage with job advertisements. The
website was either well or poorly designed. Results
showed that positive media publicity as well as
high-quality web design were related to higher
perceived organisational attractiveness. Moreover,
The development of a talent retention diagnostic tool
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It remains a reality that talented, knowledgeable and skilled employees voluntarily resign from their current employers. When these top-performing employees go, they can leave behind them a gap which is costly to fill and challenging to manage. There is currently limited organisational data available on the reasons employees choose to stay. In addition, some researchers caution that employee retention rates are not accurately measured or are assumed to be the inverse of employee retention rates. The main objective of this research is to develop a talent retention diagnostic tool that can assist organisations in the early identification of avoidable voluntary turnover. A mixed method research approach was followed in this research using a combination of qualitative and quantitative data analysis techniques. A Talent Retention questionnaire was developed based on a thorough literature review and interviews with subject matter experts. The questionnaire was further administered among a stratified random sample of employees in a large South African multi-national company. Preliminary results show that compensation, recognition, supervisor and managerial relationships are some of the main factors impacting employee’s decision to stay with the organisation. In addition, the Talent Retention Diagnostic Tool showed high validity and reliability as a measurement of talent retention. The fact that there are no definitive answers available academically implies that turnover and retention research continues to be a worthwhile academic topic to pursue and retention of key, top performing employees remains an essential, practical goal of effective organisations.

The mediation effect of PsyCap between misfit and burnout
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This study explored the psychological mechanisms explaining the impact of person-environment fit on burnout. Three psychological variables (i.e., perceived role conflicts, organisation-based self-esteem, PsyCap) were examined as possible psychological mechanisms from the environmental processing, interactionist processing, and self processing meta-theories. A total of 199 employees from a Chinese organisation with a diverse of departments participated in this research. Person-organisation and person-job fit, psychological variables, and burnout were measured in Time 1 with three waves each separated by three weeks. A total of 96 employees were also investigated on burnout in Time 2 with an interval of 8 months. Results supported our hypothesised model indicating the psychological mechanisms in burnout from above three meta-theories. Different misfit intends to induce different burnout dimensions by different psychological mechanisms. It was found that high person-organisation fit helped to reduce exhaustion, which was mediated by perceived role conflicts (i.e., the environmental processing theory); high person-job fit helped to reduce exhaustion and cynicism, which was mediated by organisation-based self-esteem (i.e., the self processing theory); and high person-job fit helped to reduce cynicism and inefficacy, which was mediated by PsyCap (i.e., the interactionist processing theory). However, only the relationship between person-job fit and exhaustion and cynicism mediating by organisation-based self-esteem was found stable in terms of 8 months. It may be the most effective way to reduce job burnout by enhancing employees’ organisation-based self-esteem. The implications for theory and practice were discussed.

Feeling fair and being satisfied: Effect of organisational justice on job satisfaction and the mediation of quality of work life
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Recognizing that the perception of fairness influences the level of satisfaction, we propose that quality of work life (QWL) mediates the effect of organisational justice on job satisfaction. Extant literature describes the relationship in dyadic pairs between justice-QWL and justice-satisfaction, but no published literature talks about a combined interplay between these three variables. Delineating this lacuna, we have explored such linkages in the present study. Data was collected from 204 managerial employees employed in three different public sector units located across India. Five factors of QWL have been identified. Baron and Kenny’s (1986) causal step approach was used to check for the mediation effect. Results confirmed the role of QWL (β=0.776; p<.05) as a mediator in the relationship between organizational justice (β=−0.048; p=n.s.) and job satisfaction. Complementing this approach of mediation tests, the Sobel test also confirmed the same (Sobel test statistic=9.755; p<.05). The results are discussed in light of available literature and future directions are suggested. This study contributes to the theory by providing a more nuanced understanding of how perceptions about organizational justice, through QWL, affect job satisfaction. As a modest recommendation to managers, the study suggests that a sense of satisfaction for an employee can be brought about only when components of justice and QWL are holistically addressed.

Dynamics of knowledge management in knowledge-intensive organisations: Role of leadership, trust and culture
Nachiketa Tripathi I.I.T. Guwahati, India; Mamta Tripathi I.I.T. Guwahati, India

The past five decades have witnessed substantial scientific research on Knowledge Management (KM). Still it is a highly-debated topic with much confusion. The objective of this paper is to look into some of those gaps by providing a comprehensive view and integrate the variables. Literature review reveals that various studies in this field have been criticised for not clearly defining the concept of KM and for poor research design, so authors suggest a more methodological investigation at empirical level. Although several studies in this area have proposed information technology as the soul of KM, this paper departs from that line by focusing on other potential relevant variables like Leadership, Trust and Culture, on the premise that technology itself is one enabler, not KM per se. This paper used a survey-based study across knowledge-driven organisations. To support it, authors postulate a framework to understand the relationships between these variables as past researches have not incorporated them together. Previous researches emphasised on leadership styles only; surprisingly few studies have addressed leadership in terms of Influence Process and Social Power in the context of KM. Therefore, addressing them will yield more accurate information about leadership and KM. Literature points out that success of KM initiatives depends on knowledge sharing and certain kind of culture. Knowledge sharing is influenced by a knowledge sharing environment and trust among workers. Therefore examining trust and culture is imperative. Moreover, the present paper will emphasise the implications of present research for the knowledge-intensive organisations.

Participative decision making as a buffering resource of the daily stressor-strain relationship
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A large body of research found evidence for negative effects of stress at work on employees’ well-being and organisations’ success (Semmer, McGrath, & Bech, 2005; Sonntag, Stegmaier, & Spellenberg, 2010; Taris & Schewe, 2009). Where-as the influence of stress on well-being has been predominantly examined retrospectively, to our knowledge the relationship between anticipated stress and its effect on well-being has only rarely been investigated. The aim of the present study is to scrutinise the effect of anticipated stress on well-being. Furthermore, we are extending previous research by investigating the moderating role of an organisational resource, namely participative decision making (PDM), on the daily stressor-strain relationship. Based on the Conservation of Resources Theory (Hobfoll, 1998) a negative relationship between anticipated stress in the morning and well-being in the evening was postulated. Secondly, it was hypothesised that PDM moderates the relationship of anticipated stress and well-being. To test these assumptions a diary study (N = 107) was conducted on five consecutive working days. As hypothesised, multilevel analyses supported a negative relationship between anticipated stress in the morning and well-being in the evening. Furthermore, PDM could be confirmed as a significant moderator of this relationship. The present study highlights the relevance of anticipated stress which is sufficient to negatively impact employees’ well-being. In order to improve occupational health promotion we recommend training and coaching on an
The work-family-conflict in retail: A mediation-effect between working conditions and employees’ health
Christine Unterrainer University of Innsbruck, Austria; Anna Iwanowa

The retail sector is characterised by excessively increasing competition. To be successful, it is of utmost importance to improve the working conditions (Ulrich, 2006; Lissabon Declaration of the European Commission, 2002) not only for the company’s efficacy but also for employees’ health and well-being. The presented study questions how working conditions in retail (work-related stressors and resources) impact workers’ health considering the work-to-family-conflict as a mediator. By a cross-sectional questionnaire design, we examined 760 salespersons in Austria and Italy. Working conditions (stressors and resources) were surveyed with a measure that is based on Hackman & Oldham’s redemption of work (1974) and on the “Tätigkeitsbewertungssystem” (Hacker, Iwanowa & Richter, 1983). We measured work-family-conflict with Iwanowa’s (2006) German work-to-family-conflict scale (according to Carlson, Kaemr, & Williams, 2000; Kalveram, 2006). The indicators of psychosomatic complaints (Iwanowa, 2007) were used to examine the mental and physical health. Reliabilities for multi-item scales (Cronbach’s α) ranged between .746 and .892. CFA analyses corroborate the factor-structure of the applied measures. The computed SEM analyses confirmed the hypothesised partial mediation-effect of work-to-family-conflict on the relationship between working conditions and employees’ health. Work-related stressors impair employees’ well-being directly and indirectly through a higher perceived work-family-conflict. Work-related resources lower employees’ work-family-conflict that in turn impacts their health positively. Additionally, the resources directly improve employees’ well-being.

The differential impact of job resources and organisational identification on dedication, absorption, and vigour components of work engagement
Marshall Valencia University of Nottingham, Malaysia

Work engagement has been operationalised as the Sense of Organisational Identity (SOI) (clear versus operationalised as perception of potential for career growth in the company) would lead to engagement, and this engagement will be more driven by job resources that are oriented towards personal gain. Survey data was gathered from 168 factory workers in the Philippines. Job resources identified from past studies were examined as predictors of work engagement. Regression analysis indicated that trust in management, support from supervisor, role clarity, voice, and job challenge were significant predictors of work engagement. Perception of career growth was tested as a moderator between engagement and the various job resources considered. Findings indicated that perception of career growth moderates the impact of supervisor support and trust in management on work engagement. It was concluded that work engagement of factory workers who perceive career growth are more likely driven by job resources that were potentially beneficial to their underlying striving for social mobility. The study showed how a social identity perspective could enrich the dominant job demands-resources model in understanding of work engagement.

Alleviating the apprentice skills shortage in South Africa through creating awareness and lifting standards of selection
Gerda Van Der Merwe SHL South Africa, South Africa

With South Africa facing skills scarcities in various industries, the shortage of skilled artisans is a critical issue and one that impacts on the economic growth of the country (Solidarity, 2010). In 2008 it was reported that South Africa had a 40% shortage of qualified artisans, making trade positions some of the most difficult positions to fill (Solidarity, 2008). In February 2011 the South African Government announced a target of training 50,000 artisans by 2014/15 (South African Government Information, National Skills Accord, July 2011). Initiatives planned to alleviate the shortage will include creating awareness, promoting positive attitudes towards trades, and adequate training. However, the drive to reduce the shortage of apprentices is no longer simply a government initiative; privatised organisations will have to take responsibility as well and devise strategies in order to create learnership opportunities for both young and old to gain entry into the South African employment market. A concern facing South African organisations in this is whether the calibre of candidates they attract and employ is of the right standard to alleviate this problem. This presentation will explore the quality of apprenticeship applicants to several organisations in the mining, steel and motor manufacturing industries in South Africa. By examining different selection approaches followed by organisations, benchmarking candidates against relevant South African applicant pools, and investigating how assessment tools used in the selection process relate to training success, observations and recommendations will be made concerning selection practices to help organisations produce higher calibre artisans in the future.

A measurement model for the sense of organisation identity
Christian Van Tonder Curtin University, Australia; Tadayuki Miyamoto

Since Albert and Whetten’s (1985) seminal paper, organisation identity (OI) has become a widely ‘traded’ construct in several disciplines and more recently in Organisation Psychology. While the mainstream literature recognises the importance and relevance of OI, it also acknowledges the conceptual challenges associated with an abstract and ambiguous construct – not amenable to simple definition. These challenges have been evidenced in divergent intellectual traditions about the identity of the organisation, but in particular in the paucity of empirical research on the construct. During the past decade Organisation Identity Theory (OIT – Van Tonder, 1999) served as a guiding framework for several empirical studies that explored the definitional parameters of the OI construct – most commonly operationalised as the Sense of Organisational Identity (SOI). While substantial consistency were observed in findings across studies, dissimilar foci, methodologies (quantitative, qualitative and mixed methods designs) and samples precluded comparison and robust conclusions about the SOI. The current study set about to examine the empirical validity of conceptualising the SOI as a stand-alone [context-free] formative construct. The previously-used SOI questionnaire (operationalisation of the SOI construct) was administered on two occasions to an effective sample of 491 employees from a diverse group of organisations. The derived structural model and goodness of fit indices (robust method, CFI=1.00, RMSEA=.00), provide empirical support for the operationalisation of the SOI (clear versus diffused or uncertain) as a composite of the degree of organisational uniqueness, solidarity and enduring characteristics. The implications of the findings for research and application are discussed.

Employees’ affective experience of organisational change
Christian Van Tonder Curtin University, Australia; Tadayuki Miyamoto

Organisational change remains a central managerial and organisation-psychological concern because of
the high failure rates reported (65% to 75%) and the debilitating consequences of this for organisations and employees (Van Tonder 2009). The absence of a robust measurement orientation with regard to change and its impact (cf. Burns, 2003; Hacker & Washington, 2004; Kohler et al., 2006), but also inadequate knowledge of how change is experienced and responded to at the individual level, and how this informs organisation-level change (George & Jones, 2001; Judge, Thoresen, Puck & Wimbush, 1999), significantly constrain effective intervention. Indeed, many failed change efforts can be attributed to a limited appreciation of the individual employee’s cognitive and affective experience of the change (Kavanagh & Ashkanasy, 2006). The current study consequently investigated the impact of employees’ affective experience of change on their (self-reported) psychosocial well-being and energy / fatigue levels during the change. Data were obtained from a diverse sample of 486 employees (different companies) and the relatedness of the individual employee’s affective experience of change, psychosocial well-being, and energy/fatigue levels investigated, using SEM. Findings indicate that psychosocial well-being is primarily influenced by fear and nervousness – a consequence of the nature (type) of the change. Change management effectiveness performed a minimal role, influencing negative affect (anger, sadness) and meaningfully impacting on positive affect. The latter, however, had no impact on well-being and only a marginal influence on energy levels during change. The importance of these findings and their implications are briefly considered.

Migrant adaptation and assimilation of host country culture: Initial observations from a South African cohort

Christian Van Tonder Curtin University, Australia; Werner Soontiens; Johann Groenewald

Developed economies are increasingly relying on an influx of trained and experienced migrants to achieve growth and overcome skills shortages. Usually the focus is on mature, experienced migrants in order to achieve an instant contribution (e.g. productivity) - often involving roles for migrants that may include management functions and/or roles. Employer expectations however remain largely ignorant of the daunting nature of the migration exercise, in particular the migrant’s adjustment to the host culture and challenges to their individual identity and values. As part of a comprehensive study probing the comparative antecedents and drivers of accelerated migrant adjustment (hailing from China, India, South Africa, United Kingdom and Singapore), this paper reports initial observations for the South African respondent group. Narrative obtained from semi-structured interviews with 26 South African migrants who have settled in Australia, generated rich data which were subjected to basic content analysis. Themes extracted revealed migrant employees’ perceptions, feelings and experiences of the host country culture at various stages since arriving in the host country. Apart from approximating the general adaptation syndrome the probing of the migrant experience indicate several sources (factors) of stability and adjustment that aided and constrained cultural assimilation and adjustment. Though preliminary, the observations have significant implications for the wellbeing of migrants, their pace of adjustment to the host culture, their functioning in the workplace and in terms of institutional and managerial support policies and practices.

Stories that leaders tell during organisational change: The search for meaning during large scale transformations

Dieter Veldsman University of South Africa, South Africa; Michelle May

The knowledge economy demands the re-evaluation of theentrepreneurial business practices that have dictated and sustained past organisational successes in an attempt to remain competitive in a hyper-turbulent environment. Change has become the norm as organisations aim to manage the organisational pillars of people, process and technology to build a flexible and agile business. Leadership, as the drivers of the change process, has been criticised due to a lack of change competence and the ability to manage meaningful change on behalf of their employees. The purpose of this research will be to explore leadership stories during a large-scale organisational change process as leaders aim to navigate and find meaning for their people during the change process. The research utilised a qualitative research design with the use of narrative analysis to explore multiple leadership stories collected from a single case study. Thematic network analysis was used to explore the categorical themes of significance (the why of the change), simplicity (the end-state of the change), opportunity (the people within the change) and the future (the change vision) as obtained from the leadership dialogue. The research findings provides change leaders with a frame of reference for navigating change journeys via the use of organisational stories and explores current leadership practices which contribute to the high rates of failure associated with current change navigation efforts within organisations. The study contributes to the field of IO Psychology as it explores change leadership theory and organisational storytelling as a vehicle for creating meaningful change during organisational transformation.

Imaging the living organisation: In search of a truer means to portray organisational functioning and dynamics

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Organisational diagnosis is an essential and crucial tool in the armoury of the Work Psychologist to understand the organisational functioning and dynamics of an organisation. Insights gained through organisational diagnosis form the basis of identifying and crafting the necessary organisational interventions to enhance the efficiency and/or effectiveness of the organisation, in the present and future. It is hence critical that the organisational diagnosis methodology applied, is able to provide a true image of the real organisational functioning and dynamics in all of its richness and complexity. The intention of the paper is to argue that the widely applied, conventional organisational diagnosis falls short of portraying the real organisation. This results in oversimplified and impoverished portrayal of the true organisation. Typically conventional organisational diagnosis is based on a mechanistic (or Newtonian) or systems (or cybernetic) reality perspective of the organisation.

The paper sets out to propose a different organisational diagnosis methodology, called lattice organisational diagnosis, from a chaos/complexity reality perspective. The metaphor of a lattice is eminently suitable to portray multi-dimensional interdependencies, interactions and patterns truer to the organisation as a living entity. The following topics are covered: conventional organisational diagnosis based a mechanistic or systems reality perspective of the organisation is critiqued; the design specifications for an organisation diagnosis methodology framed within a chaos/complexity reality perspective are explicated; and a proposed chaos/complexity, referenced organisational diagnosis methodology, called lattice organisational diagnosis, is discussed.

Leading and managing innovative work behaviour: A multilevel test among international firms

Robert Verburg Delft University of Technology, Netherlands; Deanne Den Hartog

We aim to contribute to current understanding of the effects of employment practices and leadership styles on employee innovative behaviour, and to contribute to the theoretical knowledge of how employment practices affect innovativeness by testing the moderating role of work engagement, task characteristics and creative team environment. In a multi-source, multilevel survey study among 80 dyads of employees and managers of different technology firms in multiple countries, we tested how both manager rated and perceived employment practices, as well as leadership styles relate to organisationally relevant outcomes, such as task performance, innovative work behaviour and unit performance. Hierarchical linear modelling was used to test the model. Analyses show a direct relationship between manager rated employment practices and unit performance. Also, employees perceived employment practices mediated the relationship between manager rated employment practices, and innovative work behaviour. In addition, task characteristics moderated the relationship between leadership styles and innovative work behaviour. Innovation involves both the generation and implementation of ideas. As such, it requires a wide variety of behaviours on the part of individual employees. While some people might exhibit all the behaviours involved in innovation, others may exhibit only one or a few types of behaviour. The current study shows the complexity of managing individual innovation processes. The study has several strengths, including the use of different rater sources and the multi-level nature of the study. Limitations include the mixed sample of dyads and the cross-sectional nature of the design.

Taking care of older workers

Klaske Veth Hanze University Groningen, Netherlands

The aim of the study to be presented was to construct an overview of, first, the prevalence of HRM practices which are used in health care organisations to retain older workers vitality at work, second, the wishes and needs that exist with regard to these practices in three target groups: Older workers, line managers and HR professionals, and third, the assessments of existing practices by these three categories of organisation members. As an overarching model for describing the practices and the
corresponding wishes, needs and assessments, the Job Demands-Resources model (Bakker et al., 2007) was used. In this model employee vitality is linked with, on the one hand, demands associated with jobs and, on the other hand, resources available for job holders. The whole of HRM practices can, accordingly, be split up in those practices that are intended to redress job demands (maintenance practices) and those practices that are intended to create job resources (development practices). 51 interviews were conducted in 15 hospitals and care and cure organisations. The results showed that maintenance HRM practices are far more prevalent than development practices are. Wishes pertained, though, equally to maintenance and development practices. Both existing maintenance practices and existing development practices tended to be assessed as being rather successful. In the presentation of the study details of these research outcomes will be provided; a list of the deployed HRM practices that were put forward by the interviewees together with the assessments of those practices, and a list of wished practices.

Sense of coherence, self-efficacy and job performance in the recruitment industry
Rian Viviers University of South Africa, South Africa; Calum McComb

The aim of the research was to investigate the relationship of positive psychology constructs and job performance in a group of recruitment consultants. The study was conducted in the South African recruitment industry, which is currently characterised by high levels of competition and stress as a result of socio-political and economic factors. An exploratory non-experimental field study was conducted. The population from which the sample was drawn comprised 152 recruitment consultants, all from one national recruitment organisation. 132 employees responded to the questionnaire, while 15 valid sets of performance data could finally be used. Three instruments were used to collect the data. The orientation to life questionnaire (OLQ) (Antonovsky, 1987) was used to measure sense of coherence, the generalised self-efficacy scale (Schwarzer & Jerusalem, 1995) self-efficacy and a performance appraisal measuring four key performance indicators (internality developed by the organisation) to measure job performance. A biographical questionnaire was also administered. No relationships were found between sense of coherence, self-efficacy and job performance, however, the comprehensibility component of sense of coherence demonstrated a statistically significant relationship to job performance and to two of its dimensions, namely, customer service and productivity. Stepwise regression analyses indicated that comprehensibility contributed significantly to variance in total job performance scores, and the addition of meaningfulness to the model increased variance in total job performance further. Statistically significant differences between age, gender, job type and length of service groups emerged for several of the variables measured.

The appreciative core of transformational leadership
Veena Vohra SBM, NMIMS, India

The rapid rate of change worldwide has focused attention on the provision of effective leadership for sustained organisational performance. The transformational leadership model developed by Bass (1985) seems to be a more appropriate model of leadership for environments in flux, such as the Indian business scenario. Of late, a new way to look at leadership in this complex environment has emerged consisting of two common strands: what leaders actually do, and the leader’s impact on followers and their subsequent ability to perform. Studying the appreciative inquiry (AI) behaviours of leaders may be able to provide a lens to understand effective leadership in the context of dealing with change at an organisational level, as AI reflects a set of principles (Srivastva and Cooperrider, 1990) recognising the basic connect-edness of life and provides opportunities for the creation of relationally generated meaning and organisational practice. A comprehensive review of the literature from the fields of leadership and appreciative inquiry was undertaken to examine the elements of transformational leadership through the lens of the appreciative inquiry approach. The findings of the study indicate that leaders with transformational leadership behaviours may have an appreciative core which enables them to be more effective in times of managing change. Empirical testing of the findings may provide an entirely new aspect to current leadership development programs of industry. Since India is currently facing fast-paced change this study could provide a fresh look at the design and content of leadership development in similar emerging economies across the world.

The perceived impact of bullying on an individual’s well-being
Carmen Volkwyn University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa; Colleen Bernstein

Workplace bullying can be defined as a situation where one or more individuals persistently find themselves to be on the receiving end of negative behaviors over a period of time. Bullying has adverse consequences on an individual’s mental and physical health and well-being, with psychological effects including symptoms consistent with stress, anxiety, aggression and depression. Bullying thus negatively impacts the organization by producing unhappy, unproductive and inefficient employees, consequently making the organization less effective. Using a qualitative design, this study explored the perceptions and interpretations of bullying in the workplace by conducting a set of in-depth interviews with seven South African employees who have experienced first-hand bullying. Data was analyzed using thematic content analysis. Ten themes emerged within three focus areas namely, the attribution of the bullying, outcomes of the bullying and coping mechanisms. These focus areas, along with the identified themes, are discussed within the context of the literature in order to gauge the participants’ perceived individual experiences of being bullied.

Exploring psychological profiles of leaders across five major industries in South Africa
Paul Vorster Jopie Van Rooyen and Partners, South Africa; Renate Scherrer

When considering the aspects of leadership style, we often look at interpersonal behaviours and perceived patterns of decision-making that create effective leaders. But it is also necessary to consider dysfunctional workplace behaviours and the extent to which leaders have dispositions that run contrary to occupational adjustment and well-being. In addition, a leader’s values will shape their life philosophy, and influence their choice in friends, job and career. These underlying values are seen as motivators for behaviour. Values in organisations are often reflected as an organisational culture, and individuals will be attracted to organisations that appear to epitomise their values. This symposium explores the hypothesis that different types of leaders would be attracted to different industries, and would display different patterns of normal person-ality functioning, derailing behaviours and values. We used the results from the Hogan Personality Inventory (HPI), Hogan Development Survey (HDS), and Motives, Values, Preferences inventory (MVPI) to compare personality traits, values and assess the psychological profiles of leaders across five different industries (N=913 for HPI; N=732 for HDS; N=936 for MVPI), namely Information and Communication Technology, Finance, Energy, Mining, and Education. We ran one-way ANOVAs to test for mean differences across industry type and found statistically significant effects on five of the personality indicators, four of the derailers, and eight of the values. Interesting patterns in personality traits and motivators emerged when we inspected the individual contracts across industry. We will discuss the findings with the implications for different industries in mind.

The psychological contract of new health graduates
Arlene Walker Deakin University, Australia; Lisa Pang; Christie Fullarton; Melissa Yong

Psychological contracts are the perceived mutual obligations between employees and employers that determine the nature of the employment relationship. Employees form expectations about the employment relationship that lead them to believe that certain actions will be reciprocated by their employer, this comprises their psychological contract. The transition and integration experiences of health graduates have not been explored in psychological contract research. In addition, most researchers have focused on the employee perspective of the psychological contract and have largely neglected the employer perspective. The aim of this study was to qualitatively examine the psychological contract of health graduates by considering both the employee and employer perspectives. A total of 46 participants, of whom 41 were health graduates and five were organisational representatives, participated in the study. Critical incident technique was used to collect the data via interviews. Content analysis, using language markers for categories of coding, provided evidence that a psychological contract existed between the health graduates and their employer. A thematic analysis was then conducted to identify the specific employee and employers expectations and/or obligations that comprised the psychological contract between health graduates and their employer. Both relational and transactional expectations/obligations were identified. Generally, the health graduates and the organisational representatives agreed on what the expectations/obligations of each party were in relation to the
The psychological contract of women during the maternity journey

Arlene Walker, Deskin University, Australia; Lucy Zinkiewicz; Susan Nheng; Amy Cartledge; Hannah Berman

Psychological contracts are the perceived mutual obligations between employees and employers that determine the nature of the employment relationship. Employees form expectations about the employment relationship that lead them to believe that certain actions will be reciprocated by their employer, this comprises their psychological contract. While it is believed that employees can simultaneously develop multiple psychological contracts, research examining these different types of psychological contracts is scarce. The aim of this study was to qualitatively examine the psychological contract of female employees during their maternity journey by exploring the employees’ expectations/obligations of themselves and their employer using semi-structured interviews. The participant sample were 19 female employees from a regional hospital’s Allied Health Department in Victoria, Australia, who were either about to commence maternity leave, were currently on maternity leave, or who had recently returned to work from maternity leave. A content analysis provided evidence that a psychological contract existed for the women through language markers that either demonstrated explicit and implicit expectations/obligations or reciprocation between the women and their employer. A thematic analysis identified the content of the psychological contract of these women during their maternity journey in terms of employer and employee expectations/obligations. Employee expectations/obligations related to communication, responsibility, honesty and maintaining work performance, while employer expectations/obligations related to a secure job position, abiding by the award, organisational planning, flexibility and negotiation of work conditions. Implications of these findings for psychological contract research are explored.

An investigation of work values and participation in continuing learning among employees in Hong Kong

Yung Wong, Claire; Hong Kong; Winton Au; Emily Ho

In order to encourage its citizens to participate in continuing learning, the Hong Kong government established the Continuing Learning Fund (CEF) to provide financial aid for those who desire to enhance their competitiveness. Our study attempts to investigate the impact of work values on Hong Kong employees’ participation in, and attitudes towards continuing learning. Phone surveys were successfully conducted through random sampling of households to interview 1001 full-time employees aged 18 or over, which covered all major industries and occupations in Hong Kong. The survey includes three parts: (a) Perceived importance of four dimensions of work values, namely, situational factor, self-expression, behaviour control and quality of life (Hendrix & Super, 1968), (b) work value congruence between the employees and their organization on each of the four dimensions, and (c) participation in work-related and work-unrelated continued learning. Research results indicate that participation in continuing learning differed significantly among demographic groups. For example, older participants reported lower participation in continued learning in the past twelve months. There are also significant differences in the patterns of work value congruence. We also found interaction effects between work value congruence and importance. For example, employees who reported stronger work value congruence in behaviour control participated significantly more in work-unrelated continued learning if they perceived behaviour control as important. However, no significant differences were found among those with weak work value congruence. In conclusion, we found that work value congruence and importance have meaningful effects on continuing learning.

Is a destructive leader a black sheep in an organisation? Research on destructive leadership in the context of Chinese organizations

Biying Wang, Jiangxi Normal University, China; Riguang Gao, Jiangxi Normal University, China

In recent years, Western academic research had paid great attention to destructive leadership research, but only several empirical studies had occurred in Chinese academic research. In order to examine the effects of destructive leadership behaviors in the context of Chinese organisation, we collected data from an employee-supervisor matched sample (N=219) with a questionnaire survey. The results showed that the measure of destructive leadership from Western academic research was fit for the Chinese organisational context, and more significant destructive leadership behaviours occurred in China than those in Western organisations. The results of regression analysis also showed that full mediation of organisational justice existed in the effects of destructive leadership on contextual performance and affective commitment, and partial mediation of organization justice existed in the effects of destructive leadership on task performance. According to the above results, familialism culture and the dominant position of supervisors in workplace are perhaps the important influencing factors of destructive leadership behaviour, and therefore, human resource management practitioners should take measures to decrease destructive leadership behaviors in organizations so that employees’ organisational injustice are reduced and the corresponding negative effects of destructive leadership behaviors are avoided to the greatest degree. In addition, improving employees’ organisational justice could also diminish the negative effects of destructive leadership behaviour on affective commitment, task performance and contextual performance.

Servant leadership: Measurement and its effects on employee’s attitudes

Biying Wang, Jiangxi Normal University, China; Riguang Gao, Jiangxi Normal University, China

Servant leadership was the major leadership style called and practised by Chinese. The practice of servant leadership was also effective in Western countries. As far as theoretical research was concerned, servant leadership in Western countries began from the 20th century 70 years, and had produced several corresponding measures at present. Revising the Western servant leadership measure was important for enriching and developing servant leadership theory in China. This research collected data from two samples of Chinese enterprises (N(1)=250, N(2)=366) to verify one of the Western measures (Liden et al., 2008) in the context of China and explore its effects on employee’s attitudes. Exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis showed that verified servant leadership measures included 21 items and 6 factors (behaving ethically, creating value for the community, empowering, conceptual skills, putting subordinates first, emotional healing), and the measure had good construct validity. Hierarchical regression analysis indicated that servant leadership had significant effects on job satisfaction and affective commitment, which further showed the good predictive validity of the verified measure. There were four important contributions in this research: (1) The Western servant leadership measure was well verified in China, and the applicable measure was available for the following relevant research. (2) Servant leadership had significant effects on the employees’ attitudes, which showed that it had some leadership effectiveness. (3) Organizations may select suitable servant leaders according to certain selection criteria.

A research on the effectiveness of servant leadership behaviour

Biying Wang, Jiangxi Normal University, China; Riguang Gao, Jiangxi Normal University, China

The effects of servant leadership on employees’ behaviours (contextual performance, deviant behaviour, task performance) were examined with the revised servant leadership scale of Barbuto & Wheeler (2006)(N=285). Servant leadership had significant main effects on contextual performance, deviant behaviour and task performance when controlling the effects of demographic variables in regression analysis. Servant leadership had extra effects on contextual performance, deviant behavior, but not on task performance, when controlling the effects of transformational leadership and paternalistic leadership in regression analysis, which showed the good predictive validity and incremental validity of the scale. The main effects and extra effects of servant leadership on contextual performance and deviant behavior were better than those of transformational leadership, but on task performance less than those of the latter in regression analysis. The above results indicated that the two leadership behaviours had different specific effects on employee’s behaviours, which also proved the important value of the servant leadership construct and the effectiveness of servant leadership behaviour.

The effect of shared leadership on performance: A meta-analysis

Simon Werther, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universitaet, Germany; Nico Broegger; Felix Brodbeck

Leadership is a key factor of success in teams. The focus on vertical leadership, which was often clearly defined within the boundaries of one’s status or position, shifted to the concept of shared leadership in terms of distributing leadership functions and the effect on team performance. However, empirical evidence regarding the relationship of shared lead-
ership and team performance is scarce. The purpose of our research is to determine empirical evidence about the relationship between shared leadership and performance. Our meta-analysis seeks to answer the question whether shared leadership offers an opportunity to increase performance. The present meta-analysis consisting of 15 published and unpublished field studies follows Hunter and Schmidt’s approach, hence all correlations were corrected for measurement and sampling errors. The results revealed a significant positive relationship between shared leadership and performance. Based on the results limitations and necessary directions for future research will be provided by unfolding hidden and undiscovered potentials for scientists and practitioners.

How awareness, greenwashing, and public opinion influence employees’ concept of their company’s “green” practices

Chelsea Willis
University of Saskatchewan, Canada; Kaliegh Zerr; David Jones

Evidence is mounting that organizations’ pro-environmental practices can positively impact consumer behaviour (Bhattacharya & Sen, 2004), its ability to recruit talented workers (e.g., Behrend et al., 2009), and its financial performance (e.g., Orlitzky et al., 2003). Many scholars point to organizational reputation as the mediating variable that explains these relationships: “green” practices can contribute to a company’s positive reputation, which in turn favourably affects other organisational outcomes. However, little is known about how people form impressions of a company’s green practices, and in fact research shows that people’s awareness of such practices can be quite low (Sen et al., 2008). Moreover, factors external to the work environment might influence employees’ perceptions of their organization’s pro-environmental practices. For instance, public opinion and/or media could affect their beliefs and impressions, consistent with Brown and Dacin’s (1997) concept of “construed image.” Moreover, suspicions of “green-washing” (dishonest or misleading green claims; e.g., TerraChoice, 2010) might elicit backlash effects whereby green initiatives actually have negative outcomes in some cases (Yoon et al., 2006). We conducted a qualitative investigation of these issues using semi-structured interviews with employees of a similar hierarchical level in organizations in the same industry. We analyse the interviews using a grounded theory perspective, and discuss the results in terms of describing the phenomena and presenting implications for future research and practice.

Says who? Information source credibility and job seekers’ perceptions of corporate social responsibility

Chelsea Willis
University of Saskatchewan, Canada; David Jones

Research shows that organisations with positive Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) reputations are particularly attractive to job seekers (Greening & Turban, 2000). However, much less is known - almost nothing, in fact - about how people actually form perceptions of an organisation’s CSR reputation. For instance, how do job seekers find out about CSR, and what influences how they evaluate the information they do find? Research on information source credibility (e.g., Pornpitakpan, 2004) suggests that where, and from whom, individuals learn about CSR may affect how they react to such information, yet researchers have not studied this in a recruitment context. This is unfortunate, given the prevalence of accusations of “greenwashing” and other disingenuous motives for CSR in the popular press. Therefore, we review relevant research on information source credibility from I/O, social, and consumer psychology, and present an integrative research agenda for applying this knowledge to future research on CSR and recruitment. For instance, consumer behaviour research suggests that messages about an organization’s CSR delivered from its public relations department may be seen as self-serving, even suspicious, leading people to question the credibility of the claim (Groza et al., 2011), compared to hearing about the CSR initiatives from some third party – i.e., a source that is external to the organization – such as the media or one’s peers. These findings have theoretical and practical relevance in a recruitment context.

The application of a multi-systemic coaching methodology for effective team interventions

Gail Wrogemann
GCW Consulting, South Africa

The objective of this paper is to describe team coaching interventions using an integrated model of systems psychodynamics, open systems theory and a constellations approach. Three case studies are part of this qualitative, descriptive research. Data gathering was via field notes and thematic analysis was used for data interpretation. The sample population were teams from across industries: school, consulting firm and banking, and made up of 7-9 people across management levels. Three key themes were identified: representation, defence mechanisms and depressive position. 1. Representation: certain individuals took up specific roles within their teams which served particular needs of, and defences for, those teams. Representation was also seen in how teams themselves took up roles in the wider systems within which they existed. 2. Defence mechanisms: specific defences were consistently identified: paranoid schizoid, projection, transference and counter-transference. These defences seemed to be in reaction to anxieties of individuals, of the teams and the experienced demands of the systems. 3. The depression position indicating the acknowledgement of a shared reality: an acknowledgement of the reality of the systemic interactions and the behaviours and defences employed by self and teams precipitated deep internal shifts that was key in initiating significant transformation. When teams become aware of their defences, they can develop beyond confusing and destructive dynamics. The wisdom of all aspects of the team is recognised and used constructively. This is something team coaching needs to focus on. More research and application here would be valuable.

A model for intellectual property entrepreneurship capability under organisational change in China: A multi-case and multi-level analysis

Yuanhao Xue
GERC, SOM, Zhejiang University, China; Zhongming Wang

The knowledge-based economy in the last two decades has turned intellectual property [IP], such as patents, trademarks, copyrights etc., into a critical part of firms’ strategic resources. Particularly for high-tech start-ups in the changing technological and business environment, developing and obtaining IP Entrepreneurship Capability [IPEC] is vital for their growth and success. This study proposed a three-dimension model of IPEC based on an “exploratory-transformative-exploitative” organisational learning theory and the characteristics of IP entrepreneurship process were captured through three learning phases. A multi-case and multi-level analysis was conducted with in-depth data from four Chinese high-tech ventures which were collected using interviews, observations as well as company archives. Three interrelated dimensions of IPEC were obtained based on between-case and cross-level analyses with acquiring, retaining and utilising. Acquiring reflects the IP creation process; retaining reflects the IP management process; and utilising reflects the IP commercialisation process. These findings extended the existing theories on IP and knowledge entrepreneurship, and provided a new theoretical basis for future research (NSFC70232001). The managerial implications were discussed in terms of enhancing IPEC through balancing among acquiring, retaining, and utilising activities.

Examining the relation between career decision-making self-efficacy and career maturity

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Institute of Psychology, China; Chuang-gang Shen

This study aimed to examine the moderating role of achievement motivation on the relation between career decision-making, self-efficacy and career maturity. A sample of 336 undergraduates (167 males and 169 females) completed three question-
naries: Achievement Motives Scale (AMS), including motive to approach success (Ms) and motive to avoid failure (Mf), Career Decision-Making Self-Efficacy Scale-Short Form (CDMSES-SF) and Career Maturity Inventory (CMI). Multiple regression results showed that CDMSE ($\beta = .406$, $p < .001$), AM ($\chi = .280$, $p < .001$) and the interaction between them ($\chi = .182$, $p < .001$) positively predicted CM after controlling gender, grade and major. Specifically, simple slopes tests showed that there was a significant positive relation between CDMSE and CM for participants with high AM ($\chi = .537$, $p < .001$), and a nonsignificant positive relation for those with low AM ($\chi = .128$, $p = .083$). Furthermore, we examined the roles of Ms and Mf, respectively. The interaction between Mf and CDMSE was significantly negative ($\chi = -156$, $p = .002$), not for Ms and CDMSE ($\chi = .086$, $p = .092$). Simple slopes tests showed that compared to participants with high Mf, there was a more significant relation between CDMSE and CM for participants with low Mf ($\chi = -225$, $p = .002$ for high Mf; $\chi = .476$, $p < .001$ for low Mf). The findings showed that AM moderated the relation between CDMSE and CM. Moreover, Af, not as in AM, played a moderator role between them.

The effects of strategic leader’s need for achievement and risk taking propensity on internationalisation
Jun Yin; Hui Wang

The paper investigates the relationship between strategic leaders’ characteristics and firm internationalisation in private firms. For the reason that a strategic leader is the one who is in full charge of an organisation, we firstly explored the factors that could have influences on firm internationalisation by detailed content analysis of four private firms’ cases. Results addressed the fact that strategic leaders’ need for achievement, risk taking propensity, political capital and overseas experience could influence the firm’s international strategy and behaviours from different perspectives. To test the cases’ results, we then interviewed 50 strategic leaders and conducted a survey on 73 strategic leaders, financial managers and 219 top managers in private firms. We expatiated on the roles of strategic leaders’ characteristics from implicit and explicit perspectives. Using the content analysis results of the interview materials, we found that leaders’ implicit need for achievement, implicit risk taking propensity are positively related to firm internationalising intention. After the regression of survey results, we further found that leaders’ explicit need for achievement, explicit risk taking propensity are positively related to the extent of firm internationalisation. Using the moderated regression analysis, we found that strategic leaders’ overseas experience, Chair/CEO duality will strengthen the relationship between leader-member exchange and positive affect predicted contextual performance. Specifically, engagement in contextual performance of those employees with low leader-member exchange was more dependent on their momentary positive affect.

Strategic human resource management and innovation performance: Measuring the mediating effect of organisational dynamic capabilities
Wei Zhang; Hangzhou Dianzi University, China; Lana Zhang

Prior studies have found a positive effect of strategic human resource management (SHRM) on firm performance. The purpose of this study is to explore the relationship of SHRM and innovation performance, and identify organisational dynamic capabilities as an intermediary role. Based on structural interview and multilevel questionnaires, we measure SHRM through four aspects of strategic human resource plan, training and development, incentive compensation, performance evaluation. We measure organisational dynamic capabilities through three aspects of the ability of cognitive environment, integrated resource and absorptive knowledge. We measure innovation performance through two aspects of technology and management innovation performance. The empirical study by means of structural equation modeling draws some conclusions as follow from a sample of 212 small and medium-sized enterprises. Firstly, SHRM has a positive impact on innovation performance. It means that innovation performance of the enterprises which own high-performance human resources portfolio is higher than the enterprises which own low-performance human resources portfolio. Secondly, organisational dynamic capabilities have a positive impact on innovation performance. It means that improving organisational dynamic capabilities can enhance innovation performance. Thirdly, organisational dynamic capabilities play an intermediary role in the relationship of SHRM and innovation performance. It means that strategic human resource practices have a positive impact on innovation performance through affecting organisational dynamic capabilities.

Emotion management and self-injury of manufacturing workers in China
Min-Qiang Zhang; South China Normal University, China; Wen-yi Zhang; Jie-ting Zhang; Bo Zhang; Ting-yao Li; Shu-Yi Liang; Ting Li; Mei-Fang Li; Ting Xu; Wei Xiao; Jing Zhong; Yanzi Wang; Jilinan Luo

This research was conducted to investigate the pressure status, emotion management and self-injury behavior of the manufacturing workers, which was fundamental to building an Employee Assistance Program (EAP) system. Scales were developed, some of which were constructed with a semi-projective technique, to collect data about workers’ performance in the above three aspects. Afterwards, ANOVA, latent profile analysis and other appropriate statistical methods were applied to analyze the workers’ mental status, based on which some suggestions were provided. Results showed that manufacturing workers had a medium level of pressure, moderate ability to manage emotion and medium inclination for self-injury. Additionally, financial pressure was prevalent among the workers. Latent profile analysis demonstrated that workers could be divided into four latent population types based on the pressure and emotion management data, and six types according to the self-injury data. Moreover, several socio-demographic characteristics were found to influence worker’s mental status: working age, overtime, salary, gender, marriage, family, and working environment. From this research, some suggestions were summarized for factory management. First, female and married people could be prioritized in recruitment if all other conditions were equal, for they have better emotion management and a lower self-injury tendency. Second, 7-14 hours of overtime per week would be appropriate for those workers. Third, training should be provided to improve the workers’ financial management ability, which would help release the major pressure from their financial situations.

Work addiction and mental health among Chinese university teachers: Effects of burnout and loneliness
Linlin Zhang; Harbin Engineering University, China; David DeJoy

In order to investigate the mediating effect of burnout and moderating effect of loneliness on the relationship between work addiction and mental health, 385 Chinese university teachers from seven representative universities were assessed by means of various measures including the Work Addiction Scale, General Health Questionnaire, Loneliness Scale, and the Maslach Burnout Inventory. Hierarchical regression analyses indicated that work addiction was a powerful predictor of adverse mental health while demographic and related variables were controlled. Further analyses discovered that job burnout mediated the relationship between work addiction and mental health among Chinese university teachers, demonstrating that the job-demand-resource model is a unique angle for explaining how work addiction related to negative outcomes. Compared to those who experienced low loneliness, Chinese university teachers with high loneliness were more likely to become burned-out. The conclusion is that work addiction has a relationship with Chinese university teachers’ mental health. Keeping the balance between job demands and resources and providing social support to Chinese university teachers will improve the level of their mental health.

Research on team creativity stimulating and transforming into team performance: A case study of pharmaceutical R&D teams
Bo Zhang; Tongji University, China; Wei Xiao; Jing Zhong; Yanzi Wang; Jilinan Luo

Through case of two R&D teams of a pharmaceutical company, Huarrun 1999, it is found that the
context of a knowledge-based economy. Drawing on the Complex Adaptive System Theory (CAS), this article asserts that full-scale interaction of heterogeneous employees/groups provides momentum for bottom-up innovation emergence in organisations. Accordingly, leaders can indirectly influence this process by means of adjusting interaction rules, which in turn impact organisational innovation performance. Our agent-based computer modelling and simulation results confirm that (1) under well-designed rules and regulations, self-organising employee/group interaction in organisations gives birth to bottom-up organisational innovation; (2) by adjusting interaction rules, leaders can affect effectively (though indirectly) employee/group interaction and eventually influence organisational innovation performance. This article provides computer simulation evidence for future CAS-based innovation-related OB research in a knowledge era.

Interactive leadership style and organisational innovation performance: a case study from Renmin Business School
Chaowei Zhu Yichun Uni; Renmin Uni of China, China; Cheng Yang; Junlan Li
This article argues that a majority of existing leadership styles are not suitable for innovation-pursuing organisations consisting mainly of knowledgeable workers in a information-based era. To better motivate informed workers to innovate, contemporary leaders need to gain a better understanding of the inner dynamics mechanism of innovation emergence in organisations. Accordingly, this article introduces the theory of Complex Adaptive System (CAS) into organisational innovation study, to analyse explicitly the process of innovation emergence from full-scale interaction of heterogeneous knowledgeable workers. Based on this rationale, the authors propose the concept of innovative leadership style (ILS) and define it as a new, informed-worker-specific, and innovation-oriented leadership style aiming at boosting bottom-up innovation emergence in organisations. Propositions concerning ILS and innovation-pursuing organisations are proposed and a case study of a famous EQUIS-accredited business school in mainland China is adopted to verify the propositions.

A randomised control study of prevention of chronic back pain in an office work setting
Bernhard Zimlong Ruhr University Bochum, Germany; Guenther Vanessa; Elke Gabriele
The study aim was to evaluate the effectiveness of a short cognitive-behavioral intervention preventing chronication of back pain in the office work setting. A group-randomised controlled trial with a waiting list control condition was conducted. Employees of nine tax offices participated voluntarily in the study. They were included if their pretest score of chronicity of back pain on the graded chronic pain scale was grade 2 or higher. Twenty groups of 111 employees in total were randomised into either the intervention or control condition. All training sessions took place at the office. A multilevel analysis was run using the lme4 package in R language. The random intercept models accounted for the clustering of the data. Dependent variables were the differences between post-test and pre-test scores. Statistical computations yielded significant effects for pain intensity, disability, depression and time for physical activities. All significant differences between treatment and control condition are in the expected direction. Effects (Cohen's d) are of medium size ranging between d = -.30 (depression) and d= .53 (time for physical activities). Self efficacy was increased and fear-avoidance beliefs were decreased in both conditions. The short cognitive-behavioral intervention proved to be effective in reducing risk factors for chronication of back pain. Cognitive-behavioral intervention in the workplace seems to prevent chronication of back pain, thereby reducing costs and individual suffering.

Work/family conflict in the hospitality industry: A diary study on working mothers
Eva Zipperle-Mirwald University of Innsbruck, Austria; Thomas Hooge
Work and family are two key domains in every employee's life that might lead to conflict. This study investigates 40 working mothers in the service sector of the hotel and restaurant industry, which is known for job stress, long and desynchronised working hours, a lack of job control, high and conflicting work demands, and frequent customer contact. We analyse the impact of work and family demands as well as work- and non-work-related control factors on daily work/family conflict. We collected data on a daily basis (7 day questionnaire) asking for work, private life and recovery details. Additionally, the mothers answered a general questionnaire about their work situation, partner and family matters along with their recovery patterns. A multi-level analysis showed that time pressure at work, the daily and weekly amount of working hours, the degree of daily decision latitude and the daily control over their time off, had a significant impact on the day-to-day work/family conflict. Social support at home and at work as well as the daily and general customer interaction did not explain additional variance. Based on these result we suggest several practical implications to reduce the work/family conflict.

Session Type: Posters

I- process evaluation of an intervention program, "successful self", designed to prevent psychosocial distress
Shinichiro Ando Okayama Citizens Hospital, Japan; Mikayo Ando
The Successful Self program, designed to prevent psychosocial distress among new health professionals focused on self understanding, coping under difficult situations, and communicating with others. The objective of this study is to evaluate the feasibility and usefulness of this program. The program included four weekly sessions consisting of group work activities: (session 1) Identifying goals, (session 2) discussing feelings of self and of others, (session 3) solving problems, (session 4) managing stress. Five physicians, fifteen nurses, and two pharmacists attended the program and completed surveys after each session in 2010. In 2011, after modification of the program, four physicians, fifteen nurses, and two pharmacists did the same. In 2010, 69.6% of the participants reported positively
after the first session, 90.0% after the second session, 85.7% after the third session, and 90.0% after the fourth session. Seventy-five percent of the total participants reported the program was useful. In 2011, the number of program facilitators was increased from one physician in 2010 to two or three (one physician and one or two nurses). Also, one scenario in session 2 was changed. In 2011, 85.7% of the participants reported positively after the first session, 78.9% after the second session, 80% after the third session, and 90.5% after the fourth session. Ninety-five percent of the participants reported the program was useful in 2011. The program was feasible and successfully modified to increase its usefulness among new health professionals.

The relationship between emotional intelligence and work-family conflict
Maede Arabzadegan University of Isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran; Hoseyn Samawati; Shadi Dehkeshan
Emotional intelligence is considered to be an important construct in everyday life, resulting in the focus of psychologists in different areas. Emotional intelligence is proposed as an important predictor of key organisational outcomes. The aim of this research was to explore the relationship between emotional intelligence and work-family conflict. Emotional intelligence questionnaire (Petrids & Furnham, 2002) and work-family conflict questionnaire (Netemeyer, Boles, & McMurrian, 1996) were used. Statistical population consisted of workers in an industrial company in Isfahan from which 100 employees were randomly selected. Data were analysed by means of the Pearson correlation coefficient and regression analysis. The results indicated that there is a significant negative correlation between emotional intelligence and work-family conflict (r = -0.378). In addition, results showed that optimism correlated with work-family conflict. Actual emotional intelligence could affect coping, and conflict management ability, as a result higher emotional intelligence may be significantly related to lower work-family conflict. These findings could be used for better employee selection.

Italian workers in retirement: Reasons for post-retirement activities are influenced from own former job
Piermatteo Ardolin University of Verona, Italy; Massimo Bellotto; Giuseppe Favretto; Serena Cubico; Maddalena Formicuzz
Aging population is a social phenomenon in Europe characterised by a decrease in fertility and mortality rates, and a higher life expectancy among native Europeans. In Italy, in particular, a growing number of older people are encouraged to delay their retirement due to a range of economic, social and policy changes, and various other reasons to engage in post-retirement work. For this research we considered the following factors: insufficient financial resources, additional income, interesting work, the desire to remain active, valued contribution to society, flexibility, social contact and personal development. The aim of this study is to analyse the relationship between the intention to remain in work, and work satisfaction in the past career of older workers. We used quantitative (questionnaire) and qualitative (interview, focus group) methods, to collect and analyze data. Different statistic elaborations were applied to discover the relationships among different variables (i.e. descriptive, inferential, P value test and Regression Analysis). The findings show how older people in retirement want to be appreciated. Their motivation and satisfaction depends on their past carrier and these variables push them to stay at work for a longer time.

Differences between managers and students regarding the locus of responsibility for work-family issues
Jeffrey Bagraim University of Cape Town, South Africa; Andrea Fouche
The purpose of this study was to investigate the similarities and differences in the attitudes of managers and students towards work-family issues, such as the locus of responsibility for managing this interface. Using a descriptive research design, a cross-sectional self-report survey was completed by three hundred university students (N = 103) and senior managers (N = 56) at three of the top accounting organisations in Cape Town. The MANCOVA analysis evidenced a clear and significant difference between managers and students regarding the locus of responsibility for managing the work-family interface, even when controlling for age. There were significant differences between males and females but fewer differences between managers and students. The information gained from this study should be useful for employers, educators and career psychologists. Comparing the attitudes of students and managers also illustrates the gap that exists between the expectations of future employees and what the work-family interventions and policies that employers are currently making available to their managers and employees.

The relationship between commitment and absenteeism among South African community nurses
Jeffrey Bagraim University of Cape Town, South Africa; Nadine Butler
The purpose of this study is to explore the relationship between absenteeism and commitment. Multiple types of commitment (affective, continuance and normative commitment) to multiple foci of commitment (the organisation, co-workers and the nursing profession) were examined. Absenteeism was measured in multiple ways, even though no organisational records were available. Job satisfaction, job involvement and absence culture were proposed as possible moderators of the relationship between absenteeism and commitment. The sample comprised 227 public sector nurses (54% response rate) from 11 day clinics and hospitals within the Cape Town metropole. Affective, continuance and normative commitment to the organisation were not directly related to absenteeism, although interactions between these commitment components were significant predictors of absenteeism. Affective commitment to co-workers did not significantly explain absenteeism. However, affective commitment to the nursing profession explained significant variance in nurse absenteeism both directly and through the moderating effects of the absence culture of the workplace and the profession. Levels of job satisfaction and job involvement did not moderate the absenteeism-commitment relationship.

Emotionally intelligent organisations: Applying Mayer and Salovey’s model
Angela Barbieri University of Florence, Italy; Vincenzo Majer
The usefulness of emotional intelligence in organisational psychology has been linked to variables such as leadership, emotional labour, burnout and work-related stress, including non-traditional and emerging settings such as virtual teams, project management, and artificial intelligence. Beyond the differences between paradigms, operationalisation, instrumentation and preferences of researchers and practitioners, the recognition of the importance of handling emotions, has exceeded the boundaries of any individual dimension to expand into the organisational one. This seems to be the case even in settings considered purely technical, or virtual, or otherwise not traditionally characterised by emotional work. The importance of knowing how to deal with emotions has been extended up to one of the more formalised and institutionalised relationships: that is among individuals who work in an organisation and the organisation itself. Understanding individual differences with respect to the different skills in which individuals may be emotionally intelligent can provide organisations with a useful tool to guide the employment and development of resources. But it is proposed that researchers look at the organisational dimension, not only in relation to the individual, but in relation to the organisation itself, and to behaviours that the organisation puts in place. In this respect the proposal is that it can be useful to apply the developmental perspective of Mayer and Salovey’s hierarchical model of four branches of emotional intelligence, at the level of the organisation.

The impact of talent management practices on the retention of employees in an electricity supply company
Nicolene Barkhuizen North-West University, South Africa
Many leading organisations, not only in South Africa but also globally, are facing the challenging situation of talent retention. The main objective of this research was to investigate the current application of talent management practices in an electricity supply company and the impact of these practices on employee’s intention to quit the company. A quantitative, ex post facto research approach was followed. The respondents in this research were employees from a South African Electricity Supply Company (N=96). An adapted version of the Talent Management Index (Human Capital Institute) was used to measure the current application and importance of talent management practices in the organisation. The overall findings showed that Talent Management Practices were only fairly applied in the company. Findings also showed that currently there is a large gap between the current application of talent management practices in the company and the importance thereof. Findings overall showed that talent management practices are a practically significant predictor of employees’ intention to quit the company. Employees of any organisation are the heart of the company, and without them the company can’t exist. This study aimed to identify the impact of talent management practices on employees’ intention to quit the company. The study can thus be of great significance and benefit.
to corporate business at large in the retention of employees.

Construct validity of a managerial assessment centre

Ha Barnard UNISA, South Africa; Antoni Barnard; Vuyo Nako

Assessment centre (AC) research generally demonstrates high predictive validity yet poor construct validity, questioning the effectiveness of ACs to measure the dimensions they claim to measure. For AC ratings to be useful, they must be based on underlying constructs common to both test performance and job behaviour. Assessors’ judgments should accurately reflect the underlying constructs in assessed dimensions, since these ratings constitute the basis for selection and promotion decisions. Hence construct validity of AC dimensions requires investigation. To investigate the construct validity of a leadership assessment and development centre (LADC). A correlation study exploring the relationships between scores on various dimensions within and across different LADC exercises was conducted. LADC ratings from a sample of 138 were analysed using Pearson Product Moment Correlation and principal component analysis was conducted to discover main dimensions. Large correlations amongst different dimensions in same exercises showed lack of discriminant validity whilst, the PCA showed some convergent validity among various dimensions measured across exercises. PCA findings also supported a two-factor structure, indicating assessors’ ability to differentiate between interpersonal and performance-related dimensions. Standardisation in AC administration is imperative for AC utility and useful research. The number of dimensions in an AC should not exceed eight. Similar studies are required for all AC applications to ensure meaningful decision making based on AC results.

Predictors of burnout in a nursing environment

Marais Bester NWU; Potchefstroom, South Africa; Cara Jonker

The objective of this research was to determine the relationship between Emotion Work, Emotional Intelligence, Organisational factors, and Burnout among health professionals. A cross-sectional survey design was used to collect the data. A non-probability convenience sample was taken from 294 nurses in private and public hospitals. The Schutte Emotional Intelligence Scale (SEIS), Oldenburg Burnout Inventory (English Version) (OBLI), Scales from the Frankfurt Emotion Work Scales (FEWS) and Organisational Factor Scale were administered. The Pearson correlations indicated that Client Care positively correlated with Display of Positive Emotions, Emotional Management, Emotional Integration and Emotional Utilisation, while Client Care negatively correlated with Co-Worker Support and negatively correlated with Job Autonomy. A Multiple regression analysis with Diminished Interest as dependent variable, indicated that Client care, Emotional Dissonance, Emotional Integration, Emotional Awareness and Supervisor Support were the best predictors of Diminished Interest. With Disengagement as the dependent variable, it was indicated that Client Care, Emotional Integration, Emotional Perceiving, Emotional Awareness and Supervisor Support are the best predictors of Disengagement, and with Energy Depletion as the dependent variable, Emotional Dissonance, Display of Positive Emotions, Emotional Integration, Emotional Perceiving, Emotional Awareness, Co-Worker Support and Job Autonomy were the best predictors of Energy Depletion.

Counterproductive work behaviour scale for Turkish employees: A reliability and validity study

Reyhan Bilgic Middle East Technical University, Turkey; Hande Agca; Umaran Yuce

The aim of this study is to measure the reliability and validity of a counterproductive work behaviour scale which has not been conducted before. With this aim, a scale which includes 26 items was developed and applied to 435 employees working in different workplaces. Participants from different ages and different education levels were selected and the number of men and women was balanced. In the scale, besides counterproductive behaviour items, there was a performance scale including 16 items that measure employees’ performance and also some demographic questions. The result of this analysis showed that the reliability coefficient within scales is over .70. Moreover, the correlation between the total score of the counterproductive work behaviour scale and the total score of the performance scale were analyzed and it was found that the correlation was consistent with the literature in this area, as was expected. In addition, the correlation between the total score of counter-productivity and gender, and education level was consistent with other findings in literature. All the findings in this study were discussed in line with the literature and it was indicated that the study has some limitations.

The experience of organisational commitment, work engagement and meaning of work of nursing staff in hospitals

Eriele Botha NWU, South Africa; Eriele Botha; Ilka Beukes

Nursing is a noble profession but too often a terrible job (Chambless, 1996, p.1). The primary objective of this research was to investigate the relationship between organisational commitment, work engagement, and meaning of work among nursing staff at various hospitals. A survey design with a cluster sample (N = 199) was used. The Organisational Commitment Questionnaire, Utrecht Work Engagement, Work-Life Questionnaire Scale and a biographical questionnaire were administered. All the scales demonstrated acceptable reliability. Results showed that the majority of nursing staff view their work as either a job or a calling. This will have an impact on the organisation, as the results showed that viewing your work as a calling predicts 19% of the variance in organisational commitment and 30% of the variance in work engagement. This will accompany higher levels of engagement and commitment to the organisation, as nurses will feel that they make a meaningful contribution to the hospital and will, in turn, feel more inclined to stay in the organisation as the costs of leaving it would outweigh those of staying. Biographical factors such as gender, race, age, citizenship, qualification, years of service, job level and employment status were also investigated.

Increasing insight into workplace bullying among participants on a leadership development programme

Wilma Botha SSA, South Africa

Workplace bullying has become a significant problem in South Africa. Since physical violence is unacceptable, bullying manifests as aggression in covert forms. Adverse conditions in the workplace, like frequent change, insecurity, tight deadlines, unachievable objectives and autocratic leadership, contribute to bullying behaviour. Socio-economic factors, like globalisation and recession, increase competition. To remain profitable, organisations may be forced to downsize. Bullying may thrive in circumstances where some employees have to be sacrificed to ensure the survival of the organisation. Yet, bullies usually seem to be shocked when they realise the effect of their behaviour. Often they appear to be unaware that they have been disregarding the dignity of colleagues. When confronted, bullies typically deny responsibility, and often intensify their bullying. Therefore, opportunities to involve bullies in research and counselling for behavioural change are rare. Interventions to counsel bullies may well begin with supervisors and managers, since in the South African context they are often to blame. A suggested solution is to address bullying behaviour in a non-threatening situation with participants in a leadership development programme. This presentation shares learning points after inviting 12 participants to assess themselves on a rating scale with examples of bullying behaviour. Participants did not have to reveal their ratings. Examples of bullying and alternative behaviours were then described by the facilitator. Options for preventing scapegoating, valuing diversity, handling poor performance and conflict resolution were also discussed. Afterwards participants were requested to apply their learning in a role-play exercise, and give one another feedback on their performance.

Leading others in multicultural societies

Jennifer Campbell INAAOS, Netherlands

In this paper we discuss the topic of new multicultural leadership: the kind of leadership that is required to lead others in multicultural teams, organisations and in nations or societies. A lot has been said about leadership: ample management and leadership books have been written on how to develop knowledge, skills and attitudes to lead others; what it takes to make others contribute to organisations, motivate others and inspire others. What has not been written, however, is the kind of leadership it takes that values all in one group, one nation. In many societies, a high diversity of people co-exist,
sometimes peacefully, sometimes tolerating each other, sometimes fighting and at war. How does one lead others in such a context? What do we learn from current developments in countries like Egypt or situations like in the European Union? What is required of leaders who want to embrace their nations in all their multicultural aspects? By combining insights from literature and working experience on leadership, multiculturalism, value management, human needs psychology, organization and relationship systems, coaching, and International Studies, we seek answers to these questions. We will underline the importance of: * What does leadership actually mean? Aligning core values and purpose. * Inspirational leadership: leading others from the inside out. * Leading high diversity or heterogenic groups: which specific skills are required? * International studies and leadership: how to make a successful combination. In conclusion, suggestions for leadership development and implementation will be provided.

How to improve the effect of organizational change: Training systems and training intentions

Hsin-Hung Chen Dep. of BA, National Chengchi U, Taiwan, R.O.C.; Tzu-Shian Han

This study explores the conditions for how to improve the effect of organizational change for small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMES), and takes training system and employee’s training intention as moderators to examine. The study surveyed 1209 employees from small and medium size manufacturing and service organisations (less than 250 employees) by simple random sampling, and used hierarchical regression analysis to test the hypotheses. The research findings shows that: 1. Organisational change level is positive related to the effect of organisational change; 2. Employee’s training intention moderated the main effect, and let the positive relationship become stronger. And the moderating effect of training system also show marginal significant. Overall, these findings underscore the importance of complete training system and related system design to improve the effect of organisational change. Implications and direction for future research are discussed.

Factors affecting the incomes of lesbians in the United States

Robin Church Ryerson University, Canada

Studies have demonstrated that gay men earn less, and lesbians earn more, than their heterosexual counterparts. This study explores some of the factors associated with the incomes of lesbian employees in the United States and tests some of the previously suggested explanations for the income disparity. The sample comprised 100 individuals who identified as lesbian, who live in the US, and reported being employed full time. This study found that age and education were strong predictors of the incomes of lesbian employees. Controlling for age and education, lesbian employees’ incomes were inversely related to the proportion of women coworkers. Legislative protection, organisations’ policies and practices supportive of gay and lesbian employees, and perceived discrimination were not significant predictors of income after controlling for age and education.

Entrepreneurial potential for Italian undergraduates

Serena Cubico University of Verona, Italy; Maddalena Formiciuzzi; Giuseppe Favretto; Piermatteo Ardolino; Massimo Bellotto

Choosing to be an entrepreneur can be an opportunity for the young, especially since they have difficulties in finding jobs. To detect the knowledge, attitude, and aptitude towards the entrepreneurial job, understand the variables that are related with the entrepreneurial choice in young males and females, a questionnaire (50 multiple-choice items / Cronbach Alpha .449) that analyses: personal data; entrepreneurial network of acquaintances; image of future job; ideas about male and female entrepreneurs; information about bureaucracy and investments in creating enterprises; entrepreneurial aptitude; attitude toward entrepreneurship was applied to 560 Italian humanities students. The difficulties described in enterprise creation are: economic aspects, bureaucracy, partners/co-workers, and getting credit from banks. The image of the profile of male entrepreneurs is characterised by leadership and perseverance, while females show perseverance and a strong spirit of sacrifice. Students have little knowledge about start-up processes. Attitudes toward entrepreneurship/self-employment are characterised by the choice of the addjectives: wonderful, prestigious, active, energetic, satisfying, interesting, suitable, various and flexible. Networking is an important variable that has a positive and significant effect on the others: people with a family/social network with entrepreneurs have access to a lot of information; they have a more positive image of an entrepreneurial job; and they think about it, try and are able to be self-employed more than others. We consider this research a step towards helping to identify a model that integrates elements of the entrepreneurial project: gender, attitudes, aptitudes, networking, information, and social support.

Explaining individual differences in the accuracy of interviewer ratings: A social-cognitive intelligence approach

Francois De Kock University of Stellenbosch, South Africa

Raters differ in their rating accuracy, but only recently has research attention shifted to the reasons for these differences. Taking a social cognition perspective, we developed a model of individual differences that were hypothesised to distinguish raters according to their levels of judgment accuracy. The research reported here studied the effects of rater individual differences on the accuracy of ratings in simulated one-on-one video-taped recruiting interviews. The sample consisted of managerial interviewers (N = 144) who observed five videotaped interviewees acting out scripted interviews. We used a multiple regression analysis to test predictions derived from social cognition theory stating that raters who had higher levels of social cognitive intelligence cluster variables would have higher performance rating accuracy scores. The multiple regression and relative weights analyses provided evidence for these hypothesised effects. The relative importance of individual difference variables and their incremental validity for the prediction of judgment accuracy are discussed. Implications for judgment accuracy research, rater selection and training, and rating procedure design are discussed.

Effects of rater-rater personality similarity on rating of task orientated work behaviour

Francois De Kock University of Stellenbosch, South Africa; Antonette Crouse

Performance appraisal research has shifted its emphasis to the examination of rater cognitive processes and the social and contextual variables which affect performance evaluation. Research has investigated the effect of similarity between rater and ratee on subsequent performance ratings. However, these studies have mostly relied on similarity measures based on physical similarity characteristics, for example, demographic similarity. The inconclusive nature of these findings suggests that the complexity of interpersonal judgment has been oversimplified; in social-cognition literature, substantial evidence exists that rater-ratee similarity shifts the focus of similarity judgment to deeper, sometimes unobservable, characteristics, such as values, motives and attitudes. This research study investigates whether rater-rater personality similarity in the Big Five personality traits, unduly influences task-orientated performance ratings. Self-report personality data (IPIP; Goldberg, 2006), were collected from university lecturers (N = 5), and their students (N = 152). Actual lecturer performance assessment data (end-of-semester student feedback ratings) were administered simultaneously. Data were analysed through polynomial regression analysis and response surface methodology. Results indicated that rater extraversion (r = .357), conscientiousness (r = .413) and openness (r = .178) had significant main effects on average performance ratings. Also, rater-rater personality similarity in extraversion (p < .001), neuroticism (p < .01) and openness (p < .001) had a significant effect on performance ratings, with the effects of agreeableness and conscientiousness approaching significance. The results suggest that the earlier conclusions in which personality similarity does not affect performance ratings, seem to be premature, and that more research is needed to investigate why personality similarity affects ratings.

Mapping the profile of skills from professionals and students perception of nursing in Erechim

Silvia De Medeiros URI Campus de Erechim, Brazil

This study has the objective of mapping the profile of necessary nursing competences in order to identify skills, attitudes and knowledge for professional practice. Characterised as a quantitative research, and made use of a questionnaire for collecting data. The questionnaire comprised twenty closed questions, and was drawn up so that the competences were distributed in four groups: Behavioural, Focus on the Result, Emotional Balance and Management Technique. There was a total of 48 participants, being 24 professional nurses (8 from the clinical area, 8 from the social area, 8 from the teaching area) and other participants were 24 nursing students (8th and 9th semesters from URI - Campus of Erechim). The analysis of the results pointed out the following order of classification for competences: Commitment (obtained the highest score: 97.9%); Listening, Speaking and Perception and Ethics
The motivational effects of subordinates: Trust perception in teams
Jingsong Deng Business School, Sun Yat-Sen Uni, China; Xiaoping Liu
The present study explores the functions of subordinates’ perception of being trusted in teams, with special reference to the motivational effect of feeling trusted in trust relations. The data has been collected through a survey of 229 Chinese MBA students in two cities. Four competing models for examining the effects of feeling trusted are developed and tested by using Structural Equation Modelling (SEM). Based on hypothesis-testing and the comparative analysis of fit indices of the four models, it is shown that the motivational effects of subordinates’ perception of being trusted and the job satisfaction motivated by this perception, ultimately result in subordinates’ loyalty to their team-leader and improvement in their job performance. It is also found that these mediating effects are strongly associated with the characteristics of trust motivation in Chinese culture. The present study concludes with some practical implications for trust management in the real work settings.

Discrimination among foreman job categories of the Saipa Car Company (Iran)
Shadi Derakhshan Isfahan University, Islamic Republic of Iran; Hamid Reza Oreyzi
Industrial psychologists use job analysis data for different purposes. Selecting the appropriate data analysis model is very important and depends on the purpose of the job analysis. Following Cormack et al. (1979), in the current paper, researchers use data from 310 employees in the main plant of Saipa Car Company using the position analysis questionnaire of McCormic et al. (1972). Three different levels of job analysis data were used, namely: Task oriented, worker oriented and abilities oriented. Results of multiple discriminant analysis and maximum likelihood classification indicate that clusters of jobs could be statistically separated in a two-dimensional ability space. The overall hit rate for assigning a task statement to a job cluster was greater in abilities-oriented data. Findings indicate that there are different solutions regarding the number of similar jobs in the plant. So, there is not only one objective answer for each job, rather job analysis data reveals different patterns.

The study of organisation development efforts in the oil refining and distribution company in Iran
Shadi Derakhshan Isfahan University, Islamic Republic of Iran; Hamseodin Tabatabaei Nasrabad
As we know, changes in the business world are obvious almost to everyone. Sometimes these changes take place so quickly that the organisation cannot handle the results without having prepared for them. The Organisation Development helps the organisation to face new situations, even before they happen! In this research we aimed to diagnose organisational activity to adjust to environmental changes, and whether these performances were relevant to OD evidences. To do this, information about change activity was gathered from the staff of various departments of the Oil Refining and Distribution Company in Iran. The data collecting method was direct interview. After the survey, the results indicated that at about 10 years, the organisation offered and executed some changes with the support of OD operators. Changes such as: creating an HSE department, using a new management system, changing the assessment and training system, creating a lady council and so on. The following survey clarified that many of these changes have compatibility with OD evidences.

The influence of leader behaviour, psychological empowerment, job satisfaction, and organisational commitment on turnover intention
Thamsanqa Dlhalhla Stellenbosch University, South Africa
Organisations continue to lose skilled and experienced employees due to voluntary turnover. As a result, understanding the factors that affect employees’ turnover decisions is important. Although several existing studies have identified factors related to turnover, most empirical research utilises explanatory models that do not sufficiently address the intervening processes that lead to turnover intention. We used a correlational study in a sample of military personnel (n= 318) to examine the collective effects of perceived leader behaviour, psychological empowerment, satisfaction and commitment on turnover intention. The results supported a model where turnover intention was explained to result from a combination of these organisation-related and job-related attitudes. The study adds to the existing literature in two ways. First, the findings indicated that turnover intention results strongly from the combination of leader behaviour, psychological empowerment and organisational commitment. Psychological empowerment and organisational commitment play a dominant role in the development of turnover intention, both directly

(93.7%); Leadership, Planning and Organisation (89.5%); Respecting Values (83.2%); Persistance and Determination (79%); Interpersonal Relation, Analytical Capacity, Concentrated Attention (76.9%); Good Humour, Empathy and Affection, Clarity and Objectivity (74.8%); Flexibility (70.6%); Creativity, Sharing of Knowledge (62.2%); Being Persuasive (60.1%); Entrepreneurship (41.6%); Tolerance to Frustration (37.5%). This way, it’s understood that with the results you can prioritise the competences that might be best developed within projects for training of nursing students, helping and preparing them for the labour market.

Psychological empowerment, work engagement and turnover intention
Jacob De Villiers North West university, South Africa
This study investigated the relationship between leader-employee exchange, role clarity, psychological empowerment, and engagement and turnover intention within a financial institution in South Africa. A cross-sectional survey design was used. A convenience sample (N = 278) was taken (males =31%, females =60%; 88% younger than 35 years; 57% with 2 – 5 years service) from the total population (N = 889). They completed the Leader-Member Exchange Questionnaire (Liden, Wayne, & Stilwell, 1993), Role Conflict and Ambiguity Questionnaire (Rizzo, House, & Lirtzman, 1970), Measuring Empowerment Questionnaire (Spritzer, 1995), Engagement Questionnaire (May, Gilson, & Harter, 2004) and Intention-to-leave Scale (Sjobeck & Sverke, 2000). A path model was tested with SPSS to determine the relationships of the variables. Furthermore, a theoretical model was tested through the use of structural equation modelling (Arbuckle, 2008). The latent variables included LMX (consisting of two parcels), role clarity (consisting of two parcels), psychological empowerment (consisting of four variables, namely meaning, competene, impact, and self-determination), work engagement (consisting of two parcels), and turnover intention (a manifest variable). Role clarity mediated the relationship between leader-member exchange and psychological empowerment, while psychological empowerment mediated the relationship between role clarity and work engagement as well as turnover intention. Leader-member relations lead to better understanding of roles, while role clarity empowers and engages employees.

The relationship between emotional intelligence, emotion work and organisational factors with engagement in a care-giving environment
Francois De Wet NWU: Poletaafstroom, South Africa; Cara Jonker
Not only are health professionals required to offer a service which provides mental and physical expertise, but they are also required to manage their emotions as a part of their job. The objective of this research was to determine the relationship between Emotion Work, Emotional Intelligence, Organisational Factors and Engagement within a care-giving environment. A cross-sectional survey design was used, and a non-probability convenience sample was taken from 294 care-givers. The Schutte Emotional Intelligence Scale (SEIS), The Untrecht Work Engagement Scale (UWES), Scales from the Frankfurt Emotion Work Scales (FEWS) and Organisational Factor Scale were used as measuring instruments. The statistical analysis consisted of descriptive statistics, Cronbach alpha coefficients, factor-analysis (using principle component analysis). Pearson correlations indicated that Client Care positively correlated with Display of Positive Emotions, Engagement, Emotion Management, Emotional Integration and Emotional Utilisation. Emotional Dissonance negatively correlated with Engagement and Emotional Management. Display of Positive Emotions positively correlated with Emotional Utilisation. Engagement positively correlated with Emotional Management, Emotional Integration and Emotional Utilisation. Supervisory Support is positively correlated with Co-Worker Support and negatively correlated with Job Autonomy. Emotional Management positively correlated with Emotional Dissonance, Emotional Management, Emotional Integration, Emotional Perceiving, Emotional Awareness, Emotional Utilisation, Supervisory Support and Co-Worker Support were the best predictors of Engagement.
and as mediating effects. A second unique finding of the present research was the positive relationship found between psychological empowerment and turnover intention, suggesting that either turnover process models may be more organisation-specific than previously thought (e.g., Alexander, 1998), or that empowerment may increase turnover intention because of enhanced career mobility.

Organisational culture, leader-participation and shared vision are important steps toward perceived organisational effectiveness improvement

Saiedeysmey Diba; University of Isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran; Saied Hamid Atashpour; Amin Barazandeh; Mohsen Golparvar; Hamid Reza Orzey

This research was conducted to investigate the relationship between organisational culture, leader-participation and shared vision based organisational learning with perceived organisational effectiveness. The statistical population consisted of 450 participants in a production company in Brujen, from which, 203 people were selected using simple random sampling. The research questionnaires were organisational learning components, including organisational culture, leader-participation, shared vision (organisational assessment with 48 items). Data were analysed with Pearson’s correlation coefficient and stepwise regression analysis. Results showed that there was significant positive correlation among all the research variables. Stepwise regression analysis showed that organisational culture, leader-participation and shared vision predicted all the dimensions of perceived organisational effectiveness among the steps. According to this research, organisational managers can increase organisational effectiveness via promotion of organisational commitment, use of leader-participation for conducting organisations and the creation of a shared vision.

Safety climate and involvement in safety management: A study with first-line managers

Kouaben Dongo Remi Université Grenoble 2, France; Ngueuetsa Robert Université Grenoble 2, France; Mbaye Sofetou

Because the safety climate (Zohar, 1980) reflects perceptions of the importance placed on safety in an organization and the perceived attitudes of managers towards safety issues, it is becoming one of the key variables in obtaining the best safety performance and stronger commitment to safety-related actions (Silva et al., 2004; Cooper and Phillips, 2004, Tucker et al., 2008). This study examines the effect of safety climate on involvement in safety management by first-line managers (FLM), a largely unexplored population. 63 FLMs responded to a questionnaire measuring perceived safety climate at the workplace, risk perception, and involvement in safety management. As expected, FLMs who perceived a good safety climate in their company reported getting more involved in safety management than did FLMs who perceived a poor safety climate (F(1,60) = 23.30, p < .01, PRE = .27). However, the fact that FLMs are called upon by the workers they supervise, prompts them to be more involved in safety management, thereby mediating the effects of perceived attitudes of management toward safety issues, and encouraging from immediate supervisors in communications about the safety climate. Some possible avenues for improving the involvement of FLMs in safety management are suggested.

Intention to quit among Generation Y academics at higher education institutions

Ronen Du Preez Stellenbosch University, South Africa; Anecia Robyn

Talent retention is an international challenge across industries, and especially for academic staff at higher education institutions (HEIs) in South Africa. It may be argued that HEIs are more dependent on the intellectual and creative abilities and commitment of their academic staff than most other organisations. For an HEI to maintain a long-term trajectory of excellence in research outputs and teaching, a strong focus on retaining a younger generation of skilled academics is needed. Unfortunately, HEIs have to compete with industry to retain these employees. At the same time, the academic profession has increasingly fallen behind the private sector in terms of, amongst others, remuneration, resulting in a shortage of young academics in South African HEIs. An investigation into intention to quit amongst Generation Y academics at HEIs is therefore justifiable. A mixed-method research design, including both qualitative (focus group and blog) and quantitative (questionnaire) phases, was applied. Academics (n = 189) at six HEIs in South Africa were sampled. The results indicate that job satisfaction, transformational leadership, employee engagement, remuneration, reward and recognition have a significant negative impact on intention to quit. Job satisfaction and employee engagement had the most significant impact on intention to quit. This study contributes to the body of knowledge on intention to quit among academics, and specifically the so-called Generation Y academics. The findings serve as input for the development of efficacious retention strategies and mechanisms to retain Generation Y academics at HEIs in the RSA.

How does social capital influence entrepreneurial decision-making: An empirical study

Hong Du School of Management, ZJU, China; Xinyu Du; Gaogqi Chen

The significance of entrepreneurship and its impact on each aspect of society has drawn extensive attention recently, while entrepreneurial decision-making, the most relevant concept, is becoming scholars’ main interest. Under the background of a relationship-embedded society like China, social capital plays a great influence on entrepreneurial decision-making. The purpose of this study was to investigate how social capital influences entrepreneurial decision-making. Based on “social learning theory,” this study investigated the social capital, entrepreneurial self-efficacy, and entrepreneurial decision-making linkage via a quasi-experiment involving 221 business and economics students who are expected to graduate within two years. A series of two business scenarios with embedded ambiguous data regarding two issues: technological developments and the trend toward internationalisation, were developed to measure cognitive categorisation characteristics and the decision of starting a new venture. These were adapted from Palich and Bagby’s (1995) equivocal scenarios describing a clothing retailer, which we changed to a fictitious clothing startup, ABC. The information paralleled that of the original scenarios. Results indicated that individuals with more helpful weak ties showed stronger entrepreneurial self-efficacy, therefore categorised equivocal business scenarios significantly more positively than did other subjects. Regression analysis demonstrated that these perceptual differences were consistent and significant (i.e. individuals with more helpful weak ties perceived more strengths versus weaknesses, opportunities versus threats, and potential for performance improvement versus deterioration). Positive cognitive characteristics were proved to directly lead to the decision of starting a new venture. We also found that risk propensity had a moderating effect on this relationship.

Australian award based achievement and direction in industrial and organisational psychology

Mark England Australia

This poster outlines actual achievements in Industrial and Organisational Psychology in Australia as recognised by awards in research, teaching and practice. This paper reports on and explores the interviews I conducted with three award winners for the period 2008 to 2011 as recognised by the Australian Psychological Society. The interviews consist of agreed standardised questions covering personal motivations and achievements together with suggested direction for Organisational Psychology. As a result current and emerging directions for industrial and organisational/work psychology research and practice are explained.

Self-regulation strategies buffer negative effects of goal conflicts on work satisfaction

Wiebke Edar University of Bielefeld, Germany; Elke Wild; Malte Schwinger; Julia Gorges

Junior scientists’ workplace is characterised by high autonomy, but also by numerous demands in research, teaching and administration. Qualifying in a highly competitive environment to become a senior researcher requires dealing with multiple tasks and goals. As time is a rare and limited resource, junior researchers perceive intergoal interference due to time constraints. That is, goal conflicts occur when the pursuit of one goal detracts the pursuit of another (Austin & Vancouver, 1996). Experiencing goal conflicts may have a negative impact on work satisfaction, motivation and well-being. With our study we aimed to identify and test emotional and motivational self-regulation strategies that might buffer these negative effects. In an online questionnaire, junior scientists from all over Germany (N = 695) named conflicting goals. We expected the extent to which participants reported these goal conflicts to be stressful, to negatively affect their work satisfaction and well-being. In line with our hypotheses, we found that higher levels of perceived strain of goal conflicts were associated with lower work satisfaction. However, this relation was moderated by junior scientists’ use of regulation strategies. In particular, an overall measure of self-regulation (Schwarzer, 1999) as well as the use of several motivational regulation strategies (Wolters, 2003) seems to be helpful in diminishing losses in work-
Job satisfaction is one of the most intensively studied topics in psychology, as it is not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. The purpose of the current study was to investigate the relationship between mental health and Life Orientation in hospital employments in Iran. The study was carried out so far has dealt with the impact of different types of work extending technology on time pressure. The study is based on data from 2005 and 2006 collected by means of the socioeconomic panel (SOEP), a representative repeat survey carried out on more than 20,000 people. By also taking into account influence variables such as age, job-related stress factors and autonomy, the multivariate analyses show that personality traits have a highly significant influence on job satisfaction. As expected, neuroticism has a negative influence on both satisfaction constructs. Agreeableness, extraversion and conscientiousness have a positive effect, whereas openness (to experience) only influences overall job satisfaction.

The role of power distance in internal communications, case history: Italian committee for Unicef
Zeno Filippi Comitato Italiano per l’Unicef, Italy; Massimo Bellotto; Raffaele Coruzzi
This research aim to perform a report of the internal communications within the biggest Italian not for profit organisations. The first purpose is to observe how the power distance and the expectations of role affect the organisation’s internal communications. The second purpose is to formulate a plan for internal communications through the use of participatory devices. First, the study begin with 155 surveys online, resonance of 60.3%, addressed to all staff of the Italian Committee for Unicef, 110 employees in the main structure of Rome and 45 in the Italian territory. Second, the study continues with four focus group involving 32 employees with the aim of analysing the results of the previous survey. Third, the study terms with five semi-structured interview with the top-management. The research continued with a bench-mark, in the form of semi-structured interview to the human resource managers, able to investigate the study area within the major Italian not for profit organisations: Actionaid, Greenpeace and Médecins Sans Frontières. The research identifies many critical issues in the communication flow and decision making of the Italian Committee for Unicef, together with some significant strengths. It also tracks a report of internal communication within the Italian not for profit organisations aforementioned. The research has achieved its initial objectives. First, greater power distance seems to accelerate the flow of internal information. Second, a three-year communication plan with the aim of increasing the level of employee participation in decision-making.

Satisfied with your job? Personality of the beholder
Simon Fietze Univ. of the Fed. Armed Forces, Germany
Job satisfaction is one of the most intensively studied subjects, not only in the field of organisational psychology. Whereas a major part of the research carried out so far has dealt with the influence of working conditions (situative approach), more recent studies focus on the connection between personality traits and job satisfaction (dispositional approach). The personality traits under examination tended to be chosen unsystematically, without a theoretical foundation, and on the basis of small – mostly selective – random samples. The Five-Factor-Model provides a personality psychology tool that has been recognised for 20 years and is used to record the significant aspects of individual personality (neuroticism, openness, agreeableness, extraversion, and conscientiousness). Taking as a starting point the above-mentioned criticism of the research carried out so far on the dispositional influences of job satisfaction, my study looks at the connection between the Big Five personality dimensions and two facets of job satisfaction (overall job satisfaction and satisfaction with personal income). The study is based on data from 2005 and 2006 collected by means of the socioeconomic panel (SOEP), a representative repeat survey carried out on more than 20,000 people. By also taking into account influence variables such as age, job-related stress factors and autonomy, the multivariate analyses show that personality traits have a highly significant influence on job satisfaction. As expected, neuroticism has a negative influence on both satisfaction constructs. Agreeableness, extraversion and conscientiousness have a positive effect, whereas openness (to experience) only influences overall job satisfaction.

Antecedents of work engagement among working women in South Africa
Madelyn Geldenhuys University of Johannesburg, South Africa; Karolina Laba
Positive psychology in the workplace has become an important topic of research in recent years. Research on the opportunities of women in the workplace seems to be prominent, however there is a lack of investigation into the well-being of women in the workplace. The aim of this study was to investigate work related well-being among women in the South African workplace. The roles of job demands (work load), job resources (organisational support and advancement) and work-role fit on work engagement of women were investigated. Further, the mediating role of psychological meaningfulness was determined. This study used a quantitative research design. Data were gathered with the use of paper and pencil questionnaires. The sample comprised 237 women in the South African workplace. The results of this study indicated significant main effect for workload, organisational support and work-role fit on work engagement. Psychological meaningfulness mediated the relationship between work-role fit and work engagement and partially mediated the relationship between organisational support and work engagement. This study gives insight to the important factors contributing to higher levels of work engagement for women. From a practical and managerial point, it is necessary to understand what motivates and affects the well-being of women in the workplace.

Engagement and psychological meaningfulness at work: The effects of life satisfaction and gender
Madelyn Geldenhuys University of Johannesburg, South Africa; Jillian Williamson
Scientific knowledge relating to the field of positive psychology within the South African workplace is required. The objectives of this study were (1) to investigate the relationships between work engagement, psychological meaningfulness, life satisfaction and gender and (2) to test whether life satisfaction and gender had a moderating effect on the amount of engagement and psychological meaningfulness put forth by employees. Although research on life satisfaction is abundant within the field of psychology, research within the work environment is limited. Furthermore, research is needed within South Africa to promote the wellbeing of employees. Survey designs were used to capture a sample from various South African organisations (n = 800). The Satisfaction with Life Scale, the Work Engagement Scale and the Psychological Meaningfulness Scale were administered. The results showed that life satisfaction, work engagement and psychological meaningfulness were significantly correlated, psychological meaningfulness was a significant predictor of work engagement. Life satisfaction had a significant effect on psychological meaningfulness and work engagement, gender significantly moderated psychological meaningfulness on work engagement and that gender, psychological meaningfulness and work engagement were significant predictors of life satisfaction. This research created an understanding of employee wellness at work through the combination of employee’s personal and work lives. Future research could focus on
identifying what behaviours promote such constructs to enhance individual and organisational success.

**Is an organisational trust always reliable?**

_Lech Gorniak_  
_Cracow University of Economics, Poland_

In this presentation I would like to share my opinions and assumptions, based on several years of my research on an interpersonal trust phenomenon. I am a social psychologist and I specialize— in a theoretical and practical sense— in an organisational communication issues. The problem of trust in organisations— in traditional and virtual ones— and between organizations, is raised more and more often over the last decade. Especially, it is combined with an economical effectiveness of organisations (Lane and Bachman 2002, Kramer and Cook 2004, Kramer 2006, Bachman 2006, Gradzowski et al. 2007, 2009, Hardin 2009, Matzat 2010, Colquitt et al. 2011). The reflections I will focus on are the efforts of searching for the answers to the questions fundamental for the researcher and practitioners. If the benefits of trust are not resulting from a simple linear relations— „a more trust a more benefits” (Barney and Hansen 1994, Adessio and Castlelo 2010) could it mean that: (1) Is there a convincing method of perceiving different degrees of trust between people? (2) How could we describe the difference between trust and naivety? (3) Should we (and why) trust implicitly? (4) Could control and organisational procedures regulate the need for trust? (5) Why do people engage in trusting others in spite of the fact that this phenomenon is known from an asymmetrical relation “gain–loss” (por. Deutsch 1958)?

The moderating effect of interview structure on racial similarity effects in simulated interview ratings

_Daniel Hauptfleisch_  
_University of Stellenbosch, South Africa_

Race-group similarity effects were investigated as a form of interviewer bias in selection interview ratings. Social Identity Theory predicts that interviewers would assign higher ratings to interviewees of the same social group, the so-called in-group. Past research has lent only partial support to this hypothesis. This study argues that interview structure may help to explain inconsistent research findings since structure could inhibit the functioning of the similarity-attraction mechanism. The present research pursued two objectives, namely (1) to determine the degree to which race-group similarity exerts a biasing effect on selection interview dimension ratings and (2) to determine same-group bias increases when interview structure is experimentalized diminished. This study manipulated the degree of structure in interviews and compared the degree to which race-group similarity effects were evident under each condition. Interviews were simulated by showing video-taped interview segments to a sample of participants, and asking them to rate interview dimensions on rating scales that had been compiled to reflect the degree of structure in each condition. The data were analysed using Hierarchical Linear Modelling (HLM) and multiple regression analysis. The results support the hypothesis that racial similarity effects are found under low-structured conditions, as well as the notion that interview structure moderates the influence of similarity effects. However, racial similarity effects were also found with the highly structured condition. Although these were smaller than in the low-structured condition, they still proved to be statistically significant.

**Classification of concepts of safety culture**

_Kenichi Hayase CRIEPI, Japan; Takeshi Itoh; Naoko Hasegawa; Tomoyuki Yamazaki_

Although many concepts of safety culture have been proposed, there is no agreed one. This situation sometimes causes confusion in both academic and practical area. The purpose of this study is to review and classify concepts of safety culture in order to solve such confusion. Concepts of safety culture in 14 literatures were classified based on the classification way for concepts of corporate culture (Iida, 1993). The following two aspects were effective to organise the concepts. The first one is visibility, whether safety culture includes visible thing or not. The second one is viewpoint of existence of safety culture. One is that companies could be divided into ones with safety culture or ones without it. The other is that companies could not be divided in such a way and there are only differences in its strength. The result would be helpful to solve the confusion especially in evaluation and enhancement of safety culture.

**Cognition and multi-faceted aspects of motivation**

_Roche Herbst Human Capital Solutions Inc., Canada; Maretha Prinsloo_

The objective of this study was to measure multifaceted aspects of motivation to include concepts of energy, cognition, values, consciousness and life scripts amongst senior executives working within a global context. Pressure from the recent global economic crises may have a significant impact on those factors that reflect levels of awareness, perception and motivation, related to current strategic leadership behaviour. This analysis examines how different industries and organisational variables are involved, and create a challenging new context within which global executives are required to function effectively, by considering the outcomes from individual motivational profile results. The organisational variables include leadership, culture, strategy, people and the organisation. The industry variables include the financial recession and limited market opportunities. Methodologically, a psychometric and interviewing approach were used. This type of research can be seen as quantitative action, exploratory, descriptive and non-experimental. A cross-cultural sample of 150 senior leaders within a large international manufacturing and mining organization has been investigated. In summary, a SWOT analysis of strategic challenges based on the key assessment findings was presented. Key findings were the relative strength of strategic capability, the inherent risks for organisational pathology and the impact of mergers and acquisitions on the organisational culture. Conclusions of these findings were consolidated into the implementation of strategic principles based on learning, team work and leadership.

**A comparative leadership analysis in an agricultural business**

_Marita Heyns_  
_Northwest University, South Africa_

The purpose of the study was to compare the perceptions of subordinates from two different departments with top management’s own perceptions regarding top management leadership and innovative ability to determine whether differences and/or similarities exist. The empirical study included the Multi Leadership Questionnaire (MLQ form 5X) from Avolio & Bass (2004) to measure self- and subordinates’ perceptions of leadership styles. The Situation Outlook Questionnaire (SOQ) was used next to measure leaders’ self- and subordinates’ perception on the ability to be innovative. The questionnaires were completed by 6 executive committee members (top management) and subordinates from two different departments that have a direct relationship with the executive committee members in an agricultural business. The research findings revealed that there is a significant difference between leaders’ (executive committee members) self-perceptions on their own leadership and ability to be innovative, versus the perceptions of their subordinates on their leadership and ability to be innovative. The research showed that leaders tend to assess themselves higher than their subordinates do. Both leaders and subordinates indicated that the leaders have a transformational leadership style. The results also showed that there is a weak to moderate, positively significant correlation between innovation and transformational leadership styles. Recommendations were made to further promote leadership innovative ability.

**An exploration of leadership trust orientations in an agricultural business**

_Marita Heyns_  
_Northwest University, South Africa; Albe Mouton_

In a fast-changing business environment such as that in which the agricultural sector of South Africa is operating, the competitiveness is very high and stockholders demand better financial performance every year. For an agricultural business to be successful in the end, it must have certain structures, monitoring and control systems in place to manage the internal and external risk factors. Traditional control systems are however, no longer entirely functional. This study explores the importance role of leadership trust orientations in the management of an agricultural business. The primarily goal is to determine the trust orientation profile of top- and middle-level managers. The entire management population of a specific agricultural business was used as target group. Quantitative research techniques were used to determine various dimensions of trust, e.g. leaders’ propensity to trust, willingness to take risks, etc. Statistical analyses indicated that, despite individual variance, the general level of trust was low. Implications for leadership based on outcomes, as well as its potential impact on lower reports, are highlighted. Recommendations focused on specific areas of trust that could be targeted for improvement and also highlights areas for future research.
How abusive supervision affect job satisfaction? A moderated mediation model
Chenyu Hu, Peking University, China; Lei Wang, Peking University, China
Previous research has shown that abusive supervision is negatively related to job satisfaction and this relationship is mediated by subordinates’ justice perception. In the present study, employees (N=419) from a foreign manufacturing company located in southeastern China rated their information. Data was collected in two waves (with 8 month interval) to reduce possible common method bias. While employees’ power distance orientation and their superiors’ abusive behaviours were collected at Time 1, their justice perception and job satisfaction were collected at Time 2. Adding individual power distance orientation as a moderator, we examined and extended Tepper’s (2000) research. Results showed that individual power distance orientation moderated the mediated relationships between abusive supervision and job satisfaction in an organisational justice, such that the effect of organisational justice on job satisfaction was weaker for employees who were higher in power distance orientation. The theoretical and practical implications are discussed.

Motivation for a high job performance and job satisfaction
Cristina Ionica, National Intelligence Academy, Romania; Dorina Coldea
Our study intended to assess the relationship between motivational sources (typology proposed by Leonard, Beuvaux and Scholl, 1999), achievement motivation (Schuler, Thornton and Frintrip, 2000) and job satisfaction (Spector and Lamond, 2002) in order to identify those motivation factors that can help to improve job performance and job satisfaction in an organisational environment affected by nowadays economic crisis. There are some general rules which apply to everyone, but most people are usually motivated by what they perceive as rewards and there are different ways to get them committed and motivated. An evolving socio-economic context creates prerequisites for continuous readjustments of strategies to motivate employees in order to obtain job performance and job satisfaction. The question arises: “what are the best motivation factors and how they can be developed in the context of our present socio-economic reality?” The results of this study, based on data collected from 100 subjects who work in the Romanian public institution allowed us to approach motivation as a process and to diagnose and plan a new organisational strategy for improving job performance, job satisfaction and commitment in this particular organisational sector.

Attitudes towards multiple role planning amongst South African engineering students
Ameeta Jaga University of Cape Town, South Africa; Ilde Marais; Jeffrey Bagrain, University of Cape Town, South Africa
Young adults develop expectations about the future that includes the management of multiple work and family roles. The objective of this study was to test a multidimensional model of attitudes towards multiple role planning (ATMRP) amongst young adults studying towards a professional career with known high work demands. ATMRP is a young adults’ set of attitude, or orientation, toward planning for future involvement with work and family roles. Those with a realistic attitude toward multiple role involvement are more likely to successfully manage a multiple role lifestyle. A survey questionnaire was completed by engineering students (N = 146). Exploratory factor analysis evidenced the multidimensionality of the ATMRP scale. The five dimensions found were knowledge/certainty, commitment, independence, involvement and flexibility/compromise. Multiple regression analysis was used to examine the effects of individual cultural values (gender role ideology, allocentrism and ideocentrism) on attitudes toward planning for future work and family roles. Allocentrism, a collectivistic personality attribute, explained a significant proportion of the variance in the ATMRP dimensions of commitment, independence and flexibility. Ideocentrism (an individualistic personality attribute) and gender role ideology (beliefs about the suitability of particular roles for a particular gender) were not significantly correlated with any of the ATMRP dimensions. Contrary to expectations, there were no differences between male and female students regarding their expectations about managing multiple roles. The findings are discussed with suggestions for those interested in further research to develop the ATMRP construct and for those concerned about helping young adults develop a better planned orientation for managing multiple work and family roles.

Does personal resilience moderate the relationship between work-family conflict and turnover intention amongst blue collar workers?
Ameeta Jaga University of Cape Town, South Africa; Yashfa Mohamed-Kohler; Jeffrey Bagrain, University of Cape Town, South Africa
The object of this study was to investigate the nature and effects of work-family conflict amongst an under-researched group in the work-family literature, blue collar workers. Blue collar workers often face different work-family challenges from those of white collar workers. They are less able to afford domestic help, rarely enjoy access to the benefits of flexible work programmes and are more likely to hold traditional stereotypical gender beliefs. A survey questionnaire comprising established scales with good psychometric properties was completed by blue collar workers employed by a chemical company in Cape Town (N = 136). Exploratory factor analysis on each scale showed that the scales measuring work-family conflict, resilience and turnover intentions were unidimensional. The unidimensionality of the work-family scale was contrary to expectations and extensive previous research showing a distinction between time-based and strain-based work-family conflict. Hierarchical multiple regression analysis showed that the work-family conflict variable explained a significant proportion of the variance in turnover intention over and above that explained by demographic and contextual variables. No support was found for the moderating effect of personal resilience on the relationship between work-family conflict and turnover intention. The results indicate the need for further research on the nature and outcomes of work-family conflict amongst blue collar workers and signals the possibility that current models of work-family conflict require revision for future research on blue collar workers.

Personality, organisational identification, and their relationships to performance of college teachers
Hong Jiang, Capital Univ. of Econ. and Busi., China
Based on a sample of 865 college teachers from 13 universities, the study used a correlation analysis and a regression analysis to test the relationship between personality and the performance for the college teachers, and also the moderating effect of the organisational identification on the relationship above. The results showed that (1) the five dimensions of the big-five personalities have positive relationships with Organisational Citizenship Behaviour; (2) The extraversion dimension, the neuroticism dimension and the conscientiousness dimension of the big-five personalities were positively correlated with the college teachers’ research performance; (3) Organisational identification had a moderating effect on the relationship between extraversion and teaching performance. This effect of also existed between conscientiousness and Organisational Citizenship Behaviour; (4) The simple five dimensions of the big-five personalities had no relationship with teaching performance, but the interaction effect of conscientiousness and agreeableness was positively related to the teaching performance. So it is possible to improve the faculty’s performance by improving their Organizational Identification with faculty, even with different personalities.

What kinds of job seekers are attracted to socially responsible employers?
David Jones, University of Vermont, United States of America; Chelsea Williness
Recent studies have illuminated three signal-based mechanisms that explain why job seekers are attracted to companies with reputations for corporate social responsibility (CSR); CSR provides signals that inform their perceptions of value fit, expectations about how they will be treated, and beliefs about the organization’s prestige. However, little is known about the kinds of people who are attracted by CSR. We drew upon these reasons, why job seekers are attracted by CSR, to understand who is attracted by CSR. We used upon these reasons, why job seekers are attracted by CSR, to understand who is attracted by CSR. Specifically, we tested the effects of individual difference variables relating to CSR and each signal-based mechanism in two studies (Ns = 76 and 116) using longitudinal experimental designs. At Time 1, participants completed individual differences measures. At Time 2 they reviewed web pages of three companies, including a target company whose pages contained a manipulation of the type of CSR activity (community involvement versus pro-environmental practices). Results showed that several individual difference variables were positively associated with the target employer’s attractiveness and the signal-based mechanisms. These relationships tended to be stronger when the CSR was about community involvement, which we expected in some cases (e.g., for communal orientation) but not in others (e.g., for social-identity consciousness). We also found that individuals who were more conscientious were particularly attracted by CSR relating to community involvement, suggesting that these CSR activities may help organizations attract high performing...
employees. We discuss the implications of these results for theory, research, and recruitment practice.

The role of psychological empowerment and organizational commitment in teachers' job burnout

Mahdieh Sadat Khoshouei University of Isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran; Maryam Bahrami

This research was conducted with the aim of investigating the role of psychological empowerment and organizational commitment in teachers' job burnout. From among the teachers in Shahreza schools as the statistical population, 110 teachers were selected using random sampling. Data was collected through administration of scales of Psychological Empowerment Scale (Spritzer, 1995), Organization Commitment Questionnaire (Allen & Meyer, 1990) and Maslach Burnout Inventory. Three dimensions were considered, including emotional exhaustion, depersonalization, and personal accomplishment (Maslach & Jackson, 1981). Data were analysed with the use of Pearson’s correlation coefficient and hierarchical regression analysis. Results showed that psychological empowerment has a significant negative correlation with emotional exhaustion and depersonalization (dimensions of job burnout) and a significant positive correlation with personal accomplishment (another dimension of job burnout). Organizational commitment also has a significant negative correlation with emotional exhaustion and depersonalization. However, hierarchical regression analysis shows that psychological empowerment predicts emotional exhaustion and personal accomplishment, and organizational commitment predicts emotional exhaustion.

Optimising knowledge-management and team climate by management cockpit tools

Gerald P. Kolar University of Applied Sciences, Austria; Unterrainer Christine University of Applied Sciences, Austria; Kasar Armin; Winkler Peter

Effective knowledge management (KM) is an important competitive factor for successful companies. As Zarraga and Bonache (2005) point out, team atmosphere has important consequences on KM. Thus, in our empirical study we focus on the relationship between KM and team atmosphere in the context of a market research institution. Results reveal that the categories of knowledge-sharing and knowledge application are particularly strongly associated with a team climate. Management-cockpit tools may be adapted to support transparency and efficiency of these categories. Thereby, we can build on existing data warehouses and management information systems, highlighting some important key indicators of management cockpits. The specific benefit of these indicators consists in the representation of relevant information for each team as well as the corresponding division according to their respective requirements. This specific focus strongly encourages knowledge application as relevant competitive factor.

A game-theoretical framework for work motivation theories

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The presentation concerns results of a motivational survey in which two groups of respondents differ only slightly in their characteristics, or in ways seemingly superficial. Even so, their answers differ significantly in several cases. A possible way to understand this result might be explained by an assumption, as follows: The stimuli which commencing the motivational processes are learned (in difference to the processes and contents of the motivation as such), some individuals might differ in their answers to events and situations according to their diverse life experiences and previous learning. This assumption could be used to implement a theoretical model wherein the individual motivations responses will be defined as strategies in the sense of game theory. The results of the survey will be presented. The data were analyzed by means of SPSS software. The theoretical model will be introduced, and its main implications discussed. The paper was prepared thanks to the support of the Czech Science Foundation grant #P407/10/1262.

Occupational stress, mental health and coping among IT professionals

Chandraiah Kotta Sri Venkateswara University, India

The study was aimed at investigating occupational stress, mental health, and coping among professionals working in the information technology industry. The sample for the study consisted of 150 Information Technology (IT) professionals working in Lucknow and Allahabad cities of UP of India. The Job Satisfaction scale, Occupational Stress Index coping behaviour of Pressure Management Indicator (PMI) developed by Cooper et al was used to measure the level of job satisfaction, occupational stress and coping behaviour of both junior and senior professionals. The sample was drawn based on simple random sampling procedures. The results showed that stress is very common in the IT industry due to the nature of the work and is unavoidable. The available studies in the literature reveal that various factors are responsible for experiencing occupational stress in this industry. Due to an uncertain economy, increased demands for overtime due to staff cutbacks, act as negative stressors. The relentless requirement to work at optimum performance, takes its toll in job dissatisfaction and employee turnover. ‘Mental Illness’ being a shorthand term for a variety of illnesses that affect mental well-being.

Emotional labour scale: Development of an Indian measure

Sandeep Kumar Banaras Hindu University, India; Binayak Shankar; Ashok Singh

The display of emotion of employees in customer service is at central stage, in order to create the perception of quality of service. This concern has led service employees to engage in performing emotional labour. The four major conceptualizations of emotional labor are: (a) Strategic model (Hochschild, 1983); (b) Behavioural model (Ashforth & Humphrey, 1993); (c) Interactionist model (Morris & Feldman, 1996); (d) Emotion regulation model (Grandey, 2000). These measurement models have limited their coverage to the main theme of their definitions while overlooking the other components contributing to emotional labour. This limit in horizon in measuring emotional labour necessitated the need for a new tool to measure emotional labour. We have attempted to rise above the limitations of various definitions and integrate all of these measures to provide a comprehensive characterisation of emotional labour, covering all domains of organisational life. The proposed model covers individual (strategies), job characteristics, and emotional deviation produced in the process. We propose five dimensions of emotional labour on the basis of extensive review: deep acting, surface acting, frequency, attentiveness, and emotional dissonance. Ten items for each dimension were formulated. A total of 300 employees of public as well as private banks were administered this questionnaire, out of which 250 returned. These data were used for analysis. The Cronbach’s alpha reliability of various dimensions ranges from .65 to .85, and reliability of complete scale was found to be .81. The validation of the scale on a sample of university teachers is in progress.

Personality as a moderator variable in the relationship between stress state and job attitudes

Sandeep Kumar Banaras Hindu University, India

Stress is subjective in nature; it varies from person to person and situation to situation. Sometimes people feel good and sometimes bad; it depends on their subjective state. A ‘subjective state’ is defined as a relatively transient quality permeating conscious awareness whose representation is distributed across a variety of mental processes or structures, and which has the potential to generalise across activities, and contexts. It is vital to understand how the stress state affects job attitudes and how personality moderates the relationship between stress state and job attitudes. The aim of the investigation was to study the relationship of stress state and job attitudes, and to examine whether personality moderates the relationship between stress state and job attitudes. The current study was conducted on 175 employees working in coal mines situated at Dhanbad (India). The Stress State Questionnaire, S-D Employees Inventory and Job Involvement Scale; and Eysenck Personality Questionnaire-R were used to measure stress state, job attitude and personality respectively. The results were analysed using correlation analysis and moderated regression analysis. The results of the investigation revealed that the task engagement dimension of stress state positively correlated with job attitude (job satisfaction and job involvement) and the distress dimension of stress state negatively correlated with job attitudes. The different dimensions of personality (extraversion, neuroticism and psychoticism) significantly moderate the relationship of stress state and job attitudes. The findings support the notion that the person appraises and regulates their own stress state.

Emotional intelligence and (d)stress in the South African Police Service

Despina Learmonth University of Cape Town, South Africa; Danny Papier

This study aimed to determine how levels of Emotional Intelligence (EI) were related to overall levels of stress, anxiety and depression amongst members of the South African Police Service (SAPS). South Africa has some of the highest reported rates of violent crimes worldwide. Members of SAPS, as a result of their vocational positions, are often ex-
posed to these violent crimes. High levels of stress, anxiety and/or depression can adversely affect work performance with resulting absenteeism, low morale and sub-standard work output and outcomes. This in turn, can negatively impact on work colleagues. The study’s participants were 40 police officers (13 female and 27 male) 20 officers from Khayelitsha and 20 officers from Delft police stations (mean age 38.6 years). Both these police stations are located in informal settlements on the periphery of the city of Cape Town. Police officials were randomly selected to complete two study questionnaires. A correlation analysis was carried out between the DASS-21 and the Schutte’s Emotional Intelligence Scale scores to determine whether a relationship existed between EI and psychological (di)stress, depression and anxiety. The results revealed that EI significantly correlated with stress (p=0.057) and anxiety (p=0.026), but not depression. Inverse relationships between EI and stress, and EI and anxiety, were found. Interventions to increase levels of EI amongst members of SAPS may be hugely beneficial in preventing the negative outcomes so frequently associated with psychological (di)stress.

Transformational leadership in relation to organisational culture within the South African national defence force
Ophilia Ledimo University of South Africa, South Africa; Ophilia Ledimo

Political and legislative changes in South Africa have led to the transformation of the new South African National Defence (SANDF), through integration of different forces. This created a diverse workforce with new leadership, strategic intent, processes and systems. This article poses the question: What is the relationship between transformational leadership and organisational culture within SANDF? The main objective was to explore the relationship between transformational leadership (Leadership Practice Inventory) and organisational culture (Organisational Culture Inventory) within SANDF. An empirical study was conducted using a quantitative survey on a random sample of N=238 ASGP employees within SANDF. Results indicate a significant positive relationship between transformational leadership and organisational culture, and that demographic groups differ significantly in their perceptions of variables. Organisational development practitioners proposing interventions for leadership development and culture change need to take into consideration the relationship between transformational leadership and organisational culture. Results contribute to current organisational development literature and provide valuable information that is useful in proposing leadership and organisational development interventions that are vital for organisational survival.

Social support can reduce job stress: A moderating role of other orientation
Dan Li Peking University, China; Lei Wang Peking University, China; Si Yu

Perceived social support can conditionally reduce the stress of one’s work, however, there is no agreement on the levels and patterns of influence. Some theories, such as stress theory model and transactional model, suggested that personal characteristics play an important role in generation of stress. Other theories, such as the Buffeting Model, mentioned that the social support as a group-level moderator can impact a person’s physical and mental health. According to these models, we conducted a two-stage quantitative study by three questionnaires. Participants completed questionnaires on perceived social support, other-orientation, and job stress on Time 1, and they were also asked to complete the questionnaire of job stress 3 months later. The results revealed that social support in fact reduces one’s job stress, however, the reducing effect was stable and significantly moderated by participants’ other orientation. Specifically, the social support can reduce more job stress on the individuals with higher other orientation than the individuals with lower other orientation. This finding suggests that the perceived social support would not always account for one’s job stress effectively, while moderated by factors such as other orientation. Additionally, the result extends not only the research areas of job stress and social support, but also provides many practical implications on human resource management.

How shared leadership influences individual learning behaviour: The mediating effect of psychological safety
Songbo Liu Renmin University of China, China; Zhen Wang; Feng Liu; Xiaoshuang Lin

Edmondson’s “Leader behavior-psychological safety-learning behavior” model has been established for more than a decade. We wanted to enrich this classic model by: (1) Adding one more specific type of leadership, shared leadership, into this field, (2) extending the research level from only team level to team-individual level; shared leadership is an emergent team property that results from the distribution of leadership influence across multiple team members, which is totally different from the traditional leadership perspective. We put forward that shared leadership is helpful for psychological safety (team level), and then leads to individual behaviour positively. By investigating 56 work teams in a big Chinese company, we confirmed the mediating effect of psychological safety on the relationship between shared leadership and individual learning behaviour through hierarchical data analysis. Our study is also a step forward to explain the “black box” of leader behaviour - individual learning behaviour. In the shared leadership field, we answered 2 important theoretical questions: (1) Is shared leadership really good for team members? (2) How does shared leadership function?

The relationship between servant leadership, affective team commitment and team effectiveness
Bright Mahembe Stellenbosch University, South Africa; Ames Engelbrecht

Effective teamwork is one of the core components of high-performance organisations. Value-based leadership practices play a critical role in team effectiveness. The primary goal of the study was to design and conduct an analysis of the relationships between servant leadership, affective team commitment and team effectiveness. The aim of the study was to validate a theoretical model explicating the structural relationships between these variables in the South African education sector. A convenient and multi-cultural sample consisting of 202 primary and secondary school teachers was drawn from 32 schools in the Western Cape Province of South Africa. High levels of reliability were found for the sub-scales of the latent variables. Unidimensionality of the sub-scales was also demonstrated through exploratory factor analyses (EFA). Good fit with the data was found for the measurement models of the specific latent variables through confirmatory factor analyses (CFA). Structural equation modelling (SEM) showed a good fit for the structural model. A positive relationship was found between servant leadership and team effectiveness. Furthermore, multiple regression analysis showed that affective team commitment moderated the relationship between servant leadership and team effectiveness. The findings emphasise the central role played by servant leadership and affective team commitment in understanding employees’ behaviour in teams. Servant leadership fosters team effectiveness if employees feel committed to their work team. Future studies should expand the theoretical model by incorporating additional latent variables that may influence team effectiveness.

How I integrate the principles of Logotherapy (meaning/purpose in life) in my work environment
Solomon Makora Central University of Technology, South Africa

The purpose of this study was to investigate whether Viktor Frankl’s theory of finding meaning in life can be taught to all people, including members of the management team in my institution. The participants are 14 members of the Welkom Campus Management Committee (WCMC) at the Central University of Technology, Free State. For the quantitative data, a pre-experimental design, one group pre-test-posttest design, has been used to evaluate the influence of the workshop on the participants’ Purpose in Life Test (PIL) scores and Minnesota Satisfaction Questionnaire (MSQ) scores. T-tests for paired samples were computed on the 28 complete sets of pre- and post-test PIL and MSQ scales to test the significance of the outcomes. In the qualitative section, a participatory action research design has been used. On average, the group displayed a high purpose in life before the workshop, with a mean score of 121.50. However, the workshop brought about a significant increase of 6.21 in the participants’ PIL scores. For general work adjustment, the group displayed a high degree of satisfaction before the workshop (MSQ M= 82.29; after the workshop, their mean MSQ score increased to 85.21. Thus, teaching Logotherapy to the management team resulted in significant improvement in their levels of meaning, as well as job satisfaction. As a result, the higher the participants’ levels of meaning, the better adjusted they were at work. The results were confirmed by the qualitative part of the action research.

Interpersonal relations in six departments of a university: A comparative analysis
John Marasigan Kwantlen Polytechnic University, Canada

The study aimed at demonstrating positive relationship between various aspects of interpersonal rela-
A comparative study of stress and anxiety before and after Ramadan

Tayebeh Mehrabi Isfahan University Of Medical Sciences, Islamic Republic of Iran

Managers of institutions have a very tensive job. Studies show that people without religious bonds cannot fight satisfactorily their daily desires and their frequent changes. One of the regular praysings and principles of Islam is fasting which is approved for providing spiritual health and increasing patience and tolerance in individuals. This study wants to find out how fasting may effect the experienced tension of managers. Data were collected using the Katel’s standard questionnaire of anxiety and stress symptoms. The questionnaire was filled out by managers one month before Ramadan and one week after Ramadan. Data were analysed using T-test, Pearson and Spearman correlation coefficient and ANOVA. Findings showed that the mean of anxiety in managers was 68.25±14.1 before Ramadan and 75.19±29.1 after Ramadan. T-test showed a significant difference (p=0.001). Also, the mean of stress in managers was 25.68±1.14 before and 19.75±1.29 after Ramadan (p=0.001). In addition, the results showed a significant difference between age with stress and anxiety among the managers (p=0.018). Fasting is the most effective way to reduce the stress effects and as the results of this study show, it brings calmness, sincerity, patience and tolerance. We hope that fasting as the focus of a lively constant culture in the society pave the way to eloquence.

Differential experiences of emotional labour and burnout among Indian professionals

Sasmita Mishra School of Management, KIIT Univ, India; Dibyendu Choudhury

An online survey was conducted on 209 Indian professionals to know the extent of emotional labour they put forth and burnout they experience. Eta tests were conducted to find out the mean difference of emotional labour and burnout across a range of precept variables. Results revealed that those professionals differed in the level of emotional labour across age, education level, total years of experience, organisation type and industry type. However, there was no gender difference with respect to experience of emotional labour. When their experience of burnout was compared across these variables, they did not differ with respect to age, organisation type and total years of experience. But, males and females differed with respect to their burnout experience. Females were found to be experiencing more burnout than males though they were seen to be exerting equal emotional labour at workplace. Findings were discussed with reference to socio-cultural context and gender role.

Stress, burnout and ways of coping among professionals

Jitendra Mohan Panjab University, India

Stress and burnout are major factors which professionals often have to deal with in their work environment. The present research was aimed at investigating the stress, burnout, type A behaviour, and ways of coping among different professionals. For this purpose, 250 professionals were purposely selected as respondents. The total sample of 250 professionals was further sub-divided into 5 groups. The sample comprised the following professions: Police, IT professionals, Medicine, Engineering and Education. The following standardised tools were used: 1. Organizational Role Stress Scale, (Pareek, 1982), 2. Maslach Burnout Inventory (Maslach & Jackson, 1981), 3. Type A behaviour Questionnaire (Cooper, 1988), and 4. Ways of Coping Questionnaire ( Folkman & Lazarus). Inter-correlation method was applied to find the relationship of Stress, Burnout, Type A, and ways of coping. Analysis of variances was also applied to find the mean differences in these groups. Results revealed that there was a significant relationship between these dimensions. Group differences were also found. It can be concluded that stress and burnout plays a very important role for professionals. Efforts should be made to manage stress and burnout effectively.

The role of academic resources on student engagement

Kelebogile Mokgele Northwest University, South Africa; Sebastian Rothmann

In order for students to enjoy and succeed in their studies, they need to dedicate their energy and time, while being both enthusiastic towards and responsible for their studies. Research done on engagement, indicates that job resources have an impact on whether an individual experiences engagement or not. Study resources should for the students, therefore, also have an influence on student engagement. Work engagement is characterised by a high level of energy and high identification with one’s work (Salmela-Aro, Tolvanen and Nurmi, 2009). The importance of job resources as positive predictions of work engagement, while job demands are not significantly related to work engagement, is highlighted by Schaufeli and Bakker’s (2004) definition of “job resources”. A quantitative research approach is followed in this study. Student Resources Questionnaire and the Oldenberg Inventory are used in the study to determine the support given in the form of academic assistance. The extent of such study resources should be able to determine student engagement. It is predicted that positive relationships will exist between student resources and student engagement. This research makes an important contribution with regard to engagement research on university students. In addition, practical interventions for increasing student engagement, as well as consequences thereof, will be suggested.

Social network and workers’ welfare

Elaine Neiva University of Brasilia, Brazil; Daniel Barbosa University of Brasilia, Brazil

The objective of this study was to investigate the relationship between workplace welfare, and the characteristics of friendship and communication networks in labour courts. This study was developed in light of the Work Psychodynamics approach, which postulates about dynamic relations involving labour organisations and individual processes. It becomes important to assess the relationship between individual processes, and the social networks that workers develop, seeing that individuals develop social networks which, configured in a formal or informal way, allows the transition of varied contents which interfere in the workings of labour organisations. Thirty public servants chosen from four labour courts participated of this study. The Work and Risk Disease Inventory (ITRA) was applied with a questionnaire for mapping and, consequently, measuring the Social Networks, making it possible to verify the relationship between the data of both instruments. One of the results found was a positive relationship between the human cost in the physical, cognitive and emotional spheres, and the positional measures of the networks. A higher impact on human cost for the public servants who assume central roles in the networks was also found. One of the conclusions is that, as the workers broaden their social networks, it becomes more demanding to maintain the bonds within the network.

Explaining the role of perfectionism and occupational stress in job burnout

Shekoufeh Nikneshan Payame Noor University, Islamic Republic of Iran; Narges Mohamadi; Mina Mazaheri

This study examined the relationship of job burnout with occupational stress and perfectionism. The aim of this study was to explain job burnout according to negative and positive perfectionism and occupational stress among a group of staff. The research design constituted a descriptive correlation. The statistical population comprised the staff of an organisation of the municipality in Isfahan in 1387 s. The total statistical population consisted of sixy individuals, therefore no sample was selected. All participants were asked to complete a Cooper occupational stress inventory (OSI-22), Geldard burnout inventory (BI-40), and Perfectionism inventory (PI-40). Pearson’s correlation coefficient and step-by-step regression analyses were used to analyse the data. The results of Pearson’s correlation coefficient indicated that there is positive significant relation between occupational stress and negative perfectionism with job burnout. Also, the results of step-by-step regression analyses indicated that negative perfectionism, positive perfectionism and occupational stress are capable of predicting job burnout. There was no significant difference between male and female. In conclusion, occupational stress and negative perfectionism increase levels of job burnout.
The influence of employees’ self-efficacy on their quality of work life

Abigail Opoku Mensah University of Cape Coast, Ghana; Lebboeus Asamani

Many employees today are spending more time in the workplace in response to job insecurity, workplace demands and financial pressures. Self-efficacy and Quality of Work life (QWL) remain relatively unexplored and unexplained, especially, in Ghana. This study seeks to find out the current status of employees’ self-efficacy and QWL, and the extent to which self-efficacy of employees influence their QWL. The study measured self-efficacy relative to employees’ quality of work life to improve performance. The study was a descriptive survey. It used frequencies, averages and other statistical methods to analyse the data. The sample consisted of 200 employees, 70 from service institutions, 50 from financial institutions and 80 from educational institutions. Organisations and respondents were randomly selected. Descriptive statistics, Pearson’s correlation and the One-Way Analysis of variance (ANOVA) were used to analyse the data using the SPSS for Windows. The results indicated that, there was a significant positive correlation between self-efficacy and QWL of employees ($r = .225$, $p < .01$). There were no significant influences of employees’ age and tenure on their self-efficacy. The results revealed that employees’ educational level significantly affected their QWL ($F = 2.92$, $p < .05$). A post hoc (LSD) analysis was conducted to ascertain which levels significantly differ.

Authentic leadership and safety climate in shipping

Olav Kjellevolld Olsen Royal Norwegian Naval Academy, Norway; Gerry Larsson; Jolje Eid; Hanne Borger; Sigurd Hystad

Due to many critical accidents in the shipping industry over the past decades, safety performance (safety compliance and participation) on ships has received increased attention from industry and research. Safety climate, defined as safety perceptions, attitudes and beliefs, is a factor that has been shown to promote safety performance in such safety-critical organisations. The study investigated how leadership influences the safety climate on board and more specifically if authentic leadership can explain a positive safety climate. Questionnaires were distributed to 499 Filipino seafarers working on Norwegian-owned cargo vessels. The results show that the level of the masters’ authentic leadership predicts level of safety climate, but only the facet of relational transparency proved to be a significant predictor on facet level. The results indicate that the authentic leadership model could represent processes that foster a positive safety climate in shipping, and that authentic leadership development may be a fruitful avenue for enhancing safety performance on ships.

The relationship between work-family conflict and job stress considering the mediating role of psychological hardiness. A sample of 250 persons from the Iran Polyacril Company were randomly selected. Measures were the Work-family Conflict Scale, Job stress scale, and Hardiness scale. Findings indicate that work-family conflict and family-work conflict are related to job stress. The mediation role of hardiness was also confirmed, using hierarchical regression analysis. To explain the results, we must notice that individuals high in hardiness are protected from job stress, because they consider changes as challenging in their lives and interpret them as unfolding and self-actualization processes. Their access to effective coping strategies, makes them capable of encountering external conditions as proactive and not passive persons; namely they plan for their own life, not relying on external conditions. These characteristics help them to manage the responsibilities of work and family life in a good manner and therefore decrease the stress resulting from work-family conflict.

Relationship among five forms of work commitment, desire to remain and turnover

Hamid Reza Oreyzi University of Isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran; Maryam Akhbari

There is a body of research that has investigated different forms of work commitment and its relation with each other as well as its effect with exit behaviours like desire to remain and turnover intention. In this study the relation between five forms of work commitment with each other and exit behaviours have been explored based on the Randall and Cote (1991) model and Balfour and Wechsler (1996). These forms of work commitment are: work involvement and job involvement (Kanungo, 1982), identification commitment, affiliation commitment, and exchange commitment (Balfour & Wechsler, 1996). Variables which are studied as exit behavoiurs are the desire to remain (Balfour & Wechsler, 1996) and turnover intention (Porter, Crampin & Smith, 1976). The samples of this study are 272 employees of a public organisation which were selected randomly. Data were analysed based on structural equation modelling. Absolute, Comparative & Parsimonious fit indices of the presented model showed an acceptable level that indicates support for the presented model. Based on the result, work involvement has a direct effect on job involvement and an indirect effect on other variables. Also job involvement has been found to have a direct effect on all three dimensions of organisational commitment and, moreover, with the mediation role of different dimensions of organisational commitment would result in higher levels of desire to remain and lower levels of turnover intention. The result shows by changing dimensions of organisational commitment, changes in turnover intention indirectly would precede changes in desire to remain.

The Oriki as a tool for leadership development

Judith Okonkwo British Airways, United Kingdom; Vivian Adum

This study stemmed from two perspectives, the first was the exploration of cross-cultural influences in the workplace, seeking to find a route for businesses to, not only navigate the complexities that a multi-cultural workforce in a global organisation can pose, but also provide them with tools for leverage on this diversity, and build up authentic core competencies that benefit from individual experience. The second, a review of scholars poring over trend data and conceding that leadership and management are skills gaps that need to be breached in Africa in particular, with multi-nationals from NGOs to large corporates echoing this view. The author considers this an uninformed position that stems from the consideration of leadership as a Western derivative infused with a few Asian principles (predominantly Chinese). However the ability to lead people, to get the best out of them, has existed globally for several years, and there is much to be learnt from all cultures. The result has been the development of a leadership coaching methodology that has roots in Yoruba mythology but transcends cultures and is currently being trialed by individuals in various organisations. The development and practice of this method is discussed along with new insights from ongoing work.

Globalisation and healthcare delivery: The experiences of Nigerian expatriate doctors

Judith Okonkwo British Airways, United Kingdom; Vivian Adum

This presentation showcases a study that focused on the experiences of Nigerian expatriate medical professionals practicing in the United States and the United Kingdom. A survey was administered to a sample and further data gathered through a series of in-depth interviews, which focused on their experiences as expatriate professionals and the impact that this has had on their productivity. Results and conclusions are discussed.

Investigation of positive affect and emotional intelligence effect on job satisfaction among oil refinery personnel

Hamid Reza Oreyzi University of Isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran; Narjes Fashihzadeh

Research has shown a relationship between personality and job satisfaction in two domains namely;
core self theory and genetic theories related to personality. The aim of the current research was to investigate the relation of emotional intelligence and positive affect with job satisfaction and then respond to the question of which variable has the greatest contribution to job satisfaction. The statistical population was total personnel, formal or informal persons in the Isfahan Oil Distribution and Refinery Company including 1429 persons who were working in 2009 (1338 s. c.). A simple random sample of 230 personnel was chosen. The Job Satisfaction Questionnaire of Judge and Bono (2000) Emotional Intelligence Questionnaire of Human and Health Capabilities Institution (2006), and Positive Affects in Job Questionnaire of Fox and Spector (1999) were used as instruments to measure the variables. Results indicate that affect and emotion play role in job satisfaction.

An investigation of the content of police professional identity: An internal perspective
Catalina Otoiu Babes Bolyai University, Romania; Lucia Ratiu; Daniela Andrei; Claudia Rus; Gabriel Vonas
To date, there is no commonly accepted definition of the concepts of "identity" in general, and "professional identity" in particular. Our research question was driven by the lack of a unified framework to conceptualize professional identity and by the fact that, while most of the studies in this field focus on the construction of professional identity, very few look at and discuss its content. Thus, the aim of this study was to examine the way in which Romanian border police perceive their professional identity. More specifically, this study focuses on identifying both the core and the peripheral aspects of police professional identity. The sample is comprised of 26 border police, located in different regions of Romania and working in different structures and on different organizational levels within the Romanian Border Police Force. The 21-statements test, a modified version of the 20-statements test (Kuhn & McPartland, 1954) was used to collect information about the primary characteristics of the police professional identity. Following the procedures used in Q-sort techniques, the mentioned characteristics were arranged on a +4 (least important feature) to +4 (most important feature) Q-sort distribution format, according to the degree of importance to the profession of police. Our results give a general overview of these core content of police professional identity and the main values that are comprised within it.

Social responsibility in universities: A systematic review
Catalina Otoiu Babes Bolyai University, Romania; Sofia Chirica; Daniela Andrei; Claudia Rus
The aim of this study was to systematically integrate the literature on university social responsibility in order to identify its definition and its links with professional education and with professional development within universities. The analysis was conducted on 191 papers identified through a computerized search on Sage, Wiley, Emerald, InformaWorld, ScienceDirect and SpringerLink. Using content analysis, the results revealed that social responsibility in universities was studied from different theoretical perspectives. There are no empirical studies that have examined, within the same study, multiple aspects and facets of this concept, or the interaction between these aspects, and we found no apparent trends in its theoretical development. It was frequently examined from the perspective of corporate social responsibility, and less examined in academic settings. The results of the review show that social responsibility in universities can be considered as the impact of the university on society, through professional communities, and in terms of the way in which society, through communities of practice, influences the way in which universities continuously redefine their objectives and operating mode in their efforts to become more efficient on the educational market. The main dimensions of social responsibility identified through this analysis consisted in strategic orientation, active citizenship, ethics, reflection, critical thinking and autonomy. These results reflect the multidimensionality of social responsibility in universities and the need to extend the empirical research on this topic.

The relationship between stress, workload and burnout
Seyed Reza Poorseyed University Esfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran; Hadi Emami Daramrood
The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship stress, workload and burnout in nurses. Subjects were 150 students (76 male and 74 female). The instruments, were workload Scale (WLS), stress Check list (SCL) and burnout Questionnaire (BQ). The results showed that there were significant correlations between all of the stress, workload and burnout scores (P<0.05). The result of analysis of regression show that stress, and workload together explain 5 percent of variance in burnout (P<0.01).

The relationship between self-esteem and employability attributes of postgraduate business management students
Ingrid Potgieter UNISA, South Africa
The impact of challenges such as decreased employment opportunities, increased personal responsibility to keep up with the changes, current skill shortages and demands for retaining talented and skilled staff have led to emphasis on career meta-competencies to enhance an individuals’ employability attributes. The objectives of the study were: (1) to determine the relationship between self-esteem (as measured by the Culture Free Self-esteem Inventory) and employability attributes (as measured by the Employability Attributes Scale), (2) to determine whether individuals’ biographical details significantly predict their self-esteem and employability attributes, and (3) whether males and females differ significantly regarding self-esteem and employability attributes. There seems to be a paucity of how individuals’ self-esteem relates to their employability attributes in South Africa’s multicultural organisational context. A quantitative survey was conducted on a convenience sample of N equals 304 employed adults enrolled for an honours degree in business management in a higher education institution. Correlational statistics, multiple regression analyses, categorical regressions and independent t-tests were used to analyse the data. A number of significant relationships between the participants’ self-esteem and employability were found. The results showed that biographical details significantly predicted participants’ employability attributes. Career counsellors and human resource practitioners need to recognise how people’s self-esteem and their biographical details influence their employability attributes. The findings add to existing career literature on the skills and competencies and biographical information that influence employability and provide valuable information that can be used during career development support practices and career counselling practices in the contemporary world of work.

One organisation, different minds: Agency model of hospital workers
Ariel Quezada Universidad Adolfo Ibáñez, Chile; Macarena Sanchez; Pedro Cabrera; Javiav Espinosa
In a hospital, workers are exposed to different sources of risk, e.g. infections, trauma, contagion, radiation, etc. However, risks could be higher if a worker perceives whether accidents are preventable or not. In this sense, mental models about agency are central to prevent negative actions. Culture psychology describes different information processing, promoted by different cultural contexts. Markus and Kitayama (1991) indicated that collectivism is typical in eastern cultures while individualism is typical of western cultures. Recent investigations reveal that social class is also an important cultural context, with a strong influence on cognitive agency models of individuals (Stephens, Markus and Townsend, 2007; Stephens, Markus and Fryberg, 2011). This can have an expression in the agency model of professional and non-professional workers in the same organisation. To measure implicit cognitions about agency models of participants (Fazio and Olson, 2003), we used a procedure described by Savani, Markus, Naidu, Kumar and Berl (2010)

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showing a 6 minute video and asking participants how many decisions taken by the actor, were observed in this film. We compared the number of decisions reported by professionals and non-professional participants. Collected data showed a significant difference of decisions observed by each group of workers $F(1, 59) = 46.903 \ p < 0.001$. Results reveal different agency models on different actions. This can explain diverse attributions of risky behaviour. Indeed, this finding could be used to design training in a safety culture, integrating the particular mental model of workers, focused on the cultural context of each social group.

Transformational leadership: The role of psychology in leadership development and change
Wiehann Rademan Sanlam Personal Finance, South Africa

The purpose of the paper is to introduce the concept of transformational leadership and the required competencies in the current macro environment. Research supports a transformational leadership style given the changing social and business landscape and the need for operations in multicultural environments. As such, transformational leaders aim to motivate others to achieve beyond what was originally thought possible. Ways of developing leadership are explored. As a manager of a group of psychologists, the author links current general leadership knowledge and collective professional experiences with process suggestions for other practitioners. Core to transformational leadership are the elements of innovation, collaboration and practical teamwork. Psychological change processes like consciousness rising, choosing, and conditioning, form the platform for the development of these core leadership competencies. Psychological process work, and dynamics, featured during the discussions between psychologists who coach senior managers and act as development facilitators are illustrated. Themes like strategic planning, leading others, empowerment, interactional leadership practices and personal leadership development are amongst these critical topics for discussion. Furthermore, the leadership needs of a group of South African mass middle market financial advisers are mentioned and essentials like interactive, visible and visionary leadership are briefly described. The leadership expectations within the group of advisers were identified during trend analyses after national focus groups in a financial institution were conducted. Finally, the paper concludes that transformational challenges are central to all sectors of the South African context and psychological process work can help in the selecting and moulding of leaders capable of leading change.

Quality of work life and psychological well-being of police employees: A relationship study
Rekha Rani Indian Institute of Technology, India; Pooya Garg

This study examined the effect of quality of work life (QWL) on psychological well-being (PWB) of police employees. Measuring psychological well-being of police employees is worth investigating, not only because understanding the “optimal functioning” is likely beneficial to police organisation, but also because fostering the employees’ entire health, contentment and experience fully functional person in life spheres. Quality of Work Life Scale (QWLS) developed by Angus S. McDonals and Psychological Well-Being Scale (PWBs) developed by Carol Ryff were used for data collection. The participants were chosen using purposive convenient sampling. The results from Pearson’s R and Multiple Stepwise Regression Analysis indicated that the dimensions of QWL (support from manager/supervisor; freedom from work related stress; job satisfaction; challenge, use of skills and autonomy; salary and additional benefits; relationship with work colleagues; involvement and responsibility at work, and communication, decision-making and job security) have significant and positive contribution in maintaining PWB (autonomy, environmental mastery, personal growth, positive relations with others, purpose in life and self-acceptance). The findings suggested that experiencing high QWL in the workplace dramatically leads to psychological well-being, that in turn leads to life satisfaction of police employees. In fact, QWL can definitely boost the energy, optimal functioning and positive behaviours in personal and professional life. The study provides valuable implications for the police practitioners, researchers and management body to better understand the workplace requirements and psychological needs of police employees where they can experience themselves to be fulfilling, and develop as global citizens with true human potentials.

A consideration of the role of culture and/or sub-culture as contributors to national profiles of entrepreneurial activity
Hazel Rosin York University, Canada

Differences in national levels of entrepreneurship have been observed by scholars. There is an ongoing effort to understand the reasons for this, and to identify and examine variables that appear relevant to these differences. Interest in this phenomenon is driven by the existence of a substantial body of research evidence showing that a vibrant entrepreneurial sector is an important source of a country’s economic and employment growth (Birley, 1987; Schumpeter, 1934; Thomas & Mueller, 2000). Among the variables believed to contribute to national differences in entrepreneurship is culture. Ongoing cross-national research facilitated by the Global Entrepreneurship Monitor consortium (GEM) has identified culture and social norms as one of nine “entrepreneurship framework conditions”, i.e. variables that “influence individuals’ decisions to pursue entrepreneurial initiatives” (GEM, 2009). In a review of research in this domain, Hayton, George, & Zahra (2002) concluded that culture may act as a moderator of the relationship between the economic and institutional context and entrepreneurship indicators. However, they observed that systematic and in-depth research into culture’s role is at an early stage. This paper will draw on empirical and theoretical approaches to date to develop a model of the relationship of culture (or, within diverse societies, sub-culture) to entrepreneurial cognitions and behaviour.

Safety, health and quality of life in personal and organisational level in the manufacturing industry
Jose G. Salazar Estrada Universidad de Guadalara, Mexico; Norma Ruvaluaca Romero Universidad de Guadalara, Mexico; Raquel Gonzalez Baltazar

The research aims to examine working conditions of workers in manufacturing industries. Several factors were identified as safety factors, organisational risk and perception of workers about their working relationship and about the organisational factors. A descriptive cross-sectional study was conducted, through a questionnaire applied in 24 small, medium and large industrial facilities. A second questionnaire was applied to a sample of 392 workers who had at least six months working in the same 24 facilities. Only in 25% of small industries identified health services for the personnel. In 8.3% of these industries, committees for health and safety were identified, and only 8.3% had administrative control measures. No more than 25% of workers used protective equipment in small industries, as opposed to in 100% of workers in intensive industries. The perception of risk varies depending on the hazard by up to 93% and by gender. The lack of motivation, more than dissatisfaction, is the personal factor that showed a higher significant association with organizational factors. We conclude that the main problems of occupational health and industrial safety are present in industries classified as small and medium. It is required that industries include quality programmes of working life, health and safety.

The worker’s psychosocial factors of the manufacturing industry in Mexico
Jose G. Salazar Estrada Universidad de Guadalara, Mexico; Norma Ruvaluaca Romero; Eva Nunez

This paper seeks to identify the relationship between mental health, Sense of Coherence (SOC)
Employees’ graduate and employability attributes in relation to their emotional intelligence and career anchors

Dries Schreuder UNISA, South Africa; Melinde Coetzee UNISA, South Africa

The objective of this study is to determine the relationship between the graduate attributes (measured by the Graduateness Scale), employability attributes (measured by the Employability Attributes Scale), emotional intelligence (measured by the Assessing Emotions Scale), and career anchors (measured by the Career Orientations Inventory) of a convenience sample of 67 adults employed in the South African service industry: 85% blacks, 86% females, (72%) in the early adulthood phase and (70%) at staff level, 84% in their final year of undergraduate studies at a distance learning institution in the economic and management sciences field. A quantitative web-survey approach was followed in collecting primary data. Descriptive statistics (means, standard deviations and Cronbach’s Alpha coefficients), correlation and multiple regression analyses were performed to achieve the objective of the study. The internal consistency reliabilities of the four instruments ranged between 0.75 and 0.90 (high). Significant relationships were observed between the participants’ graduate and employability attributes and their emotional intelligence and career anchors. The career anchors and emotional intelligence of the participants significantly predicted their graduate and employability attributes respectively. The findings contribute new knowledge that may be used to inform human resource career development practices concerned with optimising person-job fit and the employability of particularly young black females in the service industry. Future research should replicate the study with a broader, demographically more representative sample.

Relation of personality characteristics with job satisfaction in Iran

Mohammadreza Seirafi Islamic Azad University, Karaj, Islamic Republic of Iran

The present study has been planned and executed with two objectives: (1) Study of Relation of Personality Characteristics with Job Satisfaction. (2) Relation between Gender and Job Satisfaction. The main part of the present study is of correlation type. For this reason, a number of 60 men and women (ranging from 25 to 60 years) of staff and manpower of consulting engineering companies were selected with cluster sampling method. Research tools were JBI (Job Satisfaction Test) and NEO (five broad domains of personality). Correlation and T test were used for analysis of data. The results of the study show that there is a positive meaningful correlation between factors of "openness, agreeableness, consciousness and extraversion" with job satisfaction among men and women but a meaningful relation in the factor of "neuroticism" was not observed. From among personality factors, "openness" showed higher correlation (57%) with job satisfaction. Also, there is not a meaningful difference between gender and job satisfaction. Job satisfaction depends on various factors like work attractiveness, rate of salary, equity, colleagues and workplace. The results of the present study show that specifications of the personality of individuals can be considered as one of determining factors of job satisfaction.

Dissemination of knowledge in organisations: preparation of training instructors

Janaina Silva Universidade Federal Fluminense, Brazil; Julio Figueiredo; Claudia Mattos; Mariana Mesquita; Juliana Mello; Hayланde Nascimento; Alice Pinho; Fernanda Ribeiro; Raquel Ramos; Juliana Souza; Aimee Ferreira

To attend to organisations’ demands and to prepare training professionals to act as multiplier agents of knowledge among workers, the Supervised Internship in Labour Psychology, from Universidade Federal Fluminense (Brazil), offers a Preparatory Course for Training Instructors. The course aims to provide the participants an opportunity to learn, to study and to review key concepts, methods and instructional resources present in the practice of professional training. The activities emphasise the planning, implementation and evaluation of the syllabus. Elements related to the preparation of lesson plan, instructional objectives, content, methodology, resources, evaluation, dynamics and structured exercises stand out. The methodology is based on the reality of the participants and participatory education, which invites students to discuss the topics presented. During the course, recordings are made of each participant acting like a training instructor, followed by evaluation. The results and demand for the course reaffirm the importance of offering it as a way to integrate the main activities of the Brazilian public universities: teaching, research and extension.

The work of service providers in a Brazilian public university

Janaina Silva Universidade Federal Fluminense, Brazil; Julio Figueiredo; Claudia Mattos; Mariana Mesquita; Thayla Nascimento; Alice Pinho; Haylande Nascimento; Fernanda Ribeiro; Aimee Ferreira; Carolina Cohen; Tais Carmo

This summary presents the main results of the project: Development of the employees of the Center for General Studies UFF (Brazil). The project includes a survey of users of the service department that compose the study centre, and an organisational climate survey, in order to identify the key elements that would interfere in the quality of services, in view of technical and administrative staff. It questions the hegemonic speech, related to the quality in service provision as a key factor in the of systems today. The information collected and analysed are presented and discussed in meetings with the workers, and the direction of the unit, and are then defined as subprojects to be implemented. So far, the results obtained, in the units surveyed, confirm the hypothesis of good acceptance of services and reveal issues to be developed. The main conclusions of the study results do not differ substantially from the problems identified in the provision of services in the private sector. The theoretical premises and methodological project aimed at improving the provision of services in government agencies.

Emotional dissonance and social support in services sector

Beatriz Sara Open University of Catalonia, Spain; Maria Vera

The purpose of this study was twofold. Firstly, to analyse the detrimental effect that emotional dissonance may produce in service workers, more specifically, we have tested job satisfaction, intention to leave organisation and organisational deviance to be related to emotional dissonance. Secondly, to test that both types of social support (i.e., co-workers and organizational support) and also its combination modulate the relationships listed above. Using Hierarchical Multiple Regression Analyses we have confirmed our hypothesis, which basically are: (1) Emotion work was related to lower levels of job satisfaction, and higher levels of organisational deviance and intention to leave organisation, (2) Both types of social support (i.e., co-workers and organizational support) and also its combination modulate the relationship between emotion work on one hand and job satisfaction, organisational deviance, and intention to leave organisation on the other hand.

Recovery as a buffer of job insecurity: Can it ameliorate the effect of job insecurity on both work and non-work outcomes?

Beatriz Sara Open University of Catalonia, Spain; Thomas Hoeve

Currently, job insecurity has presented as one of most harmful stressors in employees’ work life. Accordingly, an outstanding amount of detrimental work and non-work outcomes are associated to this stressor. An outstanding amount of research has focused on its study, but without congruent results. Sverke et al (2002) and Chen and Chang (2008) have pointed out that this variability can be due to other intervening factors on relationship between job insecurity and its consequences. Accordingly, the aim of this study is to examine the moderator role of recovery on relationship between job insecurity and employees’ work and non-work outcomes (i.e job satisfaction, intention to leave the organisation, family cohesion and family adaptability). This study was carried out with 556 employees from Spanish services sector. The results showed that recovery modulated the job insecurity-outcomes relation. More specifically, psychological detachment and mastery ameliorated the levels of employees’ work outcomes (job satisfaction and intention to leave the organisation); whereas relaxation ameliorated the work outcomes (family cohesion and family adaptability).

The relationship between talent management and the psychological contract

Karel Stanz University of Pretoria, South Africa; Lizel Prinsloo

The world of work and the psychological contract are continuously changing. Employees today value career development and the improvement of their knowledge and skills more than being loyal to an
organisations. All of these might be expectations that employees have as part of the psychological contract. Organisations therefore need to develop and apply effective talent management practices to meet the psychological contract needs of talented employees. Against this background the main objective of this research is to determine the relationship between talent management and the psychological contract. A quantitative research approach was followed in this research. The Assessment of Talent Management Practices Inventory and the Psychological Contract Inventory were administered among employees (N=102) working in the service industry in Gauteng in SA. The results showed that significant positive relationships exist between the dimensions of talent management and the employer obligations of the psychological contract. The results of the study indicated that effective talent management practices can strengthen the psychological contract between employers and employees. The effective application of talent management practices in the organisation can therefore result in a more stable workforce and reduce employee turnover. Implications for future research are suggested.

**Relationships among cognitive style, person-organization fit and innovative behaviour**

*James J-M Sun* Remnin University of China, China; *Zhen Wang; Jian-Min Sun*

It has been widely reported that cognitive style is positively related with individual creativity, while its relationship with innovative behavior has been less studied. Lots of researchers have conceptualized that creativity differs from innovation because innovation is a two-component construct, encompassing both generalization and implementation of ideas, whereas creativity is at the most the idea generalization. This study aims at exploring the latter relationship. Two different versions of questionnaires were selected. Research instruments consisted of the short form of innovative cognitive style was positively related to idea implementation, (2) job demands-employee abilities fit moderated this relationship, but supplementary and employee needs-job supplies fit had no moderating effect, and (3) idea generalization mediated the relationship between cognitive style and idea implementation, and between cognitive style-demands-abilities fit moderated this relationship, but supplement and employee needs-job supplies fit had no moderating effect, and (3) idea generalization mediated the relationship between cognitive style and idea implementation. The study extended our acquaintance with determinants and mechanism of innovative behaviour in the workplace, suggesting that individual innovation is a complicated process in which each step has its own particular feature. Implications and future study agendas are discussed.

**The relationship between commitment-based human resource management, job engagement and individual innovative behaviour**

*James J-M Sun* Remnin University of China, China; *Zhen Wang; Jian-Min Sun; Ruijuan Zhang*

Individual innovative behaviour in organizations has been recognised as one of the determinants that enhance the competitiveness of enterprises. Some researchers have posited that the human resource management practices have a positive relationship to innovative behaviour, while very little empirical research has specifically examined these relationships. Based on social exchange theory, we established a theoretical framework and examined with empirical data the relationship among commitment-based human resource management practices, job engagement and individual innovative behaviour from a cross-level perspective. Questionnaires were distributed to more than 800 employees in 110 companies in different types of industries. 635 usable questionnaires from 100 companies were obtained, with 3-6 respondents from each company. Employees reported their job engagement and innovative behaviour while HRM managers from each company reported commitment-based human resource management practices. Correlations, hierarchical regression, and hierarchical linear modeling were conducted to test the hypotheses. Results showed that commitment-based HRM practices were highly correlated with employees’ innovative behavior and this relationship was mediated by the job engagement of employees. By bridging the macro and micro perspectives of strategic HRM studies, our study disentangled the implicated association of HRM practices with employee behaviour. Implications and limitations of the study were discussed and future research directions were pointed out.

**The relationship between the big five personality traits and job involvement**

*Mahnaz Talebzadeh* University of Isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran; *Aboulghasem Nouri*

The purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship between the big five personality traits and job involvement in Isfahan Water and Wastewater Company, Iran, in 2009. In order to achieve this aim, a random sample of 125 persons were selected. Research instruments consisted of the following three questionnaires: (1) Short form of five personality questionnaire (NEO-FFI), with the reliability coefficients of 0.8 for Agreeableness to 0.87 for Openness, (2) Kanungo involvement questionnaire, with reliability coefficient of 0.8, and (3) a demographic questionnaire. The results of correlation coefficient analysis showed a significant positive relation between extraversion, openness, conscientiousness and job involvement (p<0.05). The results of multiple regression analysis indicated that Neuroticism and Conscientiousness had more impact on the prediction of job involvement compared to other variables. Although the difference between men and women was not significant in job involvement, the difference was significant between the mean of Neuroticism and Extroversion components. Considering gender, neuroticism was higher for women but Extroversion was higher for men. The relationships were negative and significant between Neuroticism and education, Conscientiousness and age, job involvement and education. Based on the best knowledge of the authors, there is no similar study in Iran or other countries. Organisational climate and demographic variables were not controlled, and the results may have been affected by these limitations.

**Psychological career resources in relation to work engagement and organisational commitment foci**

*Rebecca Tladinyane* University of South Africa, South Africa; *Melinde Coetsee*

To determine the relationship between employees’ psychological career resources (measured by the Psychological Career Resources Inventory), work engagement (measured by the UTRECHT Work Engagement Scale) and organisational commitment foci (measured by the Organisation-related Commitment Questionnaire) of a convenience sample of 318 adults employed in the South African Service industry: 76% blacks; 77% females; 59% single; 39% at staff level; enrolled for further education studies at a distance learning institution in the Economic and Management Sciences field. A quantitative survey approach was followed in collecting primary data. Descriptive statistics (means, standard deviations and Cronbach’s Alpha coefficients) and canonical correlation analyses were performed to achieve the objective of the study. The internal consistency reliabilities of the three instruments ranged between 0.75 and 0.99 (high). Significant relationships were observed between the participants’ psychological career resources, work engagement and organisational commitment foci. The findings contribute new knowledge that may be
used to inform human resource career development practices concerned with optimising person-job fit and the retention of particularly young black females in the South African service industry. Future research should replicate the study with a broader, demographically more representative sample.

Employee experiences of performance management appraisals: A qualitative study

Tshepo Tsiu South Africa; Michelle May

Existing literature about employees’ experiences of performance appraisals seemed to indicate a strong management bias in that research seemed to be written for managers. This and the researchers’ own negative and positive experiences on performance management appraisals at different organisations have also propelled interest in this area. The objectives of the research project was to explore employees’ experiences of performance management appraisals. The qualitative approach was chosen in order to obtain a deep and sensitive understanding and appreciation of employee experiences of performance appraisal sessions. This was an exploratory study because the researcher began work in a little researched area. The research setting was the Sales Division of one of the big banks in South Africa. Using the purposive, non-probability sampling method, a sample of five participants in varying employment levels was selected. A semi-structured interview was conducted with the participants. The data was analysed using the discourse analysis method. The findings indicate that those performance appraisals are conducted mechanistically by line managers; there is loss of control over key performance areas that employees are assessed on. There is, however, managerial support with regard to Action plans and Personal Development Plans. What can be concluded from this qualitative study is in keeping with the current literature debates around performance management and appraisals. It is recommended that future research studies be undertaken about challenges with performance management; objectivity and performance standards; coaching and collecting information on employee performance; and career development and training needs identification arising from performance appraisals.

Employees’ organisational commitment, subjective well-being and team work

Leonard Ugwu University of Nigeria, Nsukka, Nigeria; Regina Okwosa

Many reforms have taken place in the Nigerian banking sector. Some of these reforms were the recapitalisation and restructuring policy of the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) and the granting of license to private operators, which empowered them to establish new banks, (“New generation banks”). Unlike the traditional commercial banks, the new generation banks adopted a “imposed targets” strategy. Imposed target refers to the unrealistic goals set by the management requiring employees to meet certain financial benchmarks in a giving period. The question is: What are the effects of the imposed targets on the employees’ organisational commitment, subjective well-being, and team work? Three hundred and twenty-five employees (171 employees of “New generation banks”) participated in the study. Three instruments used for data collection were: Organisational commitment, subjective well-being, and team work questionnaires. Data were analysed using t-test statistics. Result showed that employees of new generation banks reported less commitment to their organisation than their counterparts in traditional commercial banks. Employees of traditional banks reported a higher level of subjective well-being than their counterparts in new generation banks. Result also showed that new generation bank employees engage in less team work than their counterparts in the traditional commercial banks.

The relationship between organisational commitment, retention factors and perceived job embeddedness

Jeannette Van Dyk UNISA, South Africa; Melinde Coetzee

The objective of this study is to determine the relationship between organisational commitment (measured by the Organisational Commitment Scale), retention factors (measured by the Retention Factor Scale) and perceived job embeddedness (measured by the Job Embeddedness Questionnaire), and to determine whether employees from different gender, age, race, marital status, tenure and job level groups differ significantly in their levels of organisational commitment, retention factors and perceived job embeddedness. A quantitative survey was conducted on a purposive sample of 206 employees in the South African medical and IT service industries: 73% females, 30 to 39 years (40%); 53% white, 59% married, at operational level (69%). The results show that the internal consistency reliabilities of the three instruments ranged between 0.67 and 0.90 (median to high). Correlational statistics revealed significant relationships between the participants’ organisational commitment, retention factors and perceived job embeddedness. Multiple regression analyses showed that the organisational commitment and perceived job embeddedness of the participants significantly predicted their intention to stay (retention factors). It follows that HR practitioners need to recognise how retention factors influence job embeddedness and commitment to the organisation in the design of talent retention strategies for employees from various biographical groups. The study contributed valuable new insights and knowledge to the field of Career Psychology that can be applied in the retention of employees in the medical and IT industries. Future research should replicate the study with a broader, demographically more representative sample.

A framework to assist senior managers in the development of middle manager integrity

Annelize Van Niekert University of South Africa, South Africa; Michelle May

A framework was developed to gain insight into senior manager’s impact on middle managers experience of integrity. The aim of this research was therefore to obtain insights from practitioners about the application and potential value-add of this framework in organisations. This study was conducted within the interpretive research paradigm and therefore qualitative data was most appropriate. Sampling was directed by criterion-based guidelines, focusing on practitioners (Industrial Psychologists and Consultants) working with management development, in different industries. A listening post was conducted. The primary task of the listening post was stated as: In your role experience explore the application and potential value-add of the framework in organisations. The data obtained were analysed using a grounded theory method. The findings of this study suggest that organisations can utilise the framework effectively by customising it according to their specific needs and in line with the organisation’s strategy, vision and mission. Such a framework can assist senior management with decreasing unethical behaviour and increasing integrity in the organisation. The framework will furthermore assist middle managers to gain a better understanding of the impact of senior management on their experience of integrity. On an organisational level, this study highlighted the important role organisations play towards creating and establishing an ethical work climate that will ensure corporate integrity. This, in turn, will enable organisations to provide value to their corporate stakeholders and society at large.

Intrapersonal, interpersonal and intra-group conflict management from a psychological perspective within a university

Adriana Mn Van Niekert University of South Africa, South Africa

This presentation is based on twelve years in-the-workplace experience and ethnographic research for my D.Litt & Phil studies (still in progress) within the University where I work as a Counselling Psychologist. I discuss why I accepted the theoretical and practical stance of some conflict management interventions, psychotherapeutic approaches and brief psychotherapies, and how I came to use specific psychometric tests. I indicate the outcomes of my conflict management interventions accordingly. My focus is on workplace conflict as a state of unresolved differences between individual(s); between individual(s); and within group(s). These differences impact negatively on the sound functioning and work performance of the employees involved. Intrapersonal conflict occurs within the employee (e.g. a person who easily gets angry or agitated). Interpersonal conflict takes place among two or more employees (e.g. serious arguments between colleagues). Intra-group conflict takes place within a group (e.g. between employees working on the same task). These conflicts happen in the context of interpersonal workplace relationships which are associations between two or more people that may range from fleeting to enduring, according to university structures and procedures. They are not mutually exclusive and employees may be involved in more than one at a time.

Organisational design as a critical organisational discipline

Theo Veldsman University of Johannesburg, South Africa

It is widely recognised that the way organisations are designed has a profound effect not only on an
organisation’s strategy, mode of working, culture and dynamics, but also on its performance, and ultimately its success. Organisational design as the Operating Model for the organisation is one of the key executive leadership tasks making up the portfolio of Executive Tasks in the organisation. Organisational design thus can only be ignored at the peril of the effectiveness and efficiency of an organisation. One can indeed compete by design. The purpose of this paper is to provide a high level overview of organisational design as a key executive leadership task: The what, why, how, who, where of design. The overview is based on personal lessons learnt from over 50 design consulting assignments over about 15 years across multiple industries, nationally and internationally; the global sourcing of leading organisational design practices, as well as the thinking of organisational design thought leaders. The following topics will be covered illustrated through case studies: Organisational design as a key executive task, defining organisational design, positioning organisational design appropriately within the organisational landscape, the levels and dimensions of organisational design, the basic building blocks of organisational design, the organisational design process, organisational design logics, key design questions to quality assure the crafted organisational design, and the key benefits of an effective design.

Organisational commitment, job satisfaction and motivation of employees working in a manufacturing industry Raghunath Vijaya S.D.M College, India; M.Y Manjula S.D.M College, India

This paper attempts to study the level of organisational commitment, job satisfaction and motivation of employees working in a garment manufacturing industry in Bangalore, India. The sample consisted of 200 male and female blue and white collar employees. The Job Satisfaction scale (Singh & Sharma, 1971), Intrinsic and Extrinsic Motivation: What you look for in a job (Udai Pareek, 2002), and the Organisational Commitment scale (Dhar, Mishra & Srivastava, 2001) were used for data collection. The obtained data was subjected to statistical analysis using two-way analysis of variance, Pearson’s correlations and T tests. Some of the important findings are that blue collar employees have significantly higher concern for the organisation compared to white collar employees. Blue collar employees have significantly higher extrinsic motivation, which shows that aspects like security, adequate earnings, sound company policies and practices, and comfortable working conditions, motivate them to perform their job. White collar employees have significantly higher intrinsic motivation, factors like interesting work, advancement, a technically competent supervisor, respect and recognition, responsibility, independence and achievement, are some of the aspects that motivate them to perform well in their jobs. Job satisfaction and organisational commitment are significantly related to each other, which shows that as job satisfaction increases, organisational commitment increases and vice-versa. Job satisfaction and intrinsic motivation are significantly positively correlated to each other, and job satisfaction and extrinsic motivation are significantly negatively correlated to each other.

Human capital return-on-investment in South African companies listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange Helene Viljoen University of Stellenbosch, South Africa; Francois De Cock University of Stellenbosch, South Africa

Existing human capital effectiveness measures, such as Human Capital Return on Investment (HCROI), allow human resource managers to quantify the bottom-line impact of human capital expenditure, but little is known about how HCROI varies within listed firms. As a result, users of these metrics rarely know how they ‘measure up’ against their competitors in the absence of normative information. The present study provides a set of benchmarks for human capital effectiveness measures across industry and company size categories (years 2006 – 2010) in the population of listed firms (N = 319) on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange (JSE). The results showed that, even though South Africa is considered to have a very low labour force productivity level compared to other countries, the grand mean HCROI ratio for South African listed companies was higher (M = 3.03) than those from published figures from the USA, EU and UK (PwC Saratoga, 2011). This descriptive research also explored the influence of company size (small, medium or large) and company industry (N = 42) on human capital effectiveness. No statistically significant differences (p > .05) between the median HCROI ratios across company size categories were found, although notable differences in medians of HCROI across company industry categories were observed. HCROI also showed temporal fluctuations over the study period, reflecting economic cycle influences, but year-on-year changes were bigger when the mean HCROI was used instead of the median — median HCROI remained relatively stable year-on-year.

The difference of decision to voluntary turnover toward to equity sensitivity Laila Wardhani University Kebangsaan Malaysia, Indonesia

The objective of this research was to study the interaction effect of equity sensitivity and the decision to voluntary turnover among specialist expatriate workers in an oil company. To see the relationship between equity sensitivity and the decision to voluntary turnover the level difference of decision to voluntary turnover by equity sensitivity must be tested. A total of 184 Indonesian specialist expatriate workers in Malaysia oil companies were selected to fill out the questionnaires. The instruments used in this study were a set of questionnaires containing Equity Sensitivity Instrument (ESI) and Turnover Intention Questionnaire (TIQ). The data were analysed by one way ANOVA and Regression analysis using IBM Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) version 19.0. Result of one way ANOVA supported the hypotheses of this study. This study found significant differences in the decision to voluntary turnover according to the equity sensitivity among specialist expatriate workers in oil companies.

Shared leadership: Who is motivated to share? Simon Werther Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität, Germany; Felix C. Bradbeck; Mareike Schneider

The focus on vertical leadership, which was often clearly defined within the boundaries of one’s status or position, shifted to the concept of shared leadership in terms of distributing leadership functions and the effect on team performance. However, empirical evidence mainly examines the relationship of shared leadership and team performance, and its potential for moderators and mediators. This explorative study examines the emergence of shared leadership considering power and affiliation motives. Following McClelland’s theory, we expect leaders with high affiliation motive and low power motive to be more open-minded towards the emergence and practice of shared leadership in their team. We used the Multi-Motive Grid to assess the motive values of 34 leaders (average age = 44.7 years, average leadership experience = 13.2 years, average company size = 50.306). The results indicate that the affiliation motive correlates significantly positive with a positive attitude towards shared leadership. Furthermore, the affiliation motive correlates slightly negatively with a negative attitude towards shared leadership. However, the correlations between the power motive and shared leadership show no significant results contrary to our hypothesis. Our paper ends with the discussion of limitations and implications for future research and practitioners.

The application of the Gestalt approach in coaching supervision for a consulting team Gail Wrogemann GCW Consulting, South Africa

The objective of this paper is to describe how a supervision process, based on a Gestalt approach, could be used to understand and resolve difficult interactions between a client and the consulting team. Research was qualitative and descriptive. One consulting team of 8 people was part of this study. Session notes were used to collect the data. Interpretation was according to thematic analysis based on the constellation methodology. The supervision process focused on processes and interruptions of contact, paradoxical theory of shared leadership. Further, the destructive impact and disturbances from unfinished business were investigated and worked with from the team’s cycle of experience. Critical parts of the process were the here-and-now experimentation and awareness of the wider field and reciprocal impacts. (Stevenson, 2004) Findings indicated a significant reduction in anxiety levels leading to increased clarity about project next steps, an increase in confidence of delivery and improved contact with the client. Re-evaluation of certain processes led to more effective project structure. Principles specific to the Gestalt approach provided key insights in understanding complex dynamics and interactions between the consulting team and client. The Gestalt approach is a holistic, process-oriented, phenomenological, existential, and field centred approach. It sees individuals and teams, as integrated wholes who strive for positive change and growth. The Gestalt approach is a powerful supervision tool which could be used far more effectively in coaching supervision.

Workplace ostracism and problem drinking: The roles of depression and need for affiliation Longzeng Wu ShU of Finance and Economics, China; Guiyao Tang; Hong Zhu

Drawing on the belonging theory, this study examined the link between workplace ostracism and
problem drinking by focusing on the mediating role of depression and the moderating role of the need for affiliation. Based on a sample of 330 blue-collar employees from two manufacturing companies in China, we found that: (1) Workplace ostracism was positively related to problem drinking, (2) depression mediated the relationship between workplace ostracism and problem drinking, and (3) need for affiliation strengthened the direct effect of workplace ostracism on depression and its indirect effect on problem drinking. We discuss the implications of these findings for theories and research, as well as for management practice.

Psychological backgrounds for formation of innovation economics in the Russian federation
Lyudmila Zakharova Nizhny Novgorod State Uni-
versity, Russian Federation; Elena Korobeynikova
The aim of the study is to develop value and motivational determinants of psychological readiness of persons in the educational and labor spheres to accept innovations. Kameron-Quinn method of OC diagnosis, method of specific situations possessing value contradictions, motivation structure diagnostics method. 520 teachers, 125 college lecturers, 250 instructors, 950 managers, 1600 executive workers, 600 students took part in the research during the period from 1999 to 2010. It is proved that innovation acceptance processes are very slow both in educational institutes and at enterprises. During 12 years innovation values in the OC stay poor: Growth is 10.5% in 1999 up to 20% in 2010, though managers consider the optimum growth to 34-37%. More often than not innovation value goes together not with result values but with relationship values (up to 25%) and stability values (up to 35%). The following had been detected: (1) Four types of innovation motivation: Innovation expectation, search, creation, acceptance and support of innovation. (2) A set of social and psychological factors which restrain search and acceptance of innovations: ethno cultural orientation, stereotypes in decision making, dominance of an amorphous OC and of an OC with expressed clannish and hierarchical components, topically unconscious value contradictions of the personnel, innovation motivation deficit. (3) A series of favourable factors which make it possible to forecast positive development: Conscious distinct innovation development orientation of management, reduction of susceptibility to stereotypes and exercise of archaic behaviour repertoire in the market and the market-adherency types of OC.

Combination modes and competency model of entrepreneurial teams in small and medium high-tech entrepreneurial firms
Wei Zhang Hangzhou Dianzi University, China
Previous studies show that technical experience or high-tech entrepreneurship has a positive impact on new venture performance. The purpose of this study is to explore combination type and characteristics of competence of entrepreneurial teams in the high-tech entrepreneurial firms. Based on experts in group and behavioural events interview from a sample of 22 entrepreneurial teams in small and medium high-tech start-ups firms, the study identifies four combination modes of entrepreneurial teams from the perspective of human resources features. There are knowledge-based expertise of the entrepreneurial team, efficient combination of the entrepreneurial team, technical resources of the entrepreneurial team, and risk opportunities of the entrepreneurial team. Simultaneously, the study proposes a competency perception model of high-tech entrepreneurial teams on the basis of Chinese cultural context, and then tests the construct model of competency characteristics of high-tech entrepreneurial teams by a competency modeling approach.

Succession plans of family business in China on the basis of dynamic psychological contract theory
Wei Zhang Hangzhou Dianzi University, China; Xiao-
iu Yuan
Previous studies show that there is a negative relationship between irregular succession phenomena and firm performance. In this study, psychological contract of family business succession is defined. It refers to an invisible and informal relationship of tacit expectations and understanding between family business owners and potential successors. Based on experts in group and case study, the study found that there are three types of psychological contract of family business succession, namely, relational psychological contract, balanced psychological contract and transactional psychological contract. Most family business owners prefer their children as potential successors based on relational psychological contract, followed by their close and distant relatives based on balanced psychological contract, and thereafter followed by professional managers based on transactional psychological contract. The recursive difference pattern under traditional culture is very clear - it is from inside to outside and layer upon layer. This result suggests that a dynamic matching of psychological contracts between internal successor or external successor and family business owners can be reached, which is very important. Transactional psychological contracts can be converted to balanced psychological contracts and relational psychological contracts. The success of professional manager in family business depends on its gradual matching process from transactional psychological contracts to relational psychological contracts. It will directly affect the transfer of implicit knowledge and social network in the family business, and it will further affect the success and efficiency of family business succession.

Job insecurity in Chinese context: A critical review
Hailin Zhao The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong; Chun Hui; Cynthia Lee; Guo-hua Huang; George Chen
Job insecurity has become a widespread managerial concern over the last five decades. It reflects the degree to which employees perceive their jobs, or important features of their jobs, to be threatened and to which they perceive themselves to be powerless to do anything about it. Job insecurity research has so far been conducted mostly in Western settings such as the US, Australia, and Finland. However, our understanding about job insecurity in the Chinese context is very limited. In the current paper, we noted that China is an important and interesting context for job insecurity research because of its unique social, economic, and cultural environment. In the first part of the paper, we reviewed the theoretical underpinnings, research findings and measurement issues in job insecurity research. In the second part of the paper, we reviewed the limited research on job insecurity in the Chinese context and then provided a critical review about the Chinese context-specific characteristics that may affect job insecurity and its effect. In particular, we discussed the impact of the series of economic reforms that China has gone through in recent decades and some specific culture dimensions on how people perceive and cope with job insecurity in China and its management implications. We conclude with a discussion on the new developments in job insecurity research and future research directions.

Moderator between job search intention and job search behaviour of unemployed people in China: perceived behaviour control
Jiuhua Zheng East China Normal University, China; Shuhua Zhang; Lulu Gan
The moderator between job search intention and job search behaviour has been a controversial topic in the field of unemployment, yet warrants further study as it plays an important role in succeeding in re-employment. Based on Ajzen’s Theory of Planned Behaviour (TPB), the study aims to explore the mechanism between job search intention and job search behaviour of unemployed people in China. 272 unemployed people with a mean age of 42.7 years (SD=8.33) participated in our research. A series of analysis methods, such as description analysis, correlation, and regression were used for analysis of these data. The regression analysis results indicate: (1) Job search intention has positive influence on job search behaviour, people with stronger job search intention are found to take more job search behaviours; (2) Results of hierarchical multiple regression support that perceived behaviour control plays as a moderator between job search intention and job search behaviour; (3) Age negatively affects job search behaviour. The older an individual is, the more difficulties he has in finding a job, thus fewer job search behaviours.

The influence of cognitive style and perceived climate factors on employee creativity
Jing Zhong Tongji University, China
Organizations encourage employees to take initiatives or innovate in their work so as to achieve competitive advantages. This study investigates the role of cognitive style and perceived climate on employee creativity. Cognitive styles was measured with the Kirton Adaptation-Innovation Instrument (KAI) and climate factors came from Work Environment Inventory (WEI). Based on a survey of employees from multiple industries in diversified industries of China and the corresponding creativity evaluation from their supervisors, this study found (1) that cognitive style, creativity requirements involved with a task, and supervisor support were positively related to creativity, (2) a negative relationship between resource abundance and employee creativity, and (3) that both creativity requirements involved with a task and supervisor support had negatively moderating effects on the relationship.
between cognitive style and creativity. The implication of the study is that an organization needs to identify employees’ cognitive styles and creative climate stimulants, and pay attention to the impact of perceived climate on creativity of employees with different cognitive styles.

**Session Type: Invited Addresses**

**Work-life balance: Cross-cultural, cross-domain, and crossover effects**

**Zeynep Aycan** Koc University, Turkey

The presentation will feature findings of several recent studies that would contribute to the growing literature on work-life balance (e.g., Allen, 2012 for a review). In studies focusing on cross-domain effect, the interface among 3 life domains are investigated: work, family, self. The Life Balance Model proposed by Aycan, Eskin, and Yavuz (2007) suggests that working people (esp. Gen Y) seeks to satisfy demands of work and family, while trying to ‘do something for themselves’. In studies focusing on cross-over effect, the impact of work-family conflict on spouse’s and children’s well-being is investigated. Finally, the cross-cultural effects in work-family conflict is investigated through a recently completed 10-country study.

**Burnout in the workplace: A global problem in need of solution**

**Christina Maslach** University of California, Berkeley, United States of America

Burnout research over the past thirty years has yielded both knowledge, and tools, to apply to interventions at unit and organisational levels. Innovative partnerships between researchers and practitioners point to the importance of multi-level approaches in generating relevant and effective solutions to the burnout problem.

**What has a decade of research on work engagement brought us?**

**Wilmar Schauffel** Dept. of Psychology, Netherlands

Since the turn of the century a so-called ‘positive occupational psychology’ has emerged that supplements the traditional negative approach by focusing on human strength and optimal functioning in organisations. In this presentation the recent positive turn of occupational health psychology is illustrated by using the concept of work engagement. Based on a definition of work engagement as a positive state of fulfillment that is characterised by vigour, dedication, and absorption, an international research programme was initiated over ten years ago. This address discusses the concept and the measurement of work engagement - also in relation to burnout and workaholism - and presents a state-of-the-art overview of the most important research findings. For instance, several drivers and consequences of work engagement have been identified, as well as concomitant personality factors. These findings are integrated into a model that explains the psychological processes that are involved in work engagement (and burnout) - the so-called Job Demands-Resources (JD-R) Model. This model conceives engagement and burnout as central elements in two related processes: a motivational process that starts with job resources and leads via employee engagement to positive organizational outcomes, and an energy-draining process that starts with job stressors and leads via burnout to health impairment. Attention is also paid to research on strategies that can be used to improve work engagement, both at the individual level as well as at the organisational level. The address concludes with a future research agenda.

**Session Type: Invited Symposia**

**Symposium title: Are characteristics still being a variable in psychological study?**

**Convenor: Ubolwanna Pavakanun**

**Business environment effect on human capital, entrepreneurial orientation, and business success for Thai free hotel entrepreneurs**

Ubolwanna Pavakanun Psychology Department, Thammasa, Thailand

This study aims to compare the difference of Business Environment that effect Human Capital, Entrepreneurial Orientation, and Entrepreneurial Success. Data are collected by individually structured interviews and rating scale questionnaires. Subjects are SME Independent Hotel Entrepreneurs in the highest successful provinces from 6 parts of tourism in Thailand. Statistical analysis methods include descriptive statistics. The findings are as follows: 1. Entrepreneurial success was found to be positively correlation with the Environment of business, Human capital- Experience in Management, and Skill, and Entrepreneurial Orientation with Autonomy, Innovativeness, Risk Taking, Stability and Learning and Achievement. 2. Results of comparison in difference of environment were as follows: Easy and Difficult, it showed a difference in Human Capital, except in Education Year, and with Entrepreneurial Orientation, except in Stability and Learning Orientation and Business Success. 3. Results of comparison in each part of Thailand regarding the difficult environment, showed the differences in perceiving Business environment, Human capital, and Entrepreneurial Orientation. In Autonomy, Innovativeness, Risk Taking, Stability and Learning, Achievement, and Business Success.

**Symposium title: Health psychology**

**Convenor: Vito Tummino**

**Evaluation of work related stress risks in organisations**

Pierluigi Pollicastro HSA, Italy; Aimee Ferreira

The process of evaluation of work-related stress risks represents an opportunity to implement interventions and development plans to improve the results of the organisation. Italian law has stated, December 31, 2010, as the date from which evaluation has to start. It is possible to figure out a first balance of the data resulting from the application of the law. Objective Work psychology can contribute to making work-related stress risk evaluation an opportunity. This is particularly evident with regard to improvement actions which complete the process. Interventions and instruments adopted will be illustrated, with the description of cases, research results and publications. Multidisciplinarity and communication negotiation competences are central to characterise the psychologist specialised in work-related stress risk evaluation. He will have to work with the work safety team in the working contexts and will be responsible for safety education within obligatory work safety modules. The presence of a specialised psychologist inside the process of work-related stress risk evaluation enhances the quality of the process itself, and improve the organisation results.* Antonia Ballottin, psychologist, psychotherapist Spisal (Servizio Preventivo Igiene Ambienti dei Lavoro), Uss 20 Verona (Italia) ** Pierluigi Pollicastro, psychologist, psychotherapist, Psychiatric Service 2° Uss 16 Padova, Counsellor of the Order of psychologists Veneto (Italia) *** Andrea Petromilli psychologist, Consultant in formation and development human resources. Counsellor of Order of psychologists Veneto (Italia)

**Symposium title: The combined emic-etic approach in indigenous personality assessment**

**Convenor: Fanny M. Cheung**

**The combined emic-etic approach in indigenous personality assessment**

Fanny M. Cheung Chinese University of Hong Kong, China

The etic approach to study personality cross-culturally involved exporting Western measures to other cultures. Even when high standards of test translation and adaptation have been adopted, this etic approach provided an incomplete and/or distorted picture of personality in local contexts. The early emic approach to develop indigenous measures emphasized cultural uniqueness at the expense of cross-cultural comparability. The papers in this symposium demonstrate the combined emic-etic approach to develop personality measures that are relevant to the local culture on the one hand, and facilitate cross-cultural comparison on the other. Recent studies on the Cross-cultural (Chinese) Personality Assessment Inventory (CPIA) and the South African Personality Inventory (SAPI) are reported. Cross-cultural studies using the CPIA to assess students’ vocational development in Hong Kong, China and the US show the added value of indigenous personality traits in predicting vocational outcomes beyond universal traits. An overview of SAPI, which is at an earlier stage of test construction, is presented. The procedure and outcomes of the qualitative stage of the SAPI project are introduced, in which persons from the official 11 South African languages provided descriptions of themselves and others. In addition, findings are presented on a locally derived social desirability scale developed for SAPI. These studies illustrate the rigorous research programs that support the development of indigenous personality assessment using the combined emic-etic approach.

**Emic and etic scales of the cross-cultural personality assessment inventory (CPIA): Recent research findings on career development of Chinese students**

Weiqiao Fan Shanghai Normal University, China; Fanny Cheung; Shu Fai Cheung

The Cross-cultural Personality Assessment Inventory (CPIA) consists of both etic (universal) per-
sonality scales as well as emic scales that are particularly relevant to Chinese culture. Earlier research on the CPAI showed that the relationship-oriented emic Interpersonal Relatedness factor contributed added value in predicting a wide range of social behaviours and outcomes in work as well as clinical settings. Recent studies on the career development of college and secondary schools students with the adult and adolescent versions of the CPAI confirm that harmony, Renqing (reciprocity in social exchange) and family orientation are significant correlates of career choice, career decision self-efficacy and vocational identity. The emic Interpersonal Relatedness factor supplement the universal personality factors such as Dependability and Social Potency in providing a more comprehensive assessment of personality in the context of culture.

Exploring the collective dimension of personality in South Africa using the SAPI and CPAI-2
Sumaya Laher; University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa; Leah Silva; Leah Branco
Research on personality theory and assessment in the South African context has much to contribute to local and international literature by virtue of the country’s diverse mix of cultures. The use of etic or emic instruments is at the forefront of this research, more so since South African culture represents a combination of both individualist and collectivist dimensions. There is also a growing recognition of the need for more indigenous approaches to personality theory and assessment amongst researchers and practitioners in South Africa. In keeping with these trends, this study explored the collective dimension of personality using the South African Personality Inventory (SAPI) and the Cross-cultural Personality Assessment Inventory-2 (CPAI-2) in a sample of South African first year Psychology students from the University of the Witwatersrand. Internal consistency reliability, construct validity, construct bias and item bias of the two instruments were investigated. Additionally, two focus groups were conducted exploring issues around personality, personality assessment, the two instruments and the collective dimension of personality. These results are discussed in relation to the debates on the use of etic and emic approaches to personality with a specific focus on the utility of indigenous personality instruments. The discussion will also focus on exploring the nature of the collective dimension of personality in South Africa.

The South African personality inventory: Background and current status
Fons Van De Vijver; Tilburg University, Netherlands; Velichko Valchev; Carin Marais
We describe the current status of the South African Personality Inventory, which is a personality measure that combines emic and etic procedures following an approach akin to psychosocial studies. A content analysis of interviews with speakers of each of the 11 official South African languages who were asked to describe the personality of persons they knew well yielded nine clusters (Conscientiousness, Emotional Stability, Extraversion, Facilitating, Integrity, Intellect, Openness, Relationship Harmony, and Soft-Heartedness). An inventory was then compiled for each cluster. Results of these pilots and the ensuing item elimination process are described. The project is presented as a prototype for test development in South Africa, as it attempts to comply with the strict national legislation regarding psychological assessment and tries to strike a balance between more universal and more culture-specific aspects of personality.

Social desirability among blacks and whites in South Africa
Fons Van De Vijver; Tilburg University, Netherlands; Deon Meiring; Velichko Valchev
There is a renewed interest in the cross-cultural study of social desirability. These studies can shed a new light on the old discussion about the meaning of social desirability as either self- or other-deception (impression management). A short, English version of the Marlowe-Crowne scale was administered as part of the project to develop the South African Personality Inventory to samples of 2,899 Blacks and 811 Whites in South Africa. A three-factorial structure emerged (self-deception, negative impression management, and positive impression management) that was equivalent across the groups. Blacks scored higher on negative impression management, Whites scored higher on self-deception, and no differences were found in positive impression management. Associations with personality aspects, as measured by a pilot version of the South African Personality Inventory are described. Implications for the cross-cultural assessment of social desirability and its relevance for cross-cultural psychology are described.

Predicting job performance with etic and emic scales of the cross-cultural personality assessment inventory
Mingjie Zhou; Chinese Academy of Sciences, China; JianXin Zhang; ShanShan Zhang
The results of a growing number of studies suggest that personality measurement is useful for understanding job performance. The Cross-cultural (Chinese) Personality Assessment Inventory (CPAI) which was developed using a combined emic-etic approach, which includes universal and culturally relevant personality constructs. We assume that both emic and etic personality constructs of CPAI can predict job performance well. In the current research, we combined the etic and emic personality traits together to explore the linear and/or curvilinear effects on job performance in the Chinese working setting using the CPAI. The results show that a number of the emic scales of the CPAI contributed to significantly predicting job performance, including that harmony and job performance has a positive linear relationship, face and job performance has a reversed-U curve relationship, learning and job performance has a letter-U curve relationship. Meanwhile, the Dependability (etic) factor contributed incremental linear validity in performance prediction over the Conscientiousness of big five. The results give us some insight into the relationship between personality and performance.

Retention strategies of academics in a competitive higher education context
David Makgala; North-West University, South Africa; Yvonne Du Plessis; Nicolene Barkhuizen; North-West University, South Africa
The retention of key and competent academic staff has become a central management challenge for South African Higher Education Institutions in the 21st century. Recent years have seen much of the academic intellectual capital base of HEIs been eroded to such an extent that it has an adverse impact on the quality of teaching, research and the sustainability of HEIs. The main purpose of this research is to determine the factors that contribute to the turnover of academics in South African HEIs with the aim of developing academic talent retention strategies. A mixed method research approach will be employed in this research using a combination of quantitative and qualitative data gathering methods. First, document analyses of the exit interviews of academic staff will be conducted to identify the factors that contribute to staff retention. Second, focus groups will be conducted with identified academic staff groups to verify these factors. Finally, academic staff retention strategies will be developed based on the findings.
We anticipate that significant differences will exist between the different academic demographic groups based on their perceptions of the factors that contribute to the retention of academics. South African HEIs need well qualified and committed academic staff to ensure sustainability and quality over the long term. It is therefore important to identify the factors that contribute to academic staff turnover, but also to develop effective talent retention strategies to eliminate these factors.

The relationship between the talent mindset and organisational commitment of academic heads of departments

Shelly-Anne Malherbe Univ Pretoria, South Africa; Karel Stanz

Objectives: Academic Talent Management is a concept increasingly on the mind of Higher Education Leaders as it becomes more difficult to attract, develop and retain highly skilled and competent academics. Though it seems that talent management practices are not a strategic or operational priority in many HEIs despite recognising the existing situation, Talent management is a construct that evolves around the concept of leadership mindset and involves the application of effective talent management practices to meet current and future business needs. The main objective of this research is to determine the talent mindset of academics heads of departments (HOD’s) in South African HEIs. Secondly this research sets out to determine whether a positive relationship exists between the talent mindset and organisational commitment of HOD. Methods: A quantitative research approach is followed in this research. An adapted version of the Human Capital Index for Assessment of Talent Management Practices and Organisation Commitment Questionnaire are administered among a purposive convenience sample of HOD’s in South African HEIs. Results: We anticipate that talent management practices will only be fairly applied by leadership in HEIs. In addition we predict that a positive relationship will exist between the talent mindset and organisational commitment of HOD. Conclusions: Higher Education Leaders play an important role in the career success of academic staff members. This requires that the talent mindset of leaders should focus on acquiring and developing and retention of academic staff talent.

Exploring talent management practices in south african higher education institutions

Leonie Nagel Univ Pretoria, South Africa; Nicolene Barkhuizen Univ Pretoria, South Africa

Objectives: Talent Management has become an important topic of discussion in South African Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) as it becomes more difficult to attract and retain highly qualified, skilled and talented academics. This study aims to identify to current state of academic talent management practices in South African HEIs and the importance thereof for academic staff members. Method: A cross-sectional quantitative research approach is followed in this study. An adapted version of the Human Capital Index of Talent Management Practices will be administered amongst a stratified random sample of academics in identified South African HEIs. Results: We anticipate that significant differences will exist between the perceived current state of talent management in South African HEIs and the importance thereof for academic staff. In addition we also anticipate that significant differences will exist in the perceptions of talent management practices of academic staff based on their demographic characteristics. Conclusions: Despite a continuous proliferation of research on talent management and its practices in the organisational context, little research could be found relating to the talent management practices in the Higher Education Institutions in South Africa. This research makes an important contribution towards increasing the current knowledge regarding current talent management practices and their perceived importance in South African higher education institutions.

Symposium title: Advancing dignity and safety at work
Convenor: Julian Barling

Safety behaviours and injury under-reporting among young workers in Canada
Julian Barling Queen’s School of Business, Canada

Current understandings of young workers’ experiences of workplace safety is mostly limited to the results of studies of small, convenience samples of young people (usually less than 300 participants per study). Through a partnership with Passport to Safety, a Canadian based organisation that has developed a popular online occupational safety test for high school students, we were able to survey a relatively large sample of employed students during the 2011-12 school year. The aims of the study were two fold. First we sought to measure the self-reported prevalence of different safety behaviors (specifically, safety-related voice, compliance and neglect behaviours). Related to this, we wanted to examine whether young males and females report different levels of these safety behaviours. Second, we investigated the prevalence of work-related lost time injury under-reporting as well as the reasons for injury under-reporting. Implications for safety management, occupational safety education and public policy will be discussed.

Job characteristic inventory and quality work life of Thai pharmacists
Gorsaran Sarun Siam University, Thailand

Over a decade, the jobs of Thai hospital pharmacists have been changed dramatically. Therefore, this study was conducted to survey the job characteristic inventory and the quality work life of Thai hospital pharmacists. The questionnaire was developed from the job characteristics inventory concept of Sims H., Szilagyi A. and Keller R., 1979 and the quality work life of Walton RE., 1974 and presented to 190 hospital pharmacists. The results showed that the most prominent job characteristic for Thai hospital pharmacists was dealing with others (4.11) following by observers’ reactions of abusive supervision towards perpetrators and targets. Observer reactions have implications for how third parties interact with members of the aggression dyad. Drawing on affective events theory (Weiss & Cropanzano,1996), we posit that observers of abusive supervision will experience anger towards the perpetrator, which will lead to negative attitudes, deviant intentions, and fewer helping intentions toward the perpetrator, and positive attitudes, fewer deviant intentions, and helping intentions toward the target. We conducted an experiment in which participants witnessed either a neutral or an aggressive interaction between a supervisor and subordinate. Hired actors played the role of the supervisor (perpetrator) and subordinate (target). We filmed 2 versions (neutral versus abusive supervision) of a 3 minute video depicting a supervisor and subordinate discussing a project. The only difference between videos was actor intonation, body language, and facial expressions (e.g., the abusive video included derogatory tone and body language, the neutral video did not). Participants were 225 part-time employees. We used Hayes and Preacher’s (2011) mediation macro to test our hypotheses, all of which were supported. The indirect effect of perpetrator anger (B = .16) in the abusive supervision to perpetrator attitude relationship exceeded zero in the 95% bootstrap confidence interval (.06, .29). Similarly, the indirect effect of perpetrator negative affect (B = -.15) in the relationship abusive supervision and target attitude relationship exceeded zero (-.28, -.05). Results and implications are discussed.

Symposium title: Are characteristics still being a power variable in psychological study?
Convenor: Ubolwanna Pavakanun

Job characteristic inventory and quality work life of Thai pharmacists
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Coaching psychology in South Africa: State of play and future to come

**Aletta Odendaal South Africa**

The international coaching psychology community is preparing itself for unprecedented growth as a professional discipline. Both its relation to the broader coaching industry, as well as its celebration of its psychological roots are key positioning questions that necessitate reflection from within and in conversation with the role players that shapes the development thereof. The identity of coaching psychology and its associated value proposition to the industry as well as other stakeholders are emergent and being defined. Various professional bodies representing a diversity of coaches, application domains, methodologies, training and continuous professional development are participating in the debate and formulating diverse recommendations regarding the professionalisation of the industry.

Emerging trends and challenges in professionalisation of the coaching industry: Coaching psychology

**Aletta Odendaal South Africa; Anna-Rosa Le Roux**

This paper draws from various perceptions of stakeholders in the coaching industry and builds on current knowledge, practices and positioning statements in the field. Data were collated utilising the results of surveys, focus groups, demographic analysis and reflective conversation among professional bodies, coaches, providers of coaching services and teachers within the coaching (psychology) domain. Specific research objectives were: Provide observations of emerging trends and challenges in the coaching (psychology) discipline internationally. Reflect on data obtained from stakeholders in the coaching industry in SA for further utilisation towards the professional development thereof. Create a SA perspective and roadmap for the development of Coaching Psychology as a professional discipline within the context of global trends. The coaching industry in South Africa, and globally, is rapidly moving towards a position that requires an active approach towards professionalisation. There appears to be a high degree of interdependence between psychology and coaching, it is therefore imperative to develop a clear knowledge base and shared framework of practice, education and professional standards. Professional bodies have a strategic role to play to further the movement towards professionalisation of coaching. An inclusive, interdisciplinary, participative and engaging approach among professional coaching bodies is necessary to address challenges specifically around i) Professional registration vs accreditation, ii) An enforceable code of Ethics, iii) Developing competence around the variety of approaches and application domains, iv) Minimum standards of practice and v) Boundaries based on qualification, experience and competence in coaching.

Towards a definition of coaching psychology for South Africa

**Aletta Odendaal South Africa; Anna-Rosa Le Roux**

In line with the emerging nature of Coaching Psychology internationally, the need to reflect on the constructs at a grass root level has become customary. Internationally the definitions of the British Psychological Society Special Group in Coaching Psychology (SGCP), as well as the Australian Psychological Society’s Interest Group for Coaching Psychology (IGCP) are widely used. The Society for Industrial and Organisational Psychology of South Africa’s Interest Group in Coaching and Consulting Psychology (IGCCP) developed a South African definition. Two data gathering techniques were used, namely focus groups and the Delphi technique. A total of 55 participants were used across the two phases of data gathering, and content analysis was utilised as a means of interpreting the data. The recurring themes as experienced by coaching psychologists and obtained through the focus groups were incorporated into a South African definition.

Exploring the contemporary ethical challenges in coaching psychology

**Claire Simon UI, South Africa; Xenia Goosen; Aletta Odendaal**

The purpose is to share an exploratory framework of ethical challenges faced by coaching psychologists in South Africa. The framework is based on a qualitatively study that explored contemporary ethical challenges faced by coaching psychologists when dealing with both organisations and their coaching clients. Two data gathering techniques were used, namely semi-structured interviews and the Delphi technique. A total of 16 participants were used across the two phases of data gathering, and content analysis was utilised as a means of interpreting the data. The recurring themes in terms of the ethical challenges as experienced by coaching psychologists, obtained through the interviews were incorporated into a framework of ethical challenges. The Delphi technique allowed for the validation of the exploratory framework. The findings pointed to a number of frequently experienced ethical challenges, as well as the typical ethical principles used by psychologists who coach as a guide to best ethical practice. The exploratory framework represents the broad systemic outline of the factors that contribute to ethical challenges, and depicts the non-linear, multiple interactions between these factors. The framework articulates ethical challenges from the coach’s, the coach’s, and the organisation’s perspectives. The framework can be applied by professionals and coaching clients, and can be utilised pro-actively in identifying the potential ethical challenges present in the coaching relationship. Furthermore the framework identifies ethical principles that could be used as the foundation for a code of ethics in coaching psychology.

Outcomes of effective supervision processes for coaching psychologists

**Gail Wrogemann SCW Consulting, South Africa**

Supervision is a key and ethical component in managing the quality of a coaching or consulting offering. Considering the complexities of the systems within which coaching psychologists operate, supervision is a critical component for successful interventions. However, it seems that supervision is widely advocated, but poorly practised, (Hawkins & Smith, 2010), yet without supervision, quality and sustainability decreases rapidly. This study looks at the outcomes and benefits of team supervision processes on client projects and deeper learning that becomes available to the coaches and to the client. Often coaches (or consultants) are caught unawares in processes of projection, projective identification and transference and are not aware of how this limits the growth of their clients. Coaching often happens in traumatised environments where emotional resolution has not taken place and coping mechanisms as an outcome of trauma can be experienced in subtle and confusing ways. Recognition of these themes is essential to enable coaches to become aware of their own internal process and recognise their own learning so that they can take the client through a process of resolution - one which was not available before.

Career orientations of academic staff in higher education institutions

**Dorcas Lesenyeho North-West University, South Africa; Nicolele Barkhuizen North-West University, South Africa; Yvonne Du Plessis**

Objectives The transformation of the South African Higher Education Environment since 1994 has forced academics to reposition themselves in terms of their careers. As the work environment changed and careers become increasingly fragmented in contemporary society, academic staff needs to ensure that they remain attractive hires to current and future employers. The career advancement and the development of the ‘new’ academic career are thus individually determined. Consequently academics need to adopt certain career orientations to survive in the changing work environment. The main purpose of this research is to determine the career orientations of academics in South African Higher Education Institutions. Method A mixed method approach will be followed in this research using a combination of quantitative and qualitative data gathering methods. The Protean Career Orientation Measure, Boundaryless Career Attitude Measure will be administered amongst a stratified random sample of academics in identified South African HEIs. In addition, focus group sessions will be conducted with identified academics to verify the results. Results In general we predict that academics will differ in terms of the type of career orientation that they adopt. We anticipate that there will be significant differences in the career orientations of academics based on their demographic characteristics. Conclusions: Changes in the academic work environment have implications for how academic staff enact their career. It is important to identify the career orientations of academic staff as it will have implications for their development and retention to HEIs.

Gender differences of factors affecting the career advancement of female academics in South Africa

**Lyons Sophia University of Pretoria, South Africa; Nicolele Barkhuizen University of Pretoria, South Africa**

Objectives: Despite a significant improvement in the number of females entering the South African workforce since the first democratic elections, gender differences in career advancement in South Africa; Anna-Rosa Le Roux
African Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) still exist. The main objective of this research is to determine the gender differences relating to factors that affect the career advancement of female academics in South African HEIs. More specifically, we aim to investigate whether there are any significant differences between the perceptions of males and females regarding the factors that facilitate and constrain females’ career advancement in HEIs.

Methods: A cross-sectional quantitative research approach is followed in this study. A revised version of a questionnaire by Zhong (2006) will be used to measure the facilitating and constraining factors that have an impact relating to female academics’ careers. Participants will include both male and female academics of identified South African HEIs. Results: We anticipate that significant differences will exist between the perceptions of male and female academics regarding the factors that facilitate and constrain female’s career advancement in South African HEIs.

Attraction and retention of academic knowledge workers in higher education institutions in south africa

Sharon Victor Univ Pretoria, South Africa; Yvonne Du Plessis Univ Pretoria, South Africa

Objectives: Higher education institutions are positioned within the knowledge economy to foster the development of a much needed type of worker. There are, however, identifiable challenges associated with the sustainability and quality of their service and product if they themselves cannot attract and retain highly talented academic knowledge workers. This research intends to examine how the academic knowledge worker is unique in their contribution to the knowledge economy. In addition, the systemic nature of the attraction and retention of these academic knowledge workers will be examined, highlighting the psychological contract as a conduit organisations can use to enhance their effectiveness in this area.

Method: A mixed method approach will be followed in this study. Initial focus groups will be used to further develop the construct of the academic knowledge worker and their practices. Following this a questionnaire will be designed to highlight the organisational practices.

Results: We predict the academic knowledge workers are unique in their contribution to the knowledge economy. In addition, how they are attracted and retained will depend largely on how higher education institutions meet their personal and professional needs. Contributions: This research will enable higher education institutions to more actively attract and retain their talent, or face losing them to other sectors of the market.

Towards the conceptualisation of emotional labour in the postgraduate supervision process

Stefan Vorster Univ Pretoria, South Africa; Yvonne Du Plessis Univ Pretoria, South Africa

Objectives: Emotional labour (EL) has been researched in various sectors, but is still unexplored in the academic sector. This study firstly aims to explore and conceptualize the term “emotional labour” in the postgraduate research supervisory process. Secondly, to what extent emotional labour is present and experienced by the supervisor and more specifically where in the postgraduate supervision process. Method: The study employs a qualitative research approach seeking deeper understanding of emotional labour. A phenomenological view is followed exploring supervisors’ understanding and experience of the phenomena of emotional labour within the postgraduate supervision process. Convenience and purposive sampling is used. The sample size will depend on data saturation during data collection based on semi-structured interviews, narratives and possible focus groups. Data analysis will be done by Atlas Ti.

Results: The study predicts that emotional strain is present during all phases of the postgraduate supervision process. The relationship between supervisor and student for the purpose of reaching the end goal of a dissertation is not a simple process in terms of emotions and feelings. Conclusions: The outcome is to see whether there is emotional strain on supervisors during the postgraduate supervision process in the current escalated demand for delivering successful postgraduate students in a shorter time. The value of this study is knowledge expansion and understanding of EL in the Higher Education Industry. The proposition is that if EL is experienced as emotional strain it could affect the attraction and retention of academic talent.

The psychology of decent work: Promoting decent civil service salaries and exploring the dual-salary system

Lori Foster Thompson North Carolina State University, United States of America

This presentation integrates and synthesises two studies that explore the psychology of decent work. Decent Work is one of the cornerstones in the poverty reduction strategies of the International Labour Organisation and the United Nations’ Millennium Development Goals. Launched in 2007, a campaign called Decent Work Decent Life stresses the importance, for poverty reduction, of decent working conditions - including decent pay. A recent systematic review of wages in the health and education sectors of low- and middle-income countries revealed that they are often inadequate and demotivating, and that even when they have been bolstered to decent levels, their effect has not been methodically evaluated. This means that it may be premature, as some have done, to call for radical pay-for-performance systems, which the evidence suggests can bring problems of their own into the sector. Pay-for-performance may have a more constructive role to play in other settings, however. For instance, pay-for-performance might help redress the institution of “dual salaries” where expatriates are paid more than locals even when doing similar
or identical jobs within international aid projects and joint enterprises. A recent systematic study of dual salaries in Africa, Asia and Oceania revealed that dual-salaries are de-motivating, unjust and unaligned with local aspirations. Taken together, these studies reveal (i) that poverty reduction work is not necessarily itself decent, and (ii) that psychological evidence can be used to improve its effectiveness at poverty reduction.

Humanitarian work psychologists from lower-income countries: Their work, challenges, and how technology can help

Lori Foster Thompson North Carolina State University, United States of America

The Global Task Force for Humanitarian Work Psychology (GTF) is a group that seeks not only to apply organisational psychology to humanitarian concerns, but also to help transform the discipline of psychology by promoting diverse perspectives outside mainstream and high-income settings. International psychological conferences are some of the venues with the best chance of promoting diverse voices. However, due to economic and logistical considerations, those from lower-income countries are often not able to attend. This symposium is devoted to presenting the innovative work of several humanitarian work psychologists from lower-income countries around the world who were unable to travel to Cape Town. Where possible, electronic presentations from these academics and researchers will be presented and discussed. For example, the work of Leo Marai – professor of psychology at the University of Papua New Guinea and co-chair of the GTF – will discuss via videotape his research in Papua New Guinea. Dr. Thompson – an expert on technology’s role in the workplace – will also discuss the importance of internet technology in assisting the GTF’s efforts to promote greater alignment to the priorities and perspectives of lower-income countries. This presentation will be a unique opportunity for the audience to consider the importance of ‘who is not in the room’ and the role that socioeconomic inequality plays in the determination of research agendas and priorities.

Leadership and organisational justice: Propositions for strengthening human resources for health in sub-Saharan Africa

Lori Foster Thompson North Carolina State University, United States of America

Africa has the worst health outcomes per dollar spent in the developing world, and the International Monetary Fund rates the efficiency of African health spending as the lowest in the world (Gupta, 2001). One of the explanatory factors being offered as an explanation is leadership (WHO Africa Monitor, 2007). Using Uganda as a case study, the study will examine the construct validity of transactional, transformational, and servant leadership models, and investigate the effects of these types of leadership on organisational justice perceptions, public service motivation, turnover intention, and organisational citizenship behaviour (OCB). Finally, the study will assess these models of leadership in the context of public, faith-based, and private-for-profit health sectors. A cross-sectional survey design will be used with a sample of 720 nurses and doctors in hospitals from the above sectors using disproportionate stratified sampling. The research instrument will be a structured self-administered questionnaire. Factor analysis will be undertaken to check whether the dataset segregates the constructs into the same dimensions as previous studies. Correlation coefficients will be generated and linear regression will be performed with the leadership models as predictors of organisational justice, public service motivation, turnover intention and OCB. Finally the t-test for independent samples will be used to examine variation along the various constructs of the study across the health sectors studied. Recent progress on this study will be presented and that progress will be used to illustrate the importance, and some of the dynamics of research on leadership in health sectors in lower-income countries.

The BPS division of occupational psychology: OP-FIRST project

Dave Bartram SHL Group Ltd, United Kingdom

The ‘OP-FIRST’ project ran from 2004 through 2006. Its aim was to establish the identity of contemporary occupational psychology in a rapidly changing organisational and academic context and to define the knowledge, skills and competences that underpin the profession. The main questions the project set out to answer were: 1) Future. What are the main challenges OP needs to meet? 2) Identity. What are the unique skills and knowledge bases that make OP what it is? 3) Recognition. How can OP continue to be recognised as a field that can offer unique insights, understanding and solutions to organisations and the individuals within them? 4) Standards. How can we ensure that standards are kept rigorous, current, and in line with international developments in the profession? 5) Talent. How can we ensure that talent is managed most effectively? The focus of the presentation will be on the work done on ‘Identity’. The main emphasis of the project was placed on the rigorous, scientific gathering of data, using a wide variety of qualitative and quantitative techniques, to provide a multi-method corroboration of findings and recommendations. Some of the key findings and their implications will be discussed.

Practice of IO psychologists in South Africa: SIOPSA Future Fit project

Fred Guest TTS-Top Talent Solutions, South Africa

In 2008 the Society for Industrial and Organisational Psychology of South Africa (SIOPSA) identified a need for a long-term project to critically evaluate how Industrial Psychologists (IP) add value to their clients and communities. The Future Fit project highlighted the need for research in 11 action domains. The areas of ethics and scope of practice were the most important of these. Building on the work of the BPS OP-FIRST project and the work of Bartram & Roe (2005) on the Definition and Assessment of Competences in the Context of the European Diploma in Psychology, the scope of practice action domain initiated a research project to sample the views of IP professionals in South Africa. A survey was distributed to approximately 2346 individuals on the SIOPSA membership database and 240 completed surveys were received. The survey was followed by a range of discussion session at SIOPSA regional branches. This presentation will focus on the results from this survey and discussion groups. Areas that will be addressed include: The main areas of practice and work roles of IPs in South Africa; the perceived importance of various primary, secondary and behavioural competency areas for success; comments on how the role of the IP might change in the future. Further research and the implications for future training and development of IPs will be discussed.

Affirming psychology in industrial psychology

Mary Schaerer Saville Consulting, South Africa

Industrial psychology is an applied sub-discipline of psychology, and industrial psychologists are trained to be behavioural specialists in the workplace. As such, industrial psychologists approach workplace problems or enhance organisational functioning from a behavioural perspective. Industrial psychologists also operate as human resource management practitioners within organisations. An investigation was conducted on how behavioural science could be applied by industrial psychologists in the human resource management domains. The importance of investigating this research question was to enable or enhance the practice of industrial psychologists in the human resource management domains. The aim of this study was to create a socially constructed futuristic framework that could inform industrial psychologists on how they could practically apply psychology in human resource management domains. Relevant stakeholders that have an influence on the industrial psychology profession were also identified and included in this study in order to provide a holistic perspective on all the organisations that may support the use of psychology in the human resource management domains. A qualitative research approach was utilised to explore the research question. The main contribution of this study is that industrial psychologists may be better able to position themselves in order to embed behavioural science in the human resource management domains.

Leadership for innovation: Looking within, around and beyond

Convenor: Ajay K. Jain

Leadership for performance excellence: An Indian experience

Ajay K. Jain Management Development Institute, Denmark

The basic proposition in psychological literature which has emerged, is that behaviour is the function of personality and environment (Lewin, 1936; Sanjose, Morf, & Panter, 2003). Korman (1971) proposed that leadership behaviour should be viewed in Lewinian terms as a function of the person and the environment. As an organisational theorist, I assume that the business environment is highly complex, dynamic and globally connected. Thus, leadership effectiveness can be postulated to be an interactive function of the leader’s behavioural competencies and organisational and environmental characteristics. The purpose this study is to develop an integrated leadership model from the study of seven CEOs’ behaviour by adopting psychological,
The study applies Bandura’s concepts of efficacy beliefs to an organisational context in order to investigate the relations to employee influence. We are also applying Bandura’s proxy efficacy concept, i.e. beliefs about another agent’s capacity to safeguard interests. We identified Health & Safety Committee (HSC), Work Council (WC), and management as such proxy agents operating at distal levels and they constituted the organisational agents together with oneself and the team. The study was accomplished in a green tech company with 568 participants. Reply rate 74%. The results of the regression analyses with control of gender, age, work function and seniority show that employee efficacy influence is positive related to the different forms of efficacy. Main results: individual influence to self-efficacy (p<0.001), team efficacy (p<0.05), HSC (p<0.001), WC (p<0.001) and Management (p<0.001). Team influence to team efficacy (p<0.001). The results indicate that if an employee experiences influence at distal issues the employees also experience a greater efficacy to proxy agents, and overall where an employee experiences influence he also experiences a higher efficacy to the given agents at that level. In conclusion it can be said that to the extent that efficacy means more successful organisational agency, the results point to the potentials of granting employees autonomy and influence and thereby include employees in the management of work and organisational issues.

Experienced influence (in organisations) and efficacy beliefs to organisational agents

Hans Jeppe Jeppesen Aarhus University, Denmark
Maj Schoeler Fausing; Thomas Joensson

The study applies Bandura’s concepts of efficacy beliefs to an organisational context in order to investigate the relations to employee influence. The results of exploratory factor analysis have yielded four factors which are named as people and culture development (looking around), strategic focus (looking beyond), evolved self (looking within) and performance excellence (sustainable development). An integrated leadership model is developed to suggest a need to align highly evolved self leadership competencies with the business strategy, and cultural and people aspects in the organisation for achieving excellence in the changed business environment.

The improvement of cultural intelligence amongst leaders: An African focus

Ebbben Van Zyl University of the Free State, South Africa

The aim of this qualitative literature discussion, is to discuss ways by which leaders can improve their cultural intelligence levels within the African organisational context. The world is characterised by political, social and economic environmental changes. Internationalisation and globalisation, for instance, have brought about world competition and require leaders/managers to interact with and manage people who are culturally diverse. The power of Africa and its long-term impact on global markets and economies are only beginning to surface and to be understood by the world, which will increase the pressure on leaders, as well as the complexity of leading businesses in the years to come. Cross-cultural people skills are important because managing people effectively is critical to organisational efficacy. Ways to improve the cultural intelligence amongst leaders in the African working context, should therefore be investigated. Important concepts will be defined, with the focus on cultural intelligence and the significance thereof to the leader/manager in the African organisational context. Cultural intelligence can be improved by, inter alia, obtaining knowledge of current leadership and management practices in Africa. Thus, this presentation will discuss leadership and management in Africa (focusing on the changing African context, cross-cultural challenges and the African cultural value system), followed by a description of a cultural intelligence implementation model of leadership. Last, servant leadership as a tool to implement the cultural intelligence implementation model, will be discussed.

Symposium title: Long Life Learning for Leaders: The ontopsychological contribution

Convenor: Pamela Bernabei

Creativity in business leaders

Pamela Bernabei FOIL, Italy, Italy

The real problem and the most significant challenge for enterprises in the developed world is that of finding a model to foster creativity. How do we know how to invest our efforts in a way that will bring progress, growth and prosperity? The application of ontopsychological consulting to leadership and business consists mainly to: a) Analyze the position of the leader as an efficient cause; The leader is the brain of the whole business; 2) lead the subject to recover full awareness of her/his potential and intelligence. Just as the living cell already carries the capacity to sustain and evolve its identity, human being is naturally endowed with creative intelligence, enabling her to establish advantageous interaction with the environment. Yet many historical and social factors could generate fixed stereotypes and non-functional thought. Overcoming non-functionality and recovering this integrity may empower the person to gain knowledge of everything concerning her/his interests and success. Method and application in Europe, China, Brazil and Russia will be presented.

Intuition and results: The dual concept for the leader

Fabrizio Brazzolotto Foil Germany, Germany

Intuition provides a new and additional instrument, a new pivotal type of information which can be assembled and compared to the other information that one already has. It enables us to reach the best solution, reduce the margin of risk. The key questions: What is intuition? Is it innate? How should we define intuition? Can we learn to exploit this capacity? By taking up this challenge the author will describe the application of the ontopsychological approach - a contemporary current that, based on its own original discoveries, implemented a basic operational rationale that makes it possible to isolate deviant complexes and gratifying drives - and its methodology to the topic. One of the characteristics of the approach is that it can facilitate, individuate, and help to actualise the leader’s intuition. Being a direct and exclusive emanation of the ontic In-itself, intuition is the formal projection of the point of optimal functionality, in the mediation of one or more contexts in relation to the subject. Results will be discussed, in particular the author will highlight: a) How in a given context of actions and reactions related to an inner or outer player, intuition pinpoints the optimal choice in the concurrence of several problems or several solutions; b) how to analyse intuition through images, impressions, conceptions, systemic thinking, experiences, semantic fields.

The quid of economics: The subject object relation function

Gabriella Palumbo AEO and ISS, Italy; Saraia Schutel AEO and ISS, Italy

What is exactly the focus of economics as a science? Generally speaking, value is anything that increases being, anything that causes and brings to life more being. Economic value, in particular, is the relationship between object and subject whereby the subject (a man, a bank, an institution) is the operator and the object is the quantum; matter exists not in and itself but because of the specific function in the relationship within the synergy between that subject and that object. The key determinant in this relationship is the subject: the owner injects existence, defines the object legally and institutionally. The function may be ontological or ideological. Within the relationship between subject and object, ontological is that function that benefits the subject’s identity of nature (where identity of nature is understood to mean that which is specific to the subject’s being In-itself). On the other hand, this function is ideological if it is functional to the subject’s ideological identity, representing only what the operator thinks or believes. In the light of this new perspective the rationale and contradictions of the homo aeconomics will be discussed.

Long life learning by ontopsychology for leaders in times of globalisation

Tatiana Veretinova FOIL, Russia, Russian Federation; Pamela Bernabei

One of the objectives that ontopsychology proposes is the fostering of responsible operators in the global context. According to the finality and specific goal foreseen by the leader, the method focuses on teaching the ability to analyse the social context in a functional, integral and humanistic perspective: 1) Globalisation of the current and potential market; 2) digital technology; 3) human capital. The paper will describe how to detect the criterion of conformity to the operative functionality of the leader in this context, allowing the reaching of the success: 1) For the operator, 2) for the company, 3) for the global functionality of the context. The ontopsychological fostering is aimed at the leader, understood as any individual who operates movement, transference of means and
growth in and for the service of social context to improve quality of life and psychological well being. It is not only a matter of personalities deservedly known, but also entrepreneurs from small companies, constructors, artisans, agents of the commerce, artists, consultants, producers, young entrepreneurs. Results and application carried out at international level will be showed.

Symposium title: Online assessment and candidate performance  
Convenor: Andreas Lohff

Impact of language proficiency on psychometric properties of online personality assessment  
Hennie Kriek  TTS Top Talent Solutions/UNISA, United States of America; Maike Wehrmaker; Katharina Lochner; Achim Preuss

Intelligence tests are often criticised for being biased against certain groups. For this reason, so-called culture fair or culture free tests were developed (e.g. Cattell & Cattell, 1963). But even these tests have minimum language requirements in that the test taker has to understand the instructions. In our study, N = 107 South African job applicants who were non-native English speakers completed a personality questionnaire and a test battery. The test battery comprised tests measuring English language proficiency as well as numerical and verbal abilities, mechanical-technical understanding, calculating skills, multi-tasking ability, and perception. Most of the tests only require very basic language skills. However, participants’ performance was significantly worse than the norm group’s performance on all the tests. The effect mitigates when controlling for language proficiency. However, the impact of language proficiency on the reliabilities of the personality scales is highly significant: The lower the language proficiency the lower the reliabilities. Findings suggest that selection tests should be controlled for language proficiency if test takers can’t complete the tests in their mother tongue and/or general language proficiency is low. Practical implications will be discussed.

Introduction and overview  
Andreas Lohff cut e Group, Germany; Maike Wehrmaker; Katharina Lochner; Achim Preuss; Hennie Kriek

New technology allows for completely new methods and structures of unsupervised online testing. It requires quality aspects that go beyond classical psychometric criteria. One vital aspect of these extended quality criteria is the determinants that affect the fairness of unsupervised online testing. Latest empirical findings suggest that other factors apart from ability can influence a participant’s performance on psychometric tests. Such factors are for example certain personality traits and language proficiency. Furthermore, while taking a test, instant feedback seems to alter test takers’ performance. Finally, impression management impacts the results applicants gain when taking personality tests. Therefore, being able to predict the degree of impression management in personality testing is important for ensuring the quality of the data and for providing adequate feedback.

Symposium title: Psychological services and humanity approach in the process of transition from state to private sectors in East Europe  
Milošlav Solc

Work and organisational psychology and services in the Czech Republic  
Milošlav Solc  Capa a. s., Czech Republic

Work and organisational psychology (WOP) has a rich history in Czech lands; it changed the mission and methods during various periods (1918-1948, 1949-1955, 1956-1970, 1971-1989, 1990-1993). Some historical psychological laboratories in industry are still up-to-date and fully functional (e.g., Vitkovice Steel laboratory from 1923). A significant milestone was the transition from the state to private sectors (1994-2010), as well as influence and involvement of the European Union, multinational organisations and influences of the new entrepreneurial strategies in Central Europe. Recent developments and current status of WOP has to be analysed from the perspective of a) specific sectors: industry (e.g., stress assessment in chemical industry), transport (especially traffic psychology, railway and air traffic), army, finance, interior, health, work and social affairs, education (careers improvement), municipality; and b) with respect to concrete case studies (including private practice of WOP in small and medium enterprises). Trends in WOP and psychological services: Increase in complexity and interdisciplinarity of services and research (economic psychology, human engineering, personnel psychology, psychology of market and PR, psychology of entrepreneurship, cross-cultural psychology). Continuing transition from state to private services (opportunity and threat); and increase of WOP practice in small and medium enterprises (SME). Addressing of topical problems (recession, unemployment), and global challenges (psychology of entrepreneurship, global economy, psychology of environment). Trends of WOP in the framework of European Union 2020 strategy (headline targets).

Psychological services and a humanist approach in the process of transitioning from state to private sectors in Eastern Europe  
Milošlav Solc  Capa a. s., Czech Republic

The symposium addresses the theme from various angles, in wide contexts and by in-depth empirical probes: Initial presentations will be devoted to Psychology of Democracy, to a scrutiny of social psychological prerequisites of democracy, different understanding of democracy across various social groups, and research of political mentalities across Eastern Europe and beyond. Findings lead to a discussion of post-totalitarian non-democratic mental heritage evident in some citizens of post-communist countries. This is a possible source of frustration and paternalism which hinders democratic initiatives, and can cause apathy or political extremism. The academic research presentations are complemented by empirical reports from various applied fields, mainly by testimony from the area of social care for handicapped children (illustrating a dramatic improvement in comparison with the pre-democratic era) and by evidence of activity in an extensive array of fields of "work and organization-
ceived leader support, which lessened work satisfaction, (ii) agreeableness, openness and conscientiousness moderated the relationship between perceived leader support and work satisfaction, thereby yielding a pattern of moderated mediation. Specifically, for those low in agreeableness, the influence of organisational justice on work satisfaction through perceived leader support was weakened, whereas people high in agreeableness did not. The same patterns were discovered for openness and conscientiousness. Theoretical and practical implications of the results were discussed.

Social support can reduce job stress: A moderating role of other orientation
Dan Li Peking University, China; Lei Wang Peking University, China
Perceived social support can conditionally reduce the stress of one’s work. However, the levels and the pattern of the influence process have not reached an agreement. Whereas some theories, such as stress theory model and transactional model, suggested that personal characteristics play an important role in generation of stress, other theory, such as the Buffeting Model, mentions that the social support as a group-level moderator can impact a person’s physical and mental health. According to these models, we conducted a two-stage quantitative study by three questionnaires. The results revealed that social support indeed reduces one’s job stress; however, the reducing effect was stably and significantly moderated by participants’ other orientation. Specifically, the social support can reduce more job stress on the individuals with higher other orientation than the individuals with lower other orientation. This finding suggests that the perceived social support would not always account for one’s job stress effectively, while moderated by personalities such as other orientation. Additionally, the result extends not only the research areas of job stress and social support, but also provides many practical implications on human resource management.

Political skills and locus of control as moderators: Work stressors and burnout
Weipeng Lin UC Berkeley, United States of America; Lei Wang UC Berkeley, United States of America
Integrating the two-dimensional model of work stressors with burnout research, the present study examined the relationships between challenge stressors, hindrance stressors and the three dimensions of job burnout (i.e. exhaustion, cynicism and inefficacy), as well as the moderating effects of individual differences (i.e. political skills and locus of control) on the stressors-burnout relationships. A total of 299 Chinese civil servants participated in the questionnaire survey in two phases. The results showed that challenge stressors were only positively related to exhaustion, while hindrance stressors were positively related to all three dimensions of burnout. Furthermore, participants’ political skills moderated the relationships between hindrance stressors and all three dimensions of burnout, such that the relationships are weaker for individuals with higher political skills. Locus of control moderated the relationships between challenge stressors and exhaustion, such that the relationships are weaker for individuals with external locus of control. These results suggest that the boundary conditions of the relationships between different type of stressors and different dimensions of burnout are divergent. Various types of individual differences (i.e. skill and personality) can act as resources to buffer stressors-burnout relationships in separate ways.

Is conscientiousness always good for employees? A moderated mediation model
Jingjing Ma Peking University, China; Lei Wang Peking University, China
Considerable previous research has demonstrated the positive impact of employees’ conscientiousness in organisations. However, in this study we surveyed 221 Chinese civil servants using longitudinal design and found that conscientiousness may exert bad influence on employees. The results showed that employees’ conscientiousness had significant strengthened moderation effect on the full mediation relationship between challenge stressor and job burnout through perceived stress. Specifically, when dealing with more challenge stressors, compared with their colleagues who had lower conscientiousness, those high in conscientiousness perceived more severe stress, resulting in more experienced burnout. Meanwhile, conscientiousness did not significantly influence the partial mediation relationship between hindrance stressor, perceived stress and burnout. Implication and future research concerning the potential dark side of conscientiousness in organisations and the differentiation between challenge stressors and hindrance stressors are discussed.

Virtual self-choice enhances resistance towards illusory stress
Kun Yu Peking University, China; Lei Wang Peking University, China
The current research aimed to examine how resistance towards stress is affected by mere imagined choice (virtual choice) about the work or task. In Study 1 we held a real choice task on computer to identify that participants could bear more stress in a task they choose than in a task selected by computer. Fifty graduate and undergraduate students were randomly assigned to self-choice condition or computer-choice condition. Results showed that participants in self-choice condition could persist longer in the arithmetic task than computer-choice condition, even though tasks in two conditions were actually all the same. In experiment 2 we introduce virtual choiceship, that the choice was unreal but just being informed. Three types of job choices were offered to 137 employees, who were then told to imagine they are engaging one of them. Results revealed that subjects in self-choice condition reported higher level of willingness to bear stress than other two conditions. With another sample of 107 employees, we held experiment 3 and replicated findings of experiment 2 without information about alternatives job choices presented. These findings demonstrate that virtual self-choice existing only in the mind could enhance people’s resistance towards illusory stress on an imaginary task or a job, even though people never do it and even never know about it. Theoretical and practical implications of these findings are discussed.

Symposium title: The application of evidence-based approaches in coaching psychology
Convenor: Aletta Odendaal

The authentic-intention model: Using explicit intention to decipher the interface between interpersonal behaviour and authentic leadership
Steven Bregel DynamicDIALOGUE, South Africa
The Authentic-Intention Model (AIM) provides a framework for practitioners to understand the behavioural dynamics of individuals and teams, in order to transform un-articulated intentions, ‘the agenda’, to authentic dialogue. The AIM integrates evidence-based research and adopts an a posteriori, action-learning approach that includes the following theoretical grounding: role theory; cognitive-behaviour therapy; social constructionism; dialogue; systems psychodynamics; neuroscience; emotional intelligence. Behavioural dynamics can be determined by accessing the following: Context; systemic setting; expectations and individual roles within the interaction. Content: individual’s word-phrase choices, attributed meaning. Syntax: structure/logic arising Pre-suppositions: assumptions, expectations. Intention: psycho-emotional [un/conscious] subtext and non-verbal, spatial-directional-tonal characteristics. The emerging patterns provide information for diagnosing behavioural dynamics and deepening relationships. The benefits being: congruence, credibility, authenticity, trustworthiness and meaningful collaboration. The AIM is a diagnostic and leadership-mastery tool for coaching, facilitation, transformation, and training and development contexts – to transform working relationships. It provides a practical tool to articulate that which often remains unacknowledged and unarticulated at the interface of emotion, language, irrational and rational intention.

A branding approach to coaching
Frederik Crous University of Johannesburg, South Africa
According to the embodied cognition thesis, all aspects of the mind (including high level mental constructs and tasks) are shaped by the experience and perception of bodily movements. A basic bodily movement in space may therefore serve as root metaphor/image schema for a highly complex concept. With this paper it will be shown how embodied cognition may provide for an approach to coaching. This will be done by: 1. identifying the root metaphor for optimal experience/performance, 2. indicating how this metaphor may be interpreted as a logo (image schema) for optimality/positivity, 3. suggesting that this is a valid logo ‘we work optimally by’, 4. explaining how this may serve as a method for ‘branding’ optimality/positivity in the mind of the coachee, providing the coachee with a tool for making sense of the coaching process and sustaining its outcomes. A case will be presented on how coaching as a branding process of optimality/positivity was applied.

The application of evidence-based approaches in coaching psychology
Aletta Odendaal South Africa
Coaching psychology is a rapidly expanding sub-discipline of applied psychology in both research
and practice domains. Psychology brings to coaching a solid understanding of the psychology of human change and the ability to develop coaching interventions based on theoretically grounded case conceptualisations using evidence-based processes and techniques that are applied in specific contexts. Coaching psychologists (or psychologists as coaches) should be able to draw on a range of theoretical frameworks, using client-congruent, theoretically grounded techniques in order to assist the client in reaching their coaching goals. Surveys conducted in the UK, Australia and South Africa (2003-2011) clearly established in excess of 28 different psychological models and approaches used by coaching psychologists. This symposium explores four approaches to coaching, chosen to illustrate the variety of influences on coaching psychology practice and its knowledge base. Recognising the multi-disciplinary nature of coaching and that coaching psychologists may come from multi-theoretical backgrounds, survey results on the different approaches utilized in coaching psychology as well as case conceptualisation will be utilised as the basis for the discussion. A framework for using formulation in coaching psychology is outlined through consideration of purpose, perspective and process (Lane & Corrie, 2009). It is argued that greater attention to formulation will contribute to the development of systematic approaches to practice in a highly diverse context.

Coaching Africa: A strength based systems approach towards coaching in a multicultural society
Llewellyn Van Zyl University of South Africa, South Africa; Marius Stander

Traditionally, helping professions aimed to address psychopathology (Seligman, 2011). Wellbeing was defined by the absence of distress and pathology (Seligman & Csikszentmihalyi, 2000), where no emphasis was placed on optimal development. Focusing on and re-emphasising pathology reinforces low expectations, creates dependency on outside resources and discourages individuals to develop optimally (Peterson, & Seligman, 2004; Seligman, 2011). Psychologists interested in promoting human potential need to move away from this disease model towards facilitating development through focusing on individual strengths (Park & Peterson, 2006). The purpose of this paper was to develop an analytical strengths based coaching model conducive to a multicultural society. A meta-theoretical literature review was used in order to develop the model. The model is comprised of ten phases: (a) clarifying expectations and establishing rapport, (b) identifying and marrying conscious and unconscious strengths, (c) identifying coaching themes, (d) encouraging, deriving meaning and instilling hope, (e) framing solutions, (f) building strengths and competencies, (g) empowerment, (h) changing, (i) building resilience and (j) evaluating and terminating the relationship. The focus lays on determining key concepts of the theory, the coaching process and the application of the model within a multicultural environment.

Symposium title: The state of psychology in Zimbabwe
Convenor: Gwatirera Javangwe

In the eyes of the Zimbabwean occupational psychologist
Gwatirera Javangwe University of Zimbabwe, Zimbabwe

The presentation focuses on the current trends, patterns and pathways for occupational psychology in Zimbabwe. I will illustrate how occupational psychology is taught, practised and also demonstrate the gaps inherent in both teaching and practice of occupational psychology.
The importance of students’ perception of health communication in instructional design

Clarissa Dias Universidade de Brasilia, Brazil; Elizabeth Queiroz

Health psychology enables behavioural change to enhance health and prevent illness. It plays a pivotal role in health communication, a key element of the health professional-patient relationship. Thus, clearly understanding health communication is central to dealing with health needs and education programs. It is fundamental to collect data on students’ perception of health communication to design curricula. However, several studies have indicated that this is a major problem in professionals’ day-to-day activities. Therefore, we used a purposeful sample of 139 low-income Brazilian undergraduate students majoring in health professions was taken to analyze their perceptions of health communication prior to formal instruction. They viewed this concept as consisting of the transmission of health-related information, including the communication means to carry out health promotion and disease prevention, through the interaction of health professionals, patients and health teams. They perceived it as a means to understand needs, especially patient needs - which should be listened to and respected. The key conclusions of this study are that: (1) the importance of non-verbal communication is a substantial part of the communication process, therefore one should be more attentive to this aspect during professional education; (2) insufficient attention is given to humanization awareness, needed in integrated professional practice; (3) it is indispensable to include these concerns to adequately deal with health needs; (4) public policies and education programs should be guided and service delivery effectiveness evaluated. A challenge to instructional design for higher education learning in the health field is to strengthen the understanding of health communication.

The effects of seductive illustrations on multimedia learning: Evidence from an eye movement study

Ting Duan Central China Normal University, China; Fuxing Wang; Jiawei Li Central China Normal University, China; Shaoying Gong

The current study aimed to explore the influence of seductive pictures on performance and cognitive processes in multimedia learning. Sixty undergraduates were recruited to learn the principle of lighting forming including 5 pages of slides with or without seductive illustrations and then completed a quiz. The performance data before and after the learning was collected. Eye-tracking methodology was also used to evaluate the reading patterns of individuals. Compared to the base condition (the learning content including text and cognitive interest illustrations, but without seductive illustrations), participants in the seductive illustration condition (the learning content including text, cognitive interest illustrations and seductive illustrations) (1) recalled significantly less important information and generated significantly fewer problem-solving solutions, (2) allocated fewer fixations in text and also fewer transitions between text and cognitive interest illustrations. Moreover, in the seductive illustration condition, the individuals with good learning outcomes had more fixations in text and more transitions between text and cognitive interest illustrations than the poor ones. They also reported fewer distractions by decorative pictures. The present study indicates that seductive illustrations interfere with learning by distracting the students’ attention and disrupting the coherence of the material.

The relationship between parent goals, classroom goal structures, personal achievement goal orientations and academic performance

Shaoying Gong Central China Normal University, China; Cen Chen

This study aimed to explore the relationship between parent goals, classroom goal structures, personal achievement goal orientations and academic performance. Participants were 930 junior and senior high school students from grade 7 to 12 in Jiangsu Province in China. All students were measured with the revised Perceived Parent Goal Emphasis Questionnaire, Perceived Mathematics Classroom Goal Structures Questionnaire, and Achievement Goal Orientations Questionnaire. The results showed that the achievement performance was positively predicted by personal mastery-approach orientation and performance-approach orientation, and negatively predicted by performance-avoidance orientation. Parental goals students perceived and classroom goal structures affected students’ performance primarily by the mediation of their individual goal orientation. Perceived parent goals and classroom goal structures had a significant influence on academic performance through personal goal orientations. Specifically, perceived classroom mastery goal structure positively predicted performance through personal mastery-approach orientation, while classroom performance goal structure predicted performance through personal performance-avoidance orientation negatively. Perceived parental mastery goals positively predicted performance through personal mastery-approach and performance-approach orientations, and parental performance goals negatively predicted performance both directly and indirectly through personal performance-avoidance orientations. These findings demonstrated that goals from environmental influence individual’s goals, and therefore influence individuals’ achievement.

Digital technologies in learning

Roche Herbst Human Capital Solutions Inc., Canada

The aim of this study was to examine how digital technologies assist individual learning difficulties in mastering constructs and processes through designing, thinking and learning. The transformative potential of technology and educational software programs have become increasingly significant for teaching/learning experiences. The term “learning difficulties” and “learning disabilities” are used interchangeably. This analysis explored how technology plays a role...
in learning difficulties related to 'delayed' sensory processing because of developmental or learned aspects or language impairment. Methodologically, interviews, tests and questionnaires were used to determine cognitive abilities and perceptual processes when dealing with verbal and visual information. The rationale for using different technology or educational software programs based on the assessment results are discussed. The population considered individuals with learning difficulties. A sample of 45 cases were reviewed. This type of research can be seen as problematic, exploratory, descriptive and non-experimental. It examined learning goals enabled through technology in academic and workplace settings. In summarising the results, implications for understanding the positive potential which digital technology plays in assisting those with learning difficulties are described. Conclusions based on the findings reveal various recommendations and helpful interventions in managing some aspects of atypical cognitive development or inconsistent cognitive functioning.

A strategy to overcome learning difficulties among students with different cognitive styles

**Olga Kasatkina**
Moscow State University of Psychology & Education, Russian Federation

The results of a study on self-organisation of students enrolled in the Bachelor of Psychology program at the Faculty of Distance Learning at Moscow State University of Psychology and Education are presented. The sample consisted of 66 students from first to seventh semester between the ages of 18 and 50 years. The aim of this study was to determine the preferred strategy used to overcome learning difficulties depending on the cognitive style. The basis for the typology of strategy to overcome learning difficulties, are indicators of high or low "activity in finding solutions to problems" and communication strategy "Consulting/Isolation". The combination of these indicators allowed us to distinguish four groups of students. Next, we tried to answer a question connected to whether there is a relationship between coping strategies in learning and cognitive styles. To establish the connection between the indices we used the Spearman rank correlation coefficient. The following variables were studied: main index of Field dependence/Field independence (Witkin, H.A), the main indicator of impulsivity/reflexivity (Kagan, J). According to our records, the main figure of field independence associated with active problem solving strategy, as well as with isolated communication strategy rs ≤ 0.01. The main indicator of reflexivity associated with the communication strategy was .01 ≤ rs < 0.05. Reflective students are significantly more likely than impulsive students to prefer communications strategy U= 383, at p<0.05.

The effect of physical exercises on mathematical achievement and attitude in middle school students

**Zohre Nouri**
Shahid Beheshty University, Islamic Republic of Iran; **Masood Sharifi**

In this research we study the effect of physical exercises on learning mathematics and attitude toward math in middle school students in Tehran, Iran. In order to carry out this study we selected 129 male and female students in a stratified random sampling method in two groups including an experimental group and a control group. First they did pre-test, and then the experimental group students, before every math class, did 15 minute aerobic exercises and 15 minute juggling in the middle of training as a break time. The control group did not do any exercises, only trained. After 15 sessions all groups were tested. Learning mathematics was measured by an achievement test made by the researcher. Student attitudes about mathematics were measured by a researcher made questionnaire. By use of the t-test, the results show a significant relationship between physical exercise and learning mathematics. Also, physical exercises before and during training mathematics affected students' attitudes toward mathematics. Furthermore, the experimental groups got higher scores in attitude toward mathematics and the difference was significant. There was a significant difference in pre-test and post-test attitude in the experimental groups. It seems that physical exercises have some effect on learning mathematics and students' attitude towards it: maybe it is better to do some physical exercises before math classes to learn better.

A metacomprension approach to enhancing older people's self-regulated learning

**Christian Stanov Rossnagel**
Jacobs University, Germany

The self-monitoring approach posits that improving the metacognitive monitoring of learning enhances performance. Given the importance of meta-cognitive control for real-world learning (e.g., workplace learning), the self-monitoring approach may be a promising platform for self-regulated learning trainings. Two issues need dealing with, however, on the way to such a platform. First, self-monitoring significantly predicts learning performance, but accuracy is often low. Second, accuracy is affected by features of the materials. In two experiments, I therefore tested whether accuracy depends on the self-monitoring criterion (Exp. I) and how context effects bias learning judgments (Exp. II). In Exp. I, 80 older (51–65 years old) participants read expository texts and took a knowledge test. Texts were divided into segments of 2–3 sentences each. In a 2x2 design, half the participants made judgments of learning (JOL) after each segment (local monitoring) or after reading the entire text (global monitoring). Half the participants in each monitoring condition either judged the likelihood of recalling the keyword (matched JOL) or of answering a test question (standard JOL). Local JOL yielded higher accuracy than global ones. This local effect was most pronounced for matched JOL. In the second experiment, I manipulated the sequence of easy and difficult segments as measured by propositional density. 40 new participants read different difficulty sequences (e.g., EDEDED, DDDEEE) and made global or local matched JOL. The latter type of JOL covaried with the difficulty sequence and yielded superior accuracy to global JOL, showing how judgments can be systematically biased.

Relationship between self-esteem, learning motivation and academic achievement in Chinese high school students

**Yuehua Tong**
University of Jinan, China; **Lucia Rossi**; **Eduardo Keegan**

The current study was to investigate the relationship between self-esteem, learning motivation and academic achievement in the context of China. The Rosenberg Self-esteem Scale and Learning Motivation Inventory were administered to 179 first year high school students (82 males and 97 females). Their academic achievement scores and demographic information were collected at the same time. The results were as follows: (1) In terms of gender difference, achievement motivation and self-responsibility in learning motivation differed significantly. Achievement motivation and self-responsibility of girls were higher than that of boys (t=-2.282, p<0.05; t=-2.900, p<0.01). (2) There were significant positive correlations between self-esteem, learning motivation (achievement motivation, test anxiety and self-responsibility) and academic achievement (r=0.160-0.793). (3) Achievement motivation, test anxiety and self-responsibility were the mediators between self-esteem and academic achievement. Achievement motivation, test anxiety and self-responsibility fully mediated the relationship between self-esteem and academic achievement. Implications for counseling high school students are discussed.

Academic discourse socialisation: Enslave- ment versus emancipation

**Vasi Van Deventer**
University of South Africa, South Africa; **Jean Hagen**

Traditionally, students are socialised into academic discourse by learning, and abiding by, the discourse community’s local discursive practices, in a sense becoming enslaved by, and into, academic discourse particular to their field of study, for example the discipline of psychology. However, research relating to academic discourse socialisation frames this process as a bi-directional social construction that is constantly evolving through students’ and teachers’ interactions and their social and cognitive experiences towards the goal of developing academic literacy. However, participant roles define students as novices lacking in the necessary knowledge, and teachers as experts, who provide scaffolded learning environments with which students need to engage. Thus, despite advances in teaching and learning, agency still lies with the experts, and students remain docile recipients of pre-established knowledge. This is a model of enslavement rather than emancipation and does not accommodate the shifting perspectives of the university in the information age. What signs, if any, are there then of shifting perspectives? The present paper reports on the findings of a discoursal analytical study involving psychology students from two universities. Although students readily buy into academic enslavement, they do constitute and negotiate their identities in an attempt to counter traditional academic discourse, and to push the boundaries of the university.

The impact of active navigation on the transfer of spatial learning from virtual to real environments according to the effect of viewpoint displacement

**Gregory Wallet**
Université Victor Segalen Bordeaux II, France; **Helene Sauzeon**; **Florian Larrue**; **Pra- shant Arvind-Pala**; **Bernard N’kaoua**

The purpose of this study was to examine the effect of navigation mode (passive vs. active) on the virtual-real transfer of spatial learning, according
The mediating role of metacognitive ability in mathematics between mathematics anxiety and mathematic academic achievement

Shuangzhou Zhou Beijing Normal University, China; Congcong Han; Yinghe Chen

The present study was designed to explore the mechanism among mathematics anxiety, pupils’ metacognitive ability in math and math academic achievement. A prospective study with 100 school students were investigated by the revised Questionnaires of Pupils’ Metacognitive Ability in Mathematics and Mathematics Anxiety Scale for Children. The results showed that: (1) Mathematics anxiety was negatively correlated with math academic anxiety; (2) The math academic achievement and metacognitive ability in math of high mathematics anxiety group was significant lower than that of low mathematics anxiety group; (3) Pupils’ metacognitive ability in math mediates the relationship between mathematics anxiety and math academic achievement.

Session Type: Posters

The humanities at Wits: The meaning of 'self' and 'identity'

Amanda Ballen University of Witwatersand, South Africa

This research was an investigation into the meaning eight postgraduate students made of their studies in the Humanities at the University of the Witwatersrand (Wits). The research defined Humanistic study as that which has as its end, moral development and self-reflexivity as constitutive of self growth, investigating how this occurred. It bridged theory and narrative in a psychological discussion about the consequences of the activities of interpretation and criticism. Given the current devaluing in South Africa of education for its own sake, the research revealed that the Humanities could also contribute to social awareness and provide human resource. This showed that in addition to developing the ‘self’, Humanities studies counted as ‘knowledge’ and ‘skills’ that could be considered as ‘cultural capital’ that constructed identity. Although it was expected that the Humanities student’s academic enculturation would have alienated him from students who had not been through the same process, the poignant finding in this research was that if it had, it was not that this was related to a sense of superiority. Rather, the challenge of the Humanities instilled the particular virtue of intellectual humility. This grounded the Humanities student in an embracing of all kinds of persons, even those who were not products of the Humanistic process.

Experiential learning via group relations conferences

Jennifer Campbell INASA0, Netherlands

In this paper we examine the definition, value and impact of experiential learning in general and specifically the method of group relations conferences. A group relations conference is a "real time" learning laboratory where participants can analyse their leadership styles and experiment creatively in expanding their repertoire of leadership skills. Together with conference staff, they critically examine different models of organisational functioning and appraise their leadership performance. A group relations conference is an accelerated learning experience. It is designed to enable participants to understand in greater depth the factors behind the exercise of effective leadership and to develop further their own leadership capacities and the leadership potential of others, by generating management goodwill and employee "buy-in", and understanding and working with their own and their organisation’s resistance to change. By means of interviews with participants we examine the impact and value of experiential learning via group relations conferences. Also we discover the contra indications for this learning method and criteria for both those who want to learn and those who want to create a group relations conference setting.

Action and object naming in Hindi-speaking patients with PSP and PD

Poopa Chaudhery Jawaharlal Nehru University, India

Progressive Supranuclear Palsy (PSP) is a rare brain disorder that causes action-object naming deficit. Parkinson’s disease (PD) is also associated with word-finding and grammatical difficulties. However, little is known about such language impairments in Hindi-speaking PD and PSP patients. The principle aim is to find if action-object naming is affected in Hindi-speaking PSP and PD patients. In addition to this, the study will focus on abstract nouns and verbs. 10 Hindi-speaking patients each with PSP and PD will be studied. The data will be elicited through picture identification, word recognition, manual action representation and frontal assessment battery. In PD the action and object naming is intact. However, in PSP while the object naming is intact, action naming is to a larger extent impaired. In PSP higher frequency words are more easily recalled in comparison to lower frequency words. The present study reveals that nouns and verbs are localised in separate areas of the brain. It will be interesting to study how abstract nouns and verbs are placed in the brain.

The effects of metacognition and epistemological beliefs on second language learning

Moises Kirk De Carvalho Filho Kyoto Univ. Foreign Studies, Brazil

Educators agree that beliefs related to knowledge and to the process of learning (i.e., epistemological beliefs) may affect students’ experiences, attitudes, expectations, and even the strategies they use to learn a second language. The main objective of this study was to assess what beliefs about second language learning Japanese students of Portuguese hold, how these beliefs are organised and how they relate to students’ metacognitive skills and their academic performances. Freshman students majoring in Portuguese language at Kyoto University of Foreign Studies in Japan answered a modified version of Carvalho and Kusumi’s (2006) epistemological beliefs questionnaire, which also included items especially developed to assess beliefs about second language learning. The results showed that the beliefs held by the Japanese students regarding second language learning are systematically organised and that they could be categorized into five different factors: (1) Beliefs about a traditional approach to the study of Portuguese; (2) Beliefs about a communicative approach to the study of Portuguese; (3) Beliefs about the quality and sufficiency of resources to the study of the second language; (4) Beliefs about the efforts needed to master the second language; and (5) Beliefs about individual behaviours that promote the learning of Portuguese. In addition, the results revealed that the beliefs about second language learning are related to students’ metacognitive skills and that they significantly predict students’ academic performance in Portuguese. The study concludes with an analysis of the educational implications of the results.

Personal epistemology of Thai university students and their past learning experiences

Takayoshi Fujiwara Mahidol University, Thailand

The purpose of the study was to explore the relationships between individuals’ personal epistemology and their past learning experiences. This study investigated the dimensional structure of the beliefs about knowledge and knowledge acquisition held by Thai university students. It further examined whether their epistemic beliefs were significantly different among the groups of the Thai students with different educational experiences. The participants of this study (N = 608) completed the 32-item Epistemic Belief Inventory (Shraw, Benzie, & Dunkle, 2002), by indicating how they agreed or disagreed with the statements about domain-general epistemic beliefs. The participants were undergraduate students studying in a Thai university, and they were all Thai native speakers and of Thai nationality. A five-factor structure was identified for the epistemic beliefs through a principal component analysis of the participants’ responses to the 32 items in the questionnaire. MANOVA identified a significant difference among the groups of students educated in different systems of secondary education in terms of three of the five identified factors. 

Learning
The results indicate an increased learning performance with a shaded line drawing and a realistic image, in contrast to a simple line image, although, no significant difference between a shaded line drawing and a realistic image was found. The results are discussed in terms of their relevance for image learning and education science.

Two effects, one explanation: A study on the effects of intended and actual enactment
Victor Kubik Department of Psychology, Sweden; Fredrik Jonsson; Lars-Garan Nilsson; Monika Knopf
Motor-function encoding action phrases, facilitates recollection more than verbal encoding (enactment effect, c.f. Nilsson, 2000). Further, if the phrases are intended to be recalled via motor-function encoding it also leads to higher memory accessibility, referred to as the intention-superiority effect (Goschke & Kuhl, 1993) or the intended enactment effect (Freeman & Ellis, 2003), depending on whether the same process or different processes are assumed to underlie both effects. In three experiments, both effects were studied as a function of list length (18, 30, 60, or 90 items), retrieval expectancy (free recall, recognition) and different retrieval measures (free recall, cued recall and recognition). Additionally, different moderator variables for these effects were investigated (familiarity, degree of motor involvement of the action phrases, individual differences in action orientation). Similar effects of intended and actual enactment were found for memory accuracy and accessibility (i.e., response latencies), but the effects were moderated by the nature of the action phrase and action orientation. State-oriented individuals and highly motoric action phrases showed a pronounced (intended) enactment effect. The results, at least partially, support a common explanation for both effects.

Exploring the association between visual perception abilities and musical notation reading
Hong-Yih Lee School of Psychology, Taiwan, R.O.C.
In reading music, the acquisition of pitch information depends mostly on the spatial position of notes as well as on spatial processing ability. This study explored the visual perception abilities of individuals with poor music reading ability. Two groups were differentiated based on different musical notation naming abilities and then assessed according to their visual perception abilities, including spatial processing and object recognition ability. It was found that that a high correlation seemed to exist between note-reading ability and visual-spatial processing ability. This study depends mostly on the spatial position of notes as well as on spatial processing ability. This study explored the visual perception abilities of individuals with poor music reading ability. Two groups were differentiated based on different musical notation naming abilities and then assessed according to their visual perception abilities, including spatial processing and object recognition ability. It was found that that a high correlation seemed to exist between note-reading ability and visual-spatial processing ability. The results indicate an increased learning performance with a shaded line drawing and a realistic image, in contrast to a simple line image, although, no significant difference between a shaded line drawing and a realistic image was found. The results are discussed in terms of their relevance for image learning and education science.

The effects of learning transfer with different methods
Zhang Qi Psychology Department of Liaonin, China; Xiaoxiao Zhang; Kejia Qv
The pupils and middle school students could learn the mathematical operations rules by the worked examples in past studies. But the learning effects were obviously restricted by key-steps, that mines "difficult learned steps" in the operation of worked examples. In order to reduce the degree of difficulty to learn the key-steps, we respectively used three methods that "decomposed key-step simply", the methods of designing the "process-oriented" and "product-oriented" worked examples to design the key-steps in extraction operation worked examples. We adopted a "gap-filling" method to discriminate the key-steps in the extraction operation on worked examples, and selected 90 7th grade students, randomly divided to three groups that respectively
learned different extraction operation worked examples. Finally, they were all examined using the transfer test. The results showed: (1) There were key-steps in the extraction operation worked examples for 7th grade students, (2) the transfer test achievements of the "decomposed key-step simply" and "process-oriented" groups were significantly higher than the "product-oriented" group. The far transfer test achievements of the "process-oriented" group were significantly higher than the "decomposed key-step simply" group.

Dyslexia in higher education
Duncan Yates Wits, South Africa; Cheryl Malek

This paper aims to discuss issues around dyslexia in the context of South African higher education. All too often dyslexia is undiagnosed, especially in students from historically disadvantaged backgrounds. As a result these students often underperform. Student difficulties are further complicated by the multilingual environment in South Africa as many students are undertaking academic studies in a language other than their home language. This brings an additional challenged to the diagnosis of dyslexia. Support services at many Universities aim to identify learner difficulties so as to provide the appropriate resources. In order not to waste limited resources, screening and appropriate referral is an important part of any student support unit. The use of a computerised screener can help to improve accessibility to support for students with dyslexia and generate more opportunities for assistance. The Lucid Adults Dyslexia Screener (LADS) for adults is a useful screening tool and provides a number of benefits in terms of time, resources and cost-efficiency. This screener is currently being used at the Disability Unit at Wits University. A comparison of the LADS screener results and Occupational Therapist assessment results is presented. The importance of the development of a dyslexia screener with South African norms is also discussed. For students that have been identified as having specific learning disabilities assistance in the form of study skills, time management, mind mapping software, speech recognition software and reading programs can be offered to support students. The benefits of these services are explained in further detail within this paper.

The different learning behaviours between high and low ADOG learners
Lili Zhang Nanjing University, China

Academic delay of gratification (ADOG) refers to "students' postponement of immediately available opportunities to satisfy impulses in favour of pursuing academic rewards or goals that are temporarily remote but ostensibly more valuable." ADOG is important because if a learner succumbs to temptation, he could not continue the long term learning process. A correlation was found between ADOG and motivation, cognitive strategy, metacognitive strategy, resource management, and grades of students. High ADOG students have higher motivation and use more self-regulated learning strategy when pursuing a long-term academic goal. The present study examined the behavioural differences between high and low ADOG students from four aspects, planning, time management, corresponding to distraction and actual learning behaviour by using daily reports, interview and questionnaire. As a result, high ADOG students distributed more time on study than playing from the beginning, but low ADOG students distributed more time on playing at first three weeks and became to use more time on study only at the last week right before the final examination. High ADOG students can correspond to distraction rationally and effectively, as well as use more self-regulated learning strategies than low ADOG students during the actual learning process.

Capable learners: Characteristics and needs of the upper 15 percent
Elsbeth Stern ETH Zurich, Switzerland

The distribution of most cognitive capabilities follows the bell curve. Thus, 70% are within one standard deviation of the mean, while 15% score higher than one standard deviation above mean. In principle, this group of people is especially well-prepared for taking advantage of learning environments provided by schools during childhood and adolescence. There is also growing evidence that the prosperity of modern information-intense societies depends considerably on the contributions made by the most cognitively able part of the workforce. Amazingly enough, however, research on human learning has only rarely focused on the upper 15% as a group of capable learners. Rather, the majority of research has concentrated on giftedness, which, by definition, only involves the top 1–2%. This line of research has demystified the concepts of giftedness and genius, because it has been shown that, although top scores on intelligence tests clearly increase the probability of aca...
For qualitative differences in cognitive processing between the top 2% classified as gifted and those scoring somewhat lower. At the same time, however, there is evidence for the existence of qualitative differences in learning and thinking between average scoring learners and capable learners. Scientists focusing on how to exploit high cognitive capabilities through education should therefore broaden the scope of cognitive capabilities in their research. In my talk I will present findings from behavioural learning research as well as from neuroscience which indicate characteristics of cognitive processing in the group of capable learners. Educational implications will be discussed.
Results indicated that the intervention program was successful for adults with TBI.

Dimensions of executive functions in school-age children: A developmental study regarding construct dimensions

Vanessa Aran Filippetti CIIPME - CONICET, Argentina

The present work aims to analyze the factor structure of executive functions in school-age children, in order to identify whether the nature of executive functions (EF) is unitary or diverse in the childhood population and to examine if, in the case of it being diverse, these processes follow a different evolutionary course. We worked with a sample of 125 children between 7 and 12 years old. To analyze the effect of age on each factor, the sample was divided into three groups of age (7-8 years, 9-10 years and 11-12 years). We applied a neuropsychological battery composed of different executive function tasks sensitive to prefrontal cortex functioning. Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) indicated a four factor solution which explains a high percentage of the variance. These factors were: (1) Cognitive flexibility which explained 21.3% of the variance, (2) working memory/verbal fluency (19.36%), (3) planning/autoregulation (15.05%) and (4) interference control (12.67%). Regarding the development of each EF component, MANOVA results revealed a significant effect of age on all four dimensions. However, univariate analysis indicated no significant effect of age on the number of complete categories of the Wisconsin Card Sorting Test (WCST) and on planning. These results raise key questions about the dimensional nature and the development of EF in school-age children and could therefore be particularly useful in the clinical assessment of executive dysfunction in developmental disorders.

The landscape of normal cognitive change with aging

Linas Bieliniauskas Ann Arbor VA/US of Michigan, United States of America

This address will focus on the neuropsychological changes associated with normal vs. abnormal aging and its practical implications, the relationship to affective changes, and the differences in the style of cognitive functioning in the elderly vs. in young adults. Recent findings concerning alterations in the organisation of cognition with age will be highlighted, as well as current knowledge regarding activities which may potentially affect cognitive health.

ADHD and EF deficits in relation to socio-emotional functions: Developmental perspectives

Gunilla Bohlin Department of Psychology, Sweden

Two longitudinal studies are presented with children followed from preschool to middle school age. Behavioural ratings of ADHD, ODD and internalising problems were obtained in the first data wave. Tasks tapping working memory and inhibition were also given and repeated later. Several data waves to obtain follow-up information were performed, with the last one at ages of 12 to 14 years. Using a developmental perspective, results will be presented for predictive relations: between EF and ADHD symptoms with attention and hyperactivity separated, EF in relation to socio-emotional functioning, and EF and ADHD symptoms in relation to school performance. Similarly a developmental perspective will be taken for EF and the interrelations of EF components in the development from preschool to school age will be presented. Finally, some efforts at studying EF development during the first years will be discussed.

Clinical evidence for the continuities within working memory

Cesare Cornoldi University of Padova, Italy; Rossana De Beni

Robust evidence has supported the assumption that working memory is not an unitary system. However, also models hypothesising the articulation of working memory in a limited number of subsystems meet a series of problems, especially in explaining the specific failures which can be found in working memory tasks. The presentation will show why models assuming the continuity between different aspects of working memory better explain the specific failures which can be found in developmental disabilities and in aging. In particular, data collected with groups of dyslexics, poor comprehenders, non-verbal learning disabled children, and elderly people will be presented. Results show that: (a) Verbal and visuospatial working memory must be distinguished, (b) the distinction decreases in correspondence with increases in the degree of required control, (c) further distinctions can be found within the visuospatial processes, but with a lower degree
of separation, (d) failures in controlled verbal processes do not necessarily imply failures in controlled visuospatial processes and vice versa, (e) the relationship between working memory and intelligence is related to increases in working memory control, (f) the relationship in the elderly is mediated by experience, culture and metacognition.

**Normative data of the Rey Auditory Verbal Learning Test for the Venezuelan population: Assessing the implications of demographic variables**

**Aline Ferreira Correia** 
**Witwatersrand University, South Africa; Ilva Campagna**

The Rey Auditory Verbal Learning Test (RAVLT) is a neuropsychological tool widely used to assess cognitive functions such as attention, memory and learning ability in the auditory-verbal domain. Norms have been developed in many different languages and cultural contexts. These demonstrate different relationships between the performance on the RAVLT and several demographic variables. The main objective of this research was to develop specific norms for the Venezuelan population studying the influences of age, education, gender and socio-economic status in the sample. A Spanish version of the test was administered to a stratified sample of 629 healthy adults. Participants included both genders, ranged between 20 to 79 years of age, between 0 to 13 years of schooling and represented all socio-economical levels. Pearson’s Correlation analyses showed a significant association between RAVLT performance and age (r=-.401, p<.05). According to the strength of the correlations, only age and education where considered in the final norms. The development of appropriate ranks to split these two significant demographic variables was achieved through the analysis of variance (ANOVA) with Bonferroni’s adjustment. Additional Pearson’s Correlation analysis and multiple regression and ANOVA were made to better understand the structure of the test and to assess the contribution of each item to the total score. This study reveals the influence that age and number of years of education have on the total score of the CDT and also have established the development of a specific ranking system for these variables for use in the Venezuelan population.

The **Wisconsin Card Sorting Test in the South African Setswana-speaking university population**

**Christi Gadd** University of Limpopo - Medunsa, South Africa; **Warwick Phipps**

In South Africa there is a dire shortage of neuropsychological tests standardised for use with its multi-cultural population. This study, therefore, aimed to conduct a preliminary standardisation of the Wisconsin Card Sorting Test (WCST) – an established neuropsychological test measuring executive functions - for Setswana-speaking university students. Specifically, a descriptive, cross-sectional, non-experimental research design, testing 93 participants on a computerised version of the WCST, with instructions translated into Setswana, was performed. Regression analysis showed which demographic variables should be considered in the standardisation. Neither gender, age, nor level of education influenced WCST performance for all sub-scores, except trials to complete first category, which was influenced by age. One normative table was thus constructed for the entire 18- to 29-year age group for all sub-scores except trials to complete first category, which required separate norm tables for the 18- to 19-year and 20- to 29-year groups. Finally, in investigating the psychometric properties, the WCST displayed adequate internal consistency in the study population. This study thus effectively developed a methodological framework on which a full standardisation of the WCST for the South African population can be undertaken and also yielded relevant preliminary normative data and psychometric properties. Finally, special issues pertaining to the standardisation of the WCST in South Africa were reviewed, including that of race and ethnicity in the standardisation sample; the construct equivalence of executive function - as measured by the WCST; and alternative measures of reliability for the WCST.

**The role of the amygdala in subjective experiences of anger and fear**

**Yvonne Gartner University of Cape Town, South Africa**

The role of the amygdala in the processing of subjective basic emotions is still debated in neuropsychological research. The question of whether amygdala lesions result in a decrease of intensity of all affective states, or whether this decrease is limited to anger and fear, remains unanswered due to inconsistent findings from empirical studies. Past studies have tended to focus on individuals with either a healthy or damaged amygdala. The current study, however, has taken a new approach by comparing the retrospective descriptions of subjective emotional experiences of individuals before and after amygdala damage, and between these individuals and participants with a healthy amygdala. Patients suffering from Urtiach-Wicthe Disease (UWD) lose their amygdala by puberty as a natural consequence of the disease. Eight UWD and eight matched control group participants, aged 23 to 69, were interviewed, using semi-structured interviews, and asked specific questions about past and current emotional experiences in their lives. Participants were matched on age, race, gender, socio-economic status, home language, level of education, and geographical location. As predicted, the subjective experience of anger and fear as dominant emotions in a population with damage to the amygdala was lower when compared to the controls. Furthermore, UWD participants, but not controls, experienced anger and fear with less intensity in adulthood when compared to childhood. The implications of amygdala damage on subjective emotional experiences are discussed.

**Differential response to early adversity: Evidence from gene-environment interaction on cognitive plasticity**

**Ximena Goldberg** Universitat de Barcelona, Spain

While childhood maltreatment has been identified as causing lasting disturbances on several aspects of adult development, it has been proposed that individual response to adverse experiences may vary widely (Seligman, 2000, 2011). In the present study, we used a twin-based design to explore the effect of childhood adversity on adult cognition, and its putative interaction with socioeconomic context and genetic variants of genes involved in prefrontal functioning (COMT). In an initial sample of 234 healthy adult subjects (117 twin pairs) we fitted a general regression model that allowed the effect of early individual experiences (Adverse Childhood Experiences Questionnaire; Felitti, 1998) to be tested among genetically identical subjects. We used memory performance (Wechsler, 1997) and cognitive adaptability (the Wisconsin Card Sorting Test, Heaton, 1993) as outcome variables. We found differential effects of individual early adversity on memory only in the high socio-economic status group (β=-1.81, p<.05). These findings suggest that individual competences are a result of the interaction between genetic and environmental influences, and further support a model of differential susceptibility to distressing experiences. Supported by a Marie Curie Early Stage Researcher grant to XG (MRTN-CT-2006-035987).

**Group differences in neuropsychological, psychosocial and emotional functioning in children with epilepsy and chronic renal problems**

**Saraswathi Govender University of Limpopo, South Africa**

The aim of the study was to predict group membership by comparing the epilepsy groups and children with chronic renal problems from a non-Western rural background on various psychological measures. The sample comprised 100 children with tonic-clonic seizures and 100 children with simple partial seizures between the ages of eight to twelve years. A third group of 100 children with chronic renal problems was used as a comparison to control for the effects of having a chronic condition. The findings of the study indicate that epilepsy presents...
This research aimed to explore and contextualise South Africa's particular reference to race, gender and the South African climate. Previous research added to our understanding of the cultural and social factors that influence lying behavior in South Africa. The study was conducted in a sample of students from various racial and gender groups in South Africa. The fMRI design, we used an aversive conditioning procedure. Over 40 unmedicated patients with BPD and dissociative symptoms and 20 healthy controls took part. In order to manipulate dissociation, 20 patients were exposed to a script describing a personalised dissociation-inducing situation (BPD-disso). Whereas the other 20 patients (BPD-neutral) and the healthy controls (HC) were exposed to a personalised script describing a neutral situation. We hypothesized that BPD-disso show diminished acquisition of differential averse delay conditioning compared with BPD-neutral and HC. Specifically, we expect increase in valence to the conditioned stimulus (CS+) and different skin conductance responses to the conditioned stimuli (CS+ versus CS-) in the acquisition phase for the BPD-neutral and HC subgroups. In contrast, we expect no increase in valence to CS+ and no differential response regarding skin conductance for the BPD-disso subgroup. Neurobiological hypotheses refer to specific activation of the limbic system, but are exploratory. Results with respect to valence ratings of the conditioned stimuli (CS+ versus CS-), skin conductance responses as well as neurobiological findings during acquisition will be presented.

Which sex is better when it comes to lying matter: An fMRI study of deception
Anna Grabowska Nencki Institute, SWPS, Poland; Wojciech Szczkowski; Marcel Falkiewicz; Artur Machewka; Katarzyna Jednorog; Iwona Sztatkowska
Deception is considered a social behaviour in which one person attempts to persuade another to accept as true what the deceiver believes to be untrue. From the neural perspective, lying is a complex cognitive process. We studied the effect of sex on deceptive behaviours and their neural correlates using functional magnetic resonance imaging methodology. Fifteen female and 14 male volunteers participated in the study. They were told either to lie or to tell the truth while answering questions from a questionnaire focusing on their personal information. Both men and women committed more errors and had longer RT when they were told to lie (inhibit truthful response) than to tell the truth. The “lie > truth” direct contrast comparison of the BOLD signal revealed activation in a number of structures, including areas of the inferior frontal cortex, insula, precuneus, thalamus, caudate nucleus, and cerebellum, supporting the complex cognitive structure of deception. Males showed much broader activations in the prefrontal regions. Direct contrasts of activations in male and female subjects revealed higher signal intensities in males compared to females in the area of the left middle frontal gyrus (MFG). Based on the idea that the amount of neural activity depends on the computational demand imposed by the task, greater intensity of the left MFG activation in men can be considered as indicative of a greater effort and may suggest that men require more "neural resources" than women in monitoring and inhibition of truthful responses and selecting the false response.

EEG Biofeedback training of executive functions in a case of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder
Morayo Jimoh University of South Africa, Nigeria
A number of different treatments have been proposed to treat attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), yet little material has been published in the literature to improve the performance of the mechanisms behind attention, inhibitory control, cognitive flexibility and working memory in these children. Therefore, the objective of this study is to ascertain improvement in the aforementioned executive functions in an ADHD pupil following neurofeedback training. The population for this study comprises of all primary school pupils in Lagos state diagnosed with ADHD. The subject for the study was a previously diagnosed 10 year old ADHD boy. Assessment was done using the Thought Technology equipment and Test of Variables of Attention (T.O.V.A.). The subject participated in a twice weekly intensive neurofeedback training for 6 months. Feedback presentations were contingent on the production of Beta (16–20 Hz) and the inhibition of Theta activity (8–12Hz). Results from the study revealed that the subject based on operant conditioning was able to decrease theta activity successfully in the prefrontal (PF) and frontal (F) aspects of the brain and as such there was a noticeable improvement in T.O.V.A. performance and Attention Deficit Disorder Evaluation Scale (ADDES). It is therefore concluded the EEG Biofeedback may improve executive functions in ADHD. Findings further suggest that EEG Biofeedback may be explored as an alternative treatment to ADHD among children. There may be a need to replicate this study in future.

Influence of acute dissociation on learning processes in borderline patients
Friederike Hinrichs; Zl Manneheim, Germany; Christian Schmah; Elisabeth Pfeiffer
Stress-induced dissociative states are a common feature of borderline personality disorder (BPD). By definition, dissociation is characterised by a disintegration of perception, consciousness, identity and memory. Neurobiological findings and clinical data suggest that dissociative experience inhibits conditioning processes, but experimental studies are lacking. The aim of the study was to determine whether high states of dissociative experience would specifically alter emotional learning. In an MRi design, we used an aversive conditioning procedure. Over 40 unmedicated patients with BPD and dissociative symptoms and 20 healthy controls took part. In order to manipulate dissociation, 20 patients were exposed to a script describing a personalised dissociation-inducing situation (BPD-disso). Whereas the other 20 patients (BPD-neutral) and the healthy controls (HC) were exposed to a personalised script describing a neutral situation. We hypothesized that BPD-disso show diminished acquisition of differential averse delay conditioning compared with BPD-neutral and HC. Specifically, we expect increase in valence to the conditioned stimulus (CS+) and different skin conductance responses to the conditioned stimuli (CS+ versus CS-) in the acquisition phase for the BPD-neutral and HC subgroups. Neurobiological hypotheses refer to specific activation of the limbic system, but are exploratory. Results with respect to valence ratings of the conditioned stimuli (CS+ versus CS-), skin conductance responses as well as neurobiological findings during acquisition will be presented.
Association of CCR5 polymorphisms with HIV-1 related neuropsychological impairment in Asian Indians
Moathu Khullar; Chandigarh, India; Sunil Sharma; Sudesh Prabhakar; Ritu Nehra; Mahender Kumar; Rajni Sharma; Amit Kumar
Chemokine receptors are thought to be involved in HIV infection, and disease progression. The chemokine receptor gene, CCR5 molecule, serves as a major cell surface co-receptor for the entry of HIV into the host cell. We examined whether CCR5 promoter polymorphisms may affect the development of neuropsychological impairment in Asian Indian HIV-1 patients. We recruited 50 HIV-1 seropositive individuals out of which 18 were typical progressors (TPs) and 32 were non progressors (NPs) of over 2 years duration. CCR5 A9092G and CCR5 59653T polymorphisms were genotyped using direct sequencing. Neurocognitive status was assessed using comprehensive neuropsychological (NP) testing. CCR5 A9092G and C59653T genotypes did not show any significant association with progression of HIV infection. On studying association of HIV infection progression with neuropsychological impairment, no significant difference was observed in different neuropsychological domains such as learning, memory, executive function and information processing speed among TPs and NPs. Furthermore, none of these neuropsychological domains were found to be associated with CCR5 9029 and CCR5 59653 polymorphisms in our cohort. Our preliminary results do not suggest an association of CCR5 polymorphisms with HIV infection related neuropsychological impairment in our population; however, further studies in larger cohorts are required to confirm this observation.

Comparison of cognitive abilities between epileptic and normal children in Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children
Mazdheh Leoipour Isfahan University, Islamic Republic of Iran; Ahmad Abedi; Leila Esmaeili Isfahan University, Islamic Republic of Iran; Mohammad Reza Abedi
The aim of the present study was to compare the cognitive abilities profile between epileptic and normal children in the Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children, fourth edition (WISC-IV). The statistical population of the study included normal and epileptic children between 6-16 years old. The samples were 30 normal and 30 epileptic children who were selected by available sampling method. The method of study was causal-comparative. Wechsler Intelligence Scale fourth edition was performed on children. The collected data was analyzed by statistical method of MANOVA (multi-variable variance). Results showed that there was a significant difference between normal and epileptic children in verbal comprehension IQ, perceptual reasoning IQ, working memory IQ, processing speed IQ, full scale IQ and subscale of Wechsler Intelligence Scale fourth edition (P<0.05).

Neuropsychological peculiarities of 7-10 year old children with different school performance
Sundagush Kudaibergenova Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan; Anara Kassymzhanaova
The aim of this study is comparative analysis of neuropsychological profiles in 6-10 year-old children with high and low school performance on basic subjects. 90 children were examined in total, forming two groups equalised by gender and ethnic-nicity: 46 pupils with low school performance refer to experimental group, while other 46 children with high performance to control group. A modified version of A.R.Luria’s neuropsychological tests, methods of nonparametric statistics and statistical analysis SPSS 11.5 were used for analysis. Groups were compared using the following parameters: forebrain, hindbrain, right-hemisphere, left-hemisphere of brain indices and the following indicators: programming and monitoring of activity, serial organisation of movements, kinaesthetic functions, auditory function, visual gnosis, visual-spatial functions. The key results were: (1) Children with low school performance show lower measures of neuropsychological indices while other peers show higher performance. This gives evidence of qualitative specificity of neuropsychological institutions and maturation speed of morphofunctional basis of psychical processes in children with different school performances; (2) Right-hemisphere brain indices in girls, regardless of their school performance, are higher than in boys; (3) Major differences between students with high and low performance rate refer to the development of hindbrain and right-hemisphere parts of the brain in 7-8 year old children. In the 3-form (9 years old) excalation of left-hemisphere parts of the brain takes the priority in remedial students, while neuropsychological profiles of students with poor and advanced performances almost line up.

Congenital hypothyroidism (CH) globally affects 1 in 4500 children (Rovet & Hepworth, 2001). Left untreated, the disorder leads to metabolic disorders, culminating in serious mental retardation and physical disability. The current study explored whether the deficits reported in the literature were consistently present in a CH sample group in South Africa and if a pattern would emerge specific to learning. A battery of tests which included the Similarities subtest, the Number Problems subtest, the Missing Parts subtest and the Block Design subtest from the Senior South African Intelligence Scale-Revised (SSAIS-R) was used to obtain overall intellectual performance, while the Story Memory subtest, the Memory for Digits subtest, the Symbol-Digit Coding subtest (all from the SSAIS-R), the Rey Osterreith Complex Figure task, the Rey Auditory Verbal Learning task and the Stroop Colour Word test was used to gauge cognitive performance. The data was collected from five English speaking CH children between nine and 16 years of age and followed a mixed methods analytical approach. The results indicated that mild cognitive deficits were associated with intraterrine deficiencies of the hormone; diagnosis within the critical window period and l-thyroxine control. In terms of learning, declarative learning was found to be adversely affected. Deficits were also observed for visuospatial and auditory verbal memory with poor organization and plan-
Using a prosthetic limb to elicit body ownership
Saleha Mahomed University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa; Marilyn Lucas

Vision, touch and proprioception are part of daily life, a fundamental aspect forming multisensory perception that creates a sense of body-part ownership which is often taken for granted by the healthy individual. However, this phenomenon of ownership can be disrupted even in healthy individuals. Previous research has shown that this feeling of possession can be produced at the sight of brushing an artificial limb at the same time as brushing the persons own hand when the artificial limb is aligned with the subject’s own shoulder. This research has questioned whether vision and proprioception together with the pre-requisite sensory modality of touch, are necessary to generate a feeling of body ownership. A mannequin arm was used on a sample of 30 participants to create a feeling of body ownership allowing one of two sensory modalities to dominate over the other. Two open ended questionnaires were used during the different conditions. Using a mixed models analysis, results indicated significant findings in the vision and proprioception conditions independently. However, non significant findings for the interaction effect between vision and proprioception were found. The results of this study are discussed in order to broaden theory and practice in the area of body part ownership.

The mnestic block syndrome revisited: Repression or motivated forgetting?
Hans Markowitsch University of Bielefeld, Germany; Angelica Staniloiu

Memory is a dynamic process that comprises remembering and forgetting. Remembering the past is a core feature of humans that enables them to preserve a robust sense of personal identity and helps them to prepare for future demands. Forgetting operates in a dynamic neural connection with remembering, by allowing the elimination of irrelevant information and reducing interferences. Stress and traumatic experiences could affect this connection by inducing brain structural and/or functional changes. This might subsequently lead to various memory disturbances. The stress-induced (psychogenic) amnesic conditions primarily affect the patient’s own biography by either blocking the retrieval of old memories – leading to retrograde amnesia, or by impairing the acquisition of new memories for long term storage, leading to anterograde amnesia. We have studied several dozen patients with either form of stress-related amnesia both neuropsychologically and with structural and functional neuroimaging methods, with the primary aim to unravel the neural correlates of environmentally-induced (stress-related) amnesic conditions. Several mechanisms may contribute to the psychogenic memory "loss", such as retrieval impairments, consolidating defects, motivated forgetting and/or deficits in binding and reassembling details of the past. Our own research data from using comprehensive neuropsychological testing and combined functional and structural neuroimaging emphasise as a primary mechanism a so called mnemonic block that is posited to result from a stress hormone-mediated desynchronisation during retrieval between processing of affect– laden events (that is assumed to preferentially engage the right hemisphere) and fact-processing (engaging the left hemisphere).

A neuropsychological functional profile of the professional boxer
Daniel Martínez Carlos Albizu University, Puerto Rico; Amarilis Ramos

Boxing is an international sport with a long and complicated history. Unfortunately, boxing has placed more emphasis on the physical aspect of the boxer while neglecting the neuropsychological and mental health effects of the sport. The neuropsychology of a boxer includes the following comprehensive features. The capability to focus on appropriate stimuli during the competition, the relative psychomotor skills relating to the techniques necessary in the boxing ring, the level of motivation during the competition and his/her quality of life, in general. The boxer must perceive and process information, think and analyse productively, react timeously to the changes in the ring, and control his/her movements. The current research studied male professional and amateur boxers, including 8 world champions. Results of the research in the following areas will be presented and discussed: Short and long term memory, IQ, cognitive flexibility, comprehension, emotional status, and processing skills. The following neuropsychological battery was administered: WAIS-3, Wechsler Memory Scale 4, Tracing Test A and B, Rey Auditory Verbal Learning Test, Animal Naming Test, Center of Epidemiological Scale of Depression. In addition, relevant and pertinent recommendations will be shared with the audience regarding preventative and relevant health issues with specific attention to the analysis and protection of the boxer’s neuropsychological skills.

Neuropsychological deficits in Tshividza speaking children with attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder
Mudzunga Mathivha University of Limpopo, South Africa

The aim of the study was to establish whether children with Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity show deficits in cognitive impulsiveness and motor functions, caused by a hypofunctioning dopamine system. A group of 84 primary school children, classified as ADHD and 42 controls, matched for age, gender and socio-economic status, with children without ADHD symptomatology, were compared on their performance on neuropsychological assessment tools which tests the functions of the cortical areas supplied by two dopamine branches. The battery consisted of the Wisconsin Card Sorting Test, the Grooved Pegboard, and the Maze Coördination Task. The results of the tests were analysed as a function of Gender and ADHD subtypes. In the majority of tests the clinical groups performed worse than the control groups. This was the case for both genders. The Hyperactive/Impulsive and Combined subtypes consistently performed poorer than the other groups. The results indicate that children with ADHD are more impulsive (deficient executive functions) and have poorer motor control than their control counterparts which may be an indication of dopamine dysfunction. Early intervention can help to prevent the devastating effects of underachievement, poor self-image, and in the long term, possible delinquent behaviour.

New tests for the evaluation of topographic disorientation following brain lesions
Roland Maurer Université de Genève, Switzerland; Brit Erni; Virginie Descloux

People suffering from posterior right hemispheric lesions very often show impairments in wayfinding (they feel ‘lost’, and are unable to identify their whereabouts or to find the way to specific places). The symptoms vary quantitatively but also qualitatively from patient to patient and across time, making the impairment difficult to assess. In everyday life, orientation is a critical ability, and rehabilitation and follow-up of patients require appropriate evaluative tools; so far, few of them exist, if any. We have developed three original tests which will be described here, along with results from clinical patients and from a control population. As we wanted the tests to be applicable in standard clinical practice, they are essentially tabletop tests. Studies in normal participants have shown that perspective taking (the possibility to mentally anticipate how the world appears from another location, which is heavily involved in wayfinding) is processed differently for rotations and translations. Based on Piaget’s “three-mountain” experiment on children, we developed one test to assess mental self-rotation; and another, a variant of the former, to assess mental translation. Orienting and finding one’s way additionally requires computations on the mental, or “cognitive”, map of the environment. The third test assesses to what extent the patient can still query his/her cognitive map, that is, whether the patient can compute the spatial relations between known landmarks in his/her everyday environment, which he learned prior to being hospitalised.

Cumulative mild head injury in schoolboy rugby players
Kathryn Nel University of Limpopo, South Africa; Christopher Nel

Sport participation as a form of exercise is considered essential for adolescent boys and encouraging involvement in sport or physical activity is important both physically and socially. However, participation in sport brings the risk of sports related injuries particularly in contact sports such as rugby. In South Africa, rugby is a traditional team sport played by many of the schools in the country. Traditionally the game is seen as one that promotes teamwork and teaches discipline and it is associated with peer group bonding, or a rite of passage, amongst adolescents. The knowledge that cognitive damage can occur in contact sports is problematic as adolescent boys have to achieve in both academic and sporting arenas. A quasi-experimental survey design was utilised for the study. A final sample of 26 schoolboy rugby players and 14 non-contact sport controls (schoolboy hockey players) was utilised. The age of the sample ranged from fifteen to eighteen years, SD = 2.6. A computerised assess-
Apathy and executive functioning following damage involving the anterior cingulate cortex
Progress Njombara University of Cape Town, South Africa

Neurological models of apathy implicates anterior cingulate cortex (ACC) dysfunction in the disorder’s symptom profile (e.g., Cohen et al., 1999; Thobois et al., 2010). Apathetic patients with lesions to this brain area offer an opportunity not only for understanding the psychiatric features of the disorder, which are still a subject of debate, but also for investigating its associated neurocognitive phenotype. Understanding the disorder’s neurocognitive correlates is paramount in informing patient-centred rehabilitative interventions. In this study, two male patients (SP and GA) with bilateral lesions involving the ACC were assessed for levels of apathy and depression, and executive functioning. 20 neurologically intact controls also provided normative scores on the Iowa Gambling Task. Results indicated that SP and GA had high levels of apathy and low scores for depressive symptoms. SP showed relatively intact executive functioning on the standard executive function tests, but GA had significant impairments. Both patients were significantly impaired on the Iowa Gambling Task. SP’s intact executive function performance suggests that deficits in this cognitive domain are not crucial for the presence of apathy symptoms. We discuss these findings and how they shed light on the relationship among apathy symptoms and executive function deficits, as well as their implications for rehabilitation and patient care.

The nature of music
Isabelle Peretz University of Montreal, Canada

The last decade of research has provided compelling evidence that the ability to engage with music is a fundamental human trait. Yet the biological basis of music remains largely unknown. Recent findings indicate that a small number of individuals have severe musical problems and that these deficiencies have neuro-genetic underpinnings. Such a musical disorder is termed congenital amusia, an umbrella term for lifelong musical disabilities that cannot be attributed to mental retardation, deafness, lack of exposure, or brain damage after birth. Congenital amusia provides a natural experiment; a rare misfortune which results in cumulative mild head injury (TBI) and behaviour.

Misconceptions about traumatic brain injuries among university students
Chrisma Pretorius Stellenbosch University, South Africa; Mandi Broodryk

The purpose of this study was to investigate the incidence and type of misconceptions about traumatic brain injuries (TBI’s) amongst university students. Misconceptions of individuals with prior experience with TBI’s were also compared to individuals with no prior experience. A convenience sample of 705 university students was recruited. Data were collected by using an electronic survey. The link to the survey was sent via email to all the registered students at Stellenbosch University. The participants had to complete the Common Misconceptions about Traumatic Brain Injury Questionnaire (CM-TBI; Pappadis et al., 2010). The findings of this study suggest misconceptions in each of the 7 categories of misconceptions about TBI’s. Categories related to amnesia and unconsciousness showed the most misconceptions while the brain damage category showed the least misconceptions. The findings also seem to suggest a significant difference between the misconceptions about TBI’s between individuals with prior experience with TBI’s and individuals without prior experience. Generally, these findings appear to be in keeping with previous literature, which suggest that misconceptions about TBI’s are common amongst the general population. The findings also seem to suggest that misconceptions about TBI’s are more common in individuals with personal experience with a TBI.

Associated factors to secondary alterations of the attentional control system in aphasic patients
Aymara Reyes Oriente University, Cuba; Erislandy Omar Martinez; Aymara Reyes Saboře

Aphasia is the most common primary neuropsychological disorder. It is a neuro-cognitive syndrome, frequently associated with secondary alterations of the Attentional Control System (ACS). Such attention disorders, when processing language in aphasia patients intensify the deficit which maybe associated with multiple factors related to the injury or the patient. The aim of the study is to describe the secondary neuropsychological alterations of ACS in aphasic patients, and to determine the factors of injury (etiology, location, time of recovery of the damage, age, grade level), and how these are associated to such secondary alterations of the ACS. The study was carried out in 68 aphasic patients of both sexes, aged between 15 and 60 years. The tests used where: the Trail Making Test, Porteus Labyrinth Test and the Series of Loops. Statistical processing was carried out by frequency distribution and a Multiple Ordinal Regression. Statistical analysis showed that the secondary neuropsychological alterations of ACS in aphasic patients are associated with the location and the time of recovery of the damage, and are independent of age, education and the etiology of the injury.

Frontal EEG asymmetry and z score changes in brain waves following cognitive behavioural therapy
Krishnan Saradadevi Meston College of Education, India

Although previous studies have shown that anxious individuals exhibit greater relative right frontal electroencephalogram (EEG) activity at rest, no studies have investigated whether improvements in symptoms as a result of treatment are associated with concomitant changes in resting brain activity. Regional EEG activity was measured at rest in 16 higher secondary students with higher levels of test anxiety, before and after cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT). Results indicated that patients shifted significantly from greater relative right to greater relative left, resting frontal brain activity from pre- to post treatment. Greater left frontal EEG activity at pre-treatment predicted greater reduction in test anxiety from pre- to post treatment and lower post treatment test anxiety after accounting for pre-treatment symptoms. There are significant changes in the Z scores of alpha, beta, theta and delta waves. These relations were specific to the frontal alpha EEG asymmetry metric. These preliminary findings suggest that resting frontal EEG asymmetry may be a predictor of symptom change and end state functioning in test anxious students who undergo efficacious cognitive behaviour therapy.

Changes in EEG during cognitive behavioural therapy for test anxious students
Krishnan Saradadevi Meston College of Education, India

Coupling between EEG delta and beta oscillations is enhanced among anxious individuals during test situations. EEG coupling patterns associated with CBT have not yet been quantified in test anxious individuals. In this study, we used repeated measures design, in which 16 students from an adolescent group with a principal diagnosis of test anxiety completed 3 week, daily sessions of cognitive behavioural therapy and two EEG assessments: One at pre-treatment, and one at post-treatment. Treatment was associated with reductions in symptom severity across multiple measures and informants, as well as reductions in delta-beta coupling at rest. Moreover, the clinical group exhibited greater coupling at pretreatment than did post hoc control participants with low test anxiety. The EEG cross-frequency profiles in the clinical group normalised by the post treatment assessment. These findings provide evidence of concomitant improvement in neural and behavioural functioning among test anxious students undergoing cognitive behaviour therapy.

EEG correlates of affective coherence in sentences describing social interactions
Gesche Schauenburg Freie Universität Berlin, Germany

Affect Control Theory (ACT; Heise, 1979; 2007) proposes, based on a large body of empirical findings, that emotions are systematically associated with specific social actions. It further emphasises that the knowledge of the relation between social actions and emotions is acquired in socialisation through learning language. According to ACT, people use the affective meaning of words as a source of information to infer whether a given social event corresponds to cultural norms. Thus normativity of social interactions is being judged by the degree of perceived affective coherence which is implied by emotional connotations of the words used to describe social events. Affective coherence can be modeled mathematically using impression-formation equations, obtained in empirical studies by regressing the ratings of the evaluation, activity and potency (cf. Osgood, Suci, & Tannenbaum, 1957) of words in the context of a sample of given events on out-of-context semantic differential ratings of the same words. Validity of those equations has been shown in behavioural and simulation studies.
Addressing the question of influence of affective meaning on social information processing, we will present the first data from an EEG-experiment investigating neurophysiological correlates of affective meanings in visually presented sentences describing social actions using a classic N400-paradigm. The degree of affective coherence was systematically manipulated using above mentioned regression equations for generating our stimuli. Across conditions, we control for variables potentially influencing sentence processing, e.g., ocurrences of subject-object and verb-object relationships and close probabilities.

**Hypnotherapy and hypnosis can be defined in psychological, physiological and neurological terms**

Jacobus Schalk Scholtmeyer South Africa

The territory of the hypnotherapist, namely the pre- and unconscious mind can be described in psychological terms by the processes of repression and dissociation. The secretion of endorphins is the origin of the unconscious mind on a physiological level, where they act as the bedrock of evolution and the backbone of civilization. If trauma is excessively intense, the result is losing touch with the internal reality, because if a person is subjected to emotional- or physical trauma from pre-birth, the information messengers or peptides spread the information regarding this trauma throughout the body which is stored psycho-neuro-endocrinologically. It is commonly accepted that the vehicle used to explore the unconscious mind is hypnotherapy and that all hypnotherapeutic work should be done in a light to medium trance (hypnosis) and that deep trance should be reserved mainly to recover deeply repressed material. In terms of neurofeedback, light trance can be described neurologically as the dominance of sensorimotor rhythm (SMR) across the sensor-motor strip. Medium trance may be referred to as the dominance of high alpha with its origin in the thalamus, and deep trance as the dominance of theta rhythm, with its origin in the septal area of the limbic system and in the thalamus. Hypnotherapy can be effectively utilized as a powerful vehicle to explore trauma in the unconscious mind and to reframe (change) it where the associated symptoms are cured as a result.

**The implementation and evaluation of an attention-training programme following pediatric traumatic brain injury**

Leigh Schrief University of Cape Town, South Africa; Genevieve During; Ju-Reyn Ockhuizen; Kevin Thomas

Traumatic brain injury (TBI) is a global public health problem. It has been recognised as a leading cause of mortality and morbidity in children and adolescents. In South Africa, however, neuropsychological rehabilitation interventions following pediatric TBI has been lacking. This paper describes our early efforts at implementing an attention-training intervention for children following moderate to severe TBI. This study is a case-controlled trial. It involved the evaluation of a ten-week neuropsychological intervention (Pay Attention!) for children following TBI. The study included an intervention group and three matched control groups. The program was also further evaluated through case studies (N = 2). Results showed some positive outcomes of the intervention, which varied among the participants. However, they did not generalise across all functional domains. Our findings provide a snapshot of the process of implementing neuropsychological interventions in a developing-world context where this is needed but is not standard practice and sheds light on the challenges in this process as well as the gaps in such service delivery. Continued research of this nature is needed on a larger scale in order to further identify those factors that promote and / or hinder the implementation of rehabilitation interventions for pediatric TBI in our developing-world context. This will inform and facilitate future interventions of this nature.

**The spike-time-dependent plasticity model of retrieval induced forgetting**

Sverker Skälenkran Sweden; Gerd Walhausen; Mikael Johansson

Retrieval-induced forgetting (RIF) is the empirical phenomenon that the retrieval of a desired memory representation can impair the recall of related, but currently irrelevant memories. We present a theory suggesting that Spike-Time-Dependent Plasticity (STDP) plays an essential role for this phenomenon. According to this STDP-RIF theory, the neural representations of items receive a stronger and faster input, which according to STDP leads to Long-Term Potentiation (LTP). Non-retrieved, related items receive a relatively weaker and slower input to the neural representation, leading to Long-Term Depression (LTD). Finally, unrelated items do not provide sufficient input for spike synchronisation leading to no changes in plasticity. The theory thus accounts for why selective retrieval induces forgetting of related memories, while mere item repetition does not, as well as other empirical phenomena characterizing RIF. In addition, it provides a framework of how neural spike synchronisation relates to memory.

**Clinical utility of the Colour Trails Test in Polish validation studies**

Joanna Stanczak Psychological Test Laboratory, Poland; Emilia Lojek

Despite the growing usage of the Colour Trails Test (CTT) the data on its diagnostic value compared with the Trail Making Test are still scanty. The aim of our research project was to investigate the qualities of the CTT as a measure of attention and executive function disorders in various clinical populations in Poland. Basic psychometric characteristics of the CTT (i.e. temporal stability and the influence of demographic variables on CTT performance) indicated by D’Elia et al. (1996) were confirmed on 400 healthy Polish adults. Clinical investigations were further performed on 259 subjects including patients with brain damages (N=99), subjects with mild cognitive disorders (N=28), dementia (N=11), depression (N=29), schizophrenia (N=30), and alcohol abuse (N=31), and elderly subjects (N=31). The results showed significant differences on the CTT measures between all clinical groups and healthy controls, patients with frontal versus posterior cortical lesions, and patients with left versus right hemisphere injuries. Significant correlations between CTT scores and the results on other executive measures such as the Verbal Fluency Test and the Verbal Concept Attainment Test were also observed. Additionally, our research indicated clear cutoff scores distinguishing normal and pathological CTT performance. Such cutoff scores for the CTT have not yet been presented by other researchers. The results showed that the CTT is a highly valuable neuropsychological measure of attention and executive disorders. The cutoff scores for CTT performance obtained in the present study require further confirmation.

**Dual-tasking: Neural correlates of decision-making with simultaneous executive load**

Bettina Staschikiewicz University of Duisburg-Essen, Germany; Frank Schulte; Mirko Pawlikowski; Katrin Starcke; Lena Schaefer; Matthias Brand; Tobias Schoeler; Stefan Moderwald

In everyday life, persons often have to perform different tasks simultaneously. In a recent study, Starcke et al. (2011) demonstrated that the ability to make advantageous decisions in risky situations (using the computerised Game of Dice Task, GDT) diminishes when a secondary executive task (a 2-back working memory task) has to be performed simultaneously. The current fMRI-study investigates the underlying neural correlates of performing this dual-task paradigm (GDT+2-back). 18 healthy participants performed the standard GDT and the GDT+2-back task in a high field 7-Tesla MR scanner. Indeed, on the neural level differences were found between performing the GDT compared to performing the dual-task paradigm: performing the GDT+2-back evoked more activation in the frontal lobe, the parietal lobe and in premotor areas in comparison to the brain activity when performing the GDT only. The results indicate that making advantageous decisions under risky conditions during a situation with secondary executive load needs more neural activation in brain areas linked to executive functioning as in an identical situation without additional load. In more detail, the brain areas involved are associated with the performance of mathematical operations (e.g. number processing and comparison) as well as with attentional and executive processes, which are all important ingredients in decision making under risk.

**Neuropsychological assessment in patients with intractable temporal lobe epilepsy**

Mahgol Tavakkoli University of Isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran; Hamid Taher Neshatdoost; Majid Barekatain

Cognitive impairment associated with Temporal Lobe Epilepsy (TLE) have been recognized in multiple studies. We designed this study to find a specific cognitive profile in patients with TLE who were candidates for epilepsy surgery. We also sought to establish whether neuropsychological assessment could differentiate left TLE, right TLE, and normal subjects. The sample of this study consisted of 29 patients with right TLE, 31 with left TLE, and 32 subjects without history of seizure as controls. For all recruited patients and controls, a demographic questionnaire, the Wechsler Memory Scale-III (WMS-III), Color Trail Making Test (CTT) and Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale-R (WAIS-R) were administered. Multivariate analysis of variance was carried out to reveal differences in
Effect of cortical activity neuromodulation on language recovery: A case study
Jasmina Vukasovic; The State University of Novi Pazar, Serbia and Montenegro; Natalija Radivojevic; Sladjan Milanovic; Lubica Konstantinovic; Irena Avramovic Illic; Ivana Avramovic; Aleksandra Dragin; Sasa Filipovic; Milan Jelic; Aleksandar Jeremic

Aphasia is a common consequence of a stroke. Results show that two kinds of changes in neural activity may be of the most importance for aphasia recovery. First, a number of studies have shown that transcription of lesions left hemispheres is associated with language recovery. Second, the activation of the right hemisphere was observed in aphasia patients while performing language tasks. Although the effect of that type of activation remains unclear, a growing number of recent reports suggest that right hemisphere activation does not lead to better language performance in stroke patients. For the purpose of clarifying the mechanisms of language recovery, transcranial magnetic stimulation (TMS) has been increasingly used in recent years. TMS is a safe, noninvasive method that can be used to enhance neuroplastic changes in brain activity. In this paper we present a right-handed patient with chronic post-stroke nonfluent aphasia, who was investigated as a part of a project of TMS cortical neuromodulation effects on cognitive functions recovery. The sessions consisted of the application of a continuous theta burst (cTBS) protocol over right hemisphere followed by intermittent TBS (iTBS) protocol over left hemisphere. For iTBS, which should have facilitatory after-effect, the TMS coil was positioned over Broca’s area, while for cTBS, supposed to have an inhibitory after-effect, the coil was positioned over Broca’s area analogue on the right. Results show improvement in spontaneous speech, repetition performance and auditory comprehension. The most prominent improvement was observed in spontaneous speech.

Organisational strategies and memory performance in children treated with radiation therapy for acute lymphoblastic leukaemia
Sarah-Jane Whittaker; University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa

In the treatment of acute lymphoblastic leukaemia (ALL), cranial radiation therapy causes damage to the deep white matter structures in the brain and associated cortical atrophy (Chu et al., 2003). Given the greater proportion of white matter in the right hemisphere than in the left, cognitive deficits relating to right hemisphere abnormalities were expected. This study assessed the nature and scope of memory impairment associated with radiation injury in 8 South African ALL children. Verbal memory was assessed using the Rey Auditory Verbal Learning Test and the Digit Span subtest of the Senior South African Individual Scale – Revised (SSAIS-R). Visuospatial memory was assessed using the Rey-Osterrieth Complex Figure Test and the Coding subtest of the SSAIS-R. Z-scores were used to answer questions of comparison between the ALL sample and a healthy asymptomatic sample matched on the demographic variables in the study. Results showed important differences in working memory performance and cognitive organisational strategies related to right hemispheric differences. These are discussed in relation to the subsequent learning and academic development of ALL children.

A new cognitive therapeutic programme of aphasic impairments in plurilingual cases
Nacira Zellal; Labo Cognit Neurosc Alg Univ, Algeria; Bouazzouzi Ali; Benmoussa Lamia; Lamara Mohammed Smal; Zellal Nacira; Tribache Rabia; Izemane Abdellatif; Haciame Mohamed

The main challenge in the neuropsychological field, since 1915, has been the creation of theoretical models. In this proposal, we synthesise our 30 year experience in neuropsychological clinical-theoretical approach. We began our research in neuropsychology in 1977 (Paris VI, Faculty of Medicine). We have worked in description, then classification (N. Z., Glossa, 23,1991), then interpretation (N. Z., IALP, Septembre 1998), then rehabilitation (N. Z., I.A.L.P., Cairo, 1995) of aphasic syndromes. We have used a programme - the first of an Algerian neuropsychological battery plurilingual tasks: the “MTA” 2002, the elaboration and technical realisation were financed in the frame of a French-Algerian agreement project (CMEP - Algiers and Toulouse Le Mirail Universities - 91MDU 177). Starting from our neuropsychological typology and cognitive interpretation of aphasic impairments, we will present a cognitive theoretical model of aphasia based upon temporospatial structuration concepts. A therapeutic programme deduced from this model gives positive results, promising new perspectives in neuropsychoses (N. Z., ANAE, 111, 2011). We have directed a research team with Sciences of Language and Cognitive Neurosciences of Algiers 2 University Laboratory experience during these two last years. The team proposed two case studies based on the results: a motor and a sensory case followed by group work, using the said model. Patients are trilingual: arabo-phone, berbero-phone and francophone, which means that our therapeutic programme can be applied whatever the aphasic language.

Neurological soft signs in Chinese adolescents
Xiongzhao Zhu; Medical Psychological Institute, China

The aim of this study is to investigate the prevalence and features of Neurological Soft Signs (NSS) in Chinese adolescents. A total of 3689 mainstream school students were recruited in the present study. The soft sign subscales of the Cambridge Neurological Inventory were administered to all participants. Among them, 499 subjects also finished the Arrow task and the Color-word Stroop Test. The prevalences of various neurological soft signs in adolescents ranged from 0.4% to 24.9%. The most common neurological soft signs in adolescents were finger agnosia of left hand (24.9%), finger agnosia of right hand (23.7%), rhythm tapping (22.6%), left-right orientation (16.8%) and graphesthesias of left hand (13.1%). Boys obtained higher scores on the motor coordination subscale, sensory integration subscale, disinhibition subscale and total neurological soft signs than those of girls. Scores in the motor coordination subscale, sensory integration subscale, disinhibition subscale and tota neurological soft signs showed significant age differences. The logistic regression analyses found that sex and
age were both predictors of NSS. The total score of NSS had significant correlations with reaction times and accuracies in the Arrow task and the Color-Word Stroop Test. Chinese adolescents show some degrees of neurological soft signs, and boys have significantly more neurological soft signs than girls. Neurological soft signs are decreased with age.

Validity of a South African adaptation of the Boston naming test
Lauren Boerecke University of Cape Town, South Africa; Helen Ferret; Kevin Thomas
The purpose of this study was to examine the validity of a modified short form of the Boston Naming Test (BNT), and so to contribute to a larger research program aiming to modify, translate, and norm commonly used neuro-psychological tests in South Africa. The modified BNT included 15 items, all drawn from the pool of 60 items on the original test, judged more culturally appropriate for the South African population than those on other commonly used short forms. First, we demonstrated the cultural bias inherent in the original 60-item BNT by investigating the performance of a sample of undergraduate students (n = 30) who were fluent in English, emerged from high socioeconomic status (SES) backgrounds, and had experienced a high quality of education. Comparisons to North American norms for a similar age group showed that even these highly-educated English-speaking South Africans scored significantly lower than their North American counterparts. Secondly, we conducted a preliminary examination of the cross-cultural validity of the modified short form by comparing the performance of two groups of healthy community-dwelling older adults. Results showed that low-SES isiXhosa-speaking individuals (n=30) performed significantly more poorly than high-SES English-speaking individuals (n=30). Regression analysis confirmed that SES and education differences, rather than age and sex differences, accounted for the between-group differences. This research is another step in the ongoing attempt to provide culturally appropriate neuro-psychological tests and norms for clinical and research purposes in South Africa.

Active living impacts executive functions: Comparisons across cognitive status
Cindy De Frias University of Texas at Dallas, United States of America; Roger Dixon
In a recent report from the Victoria Longitudinal Study (VLS), we observed a multidimensional (3-factor) structure for six executive function (EF) tests in cognitively elite (CE) older adults, a unidimensional structure for cognitively impaired (CI) older adults, and mixed structure for the cognitively normal (CN) older adults (de Frias, Dixon, & Strauss, 2009). The three EF constructs were “Shift- ing” (Color Trails, Brixton), “Inhibition” (Stroop, Hayling), and “Updating” (Reading and Computational Span). In this study, we examine whether (a) there are cognitive status (CE, CN, CI) differences in the kind and degree of everyday lifestyle activities, and (b) whether an engaged lifestyle moderates or mediates the effects of cognitive status on EF. Level of cognitive, social, and physical engagement was assessed using the VLS-Activity Lifestyle Questionnaire (VLS-ALQ: Hultsch et al., 1999). Participants (N=501, 53 to 90 years) stemmed from the VLS (Sample 3, Wave 1). MANOVAs indicated that CE adults more frequently seek cognitive engagement relative to CN and CI adults. Moderator analyses (hierarchical regressions) indicated that CI adults who are engaged in social activities have better EF than those who are less socially engaged. CI adults with high social engagement perform similarly on EF to CN adults. In fact, CI adults with low social engagement do not display this pattern. The association between cognitive status (CI, CN, CE) and executive function is partially mediated by lifestyle engagement (especially cog- nitive engagement). Studies of EF and aging will benefit from considering concurrent cognitive status and everyday lifestyle engagement.

Cortisol/dehydropiandrosterone ratio and executive performance in intimate partner violence victims
Veronica Juanes Nova Southeastern University, United States of America
Intimate partner violence (IPV) has become a major health issue among women. Victims of IPV may display several sequelae including physical and psychological outcomes. Research has demonstrated that female victims of IPV display a neuroendocrine system dysfunction. Furthermore, women victims of IPV display cortisol and/or dehydroepiandrosterone (DHEA) level disturbances with negative consequences for women’s health and cognitive functioning. In addition to IPV, perceived discrimination can also elicit both physical and psychological stress in individuals. The presence of race-related stressors and perceived discrimination may contribute to the increase in cortisol/ DHEA ratio in ethnic minority IPV victims. It is hypothesised that African American female victims of IPV will report significantly higher rates of perceived discrimination, race-related stressors, and cortisol/DHEA ratios in comparison with Caucasian female victims of IPV. Furthermore, African American female victims will display poorer performances on executive functioning tests. Instruments will include the Discrimination Stress Scale to assess perceived discrimination, and the Race-Related Events Scale to evaluate exposure to race-related stressful events. Neuropsychological tests will be administered to assess executive functioning and will consist of Complex Figure Test, Trail Making Test, and The Verbal Fluency Test. Statistical analysis may show higher rates of both perceived discrimination and race-related stressors in African American female IPV victims compared to Caucasian victims. Additionally, the African American women may display higher levels of cortisol/DHEA ratio, predicting poorer neuropsychological performance. This study can give support to multicultural therapy, and bring a neuropsychological perspective to IPV research.

Emotional competence as related to perceived parenting of physically and visually-impaired adolescents
Shyam Juyal Gurukul Kangri University, India
This paper aims to: 1. Identify the differences believed to exist between perceived parenting of physically and visually impaired adolescents; 2. To assess the emotional competence of both the groups; 3. To explore the relationship between perceived parenting and emotional competence of physically
and visually impaired adolescents. We investigated 140 adolescents, 70 physically and 70 visually impaired adolescents. They were selected randomly. Further, males and females were equally distributed from each group of above. A significant difference was found between physically and visually impaired adolescents on adequate expression and control of emotions and encouragement of positive emotional aspects of emotional competence. Girls in the physically handicapped group possessed lower mean scores on the perceived parenting dimensions of rejection vs. acceptance and neglect vs. indulgence. Visually-impaired girls perceived more positive parenting on freedom vs. discipline and faulty role expectation vs. realistic role expectation dimension of parenting. Visually-impaired boys showed more competence emotionally on the encouragement of positive emotions. Regarding the relationship between the two variables, visually impaired adolescents were shown as having significantly positive relationships between most of the dimensions and aspects of emotional competence, whereas, adolescents with physical handicaps showed significant positive correlations between two variables in only one of the set of variables. Visually impaired adolescents therefore were found to be more competent than their counterparts. Boys of both groups were shown to have higher competence than girls. Visually impaired adolescents showed significant positive relationships between both the variables on most of the dimensions and aspects of emotional competence than the physically handicapped adolescents.

Relation between functional brain asymmetry differences among the Kazakh and Russian ethnic groups.

Il'mihanova Lyatzat Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan; Mukhtar Pernenbetov; Jakoop Satybaldy; Lyazzat Il'mihanova; Musaikieva Al'miya; Lyazzat Komekboayeva; Gaizle Teleboayev; Satybaldy Dzhakupov

In a study of the dynamics of the maximum amplitude of the alpha rhythm of the electroencephalogram (EEG) of the students of the Kazakh and Russian ethnic groups, in the performance of the cognitive operations of the EEG parameters were recorded: (counting down, the table of Pythagoras) for the left brain, and when the spatial task (mental rotation of the cube, driving a nail), aimed to the left brain, and when the spatial task (mental rotation of the cube, driving a nail) aimed to the right brain. It was established that when the mathematical task is observed, depression of alpha rhythm parameters decrease is mainly in the left hemisphere, while making extensive assignments, in the right hemisphere. These findings are largely consistent with results obtained by other scientists, dedicated to functional brain asymmetry. Studying the features of the dynamics of the maximum amplitude of the alpha rhythm of EEG in students of the Kazakh and Russian ethnic groups in Kazakhstan, in the performance of the above cognitive tasks, significant differences were found. Our findings are consistent with those studies in Russia, indicating a lack of inter-ethnic characteristics of the EEG of young Khakas and Russian ethnic groups. Our data show that the dynamics of the maximum amplitude of the alpha rhythm of the electroencephalogram (EEG) of the students of the Kazakh and Russian ethnic groups in Kazakhstan and the Khakas and Russian ethnic groups in Russia have no differences in the performance of cognitive tasks.

Neuropsychological correlates of risky alcohol use by young adults

Michael Lyvers Bond University, Australia; Monique Bakhuijzen-Pons; Juliette Tobias-Webb; Charlotte den Butter; Andrea Grauvogel; Susan van Hooren; Wim Waterink Bond University, Australia

Traits of impulsivity, reward sensitivity, and disinhibition have been linked to risky alcohol use in young adults, suggesting that inherent deficiencies in frontal lobe function increase alcohol-related risk. A community sample of young adult social drinkers (n = 47) was divided into low risk, hazardous, and harmful drinkers based on the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT) scores. MANCOVA controlling for age and gender revealed a significant effect of the AUDIT group on three well-known neuropsychological tests of frontal lobe functioning: the Wisconsin Card Sorting Test (WCST), the Iowa Gambling Task (IGT) and the Tower Test, F(8, 32) = 2.72, p = .02, observed power = .86. Individual effects were significant for IGT, F(2, 18) = 4.21, p = .03, and for the Tower Test, F(2, 18) = 5.15, p = .02. WCST perseverative errors approached significance (p < .10). These neuropsychological tests can distinguish patients with focal lesions of the frontal lobes from those with lesions of posterior regions as well as from controls, thus our results in a non-clinical sample are striking. As participants were social drinkers who reported never being treated for any alcohol or drug related problem, with no history of head injury or neuropsychological or psychological disorder, findings are consistent with our hypothesis that some of the executive function deficits reported in alcoholic samples may reflect premorbid traits rather than sequelae of chronic alcoholism. Such premorbid deficits are likely to predispose to risky alcohol use via mediating traits such as impulsiveness, disinhibition and reward sensitivity.

Ayurvedic approach on memory stimulation in the French West Indies

Yenкамala Mina Centre Hospitalier de CBE, Guadeloupe; Joelycine De Rotrou; Mina Yenкамala; Atreya Smith

The purposes of our study is to estimate the efficiency of cognitive stimulation and to consider the possible influence of three constitutional types of Ayurvedic medicine, called tridoshas, on the efficiency of the program with healthy persons, over the period of three months. We intend to meet thirty elderly people from 50 to 70 years old during twelve weekly sessions according to the methodology of the program Neuropsip, stemming from works of J. de Rotrou. These sessions consist of exercises and techniques to prevent the cerebral ageing. During the first session (T1), there is an evaluation of the constitutional types Vata, Pitta or Kapha by means of several questionnaires, such as the questionnaire of Prakriti, Memory Impairment Screen (MIS) and the test of associative memory. These tests cover the lifestyle and various other domains of life and are concerned with the manner in which the memory is made. In the second session of the program (T2), a revaluation of the MIS and the associative memory is made. Our first results allow us to show that the cognitive stimulation is effective for the healthy elderly. By implementing the characteristics of tridoshas, we expect that the program will be more effective for the Kapha type, followed by the Pitta type with the expectation that the program would be less effective at the Vata type. This program of memory stimulation presents the possibility of giving cognitive skills directly to the person, thus allowing participation in their own health.

Sexuality following traumatic brain injury

Ihorn Moreno University of Montreal, Canada; Michelle McKerrall

Traumatic brain injury (TBI) is a major cause of morbidity and mortality in both developing and developed countries. In the United States, a national estimate indicates that approximately 1893 in 100000 people sustain a TBI with residual disability, impairment, or handicap as a result. In Canada, it is estimated that there are 120000 TBIs each year. TBI can lead to neuropsychological, behavioural, emotional, and physical changes. As a whole, these consequences are associated with sexual changes in survivors ranging from 50 to 60% post-injury. A critical review of the literature shows that studies of sexuality following TBI address mainly the patients’ sex-related (64%) and patient-partner’s perspectives (22%), while the professionals’ (7%) and the non-injured spouse’s perspectives (7%) have received less attention. However, the most important methodological difficulties correspond to the underrepresentation of women and the loss of insight that may limit the patient’s self-perception of deficits and may be an obstacle when trying to get reliable information concerning sexuality issues.

Time orientation assessment of institutionalised patients with Alzheimer’s Disease

Cornelia-Eugenia Munteanu CMDT, Romania

This paper aims at presenting the influence of global warming effects and changes of seasonal climatic conditions upon time orientation of institutionalized patients with Alzheimer’s disease (AD). Time orientation assessment focuses on five items: year, season, month, day and date. Romania’s temperate continental climate has autumn months (September, October, November) with moderate temperatures and precipitations, and winter months (December, January, February) with frost, snow and blizzards. Time orientation items used to assess cognitive functions were tested on 171 patients (M = 72.66 years) diagnosed with different stages of AD severity. Data collected between September 2011 and January 2012, evaluated 94 patients (September - November 2011) and 77 patients (December 2011 - January 2012). During examination, institutionalized AD patients identify the season according to outer weather signs. The results reveal an important aspect: 8 out of 94 patients (8%) mistook autumn for spring or summer, whereas 27 out of the remaining 77 patients (35%) mistook winter for autumn or spring. This difference of 27% may be significant, as the assessment was conducted in an abnormally warm period, and the patients used sun orientation. It is therefore appropriate that time orientation assessment of institutionalised patients with AD be scored depending on climatic conditions. In order to check if patient misorientation is due to cognitive
decline, further questions can be asked after correct month identification, e.g., “Which holiday do we celebrate in December?” In conclusion, time orientation assessment of institutionalised AD patients must take into account both context and climate.

Effects of erythropoietin in the executive control in Parkinson disease
Vanessa Perez-Boscourt University of Havana, Cuba
The Parkinson disease produces a dysfunction in the prefronto-striate circuitry that is hypothesised to play an important role in the executive control. The aim of the investigation is to evaluate the protective effects of the human recombinant erythropoietin (EPOrh) in the executive control in PD recording the ERPs while the subjects respond to the Ericson flanker task. 18 PD patients (I-II Hoehn and Yahr stage, medicated, 41-65 years) and 9 healthy controls, matched in age, sex and education level participated in the study. Patients were slower and committed more mistakes than controls, creating a response selection that requires extra time and greater effort, due to the dysfunction in the dopaminergic system produced by PD. Behavioural results showed no effect of the EPOrh medication in patients in the executive control, according to the worse performance of the EPOrh group in precision and reaction time. However, non medicated patients show a possible dissociation in the neural answer mechanism in the incongruent condition. The ERPs show maximum amplitude of the N2 component at Cz with a significant difference between patients and controls. Patients with EPOrh medication have the minor N2 amplitude, being absent a component modulation by the effect of the new medication. N2 latency does not show significant difference by groups or by conditions. The EPOrh medication could have an effect in the early visual processing or the perceptual integration of tasks, given that the amplitude of the complex N1-P1 was greater in patients with EPOrh than in not medicated patients.

Processing of emotional information in schizophrenia: Relation to olfactory deficits
Krystyna Rymarczyk Warsaw School of Social Science, Poland; Iwona Makowska
Deficits in odour identification, as well as impaired emotional perception have been often described in schizophrenia (SZ). However, it is not clear whether these impairments are linked. The aim of this study was to examine the relationship between olfactory deficits and ratings intensity of emotional images selected from International Affective Picture System (IAPS) in patients with schizophrenia. Fifty patients with SZ and 27 normal controls were tested by the PST (Pocket Smell Test). Clinical rating scales included the Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale (PANSS) and the Negative Symptom Assessment (NSA-16) scale. Additionally, subjects provided ratings intensity of their emotional response to the images (IAPS). We found significantly lower PST scores in SZ patients compared to healthy controls, which are consistent with the majority of published reports. Furthermore, both healthy and schizophrenic patients report very similar emotional ratings when viewing IAPS images, however patients with negative symptoms show a heightened sensitivity to emotionally negative pictures. Additionally, it has been shown that negative symptoms are also specifically correlated with poor olfactory identification. In summary, this study provides further support for the observation that many people with schizophrenia have deficits in olfactory identification. These findings also extend the work of previous studies indicating that negative symptoms are associated with poor olfactory identification. Finally, an important practical implication of our findings is that IAPS visual emotional stimuli seem suitable to elicit emotional reactions in psychophysiological or functional imaging studies of the neural substrate for emotional experience in schizophrenia.

Executive function deficits in autistic individuals in Ghana
Joana Salifu Stellenbosch University, South Africa
The study examined executive function deficits among autistic individuals in Ghana. Fifty-nine participants, comprising 28 autistic individuals and 31 healthy controls, were recruited from the Autism Awareness Care and Training Centre in Accra and Tema in Ghana. They were administered tests assessing executive function and quality of life. The results indicated that autistic individuals in the study displayed deficits in executive function in comparison to the healthy control individuals. Overall, autistic individuals presented with significant deficits irrespective of their age and functional level when compared with healthy controls. Significant relationships were found among executive function deficits and deficits in communication as well as self-care and socialisation aspects of adaptive functional skill among autistic individuals, even when their age and functional levels were controlled for. The results suggest that autistic individuals in this study may benefit from training in executive function skills, which may subsequently enhance their quality of life. Implications of the findings are reviewed.

Qualitative parameters of neuropsychological assessment of children with ADD
Yulia Solovieva Autonomous University of Puebla, Mexico; Luis Quintanar
The end of pre-school age and beginning of school learning is an important period for cognitive development. One of the most frequent clinic difficulties at this age are known as Attention Deficit Disorder (ADD). Historical-cultural neuropsychology offers the functional analysis of brain mechanisms that determine the clinical features of the syndrome of ADD. Such information can be obtained through qualitative analysis of errors and particular features observed during the implementation of brief neuro-psychological assessment (Solovieva & Quintanar, 2010). This assessment provides the tasks for evaluation of programming and control, phonematic and kinesthetic integration, motor sequential organisation, spatial functions and retention in visual and verbal modality. Qualitative parameters and features of cognitive activity of Mexican pre-school and school children are presented in the study. Results of execution of neuropsychological tests by children with ADD and children without any disorder are compared. The results reveal significant differences in favour of children without ADD, while children with ADHD show a neuropsychological profile characterised by a severe functional deficit in the programming and control mechanisms, motor sequential organisation, spatial analysis and synthesis and nonspecific brain activation. The ADD is, therefore, a complex neuropsychological syndrome in which different mechanisms are involved. Various psychological processes and brain mechanisms should be taken into account in order to guarantee effective methods and strategies for correction.

Body mass index does not affect grooved pegboard performance in healthy South African adults
Charles Van Wijk South Africa
Obesity has been associated with poorer performance on the Grooved Pegboard (GP) among healthy older adults. The GP is widely used in South Africa, among others for the assessment of HIV Associated Neurocognitive Disorders. Obesity is growing among the younger adult population in South Africa, which is the group also most at risk for HIV. It is not clear whether the interaction between body mass and GP performance would be among a group of healthy youngsters. This study investigated whether body mass might affect fine psychomotor skills. A sample of 800 healthy adults (20-49 years) completed the GP and had their Body Mass Index (BMI) calculated. The sample consisted of 32% women and 68% men, and came from all the South African language groups and provinces of origin. The relationship between GP and BMI was examined using ANOVA and correlation coefficients. The expected gender differences in GP performance found elsewhere were demonstrated in this sample. No significant interactions between BMI categories and GP times were found, and no significant correlations between BMI continuous scores and GP times were found either. In spite of the presence of a wide weight spectrum among the participants and the absence of any history of known medical disease, the lack of significant BMI-GP interactions suggest that the effects of BMI may be generally discounted when interpreting GP results.

Session Type: Invited Addresses

What are the neurocognitive consequences of benzodiazepine exposure?
Simon Crowe La Trobe University, Australia
Most investigations into the effects of the long-term use of benzodiazepines focus only on a limited range of neuropsychological domains making it unclear whether the effects of the drug are specific. This paper presents the results of three meta-analyses and one empirical study which addressed the following questions: (1) Are there cognitive effects of long-term benzodiazepine use? (2) Does the cognitive function of long-term benzodiazepine users improve following withdrawal? (3) Are previous long-term benzodiazepine users still impaired at follow-up compared to controls or normative data? (4) Can the long-term cognitive effects of these drugs be attributed to the underlying cause for their use, anxiety disorder? Taken together, the results provide strong support for the hypothesis that long-term benzodiazepine use does lead to global cognitive deficit. While the results indicate that long-term benzodiazepine users do show recovery of func-
Short and long-term effects of sports concussions on cerebral functions
Maryse Lassonde
University of Montreal, Canada
Traumatic brain injury (TBI) constitutes a significant public health problem with an incidence between 180 and 500 per 100,000 population per year. Among the various degrees of TBI, concussions or mild traumatic brain injury (mTBI), resulting either from a direct blow to the head or from an impulsive force transmitted to the head, constitute a serious problem in sports. On an annual basis, about 20% of all high school football players suffer a concussion, and this is likely an underestimation given that many athletes and coaches often fail to recognize them, especially when there is no loss of consciousness. Because concussions in sports are a problem of such magnitude, they are considered an epidemic and greater public attention is finally being paid to the problems of athletes with persistent problems secondary to TBI. There has been a large amount of research investigating the effects of TBI, but little is known about the pervasiveness of the effects. The majority of neuropsychological studies report recovery from the effects of a concussion between 2 and 10 days after the incident. However, there is a growing body of evidence suggesting that there are cumulative effects of concussions that manifest as increased susceptibility to subsequent concussions as well as an increase in their severity. This paper will present electrophysiological, cognitive and anatomical studies, that show evidence of persistent and long-term deficits following sports concussions. Event related potentials reveal a significant reduction in the amplitude of the electrophysiological measure (i.e., the P3 waveform) associated with attention and working memory updating. Moreover, athletes with a history of multiple concussions, but not the ones who sustained a single concussion, continue to show abnormal P3 responses up to 3 years following their last concussion. Using MR spectroscopy, we have also shown that, 48 hours after their concussion, young athletes have abnormal neurometabolite levels suggesting early degenerative processes that persist at least 6 months after the concussion. More importantly, we have recently compared a group of healthy former athletes in late adulthood (60 years old) who sustained their last sport-related concussion more than 30 years ago with healthy former athletes with no history of concussion. Relative to controls, former athletes with a history of concussion had a lower performance on neuropsychological tests of episodic memory and frontal lobe function (response inhibition) and a significantly delayed and attenuated P3 component. Moreover, the memory and response inhibition deficits correlated with the reduction in P3 amplitude. These results are important because they show a progression in clinical symptoms: whereas young asymptomatic athletes display abnormal electrophysiological responses with normal neuropsychological scores, older athletes, while continuing to show abnormal ERP results, start showing cognitive deficits akin to those seen in MCI, a condition characterized by early memory impairments that convert at a rate of about 10-20% annually into dementia. These findings raise serious concerns. Indeed, they indicate that concussions may constitute a risk factor in the development of Alzheimer’s disease. Finally, these results should make us reconsider the presence of violence in sports such as hockey, football and other contact sports.

The evolving role of neuropsychology in the management of concussion in sports: An international perspective
Mark Lovell
University of Pittsburgh, United States of America
Over the past ten years, the neuropsychologist has come to play a critical role in diagnosis and treatment of concussion in athletes. Currently, in the USA, all professional sports leagues require neuropsychological assessment as part of their management protocols and this is becoming increasingly common at the collegiate and High School level as well. This presentation will provide a historical perspective on the development of neuropsychological assessment procedures for use with athletes and will focus specifically on the expansion of the role of neuropsychology outside of the United States. In addition, the latest international guidelines for returning concussed athletes to sports will be discussed with a specific focus on the use of currently available neuropsychological test batteries that have been designed specifically for use in sports. Finally, cross-cultural data will be presented to highlight the potential use of neuropsychological assessment tools in countries and cultures that are currently underserved.

Facial expressions of emotion: A neuro-cultural perspective
Manas Mandal
DIPR, India
The face is considered to be the most important channel of communication of emotions. Research in the study of human emotions has predominantly focused on the face as the medium for expressions of emotion. While some researchers propose that facial expressions have an evolutionary-biological root, others believe that these are largely moderated by prevailing socio-cultural constructions. Unarguably, facial expressions serve the adaptive functions of conveying emotional reactions to the external world, and this process of adaptation takes place either through a biological or social evolution or both, with a high degree of simultaneity. In this paper, a neuro-cultural perspective is adopted to explain the biological and social influences in facial expressions of emotion. Support is drawn from studies that utilised hami-facial composites of emotion. These studies reveal that the two sides of the human face are highly asymmetrical in expression. For example, the left of the face responds more often to a biological trigger (innate facial affect program), while the right of the face reflects social expressions in general (culture-specific display rules). Findings of these studies are reviewed with a view to developing a neuro-cultural theory of facial expressions of emotion.

Emotion, intuition, and the neuroscience of false beliefs
Oliver Turnbull
University of Wales, South Africa
There is a diverse body of recent evidence, much of it from modern neuroscience, on the role of emotion in human mental life. Much of this literature suggests that emotion is of central importance in many (perhaps all) aspects of the mind, including domains such as higher cognition that have long been regarded as operating (or at least optimally operating) independent of emotional influences. Most notably, when carrying out complex decision-making tasks, people seem to gain substantial advantages from using emotionally-mediated learning systems. These appear to operate outside full conscious awareness, which humans commonly describe as a reliance on gut-feelings, hunches and intuition. We now know a great deal about the neurobiology of such emotion-based psychological processes founded in large part on evidence from patients with focal frontal brain lesions. For example, one strand of our data investigate neurological patients with amnesia, suggesting that such emotion-based learning can occur independently of episodic memory. A further strand has investigated the effects of over-reliance on emotion in neurological patients, which appear to result in false beliefs. Our data suggest that these delusion-like opinions might be motivated by emotional factors, and shaped by cognitive defences, as has long been contended by the field of psychodynamic psychotherapy.

Cutting-edge developments in neurorehabilitation and future directions
Barbara Wilson
Oliver Zangwill Centre, United Kingdom
Neuropsychological rehabilitation is concerned with the amelioration of cognitive, emotional, psychosocial and behavioural deficits caused by an insult to the brain. Major changes have occurred over the past decade or so. In this presentation, I select what I consider to be some of the most important changes in the rehabilitation of adults with brain injury over the past five years. Included are new assessment procedures, new treatment strategies for cognitive, emotional and psychosocial problems, new theoretical models to improve our understanding of the consequences of brain injury, and recognition of the need to find new ways to evaluate the efficacy of rehabilitation. The final part of the presentation considers possible future developments in rehabilitation. We consider stronger links with basic neuroscience, better use of imaging procedures, collaboration with pharmaceutical companies, better evaluation of our programmes and look at the possibility of brain-computer interaction methods.
Seeing’ with the ears and hands and bionic eyes: From basic research to visual rehabilitation

Amir Amedi Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel

The exciting view of our brain as meta-modal or as axonal myelinisation or reduced through cell death. Throughout life, and particularly during infancy, high inter-neuronal connectivity present at birth. Recent advances in rehabilitation approaches, both noninvasive, like sensory substitution devices (SSDs) which provide visual information using sound or touch, and invasive, like visual prosthesis, may potentially be used to achieve this goal, each alone, but preferably together. Visual impairments and said solutions are being used as a model for answering fundamental questions ranging from basic cognitive neuroscience, showing that several key visual brain areas are actually highly flexible, modality-independent and, as was recently shown, even visual experience-independent task machines, to technological and behavioural developments, allowing blind persons to ‘see’ using SSDs and other approaches. I will present evidence that SSDs can be potentially used as a research tool for assessing the brain’s functional organisation as an aid for the blind in daily visual tasks, to visually train the brain prior to invasive procedures, by taking advantage of the ‘visual’ cortex’s flexibility and task specialisation even in the absence of vision, and to augment post-surgery functional vision using a unique SSD-prostheses hybrid. Taken together the reviewed results suggest a brighter future for visual neuro-rehabilitation.

Brain plasticity following sensory loss: Effects on performance, cortical reorganisation and rehabilitation strategies

Franco Lepore Université de Montréal, Canada

The brain is a highly organised structure, with well-defined areas sub-serving specific functions, and high inter-neuronal connectivity present at birth. Throughout life, and particularly during infancy, the structures and connexions are either reinforced against architectural constraints (e.g. memory limitations) independent of content. In contrast, the evidence from understanding perspective points to links across domains along conceptual relations among domains.

Functional MRI study of Piaget’s conservation-of-number task in preschool and school-age children: A neo-Piagetian approach

Olivier Houde Descartes Sorbonne University, France

Jean Piaget’s theory is a central reference point in the study of logico-mathematical development in children. One of the most famous Piagetian tasks is number conservation. Failures and successes in this task reveal two fundamental stages in children’s thinking and judgment, shifting at approximately 7 or 8 years of age from visuospatial intuition to number conservation. In the present study, preschool (non-conservers) and school-age (conservers) children aged 5-6 years and 9-10 years, respectively, were presented with Piaget’s conservation-of-number task and monitored by functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI). The cognitive change allowing children to access conservation is related to the neural contribution of a bilateral parietofrontal network involved in numerical and executive functions (i.e. inhibitory control). These new fMRI results highlight how behavioural and cognitive stages as defined by Piaget in the twentieth century progressively unfold in the brain during children’s development.

What constitutes a domain? Piagetian implications of perspective-taking in development and the brain

Josef Perner University of Salzburg, Austria

There is a large body of evidence that children master a variety of perspective-taking tasks at the same age and these tasks tend to correlate strongly. Also evidence is emerging that these perspective tasks share parietal brain regions. I will draw out some general implications for development and the structure of the mind. The data speak against strict domain specificity for any evolutionarily sensible conception of domain. The changes we observe can also not be captured by the usual notion of domain generality, which typically refers to architectural constraints (e.g. memory limitations) independent of content. In contrast, the evidence from understanding perspective points to links across domains along conceptual relations among domains.

Inhibitory control in number-conservation and class-inclusion tasks: Neo-Piagetian inter-tasks priming studies and brain imaging data

Gregoire Borst Descartes Sorbonne University, France

In this set of studies, we investigated whether success in number-conservation and class-inclusion tasks relies on a general ability to inhibit misleading strategies. The experimental design was such that in one group of participants, the class-inclusion task served as a prime and the number-conservation task as a probe and vice versa in the other group. Children’s response times were shorter in the number-conservation task when performed after the class-inclusion task (and vice versa in the other group) than in control prime-probe sequences in which the primes did not require the inhibition of a misleading strategy. A control experiment revealed that these inter-task priming effects did not simply reflect that class inclusion and number conservation rely on the reversibility of concrete operations as Piaget would have hypothesised. Taken together the results provide additional evidence that cognitive development is rooted in both the acquisition of knowledge of incremental complexity and on inhibitory ability. Critically, the present findings suggest that this ability is not domain- or strategy-specific. New brain imaging data suggest that the inferior frontal gyrus/insula might be the critical structure for the type of inhibition process engaged in Piagetian tasks.

Jean Piaget’s theory and new discoveries from developmental neuro-imaging

Olivier Houde Descartes Sorbonne University, France

Tracing the connection from brain functions to children’s cognitive development and education, is a major goal of modern human neuroscience. In the mid-twentieth century, the Swiss psychologist Jean Piaget described a Circle of the Sciences (opposed to Augustine Comtes Scale of the Sciences), in which developmental psychology provides the foundations for logic and mathematics, and is itself grounded in biology, biochemistry, chemistry and physics. But it was not until after Piaget’s death (1980), with the advent of brain imaging techniques, that it became possible to study the biological foundations of cognitive development. What have we learned?

Symposium title: Brain plasticity following sensory loss: effects on performance, cortical reorganisation and rehabilitation strategies
Convenor: Franco Lepore

Symposium title: Jean Piaget’s theory and new discoveries from developmental neuro-imaging
Convenor: Olivier Houde
approach, has stimulated the advancement of learning environments in the domains of science and mathematics that focus on knowledge building and conceptual restructuring. I will present longitudinal data from elementary school children on learning science and mathematics, which, in fact, show long-term head starts for students with advanced specific conceptual knowledge at the beginning of elementary school. How these results can be interpreted in the light of more recent theoretical frameworks influenced by cognitive neuroscience, such as executive functions, will be discussed.

Symposium title: Mental health, neuropsychiatric assessment and integrated health services
Convenor: Michela Colombu

The infancy and adolescence neuropsychiatric operative unity: Interdisciplinary activities in Italy
Simona Siani HSA, Italy
The Infancy and Adolescence Neuropsychiatric Operative Unity (UONPIA) is part of the Neurosciences Department and operates in the territory with the aim of safeguarding and promoting health within infant and adolescent groups (subjects are aged 0-18) and parents’ support. UONPIA collaborates and integrates with the other operating units of Azienda Ospedaliera Fatebenefratelli and Oftalmico, which guarantees very good coping with problems connected with neuropsychiatric disorders in children and adolescents, offering highly specialised support to families with regard to both diagnostic and rehabilitation aspects. UONPIA activities, devoted to the evaluation and rehabilitation of neuropsychiatric pathologies in Infancy and Adolescence, are inspired by a multidisciplinary approach which integrates the clinical competences of Infancy neuropsychiatrists and psychologists with expertise in rehabilitation therapies (physiotherapists, speech therapists and psychomotoric therapists). Complex cases and cases of adolescent deviant behaviour are dealt with in collaboration with law institutions, with units operating for the protection of the adolescents and primary care social services. In recent years the Italian reality has entered the second phase of the migration cycle, witnessing the presence of an increasing number of foreign adolescents and an increase in the demand for assistance, with the consequence that it is necessary to activate different approaches in line with the different cultures and the complexity of problems.

Symposium title: The rationality of human reasoning
Convenor: Jean-Francois Bonnefon

Reasoning about emotional events
Isabelle Blanchette UQTR, Canada
The study of reasoning has traditionally focused on comparing participants’ reasoning responses to prescriptions of normative logic, with implications for debates about rationality. Recent experimental research has shown that reasoning about emotional stimuli may be associated with increased departures from normative prescriptions. Furthermore, different studies suggest that highly emotional events as well as stress also increase reasoning “errors”. These studies however typically examine incidental emotions that are unrelated to the semantics of the reasoning stimuli. I will present our recent work examining participants’ reasoning about highly emotional and personally meaningful experiences showing strikingly different patterns of results, with evidence of “improved” logicality when reasoning about emotional topics. These quasi-experimental studies have been conducted with groups such as combat veterans and victims of sexual abuse, and has led to hypotheses concerning relevance and emotion that we have also tested experimentally.

The rationality of human reasoning
Jean-Francois Bonnefon CNRS and Université de Toulouse, France
During the last decade, the psychology of reasoning has undergone a profound transformation, which has led to the instalment of what some have called a new paradigm. This new paradigm gives central importance to individual differences and uncertain information, as well as decision-theoretic considerations. In the wake of this transformation, and in line with the overarching theme of ICP 2012, the time is ripe for leading figures of the new paradigm psycheology of reasoning to consider how it will translate into the knowledge, skills and tools that can enrich and improve human life.

Reasoning in an imperfect world
Jean-Francois Bonnefon CNRS and Université de Toulouse, France
In a perfect world, people would only ever have to reason from accurate, sound, consistent information. In the real world, information is vague, uncertain, contradictory, and biased. Because the psychology of reasoning long focused on a model of the ideal reasoner in a perfect world, its relevance to daily life was limited. With the advent of a new paradigm psychology of reasoning, which pays heed to the imperfect nature of information, and the diversity of reasoners, opportunity are created for the field to impact on the well-being of the everyday reasoner.

Grounded rationality and weakness of will
Shira Elqayam De Montfort University, United Kingdom
Instrumental or pragmatic rationality is defined as thinking in a way that helps achieve one’s goals. However, people usually hold more than one goal simultaneously, goals can be in conflict with each other, and goal preferences are notoriously unstable. The quintessential demonstration of all this is akrasia, or weakness of will when agents behave, freely and intentionally, against their own better judgement. Weakness of will has been extensively discussed both in philosophy and psychology, but discussions typically assumed, implicitly or explicitly, a normative evaluation of goals. In contrast, this talk will aim to explore a descriptivist approach to weakness of will, based on grounded rationality—a theoretical framework combining descriptivism with moderate epistemic relativism. Grounded rationality argues that human thought should be evaluated relative to an agents particular epistemic context, taking into account both within- and between-individual variability as well as any cognitive universalities. However, this is not a Panglossian approach as individuals can still fail to be rational by their own lights with weakness of will again as the prototypical case.

Rational argument, rational inference
Ulrike Hahn Cardiff University, United Kingdom
Argumentation is a central part of our lives, and one of the main contexts in which our reasoning skills are brought to bear. However, reasoning research in the past has connected only poorly with argumentation due to its preoccupation with classical logic. The recent probabilistic turn in the psychology of reasoning, however, affords the opportunity to assess argumentative skills in a much broader range of setting, with clear relevance to the types of arguments we encounter in day to day life.

Psychology of reasoning
David Over Durham University, United Kingdom
New paradigm psychology of reasoning and real-world decision making. The older binary paradigm in the psychology of reasoning cannot be properly integrated with the study of actual decision making. This older paradigm is best represented by mental model theory, which holds (most recently Byrne & Johnson-Laird, 2009) that the natural language conditional is either true or false at every possibility and that its probability, P(if p then q), should be the probability of the material conditional, P(not-p or q). We will illustrate how this position is incompatible with an adequate account of real-world decision making. We will argue that a new paradigm approach to conditional reasoning based on de Finetti’s conditional event and the Ramsey test is in a much better position to explain the natural language conditional and its use in actual decision making. Results will be presented that support our approach.

Session Type: Symposia

Symposium title: Brain plasticity following sensory loss: effects on performance, cortical reorganisation and rehabilitation strategies
Convenor: Franco Lepore

Cross-modal cortical reorganisation and behaviour in the blind and the deaf
Franco Lepore Université de Montréal, Canada; Patrice Voss; Francois Champoux; Natasha Lepore; Maryse Lassonde; Olivier Collignon
Numerous results obtained in our laboratory on blind individuals consistently indicate that when tested on behavioural tasks, such as tone discrimination, sound localisation in far and near space, navigation on a tactile labyrinth or in angle discrimination using touch, they generally outperform the sighted. At the cortical level, it appears that this supersperformance rests on the recruitment of visual areas. Of particular interest is the fact that the recruited areas respect the functional specificity of the colonised visual system: The dorsal or where stream is recruited to localise the sounds whereas
the ventral or what stream is activated when the sound has to be recognised. Similar rules do not seem to hold for deaf individuals. The latter show somewhat poorer visual abilities for even low level functions, such as spatial frequency discrimination and contrast sensitivity. Higher level face discriminations are also not better carried out. Although recruitment of auditory areas by visual stimuli does occur, visual stimuli that normally activate the two systems in visual areas do not show a similar dissociation in recruited auditory cortex. Moreover, the cortical recruitment by vision is detrimental to the re-establishment of auditory function with a cochlear implant.

Adaptive cortical neuroplasticity following deafness
Stephen Lomber University of Western Ontario, Canada; Andrej Kral; Alex Meredith

Plasticity is the neural mechanism by which complex nervous systems adjust themselves to their environment. Adaptive, or compensatory plasticity is a part of this overall process resulting from the loss of a given modality that is accompanied by the corresponding expansion of the remaining systems. The experiments to be presented are designed not only to elucidate the effects of early deafness on the brain, but also reveal the basic principles governing the phenomenon. Cross-modal plasticity was examined in congenitally deaf cats. We examined the behavioural significance of reorganised auditory cortex following deafness. We hypothesised that areas which physiologically reorganised in response to deafness will be involved in behaviours that are similar to those of hearing animals, but are mediat ed by the replacement modality (vision). Behavioural tests combined with reversible cooling-deactivation of the selected cortical regions were used to examine the relationship between cross-modally reorganised cortices and corresponding alterations in behaviour/perception. In deaf cats, reversible deactivation of posterior auditory cortex selectively eliminated superior visual localisation abilities while deactivation of dorsal auditory cortex eliminated superior visual motion detection. These results demonstrate that enhanced visual performance in the deaf is caused by cross-modal reorganisation of deaf auditory cortex and it is possible to localise individual visual functions within discrete portions of reorganised auditory cortex. Collective ly, these results provide new insights into the specific brain changes induced by early deafness.

Experiential, genetic and epigenetic effects on human neurocognitive development
Helen Neville University of Oregon, United States of America

For several years we have employed psychophysics, electrophysiological (ERP) and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) techniques to study the development and plasticity of the human brain. We have studied deaf and blind individuals, people who learned their first or second spoken or signed language at different ages, and children of different ages and of different cognitive capabilities. Over the course of this research we have observed that different brain systems and related functions display markedly different degrees or "profiles" of neuroplasticity. Some systems appear quite strongly de-

ImPACT (English administration) plus the Trail Making Test and Digit Symbol Backwards on English university groups (N = 45). Across all studies the ImPACT Visual Motor Speed Composite revealed failure to benefit from practice to the extent that was in evidence for the control groups, a finding that was replicated in the University cohort for Trails A and B, and Digit Span Backwards. The implication is that rugby playing scholars show vulnerability on speeded tracking abilities in association with participation in rugby due to repeated subconcussive and/or concussive insults, at a time when they are embarking on their final end-of-year examinations. It is suggested that: (i) Return to baseline levels for rugby players on tests that typically show a practice effect may not indicate full recovery from a concussive episode; and (ii) Careful neurocognitive monitoring of individuals involved in these sports may facilitate timely identification of those with clinically relevant fall-off warranting discontinuation of the sport.

Neuropsychological profiles of rugby players diagnosed with concussion over one rugby season
Susan Clark South Africa; Ann Shuttleworth-Edwards; Emil Rodolfo

The neuropsychological profiles of adult provincial Rugby Union players (n = 17) were compared at baseline, and at four post concussion (PC) follow-up intervals (averaging 4, 10, 16 & 24 days), with the profiles of demographically matched Non-contact Sports Controls (n = 17) tested at equivalent intervals. Measures included the ImPACT neurocognitive and symptom composites, and the WMS-III Visual Reproduction and Verbal Paired Associates subtests. Cross-sectional analyses for Rugby versus Controls revealed a significantly poorer score on Verbal Paired Associates at PC4, and significantly higher symptom reports at pre-season, PC1, PC2 suggestive of incomplete recovery. Prospective analyses revealed significant improvements on several measures at follow-up versus pre-season for each group but with less benefit from practice for rugby than controls on the ImPACT Visual Motor Speed and the Visual Reproduction measures. Overall symptoms reduced for each group post baseline evaluation, apart from Rugby at PC1, where symptoms of headache and feeling slowed down were significantly elevated. In conclusion it is apparent that (i) there are additive effects of acute postconcussive sequelae in association with chronic neuropsychological consequences of cumulative MTBI, and (ii) the findings implicate prolonged recovery from concussion of up to 24 days for Verbal Paired Associates compared with the frequently cited 7-10 day recovery.

Preliminary normative data on Xhosa-speaking high school learners on impact programme
Thandi Salman-Godlo Rhodes University, South Africa; S. Radloff; Clifford van Ommen; Ann Shuttleworth-Edwards

Concussion is a common form of brain injury, especially among sports players of all age groups. ImPACT is a valid and reliable measure of a variety of cognitive functions commonly affected by such injuries, which allows for objective return-to-play

Symposium title: Current research outcomes on computerized neurocognitive screening within the South African sports concussion arena
Convenor: Ann Shuttleworth-Edwards

Practice effects reveal visuo-motor vulnerability in school/university rugby playing scholars
Vicoria Alexander Rhodes University, South Africa; Ian Smith; Mark Horsman; Ann Shuttleworth-Edwards; Sarah Radloff

The purpose of the present paper was to report on the pre-and post-season analysis of speeded attention abilities for three separate studies on Rugby Union in which South African rugby players were compared with IQ, education and age equivalent noncontact sports controls. Study 1 used the ImPACT test (English administration) and Digit Symbol Substitution on 17-19-year-old English high school groups (N = 150); Study 2 used ImPACT (Afrikaans administration) on 16-18-year-old Afrikaans high school groups (N = 68); Study 3 used
decision making. However, studies show that the transfer of such tests from one ethnic group to another without appropriate standardisation is highly problematic and accordingly the relative absence of South African normative data for the ImPACT programme is an issue for concern. The objective of this study therefore was to establish normative indications for semi-rural Xhosa-speaking schoolboys (N = 70) with a relatively advantaged education (ages 14, 16 and 18) for the ImPACT 3.0 programme administered in English. Administrative and linguistic difficulties that were experienced by individuals during completion of the battery were also identified. The study included a comparison of the percentile scores of this sample to the USA norms for boys of a similar age group. The comparison of the USA and SA percentiles supports the need for local norms for this population in that the South African Xhosa-speaking cohort consistently scored lower than the USA sample. Finally, it is recommended that symptom self-reports should be verbally investigated with each boy after testing, given indications of comprehension problems. In closing, limitations of the study and future possible studies are discussed.

Outcomes on computerised neurocognitive screening within the South African sports concussion arena
Ann Shuttleworth-Edwards Rhodes University, South Africa

The purpose of the present symposium is to provide an overview of research outputs derived from a national research initiative on the use of the ImPACT computerised neurocognitive screening test to facilitate medical management within the sports concussion arena. The ImPACT test, now in its fourth updated version, was developed by neuropsychologists in the USA, and is registered with the Health Professions Council of South Africa (HPCSA) for use in this country. The test is rapidly growing in its use worldwide in response to concern that a significant proportion of individuals that participate in the contact sports will sustain a permanent reduction in brain function. Accordingly, there is an international consensus of opinion supporting the implementation of (i) careful identification of the sports concussion, followed by (ii) medical management of the injury on an individualised basis in a process that ideally includes computerised neurocognitive evaluation to facilitate accurate diagnosis and safe return-to-play (Aubry et al., 2002; McCrory et al., 2009). Three of the studies for presentation in this symposium add to the growing body of evidence for the presence of neurocognitive vulnerability in players of Rugby Union when compared with demographically equivalent noncontact sports controls, at high school, university, club and professional levels of play. Two additional studies present normative indications for South African non-English speaking individuals with relatively disadvantaged education compared with the USA standardisation samples. These norms are crucial to ensure the valid implementation of the ImPACT neurocognitive screening process within the local sports concussion management context, with broader implications for the applicability of this tool for culturally disadvantaged groups elsewhere.

Normative data for adolescent rugby players: Afrikaans version of impact neurocognitive screening
Ann Shuttleworth-Edwards Rhodes University, South Africa; Ian Smith; Mark Horsman

A number of computerised tests have been especially developed to facilitate the medical management of sports-related concussion. The most widely used of these programmes is the ImPACT test that was developed in the USA, and the only one to date that is registered with the HPCSA for use in the South African context. A recent Afrikaans version of the test has been developed although to date there have been no normative indications established on this translated version of the test. Accordingly, the objective of the present study was to provide preliminary normative for the ImPACT neurocognitive composite scores (Afrikaans administration) on a cohort of Afrikaans first language adolescent rugby players in the age range 14 to 21 (N = 48) with Model C education. The data were compared with existing normative data for South African English first language adolescents and players with Private/Model C schooling in two age categories (14-16 years and 17-21 years). The results demonstrate broadly commensurate outcome between the two groups (p > 0.05 in most instances), and no area of consistent disparity for any of the composites across the two age groups, thereby providing validation for this translated version of the test. However, there was an overall poorer performance in respect of the Afrikaans cohort across most composites, explicit in terms of the less advanced quality of education that pertained for the particular group of Afrikaans speaking adolescents.

Deleterious neurocognitive effects in association with participation in club level rugby
Diana Zoccola Rhodes University, South Africa; Ann Shuttleworth-Edwards; Rodolfa Emil

In a cross-sectional analysis the neurocognitive profiles of adult club Rugby Union players were compared with demographically matched Non-Contact Sport controls at baseline (rugby n = 33; controls n = 32), mid-season (rugby n = 24; controls n = 24) and post-season (rugby n = 20; controls n = 22). Further, in a prospective analysis the neurocognitive profiles of Rugby Union players and Non-Contact Sport controls who participated throughout the season (n = 20 and n = 22, respectively) were examined at baseline versus mid- and post-season. Measures included the ImPACT neurocognitive composites and the Purdue Pegboard. Cross-sectional analyses for Rugby Union versus Non-Contact Sport controls revealed a significantly poorer score on the ImPACT Visuo-motor speed and Reaction Time composites and the Purdue Pegboard, with a predominant trend in the direction of the rugby group performing worse than the non-contact sport control group on all the motor speed measures. Prospective analyses revealed significant improvements on measures at mid- and post-season versus pre-season for each group but initially with less benefit from practice for the rugby group. In respect of all measures, there was a consistent trend for improved performance from the pre-to mid-season assessment intervals, and a more gradual tendency for improvement at the post-season assessment interval. In conclusion, the research implicates: (i) chronic deleterious neurocognitive consequences of cumulative MTBI in association with long term participation in rugby, and (ii) value in utilising tests of speeded hand motor performance diagnostically immediately postconcussion.

Symposium title: Emotion and adaptive social function
Convener: Melike Foulie

The role of the right hemisphere in affective social bonding and negative mood
Jill Mordell United States of America; Susan Malcolm-Smith

There is a link between depression and loss of social bonds, which may be mediated by the opioid system (Panksepp, 2005; Zubieta, 2003). Here, we investigate the higher cortical elaboration of this subcortical attachment system. While left-hemisphere (LH) lesions are associated with depression and despair, right-hemisphere (RH) lesions are linked with emotional indifference and even euphoria. Our research investigated the link between sadness/depression and this aspect of social attachment by studying 20 RH patients in whom these feelings of connectedness and sadness are abnormal. LH (n=20) and neurologically intact controls (n=20) served as comparison groups. RH patients appeared to demonstrate less interest in social bonding than controls or LH patients. They appeared to become more egocentric with weak performances on Theory of Mind tasks. Our research explored the different attachment styles between LH, RH, and control groups. We found reduced attachment scores due to increased levels of egozentricity in the RH group. The Beck Depression Inventory and Panksepp’s Affective Neuroscience Personality Scale were also administered to explore emotion-related personality traits and mood. Initial results from this study shed light on the role of the healthy right hemisphere in mediating social attachment and negative mood.

Symposium title: Luria’s romantic neuro-psycho-logy in the XXI century
Convener: Boris Velichkovsky

The contribution of frontal lobes to social cognition
Tatia Lee University of Hong Kong, China

Social cognition’ is the term that refers to the scope of cognitive affective processes underpinning satisfaction and rewarding social interaction and relations with others. Understanding the neuropsychological foundation of social cognition will shed light on intervention for promoting prosocial behaviour, which is essential to social harmony as well as successful social integration of people suffering from various clinical conditions. The important roles played by frontal lobes in regulating optimum social cognitive functioning, e.g. mentalising (the awareness of the mental states of self and others), emotion recognition (the decoding of emotional cues delivered via facial expression and prosody), and emotion regulation, have been widely investigated starting with pioneering work by A. R. Luria. In this presentation, the contribution of frontal lobes to mentalising and emotion regulation will be reviewed and discussed on the basis of our clinical research.
Symposium’s abstract
Boris Velichkovsky Technische Universitaet Dresden, Russian Federation; Ann Watts; Elkhonon Goldberg

Alexandr Romanovich Luria (1902-1977) was one of the towering figures of psychology and neuroscience in the past century. This invited symposium reviews the many facets of his global legacy from the perspective of contemporary research and neuropsychological practices. There are different reasons for an enduring interest to Luria’s work in the whole area of contemporary mind, brain and behavioural sciences. These are, first of all, his empirical discoveries such as the demonstration of the cultural-historical nature of higher-psychological processes, and the studies of the verbal control and their development in ontogenesis. Luria also was among the first to grasp the central role of the frontal lobes in normal human cognition, as well as the potentially catastrophic consequences of frontal-lobe damage. This pioneering research into frontal-lobe function and dysfunction foreshadowed what today is referred to as “executive functions” and “meta-cognition”. On a more abstract level, Luria developed an original clinical-theoretical approach to brain-mind-behaviour relationships thus offering an important alternative to the existing physicalist and mentalist approaches. Luria himself referred to his favourite version of psychology as “romantic science”. The present status and future perspective of broad integrative approaches in psychological science and application will also be discussed at this symposium.

Neuropsychology in South Africa in the 21st century: Luria’s influence
Ann Watts Entabeni Hospital, South Africa

South Africa is a multi-cultural and multi-lingual country in a rapid state of evolution and transition. However, most prevailing models of neuropsychological assessment have been quantitative in nature and rooted in a Euro-American orientation. The latter is also true of rehabilitation procedures. Their application within the South African context reflects the legacy of colonialism and apartheid with which our discipline is still grappling. As such, South African neuropsychologists have historically had few assessment and rehabilitation tools which are relevant for, and take cognisance of, the rich cultural and linguistic diversity of our population. Alexandr Luria developed a clinical-theoretical approach to brain-behaviour relationships within a Marxist-Pavlovian materialistic framework and his work has offered South African neuropsychologists important alternatives to existing approaches. This paper will examine the role that Luria’s work has played in the development of neuropsychology in South Africa. It will also discuss adaptations that have been made to Luria’s qualitative and individualised investigative method for assessing neuropsychological status and his rehabilitation procedures to render them appropriate for use in the South African context.

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Symposium title: Treating cognitive disorders: Challenges and advances (British Psychological Society session)
Convenor: Susan Gathercole

Cognitive impairments and rehabilitation
Barbara Wilson Oliver Zangwill Centre, United Kingdom

Neuropsychological rehabilitation is concerned with the amelioration of cognitive, emotional, psychosocial and behavioural deficits caused by an injury to the brain. Major changes have occurred in cognitive rehabilitation over the past decade or so. It is now a partnership between patients, families and health care staff and is focused on the achievement of meaningful and personally-relevant goals. There is widespread recognition that cognitive, emotional and psychosocial functioning are interlinked and all should be targeted in rehabilitation. This is the basis of the holistic approach. There is increasing use of technology to compensate for cognitive deficits and some of these aids are discussed. It is also acknowledged that we need to draw on a number of different theories, models and frameworks to plan our rehabilitation. Some of these models are described together with evidence for effective rehabilitation and guidelines for good practice.
Research Area: Neuroscience

Session Type: Papers

Human genetic variation and education: An evolutionary perspective
Juko Ando Keio University, Japan

Tens of thousands of human behavioural genetic studies reveal that all human psychological and behavioural traits are substantially heritable. Heritability estimates of major psychological traits (e.g., cognitive abilities, personality and psychopathological traits) are around 30-60% which are comparable to common biological features of flora and fauna. These psychological traits are multidimensional and their combination is literally infinite. This means that our society should and does adapt to huge and unpredictable genetic variations. One of the major evolutionary strategies to achieve this requirement is learning by teaching (LBT), a foundation of education, which is defined as learning by a triadic (teacher-learner-learning materials) social interaction. As an extremely social animal, human beings should live altruistic and cooperative lives while they meet their individual bio-social conditions. Minimal educational situations such as hunter-gatherer society and traditional apprenticeships systems, in which knowledge and skills to survive are transparent, depend mainly on individualistic observational and participation learning which implicitly embeds LBT in social contexts of local and cooperative communities. The WEIRD (western, educated, industrialised, rich, and democratic by Lancy (2010)), societies are too complex and opaque for individual learners to learn necessary knowledge and skills to live with explicitly, and to systematically organise LBT functions in varieties of educational institutes and systems. Both implicit and explicit educational systems might make genetic variations apparent and, in some situations, exaggerate by gene x environment interaction. Validity and implication of the above arguments will be discussed.

The visual system under challenge: Insights from normal and impaired face processing
Marlene Behrmann Carnegie Mellon University, United States of America

Understanding the psychological and neural mechanisms that underlie face recognition is of great importance, not only because these functions have distinctive evolutionary and social significance, but also because face perception is probably the most developed visual perceptual skill in humans. To shed light on the mechanisms subserving face recognition, we conducted a series of behavioral studies with normal individuals and with individuals with prosopagnosia, either acquired or congenital in nature. We also employed high resolution structural and functional imaging methods to explore the distributed cortical circuitry that supports face processing, including multiple regions of ventral occipital cortex and the anterior temporal lobe, and their cooperative structure and function, as well as the relationship of these structures to the frontal cortex. We find, for example, that whereas the core, posterior nodes of the face network appear to be intact in individuals with congenital prosopagnosia, there appears to be a disconnection between these regions and more anterior, extended regions. Structural imaging studies reveal that the white matter tracts that connect the core and extended regions are compromised in these individuals and recent findings obtained from resting-state fMRI investigations support the absence of a coherent functional network in the same individuals. These findings not only shed light on the systems mediating face processing but also have implications for visual cognition, more generally. Moreover, the studies of impaired face processing may have an impact on other neuropsychological disorders and may guide the development of intervention studies with better efficacy.

Decoding of perceptual decisions from early EEG signals
Stefan Bode The University of Melbourne, Australia; Jason Forte; Simon Lilburn; David Sewell; Philip Smith; Jutta Stahl

Perceptual decision making is believed to be driven by the accumulation of sensory evidence following stimulus encoding. More controversially, some studies report that neural signals preceding the stimulus also affect the decision process. In this study, we used a multivariate pattern classification approach for the analysis of the human electroencephalogram (EEG) to decode choice outcomes in a perceptual decision task from spatially and temporally distributed patterns of brain signals. Our findings demonstrate that neural signals preceding a stimulus can be predictive for choices when the stimulus does not provide sensory evidence. Moreover, participants’ recent choice history was found to prime choice behaviour in subsequent trials. A diffusion model of decision making, when fit to the behavioural data, revealed a systematic starting point bias by showing dependencies of choices on choice outcomes from the preceding trials. Within an accumulator model framework of perceptual decision making, these results strongly support the hypothesis that basic choice priming can systematically bias the starting point of a diffusion process towards a decision criterion. This bias is reflected in pre-stimulus brain signals, which, in turn, become informative for future decisions. Thus, our findings provide a model for how non-stimulus driven decision making could be accomplished on a neural level.

The serotonin transporter in the human brain has a role in attentional processes: PET study with [11C]MADAM
Jacqueline Borg Karolinska Institutet, Sweden; Johan Lundberg; Anna-Lena Nordstrom; Isabelle Klazing; Hristina Jovanovic; Lars Farde; Christer Halldin

The serotonin transporter (5-HTT) is the primary mechanism for regulation of synaptic serotonin concentration and may thus provide a marker for global serotonergic neurotransmission activity in the brain. Experimental animal studies, studies of 5-HTT gene polymorphisms, and pharmacological manipulations in healthy volunteers, have implicated that 5-HT is important for cognitive functioning. In this molecular brain imaging study, our aim was to confirm the suggested role for the 5-HTT in cognitive functioning. Twenty-nine volunteers were examined with positron emission tomography (PET) and the radioligand [11C]MADAM. The binding potential (BP) of [11C]MADAM to available 5-HTT was calculated for the dorsal raphe nuclei, hippocampus, anterior cingulate, insula, temporal cortex and frontal cortex. Cognitive functions were assessed with a battery of neuropsychological tests. BP of [11C]MADAM in all projection areas, but not the raphe, correlated significantly with scores in Rapid Visual Information Processing (RVIP), a procedure measuring sustained attention. Controlling for age, level of education and global IQ, we also found significant correlations between performance in Spatial Working Memory Test and BP of [11C]MADAM in raphe, anterior cingulate and hippocampus. Thus, our results support a role for the serotonin system in the biological underpinning of cognitive functions in man. The observed relationship between 5-HTT availability and attention and working memory performance, also require particular interest in future studies on the patophysiology of psychiatric disorder involving impairment in these cognitive functions.

Role of stimulus complexity variations in the context of subliminal priming
Dennis Dal Mas CITEC, Bielefeld University, Germany; Sabine Thomsen; Benjamin Reichelt CITEC, Bielefeld University, Germany; Hans Markowitsch CITEC, Bielefeld University, Germany; Sina Kuhnle

In neuroscientific research on priming it remains unclear how switching from complex to simple stimuli and vice versa affects subliminal priming mechanisms on the behavioral and on the neurophysiological level. Some experiments suggest that complex stimuli facilitate the processing of simple representations of the same stimuli within the field of priming. However, there are also indications that priming is impervious to stimulus complexity alterations. In the present study, the role of these complexity variations in natural visual stimuli is investigated by using a double masked priming paradigm in conjunction with functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI). A stimulus is subliminally presented while being sandwiched by forward and backward pattern masks. One group of participants is presented with a series of complex stimuli (i.e. photos) as primes and a range of simple stimuli (i.e. drawings) as targets. For a second group the order is reversed. We expect stronger priming effects for the first group in relation to the second group. The effects should be observable in terms of shorter reaction times, lower error rates, and differences in the hemodynamic response for the first group in comparison to the second group. Furthermore, neural representations of complexity variations will be obtained. These findings would indicate that complex visual information can enhance memory performance – even subliminally. Importantly, these findings may be used to help improve aspects of everyday life by focusing on the use of complex realistic material in various fields as infrastructure, transportation, teaching, and robotics.

Neuroscientific approach to development of creativity
Liudmila Dikaya Southern Federal University, Russian Federation

The objective of our research was to examine the dynamics of creativity and of brain cortical activity
in high school seniors developing own creativity. 68 participants were divided into two groups – control and experimental (33 and 35 high school seniors accordingly). Participants of the experimental group, unlike of controls, were taught for 2 years with the help of a special program of creativity development, which included the psychological training of creative thinking and EEG alpha feedback training. We tested the level of creativity and EEG power in participants of both groups at the beginning and at the end (at the age of 15 and 17) of longitudinal research. EEG signals for assessment were recorded at divergent task solving from 21 scalp electrodes according to the International 10-20 System. EEG power in 6 frequency bands (from 4 to 35 Hz) was statistically analyzed by 4-way ANOVA and post hoc analysis. Highly significant creativity increase in the experimental group suggests that it may be possible for a wide range of people to become more creative. Divergent task solving in participants of the experimental group compared to controls at the end of the longitudinal study was accompanied by more alpha activity in anteriomental and centrofrontal brain regions, by a higher level of theta power in frontal and central cortical regions and by a high cortical activation in right temporal area (p≤0.05). So the training of creative thinking is reflected at the brain level.

**Processing intra-sentential and inter-sentential code switches in comprehension: An fMRI study**

Gangyi Feng South China Normal University, China; Huan-Chih Chen; Suiping Wang South China Normal University, China

Although proficient bilinguals are capable of switching from one language to another with much apparent difficulty in daily language comprehension, previous studies have shown that switching between languages activates several extra brain regions related to cognitive control. However, it is unclear whether processing code switches at different levels of linguistic structure involves the same neural substrates. Using the event-related fMRI technique, the current study investigated the neural correlates of two kinds of code switching effects (i.e., intra- and inter-sentential) during narrative reading. Inter-sentential switching refers to a language switch between two successive sentences, while intra-sentential switching refers to a switch that occurred on a specific word (always a noun) in the middle of a sentence. Forty Chinese-English bilinguals read a story containing the two types of code switches for comprehension. Consistent with previous studies, our results showed that switching between two languages activated an extensive network, including bilateral prefrontal, temporal and subcortical regions. More importantly, we found that processing intra- and inter-sentential switches produced different patterns of brain activation. Specifically, intra-sentential switches evoked increased BOLD signal changes in several brain regions in the “control network” and “language network”, including bilateral prefrontal, inferior frontal, middle temporal, anterior cingulate, inferior parietal, and precuneus/posterior cingulate cortex. In contrast, inter-sentential switches activated a language-related network, including bilateral frontal and temporal regions. These results suggest that recognizing and/or unifying two linguistic codes at different levels of linguistic structure may involve different language control mechanisms.

**The neuroscience of extreme adventurers**

Gerard Fennimore South Africa

Examples of extreme adventuring include projects such as summiting Mount Everest, walking to the South Pole or around the perimeter of an entire country and rowing unassisted across the Atlantic. The adventurers themselves consistently and with all sincerity claim that anyone can do what they do. The present study attempted to answer the question of whether there is indeed something different about the minds of those who can achieve these extraordinary feats. A sample of 20 subjects who conformed to the criteria of extreme adventurer was identified. Each participated in an extensive one-to-one interview to gain qualitative information about the subject. Furthermore, each completed a 16-PF personality assessment. Finally, using a 19-channel electrode set, the background EEG of each subject was recorded under conditions of eyes open, as well as eyes closed. Spectral analysis, as well as comparison with a reference database was performed on these data. Results indicated a tendency toward the emergence of a profile in both the psychometric as well as neurometric components of the study. While there is virtually no published material that attempts to link EEG profiles to personality assessments, this study concludes by tentatively suggesting some correlations. At the same time, the study reflects on how the minds of those capable of overcoming extreme physical challenges cope with the demands of ordinary day-to-day life.

**The relationship between attention, mindfulness-based stress reduction (MBSR) and psychological well-being: An event-related functional mri study**

Karen Fitzgawd University of Pretoria, South Africa; Patricia Luck; Ben Steyn; Ernesta Meintjes

This study examined the hypothesis that attention and well-being can improve with mindfulness training. This study was the first to make use of fMRI in Pretoria. A randomised control pre-test (T1) post-test (T2) design was used. Forty-four healthy novice adults were recruited. The experimental group underwent an 8-week MBSR course after T1. Psychometric tests and fMRI data were obtained at T1 and T2 from both groups. fMRI data from the long-term mindfulness facilitator was obtained at T1 and T2. The psychometric data were analysed by means of descriptive and inferential statistical techniques. Behavioural results of the ANT were analysed on E-prime. BrainVoyager QX was employed for the analysis and 3D visualisation of the fMRI data. The experimental group performed better on certain psychometric subscales. Compared to the control group, the fMRI data obtained from the experimental group showed a change in brain regions employed for the alerting, orientating and conflict conditions.

**Differences in integrity of white matter and changes with training in spelling impaired children: A DTI study**

Daniela Gebauer University of Graz, Austria

While the functional correlates of spelling impairment have been rarely investigated, to our knowl-edge no study exists regarding the structural characteristics of spelling impairment and potential changes with interventions. Using diffusion tensor imaging at 3.0 T, we here therefore sought to investigate (a) differences between children with poor spelling abilities (Training Group and Waiting Group) and controls, and (b) the effects of a morpheme-based spelling intervention in children with poor spelling abilities on DTI parameters. A baseline comparison of white matter indices revealed no differences between the two investigated spelling-impaired groups, but significant differences were found between controls and spelling-impaired samples, and they were mainly located in the right hemisphere (superior corona radiata (SCR), posterior limb of internal capsule (PLIC), superior longitudinal fasciculus). After five weeks of training, spelling ability improved in the training group, along with increases in fractional anisotropy and decreases of radial diffusivity in the right hemisphere compared to controls. Surprisingly, the comparison of the spelling-impaired training group and waiting group yielded only significant decrease of mean diffusivity in the right SCR. Our results suggest that spelling impairment is associated with differences in white matter integrity in the right hemisphere. We also provide first indications that white matter changes might occur during successful training, but this needs to be more specifically addressed in future research.

**Sex differences in interhemispheric transmission times for facial information: An ERP study**

Ornella Godard Center of Taste Sciences, France; Mohamed Rebai; Arnaud Leleu; Nicole Fiori

Studies on sex differences in hemispheric lateralisation during face processing have found stronger right-hemispheric lateralisation in men and bilateral activity in women. The aim of our study was to explore ERP correlates of sex differences in interhemispheric transmission times (IHTTs) during face processing using a divided-visual field paradigm. Sex differences were observed for N170-IHTTs with asymmetrical transfer (longer from the right hemisphere to the left than the reverse direction) in men and symmetrical transfer in women. Our results are consistent with data reported from studies using other materials, including words and spatial frequency gratings, and extend the pattern to face processing.

**Voice-specific brain responses: A neuropsychological evaluation using near-infrared spectroscopy**

Atsuko Gunji NINH, NCNP, Japan; Hiroshige Takeichi; Masumi Inagaki

Voice perception plays a major role in human communication. Functional magnetic resonance imaging (Belin et al, 2000, 2004) and magnetoencephalography (Gunji et al, 2003) studies reported voice-specific responses around the superior temporal sulcus. A neuropsychological evaluation of voice perception would be an index to assess the developmental stage and the psychological functioning. To develop an assessment tool for education and patient care, we measured voice-specific brain responses using near-infrared spectroscopy (NIRS). NIRS is a noninvasive neuroimaging technique...
which can measure the hemodynamic activity in the cortex without fixing the subject’s body. To make a direct comparison with the results reported by Belin et al. (2000), the same exact materials were used: Human voice, non-voice, spectrally scrambled voice and spectrally scrambled non-voice sounds. A stimulus with duration of 20 seconds contained spectrally scrambled portions (256 segments) at random timing according to an m-sequence for simultaneous electroencephalography measurement. Each of eight stimuli was presented once. Hemodynamic activities were measured using ETG-4000 (Hitachi Medical Corp.) with 44 channels in 14 healthy right-handed volunteers (25±3 years). Changes in the oxygenated hemoglobin (oxy-Hb) concentrations were larger for the voice sounds than the non-voice sounds in the bilateral fronto-temporal areas (p<.05). A neuropsychological evaluation using NIRS also provided evidence for perceptual specificity elicited by human voice.

Confident novelty judgment is dissociated from reduced familiarity in the anterior medial temporal lobe
Teruo Hashimoto Riken BSI, Japan
Although we sense novelty subjectively, it is indistinguishable from reduced/relative familiarity in oldness-based judgments. In this study, probabilities of novel stimuli were controlled to enhance novelty-based judgments and to dissociate neural substrates of absolute from relative novelty judgments using fMRI. Confidence judgments in face recognition tests revealed subjective absolute novelty signals in the left anterior medial temporal lobe (AMTL). Faster response times of confident novelty judgments relative to those of unsure judgments suggest that familiarity-based retrieval is unlikely. The explicit novelty effects found in the AMTL when probabilities of novel stimuli were extremely high (90%) suggest independence from relative distinctiveness. However, confident judgments of oldness were associated with enhanced activity in the anterior prefrontal cortex, dorsolateral prefrontal cortex, and inferior parietal lobule, suggesting the involvement of retrieval and monitoring processes. Both confident judgments for novelty and oldness yielded consistent neural activity in another recognition test with middle probabilities (50%) of novel stimuli. On the other hand, neural responses to unsure judgments were susceptible to stimuli probabilities. These results suggest subjective novelty could be processed independent from reduced familiarity.

Neural correlates of working memory training and transfer in aging
Stephan Heinzel Charite Berlin, Germany; Christine Stetzel; Norbert Kathmann; Henrik Walter; Johan na Onken; Stefanie Schulte; Wolf-R. Brockhaus; Andreas Heinz; Michael Rapp; Robert Lorenz
Age-related cognitive decline in working memory has been associated with alterations in brain activation in the prefrontal cortex (PFC). Here, we examined the cognitive and neural plasticity in working memory in healthy older adults via cognitive training (nback) and functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging (fMRI). An innovation of this study is the investigation of neural correlates of a further untrained working memory task (Stemberg), allowing the disassociation between updating and maintenance processes. In total, 57 old and 48 young subjects were randomly assigned to training or control groups. 52 out of those subjects participated in fMRI measurements while performing a numerical nback working memory task. 30 subjects also conducted a verbal Sternberg task in the scanner. The training groups participated in a 4-week adaptive nback working memory training (12 sessions). All subjects also completed a battery of neuropsychological tests. Behavioural performance in the trained nback task (p<0.01) and the untrained Sternberg task (p<0.05) increased after training. In older training subjects, fMRI analyses of both working memory tasks showed reduced neural activations in right lateral PFC, and right inferior parietal cortex (IPC) after the training (p<0.01). A behavioural transfer effect was observed in tests of processing speed and executive functions. The reported fMRI findings of training-related activation decreases in older subjects support the view of an increase in processing efficiency within working memory networks through cognitive training. Performance gains in untrained tasks seem to be observable if similar neural networks are involved in training and transfer tasks.

Sleep and gross motor learning
Kerstin Hoelddoerfer University of Salzburg, Austria; Juergen Birklbauer; Manuel Schabus University of Salzburg, Austria
There is now compelling evidence that sleep contributes to the consolidation of procedural types of memory and to motor learning in particular. Concerning offline processing of fine-motor skills, there is already profound knowledge supporting the role of sleep in the processing or reprocessing of motor sequence memories. However, data on gross-motor tasks are still missing. Therefore, the aim of our study was to investigate sleep effects on performance in a complex gross-motor task (riding an inverse steering bicycle). To find out whether sleep might have a positive effect on gross-motor learning, we tested 20 healthy male subjects aged between 20 and 28 years (M=23.8, SD=1.88) by a counterbalanced within-subjects design. Each subject participated in a 2 hr midday nap as well as a restful wake condition. In both conditions participants were previously trained on the gross-motor learning task (i.e., immediately prior to nap or resting) and tested for performance pre- and post-sleeping/resting. According to their initial gross-motor performance, subjects were divided into a low-skill and a high-skill group. Preliminary analyses revealed a significant negative relationship between REM sleep duration and gross-motor performance change. Furthermore, sleep spindle number was found to be generally enhanced in highly skilled subjects. Together these findings suggest that REM sleep during midday naps can improve gross-motor consolidation, whereas individual’s general gross motor learning ability is reflected in inter-individual differences of sleep spindle activity.

Working memory and N-acetylaspasrtate levels in hippocampus, parietal cortex and subventricular zone
Stanislav Kozlovskiy Moscow State University, Russia; Maria Pyasik; Alexander Vartanova; Irina Polikanova
Recent studies show that decreased N-acetylappaspartate (NAA) levels result in memory decline in animals (Xi, 2011) and in humans with mental disorders (Bertolino, 2003; Harris, 2006). In the present study we compared memory tests performance and NAA level in different brain structures of healthy subjects. 18 right-handed females (mean age – 59±16) without neurological and mental disorders were selected for this study. All subjects performed working memory tests - verbal and spatial N-back task and visual memory task of complex spatial figures (“snake”). NAA levels in hippocampus, inferior parietal cortex and subventricular zone of both hemispheres were measured with proton magnetic resonance spectroscopy performed with 3T MRI scanner. The received data was analysed by calculating non-parametric correlations (Spearman, p < 0.05) between individual behavioural and biochemical measurements. According to the obtained data, N-back task performance correlates negatively with NAA level in right hippocampus. Moreover, the amount of correct answers in verbal task variation correlates positively (0.71), whereas in spatial task variation the correlation is negative (-0.81). “Snake” test performance correlates positively with NAA level in left hippocampus (0.83). Reaction time in both variations of N-back task correlates negatively (-0.83 for verbal and -0.70 for spatial variations) with NAA level in subventricular zone. No significant correlations between memory tests performance and NAA level in inferior parietal cortex were revealed. Thus, NAA level in both hippocampi and subventricular zone might indicate working memory functioning characteristics in healthy humans.

Modification of risk factors depending on psychological symptoms and health behaviour in patients with TIA
Sandra Lettner Hospital BHS Ried Betreibsgmbh, Austria; Wilhelm Streb Brettcher; Harald Bilem; Andreas Kampf
BACKGROUND: Medication taking behaviour is an important step to optimizing the use of secondary prevention therapies in patients with transient ischemic attacks (TIA) and stroke. No well-defined data of TIA in relation to strokes are available. The importance of specific neuropsychological factors including personality factors, stress coping strategies and affective syndromes in medication taking behaviour in patients with TIA has not been investigated in detail. METHODS: Sixty patients with TIA in the anterior or posterior circulation from a academic teaching hospital are included in this study. Records from an external multicenter data bank were also included. The index event is classified as a TIA if neurologic symptoms resolve within 24 hours and neuroimaging (cerebral CT and or MRI) is negative. Vascular risk factors assessed at baseline and three months after the index event included hypertension, diabetes mellitus, hyperlipidemia, obesity, smoking status and alcohol consumption. Neuropsychological testing included stress coping test, personality test, affective questionnaires (anxiety, depression) and health behaviour questionnaire within 48 hours after admission and three months thereafter. RESULTS: We present the incidence of TIA in a well defined study population. Furthermore sociodemographic data, detailed risk factors and patient behaviour, as well as changes of these matters will be presented. CONCLUSIONS: Our data will document the adherence to secondary
stroke prevention therapies in regard to specific neuropsychological factors. Starting points of pre-
vention programmes will be discussed. Our results may improve the quality of care after stroke and
may reduce the risk of future cerebrovascular events.

The relationship between sleep and memory in post-traumatic stress disorder
Malgorzata Lipinska; Joanna Kierszewska; University of Cape Town, South Africa; Debbie Kaminer; Kevin Thomas; Marlene Gounder; Ridwana Timol
Research has shown that in normal individuals sleep is critical to memory formation. Successful
memory consolidation during sleep is contingent on slow-wave sleep (SWS), REM sleep and the suc-
cessful transition of stages across the night. In PTSD, both sleep and memory processes are dis-
rupted, but no previous study has examined whether these two variables are inter-related. This study
aimed to determine whether disrupted sleep is a mechanism underlying declarative memory deficits
in PTSD - investigating whether memory consoli-
dation during sleep is disrupted in PTSD diagnosed individuals in comparison with controls. partici-
pants were recruited to one of four groups – PTSD (n = 16), trauma-exposed non-PTSD (n = 15),
depression (n = 15) and healthy controls (n = 14). After screening, participants attended the Vincent
Pallotti Hospital sleep laboratory for one night. Participants completed declarative and procedural
memory tasks before and after an 8 hour sleep period. Declarative memory performance was
assessed using a story recall task. Procedural mem-
ory performance was measured using a finger tap-
ing task. Sleep variables such as total sleep time, sleep latency, number of awakenings, and REM and
SWS percentage were measured using sleep adapted EEG. Results were analysed using one-way ANOVA, for sleep and memory variables, and regres-
sion analysis. PTSD participants retained sig-
ificantly less information on a declarative memory
task than healthy controls after sleep. Further dis-
rup tions in SWS predicted poor memory perfor-
ance in at least one domain of declarative mem-
ory. Overall results show some support for the disrup
tion of memory consolidation during sleep in PTSD.

Emotional context impacts limbic striatal re-
ward prediction error
Robert Lorenz; Charité Berlin, Germany; Florian Schlagenhau; Michael Rapp; Juergen Gallinat; Si-
ome Kuehn; Werner Sommer; Torsten Wuesten-
berg; Lorenz Deserno
A frequent experience in every daily life is the impact of emotional context on learning processes.
Indeed, several neuroscientific studies have reported sub-cortical and cortical network activity
associated with reward prediction errors (RPE) dur-
ing instrumental learning. Nevertheless, the influ-
ence of emotional context on RPEs has not yet been studied. Here we conducted a probabilistic instru-
mental learning task with four spatial options dif-
f ering in reward probabilities. While 18 participants were instructed to identify the most rewarding op-
tion, a face was presented on each of the four spatial locations. The emotional expression of the faces
varied block-wise, yielding to a happy, fearful or
neutral emotional context for the learning task dur-
ing fMRI acquisition. A reinforcement learning
model was fitted to each participant’s choices and a trial-by-trial RPE was computed and used in fMri
analysis. The results showed a replication of the previously reported sub-cortical and cortical net-
work representing a RPE. Moreover, a main effect of emotional context appeared exclusively in the
limbic striatum. This effect was driven by the direct
comparison of fear versus happy blocks. Further-
more, this contrast correlated positively with the
arousal rating of fear stimuli. In conclusion, this
study demonstrates, for the first time, stronger
encoding of RPEs during a fearful-emotional con-
text in the ventral part of the striatum showing that
unexpected reward is coded more strongly in an
arousing and emotional negative context.

Neural correlates of dissociative states in
patients with borderline personality disorder
Petrta Ludaescber CnMH, Germany; Martin Bohus; Christian Schmahl
A profound negative influence on psychological processes based learning and memory can be
found in subjects suffering from frequent dissocia-
tive experiences. We recently demonstrated a sig-
ificant reduction of fear conditioning and emotion-
al learning processes during dissociative states. To
investigate dissociative states under experimental
conditions, we used the script-driven imagery tech-
nique, a method previously shown to be capable for
inducing dissociation. 15 medicated patients with
borderline personality disorder were investigated
during fMRI. Neutral and stressful autobiographic
scripts were both presented three times and disso-
ciative symptoms as well as pain sensitivity were
assessed after each script presentation. After the
stressful scripts, dissociation scores were signifi-
cantly higher as compared to the neutral scripts. On
a neural level, we found altered prefrontal ac-

divity during stressful as compared to neutral script
presentation. Patients with co-occurring PTSD
showed increased activity in the right insula and
the left cingulum. Script-driven imagery reliably
induced dissociation in patients with borderline
personality disorder. Our data support previous neu-
ral models of dissociation and resemble findings
from earlier studies in PTSD. Further studies will
focus on alterations in learning and memory pro-
cesses during induced dissociative states.

Negative expectation about pain correlates
attentional biases towards pain-related in-
formation
Fei Luo; Institute of Psychology, CAS, China; He Chuchong; Institute of Psychology, CAS, China; Jin Yan Wang
It is suggested that attention might play an impor-
tant role in pain diseases. A few published studies have investigated whether pain patients show atten-
tional biases (AB) toward pain-related stimuli, but
with controversial findings. All these investigations employed only words and pictures that directly
described pain. In this study, we applied stimuli that
indicated the coming of pain to determine (a)
whether people show AB to pain-related informa-
tion, and (b) whether this bias was related to pain
itself or the expectation of pain. 21 patients with
trigeminal neuralgia (TN), 16 pain-free close rela-
tives of these patients (either spouse or child), and
21 pain-free subjects, who had no relationship with
these patients, participated in our study. Two dot
probe tests were taken by these subjects. In one test,
face pictures with painful or neutral expressions
were instructed to identify the most rewarding op-
tion. In the dot probe test, the experimental group
was synchronized with an eye-tracker system, in
order to measure the pupil dilation, as an addition-
al contactless indicator of emotional reactions, and
the tracking of subjects’ gaze pointing to the PC
screen. Firstly, the data analysis revealed that the
most successful flyer, according to the expressed
opinions of the students, is characterized by a
specific pattern of neuro and psychophysiological
signals. In contrast, the least successful flyer was
associated with another specific pattern. These data
results might help in designing a procedure to test
advertising flyers based on neuro and psychophys-
iological reactions.

Eye-tracking recordings and psychophysio-
logical reactions
Maurizio Mauri; IULM University of Milan, Italy; Vincenzo Russo; Francesco Onorati
Nowadays the techniques that study consumers’
behaviour can take advantage of neuroscientific
findings. That is why researchers have initiated
discussions on a new research field, Neuromarket-
ing. Although this is a promising field, many
issues about the use and application of neurosci-
centific tools, methods and technologies are still
being debated in the scientific community. It is not
evident yet how to apply the results and methods
provided by neuroscience and psychophysiological
research into the practice of marketers, even
though other social sciences, such as economics,
have already integrated neuroscience into a new
research field called neuroeconomics. To add em-
pirical data to these topics, we showed 30 IULM
students 20 advertising flyers. They were asked to
come to the Brain and Behavior Lab on IULM
University campus and sit in front of a computer
while their neuro and psychophysiological reac-
tions were recorded with non-invasive sensors: namely, EEG, EMG, Galvanic Skin Response, Heart Rate and Respiration. The recording device was
synchronized with an eye-tracker system, in
order to measure the pupil dilation, as an additional
contactless indicator of emotional reactions, and
the tracking of subjects’ gaze pointing to the PC
screen. Firstly, the data analysis revealed that the
most successful flyer, according to the expressed
opinions of the students, is characterized by a
specific pattern of neuro and psychophysiological
signals. In contrast, the least successful flyer was
associated with another specific pattern. These data
results might help in designing a procedure to test
advertising flyers based on neuro and psychophys-
iological reactions.

Trait-judgments about self in a comparative
context: An fMRI study
Yan Mu; Peking University, China
Self-concept is developed through the process of
interaction and communication with others. Accu-
mulating fMRI studies have noted the involvement of the medial prefrontal cortex (MPFC) underlying self-reflexive processing (see Nordhoff et al., 2006 for review). However, the impact of social context on self-reference remains unclear because of the unspecified and ambiguous referential tasks in previous neuroimaging studies. In the present fMRI study, we used two types of tasks: 1) the general referential task in which subjects should judge whether a trait word described the self (S), a same-gender friend (F), or a public person (P); 2) the specified referential task in which they should judge whether a trait is more descriptive for the S/F/P1 when comparing with F/P1/P2 (another public person in the same field). Relative to judgments about the public person, both referential and comparative judgments on the self induced stronger activation in the MPFC. Conjunction analysis further validated that the MPFC activity during self-referential categories is age-growing, and the role of associations during production processes is not yet understood. In the present study, we investigated the neurocognitive mechanisms of single word and sentence production influenced by semantic associations. We tested two groups of healthy subjects with fMRI by using a classical and an adapted version of the picture-word interference paradigm. Target-distractor pairs were either associatively related or unrelated. At single-word level, speech latencies revealed facilitation for associations. At the neural level, we identified increases in left fronto-temporo-parietal (IFG, MTG, IPL), right fronto-temporal, and bilateral occipital (MOG/LOG) regions. At sentence level, the behavioural data indicate a shifted effect, i.e. interference. The fMRI data highlight a mainly left-lateralised network in fronto-temporal regions (IFG, MTG) and an involvement of the Cingulate. The facilitation effect during single word production indicates an automatic spread of activation between related concepts at conceptual level. At the neural level, the signal changes might reflect a conceptual focus of semantic associations processing. In contrast, the interference effect at sentential level reflects a shifted effect from conceptual to lexical level. Furthermore, the IFG seems to be involved during conceptual activation. These findings support the view that associations take effect at conceptual as well as lexical level during speech production.

Preservative responding for brain-stimulation reward in prenatally stressed rats Daiichiro Nakahara Hamamatsu University, School of Medicine, Japan; Toshihru Suegama; Shuibo Gao; Yuki Masao

Prenatal stress (PS) may increase the risk of developing a propensity for cocaine addiction in adulthood. A previous study showed that PS in rats enhances the responsiveness to cocaine and propensity to relapse into taking cocaine during adulthood in self-administration experiments. We examined if PS alters the ability of acute and chronic cocaine administration to increase and decrease the rewarding effectiveness of the medial forebrain bundle (MFB) using intracranial self-stimulation (ICSS). We also examined whether PS affects the extinction of the MFB stimulation response. Adult male offspring of female rats that received PS or no PS (nPS) were implanted with MFB stimulating electrodes, and were then tested in ICSS paradigms. ICSS thresholds, when tested immediately after injection, increased dose-dependently in all rats. However, there were no differences between groups in sensitivity to the rewarding effects of MFB stimulation itself and in the threshold-lowering effects induced by acute cocaine administration. On the other hand, reward thresholds, when ICSS testing occurred 24 hrs after daily drug administration over ten consecutive days, had a trend toward an increase in all rats. However, there was also no difference in the threshold-elevating effects of chronic cocaine administration between PS and nPS rats. Nevertheless, PS rats exhibited a higher resistance to the extinguishing of the response for brain-stimulation reward when acutely treated with cocaine, as compared to extinction without cocaine treatment. The results suggest that PS may increase perseverance of a response that is unrewarded under cocaine loading in adult rat offspring.

Hemispheric differences, information processing and event rate in sustained attention performance Alpana Paul Ewing Christian College Alld, India

The study examined the differences between hemispheres with regard to information processing capacities at low and high event rate conditions. 80 right-handed PG students, aged between 20 and 25 years, served as subjects. Successive and simultaneous discrimination type vigilance tasks were used. The exposure time was 100msec/signal. 15 and 30 signals were used for low and high event rate conditions, respectively. Targets were interspersed at the mean rate of one target/minute for both event rate conditions. Subjects’ task was to detect the target stimuli and no response was required for non-target stimuli. The design was a 2 (visual field: right and left) x 2 (vigilance task: successive and simultaneous discrimination type) x 2 (event rate; low and high) x 3 (time period; three blocks of 15 minutes) mixed factorial, with repeated measures on the last factor. Hits, false alarms, d’ (sensitivity) and B (criterion) were used as dependent measures. ANOVA showed all the main effects as significant. Higher d’ scores were found in right hemisphere than in left hemisphere candidates. Similarly, simultaneous discrimination and low event rates yielded higher d’ scores than successive discrimination and high event rate conditions. Results also revealed that the vigilance decrement in perceptual sensitivity in the successive discrimination task was greater for right hemisphere than for left hemisphere. For the simultaneous discrimination task, no hemispheric differences in decrement were found. The result demonstrated that each hemisphere possesses a capacity for sustained attention but its involvement may depend upon the exigencies of stimulus material, task parameters and other variables.

Changing fear: From animal models to race attitudes Elizabeth Phelps New York University, United States of America

Animal models of fear learning provide a basis for understanding human fears. This research has demonstrated that the amygdala is necessary for the acquisition, storage and expression of fear learning. In this talk I will explore how the neural mechanisms identified in animal models are consistent with human brain function and extend this research to the complex learning situations more typical of human experience. Specifically, I will first describe how the mechanisms of simple associative fear learning extend to the social acquisition of fear in humans. I will then focus on how fear, once acquired, can be diminished. Extinction and emotion regulation, techniques adapted in cognitive behavioural therapy, can be used to control fear via inhibitory signals from the ventromedial prefrontal cortex to the amygdala. One drawback of these techniques is that fears are only inhibited and can return. A more lasting means to control fear may be to target the fear memory itself through influencing reconsolidation. I will present evidence suggesting that the behavioural interference of reconsolidation in humans persistently inhibits fear and diminishes involvement of the prefrontal cortex inhibitory circuitry.

An eye-tracking study of learning from science text with concrete and abstract illustrations Patrik Pluchino University of Padova, Italy; Lucia Mason; Nicola Ariasi; Maria Caterina Tornatora

Most learning in school and academic contexts is based on successful text comprehension. This study investigated both on-line process of reading and off-line learning from an illustrated science text. To extend current research, we examined the effects of using a concrete or abstract picture to illustrate a text and adopted eye-tracking methodology to trace text and picture processing. Fifty-nine 11th graders (age: M=16.4 years, SD=4.6) were randomly assigned to three reading conditions to learn about the inclined plane: text only, text with a concrete illustration, and text with an abstract illustration in a pre-test, immediate, and delayed post-test design. Multiple basic and finer-grained eye-fixation indices were considered. Results showed that the text illustrated by either the concrete or the abstract picture led to better learning than the text alone. In addition, the eye-fixation data revealed that the abstract illustration promoted more efficient cognitive processing of the text. Analyses of the gaze shifts between text and illustration and vice versa documented that the readers of the text with the abstract illustration made a greater effort to integrate verbal and pictorial information. Furthermore,
The results showed that there is significant relationship between attitude towards gossip and personality characteristics of conscientiousness and agreeableness. In addition, negative affect had a significant correlation with the attitude towards gossip. These finding offer multiple directions for further research.

Behavioral adaptations: Neuronal mechanisms and implications
Olga Svaram Institute of Psychology RAS, Russian Federation
Living organisms demonstrate amazing ability to adapt to changing environmental demands throughout their lifetime. These behavioral adaptations (or learning) are underlined by changes in neuronal activity. Not all of the neurons are involved in this process. In our work we investigated the mechanisms of such neuronal selectivity related to different phases of the instrumental learning in rats. This learning was shown to induce changes in neuronal gene expression and, at the same time, to produce development of behavior-specific neuronal activity. However, the number of neurons involved in the process of gene expression changes after learning substantially exceeded the number of neurons that demonstrated task-related firing properties. At the same time, we observed changes in neuronal gene expression earlier than the first correct trial of the newly formed behavior occurred. We also found that the neuronal gene expression changes were proportional to the number of testing trials that were based on previously learned behavior, but not to the number of trials based on newly learned behavioral acts. Neuronal gene expression changes were observed in those neurons that were involved in the acquisition of the previous experience. All these findings imply that acquisition of the appropriate adaptive behavior is based on the selection from the tested behavioral trials which are accompanied by pre-existing memory modifications. The study is supported by RFHS 10-06-00939a, RFBR 12-06-00363a and SC-3010.2012.6.

Investigating the relationship between cortisol, sleep architecture and memory consolidation in an attempt to explain the content of dreams
Ridwana Timal University of Cape Town, South Africa; Kevin Thomas
This study aimed at measuring the short term effects of a single dose of oral glucocorticoids on memory, sleep and dreaming in healthy adults. Stress levels of cortisol have been associated with impaired episodic memory performance and sleep-dependent consolidation thereof. Participants (N= 24) were randomly assigned to 2 demographically-matched groups using a placebo-controlled, double-blind design. Baseline performance of verbal, episodic and procedural memory was measured within 15 minutes of oral intake of 25 mg of Prednisone or placebo equivalent. Participants were retested in the morning, with sleep as the independent variable and cortisol as the moderator variable. The direct effects of prednisone on other declarative memory were mediated by cortisol as the moderator variable. The direct effects of prednisone on other declarative memory were mediated by cortisol as the moderator variable. The direct effects of prednisone on other declarative memory were mediated by cortisol as the moderator variable. The direct effects of prednisone on other declarative memory were mediated by cortisol as the moderator variable. The direct effects of prednisone on other declarative memory were mediated by cortisol as the moderator variable.
Embodied neuroeconomics: A new approach in neuroeconomics
Zeng Wang Hebei Normal University, China
In real social life, the signals sent by the body and the physical presence of others influence the way we act and decide. In economic theory they do not. Embodied neuroeconomics rejects traditional views that economic decisions are only based on the brain, independent of the body for perception, action, posture, bodily states, and so on. In this essay, we review the development of embodied neuroeconomics: An approach to neuroeconomics that takes into account how information provided by the entire body and its coordination dynamics influences the way we make economic and social decisions.

The dissociation pattern of activity in dorsolateral prefrontal cortex during a parametric working memory paradigm in first-episode treatment-naive schizophrenia
Xiang Wang Central South University, China; Zhao- hui Fei; Shuqiao Yao; Xiaosheng Wang; Tingting Sun; Weijun Situ
Both hypo- or hyperactivation of discrete cortical regions in schizophrenia were shown by previous neuroimaging studies of working memory (WM). The aim of this study was to examine neural function changes at different WM loads to derive a more complete picture of WM dysfunction in first-episode, treatment-naive schizophrenia. We used an event-related parametric fMRI paradigm to test WM function at four distinct loads, which was a modified version of Wolf and Walter's WM Paradigm (2005). Thirty-five schizophrenia patients and 20 matched healthy controls were scanned in 3.0 T MRI scanner. Schizophrenic patients were generally slower and load-dependently less accurate than controls. Both groups showed WM load-sensitive responses in a widespread fronto-parieto-occipital network. However, schizophrenic patients showed significantly less activation of left dorsolateral prefrontal cortex (DLPFC) (BA 9/46) during all cognitive loads, whereas they showed higher activation in right DLPFC (BA 9) with moderate cognitive loads (load 2 and 3). We report dissociation between the left and right DLPFC during a parametric WM paradigm in first-Episode, treatment-naive schizophrenia. The underactivation of left DLPFC may be attributable to patients' deficit of executive function, for which they could not focus and allocate neural resources at task-appropriate levels effectively. However, the hyperactivation of right DLPFC may represent a compensatory strategy to recruit more neural resources for the executive dysfunction. This research was supported by NSFC (30700236).

Decoding truthful answers from the human brain
Zhi Yang Institute of Psychology, Chines, China
Men lie for various reasons, hiding their actual thoughts, which cognitive neuroscientists are eager to read using neuroimaging techniques, yet, they have to date not reached a clear-cut conclusion. Whereas most studies have compared the brain response between honest and deceptive answers, here we directly examined whether the truthful answers for yes-no questions (polar questions) about simple facts (in Experiment 1) and autobiographic information (in Experiment 2) can be decoded from the spatial patterns of BOLD-fMRI signals. With a task-cueing paradigm and multivariate pattern searchlight analysis, we found a set of regions in which the truthful answers could be decoded with 100% accuracy in all participants, and group-level accuracy achieved 84% in the left middle frontal gyrus. Further cross-condition classifications revealed a unique region in the left middle frontal gyrus in which the truthful answers could be decoded accurately regardless of honest/ dishonest intentions. Importantly, the role and the location of this region were robust across participants and were independent of stimuli modalities and types of questions. The finding of this "honest" region points to an alternative approach for fMRI lie-detection as well as brain-computer interface.

Maternal deprivation-induced depressive-like behaviours
Xiongzhao Zhu Medical Psychological Institute, China
To study aims to investigate the role of hippocampal microRNA let-7a on depressive-like behaviours induced by maternal deprivation and chronic unpredictable stress in rats. Eighteen newborn rats were randomly divided into three groups, maternal deprivation group (MD), chronic unpredictable stress group (CUPS), and control group (C). MD received maternal deprivation, CUPS received chronic unpredictable stress when ten weeks old, and Control received no experimental handle. The forced swimming, sucrose consumption and Open field tests were carried out. The float time in the forced swimming test, Sucrose preference rate in the sucrose consumption test and the crawl distance in the Open field were used to be indices of rats' depressive-like behaviour. Rats were decapitated after behaviour tests, and hippocampus samples were rapidly collected. The expression levels of microRNA let-7a in hippocampus were detected by Real-Time PCR. Both experimental groups were different from the control group on the floating time, the sucrose consumption rate and the crawl distance. There were significant group differences between MD and CUPS on the floating time, the sucrose consumption rate and the crawl distance. The lever of let-7a in the hippocampus in MD, CUPS were 25.21 and 0.12 times more than that of the control group respectively. Both the maternal deprivation and chronic unpredictable stress could induce depressive-like behaviours. The down-regulation of let-7a in rats' hippocampus may be associated with the maternal deprivation-induced depressive-like behaviours but not in chronic stress.

Odour evoked autobiographical memories recruit less strategic and more affective brain areas than memories evoked by words
Arin Arshamian Stockholm University, Sweden; Han-Seok Seo; Jonas Persson; Maria Larsson; Emilia Iannilli; Thomas Hummel; Johannes Gerber; Johan Willander
Behavioural evidence indicates that odour evoked autobiographical memories (OEMs) are older, more emotional, less thought of, and induce stronger time travelling characteristics than autobiographical memories (AMs) evoked by other modalities. The overall aim of this study was to explore the neural underpinnings of AMs evoked by odours. Participants were screened for specific OEMs and later presented with the odour memory cue and its verbal referent in an fMRI paradigm. At the same time as OEM was retrieved across both cue for- mats (odour and word), potential cue-dependent brain activations were investigated. The overall results showed that odour and word-cued OEMs
The processing of intensity of vocal emotion: ERP evidence

Xuhai Chen School of Psychology, Sunnu, China; Yufang Yang

The effect of different intensities of vocal emotion on event related potentials has yet not been studied. We therefore recorded EEG for neutral and happy voice which varied graduually and continuously in emotion intensity while 16 healthy participants listening to these voices and performing emotion-type (explicit) or sound-type (implicit) decision. The result indicated that neutral and happy voice can be differentiated on a P2 component under both explicit and implicit condition. Moreover, the peak latency and amplitude of P2 were linearly correlated with the rate of happiness, suggesting a graded processing of vocal emotion in the early stage. However, the brain distinguished neutral from happy in the P3 interval only when performing explicit task and exhibited a categorical feature. These results are consistent with the multistage model of vocal emotion processing and suggest that emotion intensity might be an important factor in vocal emotion study.

Use of cannabis enhances inhibition of return

Laura Esteban Garcia University of Almeria, Spain; Margarita Moreno; Angeles F. Estevez; Pillar Flores; Laura Esteban; Ana B. Vives

We conducted an experiment to study the temporal course of inhibition of return in users of cannabis. Twenty-five cannabis users who self-reported a regular frequency of cannabis use in joints per month, and twenty-six drug-free controls participated in the study. We employed a typical inhibition of return task with a single cue, and manipulated the time interval between the onset of the cue and the target (150, 350, 550, 1500 and 2550ms). Participants were asked to detect the onset of the target, regardless of its location. The group of cannabis users showed a significantly greater overall inhibition relative to the group of non-users. Furthermore, inhibition of return appeared earlier (at the 350 ms cue-target interval) in the user group. This is the first study to show that attentional inhibition is enhanced in cannabis users. More research is needed to determine whether greater inhibition represents an advantage or disadvantage for visual search performance of cannabis users.

Intelligence - a review of concepts

Marcos Cavalcante Faculdade Integrada Tiranentes, Brazil; Fernando Albuquerque; Gabriela Moura

I always thought of Homo sapiens as the only species endowed with intelligence and that other animals possess only innate instincts, learned behaviours and conditioning and that their actions were merely mechanical responses to the environment that provided them with incentives to do so. According to Ferreira (2008) intelligence is the faculty or capacity to learn, understand, adapt, and possess mental skill or insight. By this definition, a wide variety of species is placed in context. According to Haward and Gardner, there are seven known types of intelligence. According to neuroscience, intelligence is related to the development of the central nervous system, specifically with the complexity of the brain. There are animals that solve problems using systems that resemble those of humans. The concept of intelligence along with studies in Neuroscience and Psychology, has brought about a new vision to show that humans are not the only ones endowed with this ability. Studies with animals in their natural habitat show that all the inherent attributes of intelligence so far seen in the human animal, are also observed in other animal species.

Long-term odour and face recognition as a function of familiarity

Stina Cornell Kamekull Stockholm University, Sweden; Sverker Sikstrom Stockholm University, Sweden; Johan Willander; Maria Larsson; Fredrik Jonsson

This study investigated episodic recognition memory for odours and faces in the long-term as a function of familiarity. Eighty-three subjects (43 women, 40 men) encoded familiar and unfamiliar odours and faces and memory, and were assessed on four occasions: immediate, 4, 16 and 64 days after encoding. The results showed low recall of odours and faces across time, higher overall recognition memory for faces rather than for odours, better retention for familiar rather than unfamiliar information, and no influence of gender on memory performance. In addition, hit rate performance was positively associated with naming ability at encoding, although the relationship was much less pronounced for faces than for odours. Interestingly, the decline in odor memory was primarily driven by an increment in false alarm rates over time. This observation indicates that episodic retention of olfactory information is susceptible to the passage of time. This work is supported by the Swedish Research council to ML.

Issues of obtaining informed consent from individuals with intellectual disabilities

Marlon Danilewitz University of Ottawa, Canada; Robert Lorenz

Advancements in neuroscience have the potential to improve the functional capabilities and lifestyle of individuals with intellectual disabilities and their families, but this requires their participation in clinical trials, which mandates transparent and real informed consent from this vulnerable population. While there is an absence of medical studies involving this population as subjects, there have actually been a burgeoning number of social research studies involving this population. However, there has been a paucity of research examining the actual practice of obtaining informed consent in this population. Seven social researchers and institutional review board (IRB) members were interviewed regarding their experience with research involving this population. Moreover, an analysis of the consent methodologies of 21 studies, published in the last 20 years, involving social research with this population was conducted. There is a wide variety of methods employed in eliciting consent for research from individuals with intellectual disabilities and a paucity of clear information provided by studies, as to how consent for research was obtained. Moreover, there is a broad range of opinions amongst and requirements set by institutional review boards regarding research involving this population. These findings press the need for transparent, meaningful and standardised consent methods involving this population. Furthermore, there is resistance amongst IRBs to adopt alternative methods of acquiring consent, which seek to make the process more understandable for this population, for studies requiring full ethics review. This tendency unnecessarily forces studies to use surrogates in order to obtain consent from this population.

Maternal separation induces anxiety-related behaviour alterations, reversal learning and brain-derived neurotrophic factor expression in adult rats

Shao Feng Peking University, China; Xiaofang Xue; Weiwen Wang; Xiao Han

Early postnatal maternal and/or sibling separations can play an important role in the development of psychopathologies during ontogeny. In the present study we investigated the effects of repeated maternal and sibling separations (MS) that lasted for 3h/day during postnatal days 1–21 on locomotor activity and anxiety-related behaviors in Wistar rats using the open-field, spatial learning, and the reversal learning in the Morris water maze tests. Moreover, we examined the effects of MS on brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) protein expression in the medial prefrontal cortex (mPFC), nucleus accumbens (NAC), central amygdala nucleus (CeA), and the hippocampus. We found that repeated MS produced an anxiety-like profile (more time in the center of open-field), impaired reversal learning performance in the Morris water maze, and decreased BDNF protein expression in the mPFC and CeA. The present study enhances our understanding of the neurobiological and behavioral consequences of repeated episodes of MS in rats.

Hemispheric asymmetry reduction in prefrontal cortex at high working memory load and training-related changes in aging

Stephan Heinzel Charité Berlin, Germany; Quynh Lam Duong; Sabrina Saase; Juergen Gallinat; Michael Rapp; Laura Oliveras; Wolf-R. Brockhaus; Robert Lorenz

Recent studies in working memory, employing functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging (fMRI),...
have suggested recruitment of additional brain areas in the contralateral hemisphere in older, compared to young, subjects at high difficulty levels. In this study we tested hypotheses derived from the hemispheric asymmetry reduction in older adults (HAROLD) model and investigated the training-related changes at high vs. low difficulty levels. 34 healthy older participants were randomly assigned to training (N=16) or control group (N=18). Additionally, 18 healthy younger controls were included. The training group participated in a 4-week adaptive n-back working memory training (12 sessions). All subjects participated in one fMRI session while performing the n-back task at 4 different memory load conditions. All older subjects also conducted a second fMRI session after the training/waiting period. At high working memory load, fMRI analyses indicate a stronger recruitment of right lateral PFC and right inferior parietal cortex (IPC) in older compared to younger subjects (p<.001). After training/waiting period, neural activation in right lateral PFC, and right IPC was reduced only in the training group, not in the old control group (p<.001) when comparing high vs. low difficulty levels. In line with the HAROLD model, our results indicate that older subjects recruit additional areas in the contralateral hemisphere to cope with age-related neural decline. The findings of reduced right lateral PFC and right IPC activations in older adults after training support the view of a training-related increase in processing efficiency of working memory networks.

**COMT genotype affects training-related improvement in working memory in aging**

Stephan Heinzl; Charite Berlin, Germany; Andreas Heinz; Michael Rapp; Johanna Onken; Stefanie Schulte; Juergen Gallinat

Evidence from recent studies in older subjects, indicates that age-related decline in working memory performance are related to decreases in dopaminergic neurotransmission. In carriers of the val/val genotype of the enzyme catechol-O-methyl-transferase (COMT), a substantial decrease in dopaminergic neurotransmission. In carriers of the val/val genotype, individuals produce more false recognitions. However, little is known regarding the effect of emotion and long retention intervals on false memories. The current functional magnetic resonance imaging study enrolled young and older adults and presented both negative and neutral scenes (from the IAPS) during encoding. A yes/no recognition task was given at 3 subsequent sessions (S1: immediate; S2: one-week; S3: three-weeks). Although the proportion of emotional hits was higher than neutral hits, this effect vanished when correcting for false alarms (FA). The older adults produced more FA than the young, and this difference was more pronounced for negative items. Furthermore, within the older group, the rate of negative FA increased over time. Focusing on the older group, comparison of brain activity (negative hits vs. negative FA) at S2 and S3 revealed that hits elicited more activity in the left hippocampus, posterior cingulate and lateral occipito-temporal areas, which have been previously linked to recollection of detail information. Moreover, we showed differential activity along the posterior-anterior axis of the left lateral temporal cortex with more activity for FA in the posterior part and more activity for hits in the anterior part. This finding may reflect a semantic gist gradient where posterior temporal areas process generic information and anterior areas unique information. Overall, our findings suggest that after long delays older adults base recognition more on general than specific information from negative scenes, which can more likely be grouped within categories, leading to an increased proportion of false recognitions over time.

**Brain correlates of the effect of negative emotion on false recognitions over time in older adults**

Gregoria Kalpouzos; Karolinska Institute, Sweden; Lars Backman; Hakon Fischer

With advancing age, individuals produce more false recognitions. However, little is known regarding the effect of emotion and long retention intervals on false memories. The current functional magnetic resonance imaging study enrolled young and older adults and presented both negative and neutral scenes (from the IAPS) during encoding. A yes/no recognition task was given at 3 subsequent sessions (S1: immediate; S2: one-week; S3: three-weeks). Although the proportion of emotional hits was higher than neutral hits, this effect vanished when correcting for false alarms (FA). The older adults produced more FA than the young, and this difference was more pronounced for negative items. Furthermore, within the older group, the rate of negative FA increased over time. Focusing on the older group, comparison of brain activity (negative hits vs. negative FA) at S2 and S3 revealed that hits elicited more activity in the left hippocampus, posterior cingulate and lateral occipito-temporal areas, which have been previously linked to recollection of detail information. Moreover, we showed differential activity along the posterior-anterior axis of the left lateral temporal cortex with more activity for FA in the posterior part and more activity for hits in the anterior part. This finding may reflect a semantic gist gradient where posterior temporal areas process generic information and anterior areas unique information. Overall, our findings suggest that after long delays older adults base recognition more on general than specific information from negative scenes, which can more likely be grouped within categories, leading to an increased proportion of false recognitions over time.

**The gluten-brain connection: How allergies can lead to mental illness, a case study**

Hannelie Kemp; Learning and Hearing Centre, South Africa

In conventional medicine, and psychiatry, there is no real understanding of the causes of mental illness and the commonly used treatments with sedatives, stimulants, electro-shock psychotherapy, are purely symptomatic (Last, W. - Mental Illness). Unlike the heart, which visibly beats, we cannot see the brain work. When thoughts are disturbed for reasons that are not apparent we tend to blame the thinker (Gershon, M.D. The Second Brain). New evidence has been accumulating which shows food as the causative factor in mental illness. Hidden allergies may lead to prolonged periods of brain irritation, which will lead to uncontrollable excitement, anger, thought dissociation and mental abnormalities. This study follows a patient’s journey to the discovery of the causes of her mental illness as well as the solutions.

**Breathe well, be well: Using the body to control the brain**

Hannelie Kemp; Learning and Hearing Centre, South Africa

According to Corydon Hammond (2005:105), a robust body of neurophysiological research exists which indicates that functional brain abnormalities are associated with depression, anxiety and obsessive-compulsive disorder. Strong evidence also indicates that there are functional brain abnormalities associated with panic disorder and post-traumatic stress disorder. Biofeedback seems to hold promise as a methodology for retraining breathing patterns which directly control anxiety states.
neural basis of deception by finding brain regions in which deception-related activity is not influenced by the truthfulness of presented sentences. Twenty-nine right-handed healthy volunteers participated in this study. During two deception conditions (lie – answer yes, lie – answer no) and two truth conditions (true – answer yes, true – answer no), subjects were presented with 120 written sentence matching their memories in one half and non-matching in the other. fMRI results showed that several prefrontal, insular, and cerebellar areas were more active during deception conditions compared to truth conditions. However, most of those areas were also more active during "no" conditions compared to "yes" conditions. The deception-related activity, not confounded by the truthfulness of presented sentences, was found only in cerebellar vermis. The results suggest that activity in cerebellar vermis should be considered as a reliable marker of deceptive behaviour.

Anhedonia and impairment of cognitive flexibility: Correlation with decreased ERK signalling in mPFC following chronic unpredictable stress

Weiwen Wang Institute of Psychology, CAS, China; Wenjuan Lin; Xiaoming Luo; Shao Feng

The impairments of cortical-mediated cognitive flexibility are increasingly recognized as major components of depression. Until now little was known about the molecular mechanisms underlying the stress-induced impairments of cognitive flexibility. The present study aims at investigating the role of prefrontal ERK expression in the changes of cognition and emotion induced by chronic unpredictable stress. Wistar rats were randomly divided into stress (n=8) and control (n=8) groups. The stress group received chronic unpredictable stress for 14 consecutive days, and the controls were stress-free. After stress, rats were tested in a sucrose preference test and an attentional set-shifting test (AST). The expression of ERK 1/2 and phospho-ERK 1/2 (pERK 1/2) in medial prefrontal cortex (mPFC) and orbitofrontal cortex (OFC) were determined using Western Blotting. The rats exposed to chronic stress showed decreased pERK 1/2, and ERK 1/2 protein expression in OFC, as well as decreased pERK 1/2, and ERK 2 protein expression in mPFC. Chronic unpredictable stress induced the deficits of cognitive flexibility characterized by the impairments of simple discrimination (SD) and extra–dimensional shifting (ED) in AST. Furthermore, the trials of criterion in the ED stage was negatively related to ERK 2 and ERK 1/2 expression, in mPFC and OFC respectively. In addition, stressed rats exhibited a decrease in sucrose preference index, which was significantly related to pERK 1/2 level in mPFC. These results suggested that ERK signalling in mPFC might mediate both the deficits of cognitive flexibility and depressive-like behaviours induced by chronic unpredictable stress.
Session Type: Invited Addresses

Working memory and learning
Susan Gathercole MRC Cognition and Brain Science, United Kingdom

Working memory is now recognized as a vital cognitive system that supports learning, particularly during the childhood years. This lecture will provide an overview of the relations between working memory and other kinds of memory and executive functions, and evidence linking working memory with a range of aspects of academic attainment will be reviewed. The cognitive and behavioural characteristics of children with poor working memory skills will be described, and methods for minimizing the learning difficulties associated with working memory problems including both training and classroom interventions will be discussed.

Why do we dream?
Mark Solms University of Cape Town, South Africa

Sigmund Freud hypothesised that dreams protect sleep, and that they do so by fulfilling primitive wishes that arise during sleep. The discovery of the brain mechanisms of REM sleep (between the 1950s and 70s) cast considerable doubt on this hypothesis: REM dreaming occurs automatically in 90 minute cycles and it is generated by a ‘mindless’ part of the brainstem. This lecture will present findings which show that dreaming is not in fact identical with REM, that it does not occur automatically, and that it is generated by a part of the brain that is deeply implicated in ‘fulfilling wishes’. Recent findings will also be presented from an ongoing study which is directly testing the hypothesis that dreams protect sleep.

Session Type: Symposia

Symposium title: Neural bases of languages learning: Cultural and individual constraints
Convenor: Chuansheng Chen

Neural bases of language learning: Cultural and individual constraints
Chuansheng Chen University of California, Irvin, United States of America

Two decades of advances in neuroimaging technology have greatly improved our understanding of how language is processed in the brain. The language network has been clearly described, with specialised regions for tasks such as visual word processing, grapheme-to-phoneme conversion, and semantic analysis. With increasing knowledge of the language network, researchers have begun to realise that there are extensive individual and group/cultural differences in language processing. For example, research has documented differences in neural bases of different scripts (logographic vs. alphabetic scripts), orthographies (transparent vs. nontransparent orthographies), and tonality (tonal vs. atonal languages). Similarly, more and more studies have identified neural correlates (in terms of both function and structure) of systematic individual variations in language processing. In this symposium, we present the recent research on these topics from a couple of labs. In the first presentation, Dr Gui Xue and colleagues from Beijing Normal University, China, will discuss how orthography (opaque vs. transparent) significantly modulates the neural pathway of reading and shapes the behavioural and neural strategies in learning a new language. In the second presentation, Dr Patrick Wong of Northwestern University, USA, will present his recent work on neurogenetic, neuroanatomical, neurophysiological, perceptual, and cognitive correlates of second language speech learning. In the third presentation, Dr Chuansheng Chen and colleagues from the University of California, Irvine, USA, will describe their recent findings of functional and structural correlates of native, second, and artificial language learning.

Individual differences in language learning: Evidence from artificial language and native language
Chuansheng Chen University of California, Irvin, United States of America; Lilei Mei; Mingxia Zhang

In this presentation, we will briefly review the current literature on individual differences in neural bases of language learning, and present new data on functional and structural predictors of language learning (native, second, and artificial languages). We will use data from several artificial language training studies and one large-scale gene-brain-behaviour study. Based on artificial language training data, we will show that learners who rely more on the regions in the native language network would learn the artificial language better. For example, for visual word learning, greater neural activity in the left fusiform cortex (a key region for visual word form processing) during initial learning is associated with better learning performance and better long-term maintenance. Similarly, for auditory word learning, the neural activities in regions in linguistic network (e.g., the left posterior STS) are positively predictive of learning outcome. Analysis of structural data also identified neural correlates (e.g., fusiform areas) of individual differences in reading abilities. Discussion will focus on the implications of these results to our understanding of neural bases of language learning and interventions for individuals with reading difficulties.

Session Type: Invited Symposium

Symposium title: Eye-tracking studies on reading different languages
Convenor: Prakash Padakannaya

Oculomotor correlates of dysorthography
Piotr Francuz KUL, Poland; Aneta Borkowska

The object of this study was to search for oculomotor correlates of dysorthography. The hypothesis that the parameters of eye movements of dysorthographies (DYS) in the control (CTRL) subjects will be different when reading words that contain orthographic difficulties, was verified. Two experiments were conducted. In the first experiment, subjects (DYS = 32 and CTRL = 19) evaluated the accuracy of spelling 42 words in Polish (21 correct and 21 incorrect). The words belonged to four categories of orthographic difficulties, displayed on an LCD monitor. Eye movements, the RTs and accuracy were recorded. For use in the second experiment, a set of 32 artificial words (strings of 7-8 letters), which also contained letters belonging to four categories of orthographic difficulties were created. Subjects (DYS = 30 and CTRL = 19) learned the new words and then performed a test verifying the learning outcomes. During the test, eye movement, the RTs, and accuracy, were also recorded. Two three-way ANOVAs were conducted. It was found that the DYS subjects needed more time to recognize words; their interpretation was often incorrect; they had more points of fixation, longer amplitude of saccades and, they fixed their sight outside the words more often than those of CTRL. Differences between the categories of orthographic difficulties were also found. In light of the results, dysorthography is seen as a selective disorder of oculomotor activity associated with reading.

Individual differences in second language speech learning
Patrick Wong Northwestern University, United States of America

Speech sounds and phonological grammar are two aspects of second language (L2) that are notoriously difficult to learn. Both theoretical and applied lines of inquiry ranging from a focus on the nature of linguistic representation, to the application of effective L2 pedagogy, have generally been informed by data from learners as a group. Such group-driven approach often fails to explain why speech learning shows high variability in learning success, which in turn poses challenges to both theory and practice. In this talk, I present data from my research group that capitalise on individual differences in speech learning. We ask how variability in learning success can be predicted by neurogenetic, neuroanatomical, neurophysiological, perceptual, and cognitive characteristics internal to the learners. We then test how such predictors can be used to place learners into the most optimal training paradigms for them, considering factors that are associated with the cognitive and perceptual demands of the training. These series of initial experiments lead to our hypothesis of Personalised Learning. I will discuss the components of Personalised Learning and preliminary strategies for testing the hypothesis.
Culture shapes the neural pathway of reading

Gui Xue Beijing Normal University, China; Qi Dong

Reading is an integral part of life in today’s information-driven societies. Due to the relatively short history in the evolutionary time-scale, it is generally believed that the human brain is unlikely to have engineered a specialised module for reading. Instead, the reading network might be developed through years of experience and be constrained by both the characteristics of a specific writing system and the functional organisation of our neural system. On the other hand, the design principles of writings, such as Chinese and English, vary significantly across different language systems, including the visual form, the depth of orthography, as well as the form-semantic mapping. These vast differences across these languages should both reflect and contribute to historical cultural differences in human mind. Nevertheless, the neural mechanisms of this cultural effect have not been well understood, largely due to the methodological constrains. In this talk, I will mainly discuss the results from our cross-culture studies using functional imaging and artificial language training. These results provide clear evidence that suggest that whereas the visual form has relative small effect on the reading network, the depth of orthography (opaque vs. transparent) significantly modulates the neural pathway of reading, and also shapes the behavioural and neural strategies in learning a new language. These results not only help to delineate the neural substrates underlying language processing and learning and their dynamic changes (plasticity) as a function of language experiences, but might also inspire brain-based behavioural and neural interventions that could potentially facilitate language learning and language education.

Symposium title: The role of human basolateral amygdala in cognition, emotion and social behaviour

Convenor: Jack Van Honk

Hyper-vigilance for fear after basolateral amygdala damage in humans

David Terburg University of Cape Town, South Africa

Recent rodent research has shown that the basolateral amygdala (BLA) inhibits unconditioned, or innate, fear. It is however unknown whether the BLA acts in similar ways in humans. In a group of five subjects with a rare genetic syndrome, i.e. Urbach-Wiethe disease (UWD), we used a combination of structural and functional neuro-imaging, and established focal, bilateral BLA damage, while other amygdala sub-regions are functionally intact. We tested the translational hypothesis that these BLA-damaged UWD-subjects are hyper-vigilant to facial expressions of fear, which are prototypical innate danger cues in humans. Our data repeatedly show this fear hyper-vigilance in UWD-subjects. UWD-subjects show hyper-vigilant responses to unconsciously presented fearful faces in a modified Stroop task. They furthermore attend longer to the eyes of dynamically-displayed fearful faces in an eye-tracked emotion recognition task, and in that task recognise facial fear significantly better than control-subjects. These findings provide the first direct evidence in humans that the BLA inhibits the brain’s fear vigilance system, which has important implications for the understanding of the amygdala’s role in the disorders of fear and anxiety.

Altruism after basolateral amygdala damage

Jack Van Honk University of Cape Town, South Africa

It is proposed that instrumental and impulsive behaviours jointly underlie economic human decision-making. Rodent models suggest that the basolateral amygdala (BLA) sub-serves instrumental behaviours, while the central-medial amygdala (CMA) sub-serves impulsive behaviours. If these rodent amygdala models hold relevance for the human brain, instrumental choice in social-economic decision-making might depend upon the human BLA, while impulsive-driven e.g. altruistic decisions depend on the human CMA. Here we show that, compared to control subjects, humans with focal bilateral damage to the BLA - and a functional CMA - invest substantially, that is, near to 100% more money, in unfamiliar others in an economic trust game. Moreover, we establish that these generous investments are altruistic in nature, as they are not replicable on the basis of risk-taking preferences or social naivety, and they were done in the absence of any expectation of fair return. In sum, our data show that economic decision-making shifts from instrumental to altruistic after focal damage to the human BLA, which agrees with rodent models of BLA function.

Conscious and non-conscious perception of interactive bodily emotion expressions and the amygdala nuclei

Jack Van Honk University of Cape Town, South Africa

The amygdala is known to be an important structure in brain networks processing emotional signals. But many questions remain concerning its role in different types of emotional signals and the influence of attention or awareness and the influence of amygdala on emotion triggered adaptive action. We have shown previously that using whole body images rather than isolated facial expressions is particularly useful for bringing these non-verbal aspects to the foreground. We have recently extended investigations of bodily perception to perception of bodily interactions. This contribution will present new findings obtained with clinical groups suffering from schizophrenia, anxiety disorder or selective deficit of self recognition.

The role of human basolateral amygdala in cognition, emotion and social behaviour

Jack Van Honk University of Cape Town, South Africa

Anatomical research in rodent and primates has established that the amygdala is a heterogeneous complex, with structurally and functionally distinct subdivisions. Furthermore, animal lesion and pharmacological inactivation studies have given insight in the differential functions of the amygdala sub-regions, and have shown specifically that the functions of the basolateral amygdala and the central-medial amygdala are partly antagonistic. Unfortunately, because the possibility to image sub-regions of the human amygdala is a recent development and focal bilateral lesions of amygdala sub-regions in humans are very rare the functions of human amygdala sub-regions remain poorly understood. This symposium breaks new grounds by presenting the work of researchers from South Africa, the Netherlands, and England on the effects of focal basolateral amygdala damage on human cognition, emotion, and social behaviour (fear processing including eye-tracking, emotional body perception, working memory, risk taking and social economic behaviour). The data will be presented by Barak Morgan, University of Cape Town; Bea de Gelder, University of Tilburg; Chris Eisenegger, Cambridge University; and David Terburg, University of Cape Town. These data not only provide unique new insights into the role of basolateral amygdala in human cognitive and affective behaviour, but also provide the first translational evidence as the findings fit very well within recent sophisticated models of rodent basolateral amygdala function and promise to throw new light on clinical populations.
Assessing the utility of a peace promotion intervention for early childhood development centres (ECD) in a low-income community in South Africa
Toni Abrahams UNISA, South Africa; Natasha Hendricks; Rodney Eksteen
The need for peace promotion amongst South African children is rooted in the widespread exposure to violent conflict resolution. Peace education is one tool used to equip children with skills to resolve conflicts peacefully. Evidence for early aggression as a strong predictor of later violence, necessitates early, and developmentally appropriate, interventions that focuses on preschool children. Piloting such interventions is important to address issues such as acceptability, compliance, delivery, recruitment and retention. Accordingly, this paper describes the piloting of a peace promotion intervention amongst preschool children in ECD centres in a low-income community in South Africa, and considers its utility for the aforesaid context. The intervention comprised of teacher training and implementation of an adapted version of the Peacemaking Skills for Little Kids curriculum. Teacher training focused on factors conducive to peaceful classroom environments. Through structured lessons, the curriculum aimed to teach social and emotional competence core to the development of peacemaking skills. Ten teachers working in four ECD centres in Joe Slovo Park, Johannesburg received training to deliver five 45-minute lessons to 80 children aged 4–6 years, over the course of five weeks. Logistical and methodological issues were identified using process evaluations and preliminary data analysis. Pre- and post-assessment was conducted using the Preschool and Kindergarten Behaviour Rating Scale Second Edition. The data is currently being analysed, and will be detailed in the presentation. The findings will be used to inform refinements and adaptations for an intervention that is culturally and contextually congruent for South Africa and similar settings.

Global developments in the science and practice of peace psychology
Daniel Christie Ohio State University, United States of America
The growth in the number of citations of ‘peace psychology’ during the past four decades is well documented. Accordingly, the current presentation will delineate the scope of this emerging field and situate the science and practice of peace psychology within geo-historical contexts around the world. The recent growth of peace psychology in developing parts of the world has enlarged the scope of the field to include not only the problem of violent episodes, but also that of structural violence, which kills people albeit slowly through the deprivation of human need satisfaction. Generally, peace psychology in the global north tends to focus on the prevention and mitigation of violent episodes while structural violence is focal in the global south. More specifically, three waves of research and practice in the West can be delineated corresponding to inter-state conflicts, intra-state cycles of violence, and post 9/11 work on terrorism. Meanwhile, peace psychology in south and south-east Asia has emerged with an emphasis on addressing some vestiges of colonial occupation; namely, the resolution of inter-communal divisions and democratization movements to dismantle authoritarian structures. Latin America has given rise to liberation psychology scholars and activists who frame problems within the context of oppressors and the oppressed and pursue theory and applications that directly improve the well-being of the oppressed. The presentation will document other geo-historical developments and conclude with an examination of the current status of theory and practice in peace psychology.

Conducting psychosocial work with Palestinian adolescents in the West Bank
Despina Constantinides Palestine Red Crescent Society, Occupied Palestinian Territory; Sarah Kamens; Bassam Marshoud; Fathy Flefel
This research study examined the effects of a psychosocial intervention for Palestinian adolescents living in the West Bank. We developed a questionnaire to assess well-being and used a cross-sectional cohort design to analyse the effects of the programme across four years post-intervention. Results supported the hypothesis that participating children exhibited higher questionnaire scores than a control group. However, results did not support a second hypothesis that psychosocial well-being would be lower in cohorts for whom more time had passed after participation. Specifically, the positive psychosocial effects of the programme were greater at one, three, and four years after the intervention, but not at two years post-intervention. We present these results alongside qualitative reports from participants. Together, our findings appear to support the effectiveness of psychosocial interventions for adolescents living in a zone of political instability. We also present possible interpretations for the drop in programme effectiveness at Year 2, including the impact of programme termination and cohort effects. The political background of the programme is discussed as one potential explanation for the findings, as Year 2 children participated in the programme against the turbulent backdrop of teachers’ strikes and violent civil infighting between Palestinian factions. In addition to the above study, we present some personal reflections on our experiences as practitioners and researchers working in a zone of ongoing political conflict. The changing political landscape in the region is discussed as a unique challenge to both research and practice in psychology.

Accounting for courage collusion and contradictions reflecting on the legacies of conscription into the Apartheid State’s military system
Theresa Edlmann Rhodes University, South Africa
The compulsory military conscription of white South African men into the Apartheid State’s military system between 1968 and 1993 has received increasing public attention in recent years. There have been arts exhibitions, a public call from the Anglican Archbishop in October 2010 for society to create healing spaces for conscripts to speak, a rapid increase in the publication of books on these issues and the restaging of a 1980s theatre production about a white soldier’s experiences in the apartheid military at the 2011 South African National Arts Festival in Grahamstown. Based on recently completed PhD research at Rhodes University into the psychosocial legacies of men’s conscription into the South African Defence Force, this paper will outline the major findings of the research. It will also give an account and some reflections on events at the 2011 Arts Festival as a key moment in emerging dialogues concerning the creation of spaces for healing conversations with veterans of an often forgotten and invisible war.

The relationship between universal cognition and attitudes toward the outgroup amid ethno-religious violence
Katrina Korb University of Jos, Nigeria
In ten years of ethno-religious violence between Christians and Muslims in Jos, Nigeria, more than 3,800 lives have been lost (Human Rights Watch, 2011). The ongoing cycle of violence has resulted in a highly segregated society with little interaction between Christians and Muslims. This atmosphere has substantially increased suspicion and stereotypes between the two religious groups. A mechanism by which stereotypes can be reduced is necessary to prevent further deterioration of the society. Universal cognition is selectively attending to and emphasizing the similarities between the self and diverse others (Phillips & Ziller, 1997), as opposed to focusing on the differences between groups. Universal cognition has been proposed as a fundamental mechanism by which prejudice towards those in the out-group is reduced. The purpose of this study is to determine whether universal cognition is related to positive attitudes toward an out-group with whom one is engaged in violent conflict. A correlational research design was used. University students completed a questionnaire that assessed universal cognition as developed by Phillips and Ziller (1997), as well as other variables of interest including stereotypes, willingness to engage with the out-group, hope for harmonious co-existence in the future, and willingness to forgive. Pilot study results indicate that universal cognition has significant moderate correlations with attitudes toward the out-group. Therefore, peacebuilding efforts in Plateau State and other areas of violent conflict can include encouraging conflicting parties to focus on the similarities that they share with the out-group.

Rethinking military psychology
Donna Nassor NJ City University, United States of America; Ethel Tobach; Donna Nassor
The role of military psychologists in member nations of the International Congress of Psychology is variously differentiated and each of the different modes is examined. The particular mode in the United States is analysed as an example because of the influence the American Psychological Association has had in the formulation of other psychological associations around the world. Psychologists have an ethical obligation as healers to not engage in activities that expose subjects to gratuitous risk or harm. This paper examines how potentially dan-
gerous societally constructed labels of ethnicity, gender, religion, skin color and or power struggles to control natural resources might influence psychologists working for the military or other sponsoring organisation to ignore ethical doctrines. The application of more restorative and reparative methods could effectively assist psychologists in maintaining the responsibility of doing no harm in their efforts to address the physiological and mental health of veterans.

Socio-emotional competences and its relationship with disruptive behaviours in Mexican adolescents
Ruvalcaba Romero Norma Alicia University of Guadalajara, Mexico; Julia Gallegos Guajardo; Jose G. Salazar Estrada University of Guadalajara, Mexico
Emotional Intelligence Paradigms indicate that socio-emotional skills are a protective factor, versus the presence of psycho-pathological symptoms such as anxiety and depression in adolescents. Can these skills also prevent young people engaging in social risky behaviours such as criminal activity, violence or lawbreaking behaviour? To answer this question, we performed this study. Emotional Quotient Inventory Bar On Youth Version (EQ-i-YV: Bar-On & Parker, 2000) and Disruptive Behaviour Scale (Moral, 2011) were applied to a sample of 471 Mexican adolescents ranging in age between 12 and 16. The results were as expected. We found that involvement in fights, theft, gang activity and school dropout are negatively associated with socio-emotional skills, specifically with intra-personal competences (r = .141, p<.01), interpersonal competences (r = .250, p<.001), stress management (r = .355, p<.001) and mood (r = .245, p<.001). In analysing the demographic data of participants, we find that men have greater involvement in risky behaviours, likewise observed that the father’s educational level shows a slight correlation with participation in disruptive behaviours. Finally, we found that in the absence of a father figure, teens have a greater involvement in opposition and fights. Given this evidence, it becomes necessary to emphasise the importance of educational processes for identifying, developing knowledge and skills of emotional regulation, and smart resolution of conflicts to protect youth from involvement in this type of behaviour, and to prevent violent styles in social interaction and improve social well-being.

The role of indigenous practices in the reintegration and rehabilitation of female child soldiers in Northern Uganda
Lyn Snodgrass NICMMU Nelson Mandela University, South Africa; Anna Bertelson
Wherever there is violent conflict in Africa, there are children serving as soldiers, their duties more or less the same as an adult soldier’s duties. These children are abducted and recruited to fight, kill, loot and destroy property and lay mines both in their own and neighbouring countries. Beyond their use as soldiers, armies use them for their sexual services as “forced wives” and also as cooks, cleaners, porters, messengers and spies. Child soldiers, a vulnerable and marginalized group, are discriminated against by their communities who resist their re-integration when they try to return. Communities commonly believe that they should be punished for the atrocities that they have committed. This paper explores the perceptions and experiences of child soldiers regarding their rehabilitation and reintegration into their former communities in the aftermath of war. The approach to the research was qualitative, reflecting the phenomenological perspective which views human behaviour as a product of how people understand the world. In-depth, face-to-face interviews with 10 former female abductees in northern Uganda, Gulu District, were conducted. The findings indicate that a range of cultural and socioeconomic factors influenced the reintegration of these female abductees. Indigenous practices and local skills play an imperative role in empowering female abductees and facilitating rehabilitation and reintegration processes. This study has the potential to constitute a unique contribution to the literature on formerly abducted children – not only because of its focus on female abductees, but also because it explores their experiences relating to their re-integration into society.

Engaging youth in peace and safety action through photovoice: The confluence of knowledge-making and social agency
Shahnaaz Suffa Medical Research Council, South Africa; Umesh Bawa
Peacebuilding research and interventions that seek to engage youth as producers of knowledge and agents of change, are increasingly apparent both nationally and internationally. Such efforts strive to position youth voice and action within a social justice framework. A multitude of theoretical lenses and methodological tools have been invoked, to examine and support youth participation in peace-related engagement. Photovoice, with roots in liberal psychology and participatory methodologies, has emerged as an instrumental method and orientation to youth activism directed at influencing change towards socially just ends. Drawing on a multi-country study, aimed at exploring youth representations of peace and safety in marginalised communities, in five African countries, this presentation reports on the use of photovoice for engendering critical consciousness; promoting peace and safety among youth; and stimulating social action. The study located conceptual tools, analytic skills and hardware, in the form of cameras, within participants’ locus of power. Findings reflected that the material and discursive conditions that represent peace and safety for youth facing forms of marginality are multi-dimensional. Privileging of the knowledge and social lens of participants appeared to have catalysed varied forms of peace and safety activism, albeit within a limited range and realm of influence. The study suggests that photovoice may be a compelling methodological and intervention tool for promoting peace and safety in contexts where youth are under-represented in processes of social transformation. The study offers conceptual innovation in that it expands understandings of the interplay between knowledge creation, meaning-making, social agency and community engagement.

Rethinking military psychology: Reparative justice
Ethel Tobach American Museum of Natural History, United States of America; Donna Nassor
Although clinical psychologists working in the USA military are primarily involved in treating personnel who have suffered psychological damage related to serving in the military, other forms of militarism have become the norm in the American Psychological Association (APA). Violations of the most basic ethical tenets are ignored using the excuse that preventing "terrorist" activities is necessary. Many psychologists are opposed to participation in enhanced forms of interrogation (torture) and training of military personnel throughout the world in such forms, by APA members. We are concerned that the rationalisation used to explain psychological involvement in these activities are based on societally constructed differences meant to divide us and to maintain power and control over regions rich in natural resources of which the USA wants to control. Psychologists in nations following USA international policies around the world are being trained by APA members to use these destructive techniques. Ethnicity, religion, skin colour, and/or power struggles must never influence our decision to ignore our ethical doctrines. We must recognise these truths and transform ourselves without delay. This paper shall address how and why doing no harm must remain first and foremost in the practice and study of psychology within the military. We propose a move toward the inclusion of more reparative and restorative practices to be utilised by military psychologists in order to assist in the healing of those injured by conflict, armed and otherwise.

Session Type: Posters
Lead to succeed: A passion for compassion
Debra Danilewitz Bialik Hebrew Day School, Canada
The focus of this paper is to explore a school-wide Peer Mediation program. Grade 5 students are trained as Peacemakers and actively do reccesy duty by mediating conflicts that arise. In addition, they are Recess Buddies doing co-operative play with younger students. The Peer Helping program consists of Grade eight students who are trained in leadership roles within the school community. Promoting positive interactions among children is developed by teaching them to assert themselves effectively and mediate conflicts with peers in a peaceful way by teaching students pro-social skills, empathy development, mediation, communication and conflict resolution skills. Learning these aspects of character development empowers and enables students to be more effective individuals in their own communities. Children learn to develop inner resources as well as the capacity to help others in peaceful ways. Educating the whole child involves more than curriculum. It involves teaching students about developing a passion for compassion. Mature and socially adept students are able to transfer what they have learned socially by working with children, enabling them to improve the social skill development of students with social and emotional issues. Students learn to develop a passion for compassion through character education, ‘Tikkun Olam’ and real life experiences in different relationships. Service learning teaches students to respect themselves and others. Both Peer Helper and student gain so much in this relationship. Making a difference in the lives of others is the pivotal message underlying the Peer Mediation Programs.
Relationship between volunteering and Olympic core values
Bin Liang CBUU, Chongqing, China
By means of documentary and analytical induction, this article made a research on the development of Olympic volunteering spirit and its relationship with volunteering. Meanwhile the discussion on the internal unity of volunteering and Olympic core values was carried out. The results showed that Olympic volunteering spirit and volunteering are internally united and Olympic volunteering activities constitutes an important part of volunteering. It is evident that volunteering is an Olympic core value.

Diamond scale of nonviolence: A new measure for researchers
Dan Mayton Lewis-Clark State College, United States of America; Douglas Cruthirds Lewis-Clark State College, United States of America; Patrick Jones; Kylee Roberts
The relationship between levels of nonviolence (intrapersonal, interpersonal, societal, and world nonviolence) has not been empirically studied although it has been discussed in the peace literature because of the lack of measures to assess these four levels. The 90-item Diamond Scale of Nonviolence (DSN) was designed to assess intrapersonal nonviolence (20 items), interpersonal nonviolence (20 items), societal nonviolence (25 items), and world nonviolence (25 items). The DSN was administered on three separate occasions to about 175 respondents each time to establish its psychometric properties. The four DSN subscales showed good internal consistency (alphas between .85 and .87). Test-retest reliabilities were above .85 on all four subscales. The DSN-Intrapersonal significantly correlated with the 8-item Inner Peace section of the Emotional Empowerment Scale, the 15-item Self-Actualization Scale, and the 14-item Self-Acceptance Scale. DSN-Intrapersonal was significantly associated with the 15-item Intimate Justice Scale, a 4-item Driver Anger Expression Inventory, and the 12-item Propensity for Abusiveness Scale. DSN-World was significantly related to the 6-item Attitudes Toward War Scale and the 12-item Support for Diplomacy Scale. DSN-Societal was significantly correlated with some aspects of cultures of peace but not in as clear a way as expected. Factor analyses were conducted to reduce the size of the DSN subscales while strengthening the subscale validities. The DSN is now a psychometrically-sound instrument ready for research on nonviolence.

Teachers mental health and school violence in two Brazilian schools
Ana Carina Stelko-Pereira Sao Carlos University, Brazil; Lucia Williams
This study collected data regarding the prevalence of violence against school staff by pupils according to reports by school employees (N=64) of two urban schools located in a vulnerable neighbour- hood in South-east Brazil. Additionally, its correla- tion between teacher’s mental health, degree of occupational stress, and perception of school vio- lence were analysed. Three instruments were used: (1) School Violence Scale version for School Staff; (2) Occupational Stress Scale, and (3) Goldberg Health Questionnaire. 78.5% of school staff partici- pants were female, the median age was 35. It was noted that the employees were stressed and per- ceived many situations of violence in school (QSG mean score=1.96, SD=0.45; EVENT mean score =36.10, SD=10.81; EVE teachers victimization mean score=4.30, SD=5.45; EVE students victimization and perpetration=28.03, SD=19.32). There was a significant correlation (p<0.001) between teachers occupational stress, and perception of violence in school (r=0.63) and (r=0.47). Multiple linear regression analysis indicated that the best fitting model to predict rate of mental health disturbance involved only one predictor (perception of school violence, \( \chi^2 = 0.014 \)) which explained 38.4% of the variance (F (1,49)=30.49, p<.001). Preventive interventions to school staff should consider this relationship.

Session Type: Invited Addresses
International perspectives on peace, war, terrorism and torture
Sherri Mccarthy Northern Arizona University-Yum, United States of America; Jas Jaafar
The Personal and Institutional Rights to Aggression and Peace Survey (PAIRTAPS) developed by the Group on International Perspectives of Governmental Aggression and Peace (GIPGAP) at Boston University includes several Likert-Scale items such as: "Governments Have the Right to Invade another Country" which respondents rate on a 7-point scale. Respondents provide definitions of Peace, War and Terrorism. The survey has been distributed in 40 countries. This presentation will compare the divergent responses of citizens from countries in Asia, Europe, South America, North America and Australia. Most respondents agree that peace is a basic human right and that it is achievable, but definitions differ. For example, the Russian sample was more likely to define peace as an absence of violence and destruction, the Malaysian sample was more likely to define peace as related to a stable and economically profitable society and the Brazilians were more likely to define peace as the presence of positive qualities such as harmony, co-operation and safety. Participant groups from most countries, including Japan and China, consisted of less than 100 respondents. Some countries had samples of less than 50. Samples from Malaysia, South Korea, Philippines and Australia exceeded 100 participants, with the largest samples coming from Australia (272 participants) and the Philippines (240 participants). This paper will present data on terrorism, torture, and war included in the most recent books compiling results of the GIPGAP research. It will address the implications for building a peaceful world.

Session Type: Invited Addresses
Towards a theoretical framework for understanding high levels of violence in the perpetration of instrumental crimes in South Africa
Brett Bowman Wits, South Africa
Violence is a serious public health problem globally and its impacts extend across the human lifespan. As a low-to-middle income country, South Africa experiences high levels of instrumental crime, violence and violent crime. While the various relationships between instrumental crime and violence have been studied in many parts of the world, the historical, social and psychological dimensions that characterise this crime-violence nexus in South Africa have only recently been prioritised for research. This is important given the high levels of violence that are frequently reported to accompany seemingly instrumental crimes in the country. In an attempt to further current knowledge of this nexus, this presentation reviews the current literature on crime, violence and violent crime with a view to providing a theoretical framework for understanding the complex interactions that may explain the South African case. The review demonstrates that South Africa's history and current levels of structural inequality present formidable challenges to many of the current theories and typologies used to understand, prevent and manage crime and violence and so, understanding the high levels of violence that accompany seemingly instrumental crimes in South Africa, Asia, and the Americas, this address analyses how to contribute to effective, sustainable, contextually appropriate psychosocial support and how to avoid causing unintended harm. It analyses how unintended harm is often caused by the imposition of outside models, constructs, and terminology, and how harm can be avoided through the use of grounded analysis, culturally appropriate approaches, and local empowerment and ownership. It suggests the importance of taking a holistic, multidisciplinary approach that is appropriate to the socio-historic, economic, political and cultural context. In contexts of political violence, this requires working in a conflict-sensitive manner and with an eye towards engaging with vulnerable people such as war-affected young people as peace builders rather than as trouble makers. Within this framework, psychologists have a key role to play in helping to rebuild disaster-affected societies. In contrast to the role of direct practice and support that has been emphasised in the past, the address highlights the need to learn about, document, and strengthen indigenous approaches, to bring in the approaches of Western psychology through a process of dialogue, consultation, and local decision-making, to mediate between different groups and to support human rights, and to use a facilitative approach to building capacities and strengthening internal systems and supports. The address will end with a reflection on how psychologists’ engagement can either strengthen colonial processes or contribute to empowerment and social transformation for peace and social justice.
Africa requires the development of innovative theoretical frameworks. These local frameworks would need to integrate the yields of critical theory in accounting for the psychosocial effects of the country’s structural inequalities with the gains clearly demonstrated by the use of epidemiological methods in violence prevention research worldwide.

**Symposium title: The rationality of human reasoning**
**Convenor: Jean-François Bonnefon**

**Ethnic uprising in India**
Sushma Suri* Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi, India
Ethnic uprising is a global issue of the contemporary world that requires management with understanding and vision. This study examined the identity of Dehliites, Bombayites, Assamese, Kashmiri, Punjabis and Biharis, undergraduate and post-graduate students (N=600). Identity Scale by Husain and Suri (1990) consisted of 24 items with four dimensions viz. National, Religious, Cultural and Linguistic, was administered to the subjects. Obtained scores were analysed with the help of t-test and percentages. The results revealed that Dehliites and Bombayites showed different trends of identity scores as compared to their Assamese, Punjabi, Bihar and Kashmiri counterparts who have been affected by ethnic uprising in their respective states. Participants from Metro city had stronger national identity and relatively poor cultural and linguistic identity whereas others showed poor national identity. The study also depicted the root cause of ethnic uprising through a detailed discussion with the subjects. The demand of state autonomy and their linguistic reorganisation accentuated and made permanent the regional factor in the Indian states. Language and culture formed the basis of regionalism. The tendency towards regional identity assertion has grown. As a result India grows more in its regional identity compared to national identity. There can be no integration without participation in the political and cultural life of the country. Participation must be fostered and sustained by the practice of fairness and justice to inspire confidence, identification, concern and interest with nation.

**Session Type: Symposia**

**Symposium title: Child survivors of armed conflict and violence in Africa**
**Convenor: Nicholas Wood**

**Women who bear children through rape in Goma, Eastern Congo**
Helen Liebling* Coventry University, United Kingdom; Nicholas Wood
This paper outlines research assessing the role of stigma, and justice and health provision for rape survivors who bore children in Goma, Eastern Congo. Seventy-six women survivors were interviewed regarding their rape experiences and of bearing a child from rape and the service responses. Thirty semi-structured interviews were carried out with police, legal and health officials and non-state providers. The findings were triangulated in discussion with key informants and survivors. Young women described rape, gang rape and sexual violence, and their experiences of conceiving children. They disclosed rape by military forces, rebels, soldiers and civilians, many of whom had weapons. There was untold suffering and numerous untreated health problems. High levels of traumatic effects including stigma and shame were exacerbated by the complex emotion of bearing a child of rape and rejection and abuse by families, husbands and communities. Despite the apparent end of the conflict, sexual violence continues at very high rates in eastern Congo. The numbers of adolescent women who require health and justice responses are very high. However, there exist very minimal services to respond to their needs and those of their children. Participants reported low levels of health care access with several challenges including: limited treatment, lack of health facilities and infrastructure, and lack of support and training for staff. Likewise there were severe weaknesses in the justice system and overwhelming challenges including logistical problems, bribes, threats to safety and impunity. Specific policy and service recommendations are made.

Justice and health responses for survivors of sexual violence: A case study of northern Uganda
Helen Liebling* Coventry University, United Kingdom; H Liebling; Nicholas Wood
This paper outlines a recent study assessing the justice and health provision for survivors of sexual violence in Kitgum, northern Uganda. 51 men and 47 women abductees were interviewed in groups and individually. Each was asked their experience of sexual violence, and of justice and health provision. 85 semi-structured interviews were carried out with police and health officials, and non-state providers. Findings were triangulated in discussion with health and legal professionals, human rights organisations, local and government leaders. Young women former abductees described extensive sexual violence experiences during captivity, where eighty percent conceived children. Young men disclosed rape by military forces. Participants reported a continuing culture of sexual exploitation and increasing domestic violence in their communities. There was untold physical, spiritual, social and cultural suffering, including numerous untreated health problems. Young women reported chronic gynaecological health difficulties. High levels of traumatic effects were exacerbated by harassment from communities following captivity. Despite the apparent end of the conflict, sexual violence continues at very high rates. The numbers who seek health and justice service responses from sexual violence are very great. However, there exist very minimal health and justice services. Participants reported low levels of access to health care, lack of health facilities and infrastructure and lack of support and training for staff. Likewise there were severe weaknesses in the criminal justice system due to low levels of reporting: understated, under-trained and under-resourced police, failure of court cases and the court system. Specific policy recommendations are made.

Self-construing and forgiveness in former child soldiers
David Winter* University of Hertfordshire, United Kingdom
This paper presents the findings of a study of young people who had experienced the brutal civil war in Sierra Leone, some as child soldiers and others as non-combatants. 34 young people, 24 of whom were former child soldiers, were recruited from a school and a displacement camp. Participants completed a repertory grid, and were also asked to write narratives, and to attend focus groups, concerned with forgiveness. Surprisingly, construing of the self now and during the war was more favourable in former combatants than non-combatants. Former combatants also had tighter construct systems, and construed forgiveness rather more positively. The findings may be explained in terms of both individual construing processes, and broader social constructions and processes. In regard to the latter, participants’ narratives and interview responses highlighted the role of forgiveness. Ways of facilitating forgiveness and resilience in communities that have emerged from major conflict will be considered.

**Narrative analysis of loss of limb experiences within a Sierra Leone amputee football team**
David Winter* University of Hertfordshire, United Kingdom; Nicholas Wood
An opportunistic sample was obtained within Sierra Leone of an amputee football team, comprising seven participants interviewed around their loss of limb experiences from the civil war. Interviews focused on the narrative process of how participants had made sense of their experiences over time, as well as their feelings towards the perpetrators of their limb loss. Furthermore, they were asked about factors they considered as contributing towards their ongoing difficulties as well as their resilience and adaptation. Issues around developing identity both as an amputee and as a member of a football team were also considered. All interviews were recorded and will be subject to a narrative analysis, focusing on the narrative themes as well as the structure of participant stories. Issues likely to emerge will be around the impact of trauma, loss of limb and how adaptation and identity change may occur to process traumatic stories, with group affiliations perhaps aiding this process. However, it is also likely that new and surprising themes may emerge from the data, which will be analysed before the 2012 ICP Conference and presented in full. The findings are likely to provide guidelines as to possible therapeutic working with people who have experienced war trauma, including limb loss, particularly around possible narrative work. However, it may also identify themes of resilience and hope.

**Child survivors of armed conflict and violence in Africa**
Nicholas Wood* University of Hertfordshire, United Kingdom
This symposium will present the outcome of four research projects carried out in Sierra Leone, eastern Congo and northern Uganda. Three of the presentations focus on former girl and boy child soldiers’ experiences. The fourth paper highlights the experiences as well as the health and justice responses to women and girl survivors of rape who become pregnant. Studies draw on a range of methods of analysis including narrative analysis, thematic analysis and repertory grid technique.
Research Area: Personality

Session Type: Papers

Self-esteem in relation to emotional intelligence
Jamillya Akhmetova Al-Farabi KazNU, Kazakhstan; Alla Kim; Zhanerke Aidossova
Self-Esteem has direct connection (relation) to Emotional Intelligence, as it is emotional substructure of the whole personality or Self-Concept. High level of emotional intelligence could be a strong basis for person’s perfect Self-Esteem’s development. The aim of this paper is (1) to contribute to an empirical evaluation of this view and in particular, to try to describe the features of Self-esteem and EI of the adults at the age of 18-20, (2) to explore the features of the connection between Self-Esteem and emotional Intelligence at this age. Results of data indicates that there are some significant correlations between the substructures which define understanding and managing of the emotions of the other people and some measure-scales of Self-Esteem: intellectual Self-Esteem, Self-esteem of the level of understanding others, Self-esteem of the level of managing other’s emotional state.

The influence of children’s communication with pets on their moral development within the family
Nadiya Akhtayeva Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan
The research studies the problem of the influence of children’s communication with pets, on children’s moral development within the family. Data of two samples were compared (presence and absence of children’s communication with pets in the family). 5 methods were used: J. Rotter’s modified version questionnaire; VSC (volutin self-control) questionnaire by A. I. Zemchenko, M. M. Kerminskaya, S. R. Pantaleev; A. G. Shmelev, E. V. Eydman; “Conscience scale” by V. V. Melnikov, L. T. Yam-polskii; Testing of behavior tactics in a conflict situation by C. Thomas; Buss-Durkee’s inventory of aggression state. The research revealed significant differences between the moral development of children whose families had pets, and those whose families did not. Data were processed using the Spearman rank correlation test, Mann-Whitney test, and qualitative data processing. According to the research results, the children, whose families had pets, tend to feel responsible for family issues; they are less querulant, more self-confident, they do not have aggression, envy and hatred towards people, they are more humane than children with no pets in their families.

It’s in the mix: Psychological distress differs between combinations of alexithymic facets
Elf Alkan Haertwig Languages of Emotion, Germany
Alexithymia is a personality trait characterized by difficulties in identifying, describing, and communicating one’s emotions. It is a risk factor for several psychiatric disorders. The aim of the study was to examine the distinct combinations of alexithymic features as a risk factor for psychological distress within a population of high-alexithymic German adults (N=217). Latent profile analysis (LPA) was employed to test for possible underlying subgroups on the basis of the Toronto Alexithymia Scale (TAS-20) and the Bermond-Vorst Alexithymia Questionnaire (BVAQ). A four-profile solution showed the best fit. The different latent profiles of alexithymia were characterized as profile 1 “low load on all facets of alexithymia”, profile 2 “few problems on identifying emotions”, profile 3 “specific problems on identifying emotions, a lower level of externally oriented thinking and less restricted fantasizing”, and profile 4 “high load on all facets of alexithymia”. Additionally, logistic regression was employed to distinguish between the profiles in facets of personality, emotional experience and psychological distress. Profile 3 shows the highest level of psychological distress and this group of high alexithymic individuals has high attention to their feelings accompanied by low emotional clarity. The present study indicates the importance of a specific combination of alexithymic features as a risk factor for psychological distress, rather than total alexithymia scores.

Associations between schema domains and personality traits: A study conducted with Turkish adults
Kose Bahar Middle East Technical University, Turkey
The aim of the study was to examine the associations of three different Young Schema Domains (1996) (i.e. Perception of Insufficient Self [PIS], Inhibition in Expressing Emotions [IEE], and Insufficient Ego Control [IEC]) with basic personality traits (i.e. Extraversion, Conscientiousness, Agreeableness, Neuroticism, and Openness) of Turkish adults, after controlling for age and gender. Participants were 501 Turkish adults (300 females and 201 males) whose ages varied between 18 and 30 (M = 29.68, SD = 8.74). Regression analyses after excluding the significant variance accounted for by age and sex revealed that, characteristics of the PIS domain were significantly associated with higher tendencies towards Neuroticism. Furthermore, those with higher IEE domain characteristics had lower tendencies for Extraversion, Conscientiousness, Agreeableness, Neuroticism, and Openness personality traits. Finally, people having high levels of IEC domain characteristics indicated higher tendencies towards Extraversion, Agreeableness, and Neuroticism personality traits. Results were discussed in light of the literature.

Educational attainment, country of residence and marital status as predictors of spiritual help-seeking behaviour in women
Shyngle Balogun University of Ibadan, Nigeria; Sunday Odalipo
Literature across different countries of the world, has consistently revealed that large proportions of those who attend spiritual houses are women, and they tend to seek help on diverse issues. However, it is not known if one’s country of residence, educational attainment and marital status will predict one’s spiritual help-seeking behaviour. This study attempted show how these variables would predict spiritual help-seeking behaviour of women in Nigeria, Iran and Cameroon. Using an ex post facto design and multistage sampling, 314 participants who participated in the study were drawn from Nigeria, Iran and Cameroon, 163 (51.9%) were never married, 144 (45.9%) were married, while 7 (2.2%) were separated from their husbands either by death or divorce. Their ages ranged between 20–60 years, with the lowest educational qualification being a secondary school-leaving certificate and the highest educational qualification, a Ph.D. Validated scale was used to collect data. Two of the three hypotheses tested were accepted after conducting a one way ANOVA and Scheffe’s Post-Hoc statistical analysis. Thus, country of residence and marital status significantly predicted spiritual help-seeking behaviour of women. Deriving from the above, professionals should begin to focus on the development of cross-cultural spiritual therapeutic measures that will address women’s specific problems, as well as considering the level of educational attainment of help-seekers in addressing their problems.

Concomitants of personality, attention and rate of information processing
Werner Barkhuizen Saville Consulting, South Africa
The purpose of this study was to expand the current understanding of the relationship between attention and personality. The key underlying variables of attention and personality were investigated. Such variables include concentration ability, distractibility, information processing, reaction time, locus of control, extraversion, emotional stability, and openness to experience. One hundred and sixty four participants completed the questionnaires and test battery for this study, in which it was found that attention was statistically significant in relation to personality. Correlations between concentration ability and personality variables ranged from -0.26 to 0.60. Distraictibility correlated negatively at -0.32 with openness to experience. Based on the results of the current study, the measures of attention showed stronger correlations with the measures of personality than did measures of information processing or reaction time. Both personality (Morrison, 1977; Kirton, 1985; Sternberg, 1986) and intelligence (Ackerman, 1987; Murphy, 1989) represent important influences on individuals’ ability to adapt to environmental changes and to acquire new skills (Lewin, 1947; Stone, Kenmmerer & Gueutal, 1994). An understanding of the relationship between attention and personality can serve as a platform for developing appropriate strategies to improve recruitment, selection and development practices, work and academic performance, as well as enhancing social relationships.

It's getting darker: Three plus one dark traits
Bianca Berti University of Vienna, Austria; Jakob Pietschnig; Martin Voracek
The Dark Triad of personality, comprising narcissism, Machiavellianism and psychopathy, has been well established in previous research. These traits have been shown to correlate moderately with each other, but to still reflect distinct personality facets. In a recent investigation, a novel construct labelled the Dark Tetrad was proposed, suggesting sadism as a fourth personality trait important in the framework of the dark personality traits. However, there has been only one single study investigating this novel
had higher contradicitoriness. (2) Female archers adopted avoiding and transcendent coping style. (3) Thinking style significantly correlated to coping style, and could predict coping style significantly. The covariance and integrity of thinking could positively predict positive coping style (problem-focused coping and emotional-focused coping); while the variability of thinking could positively predict negative coping style (avoiding coping and transcendent coping).

A study on the relationship between explicit/implicit self-esteem and mental health Fu Chunjiang China

With subjects of 106 students, this study examined the relationship between explicit/implicit self-esteem and mental health based on the Implicit Association Test and scales. The results indicated that: (1) There was an extremely significant negative correlation between explicit self-esteem and MHT. (2) The correlation between evaluative implicit self-esteem and MHT was insignificant, while it was extremely significant between affective implicit self-esteem and MHT. Affective implicit self-esteem can predict anxiety about study, anxiety about person and reproving self. (3) There was an extremely significant positive correlation between the discrepancy of explicit/implicit self-esteem and MHT.

The relationship between alexithymia and mental and behavioural disorders among Iranian adolescents Amir Ghamarani University of Isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran

This study investigated the relationship between alexithymia, depressive symptoms, and Youth Self-Report (YSR) self-image profiles among 15-18-year-old adolescents (n = 200) attending school in Birjand, Iran. Participants completed structured self-rating questionnaires (Toronto Alexithymia Scale [TAS] 20, Beck Depression Inventory [BDI], and YSR) during class periods at school. The overall prevalence of alexithymia was 9.3%. However, girls in all age groups were more frequently alexithymic than boys. Regardless of sex, alexithymic youths reported more depressive symptoms as well as internalizing and externalizing problems than the others. The TAS-20 correlated significantly with the BDI score, YSR total score, and with internalizing problems. Results indicate that the alexithymic adolescents are at high risk of mental and behavioral disorders and require treatment interventions.

The relationship between emotional schema and depression Fatima Ghanbari Jahromi Science & Research Branch, Islamic Azad University, Islamic Republic of Iran; Majid Barzegar; Ghaseem Nasiri

The aim of the current study is evaluation of relationship between emotional schemas and depression. Emotional schemas used to refer to plans, concepts, and strategies employed in response to an emotion. People with negative emotional schemas are more likely to be depressed, anxious and worried (Leahy, 2002). Participants were 200 nonclinical university students that were assigned by stratified random sampling (160 males and 40 females). Each participant completed the Leahy Emotional Schemas Scale (LESS) and the Depression Anxiety Stress Scales- short form (DASS-21). Pearson correlation and multiple regression were used to analyse the data. Results showed that validation, comprehensibility, higher values, control, numbness and acceptance of feelings had negative relationship with depression and some schemas including guilt, simplistic view of emotion, rumination and blame had significant positive relationship with depression. Some schema had a better ability to predict depression among these emotional schema. Treatment of depression will involve some degree of exposure, which requires the activation of emotional schema. So, understanding the role of emotional schema in relation to depressive response can be useful to decrease resistance of patients.

Personality pattern and emotional display rules for visually and hearing impaired students Anjali Ghosh Indian Statistical Institute, India

The present study examined the personality pattern and display the rule of emotions towards different target persons for visually and hearing impaired students. Data were collected from 844 visually and hearing impaired students selected from different regions in India through the Big Five Inventory of John, Donahue and Kentle (1991) and Display Rule Assessment Inventory of Matsumoto et al. (2005). Findings of the study indicate that visually impaired students are significantly more extraverted, more agreeable, more conscientious and more open than hearing impaired students. Correlation analyses reveal that personality dimensions for example, extraversion and conscientiousness are significantly related to overall expressivity scores for the emotion ‘happiness’ towards parents and teachers for both visually and hearing impaired students. But for the hearing impaired students traits like agreeableness and openness were also observed to be significantly related to ‘happiness’. The study implies that the impairment of sense organs determine one’s personality pattern, which in turn is reflected in the overall expression of emotions towards different target persons.

Personality assessment of institutionalised children Krishna Gogoi Dibrugarh University, India

The present study aims at assessing the differentiating personality dimensions of institutionalised children who are put into certain institutions at an early formative period of life. The purposive sampling technique was used in the study. The Rorschach Test was employed for data collection by using a 2x2 factorial design for the study. A total sample of 200 was taken, comprising 100 institutionalised and 100 home-reared children located in Assam, India, with an age range of 6 to 11 years. The findings of the study confirm that institutionalised children have poor cognitive ability, low perceptual ability as well as intelligence, in comparison to home-reared children. Institutionalised children develop extensive negative behavioural patterns like anxiety and depression.
Personality dimensions of musicians and non-musicians: A comparative study
Ramswami Gopalakrishna, Bangalore University, India
This paper considers the differences between musicians and non-musicians in their personality dimensions, specifically: emotional adjustment, social concern, assertiveness, value orientation, leadership qualities, communication skills, self-awareness, self-confidence, interpersonal relations, and stress management. The differences between the two groups are considered. As there were two groups to be studied, two different sample types were chosen: purposive and random (100 each). A semi-structured interview schedule and a personality index was used to collect data. Analysis of variance done among four groups (male musicians, female musicians, male non-musicians and female non-musicians) revealed significant difference in communication skills. A T-test conducted between the musicians and non-musicians revealed a significant difference for the personality dimensions of communication skills, interpersonal relations, and leadership qualities. A T-test conducted between male musicians and male non-musicians revealed significant differences in communication skills. A T-test conducted between female musicians and female non-musicians revealed a significant difference in value orientation. Psychology and music are two serious disciplines. Music holds a key position in regulating orderly expression of emotional forces. Thus, all the deep-seated urges of man can find their outlet in music. For education to be comprehensive, it must care not only for the physical and intellectual needs, but also to the emotional and aesthetic needs for harmonious development of the personality.

The mechanism of goal content effect: Field experiment with Chinese students
Xiaoyong Hu, Central China Normal University, China; Yuan Tian, Xiaoxing Li; Yongyu Guo; Jing Li, Central China Normal University, China
With 749 Chinese middle school students, the present field experiment tested the self-determination theory (SDT; Deci & Ryan, 2000) hypotheses that satisfaction of the basic needs for autonomy, competence and relatedness would mediate the relations between holding an extrinsic goal, relative to an intrinsic goal, and learners’ positive and negative learning outcomes. For this purpose, all participants completed a series of questionnaires that assessed the degree to which (a) they had deeply processed the text material, (b) the test anxiety, (c) the satisfaction of basic psychological needs, and (d) the persistence. The needed data were collected and a meditational model with SEM was tested (LISREL VIII; Wen, Hau, & Chang, 2005). The specified model proved that basic psychological needs can be fully or partially mediated by the goal content and learning outcomes. The present study results were consistent with SDT’s predictions, which also demonstrated the cross-cultural generalizability of goal content effects theory.

The research on the differences of gender role between undergraduates in China and America
Qi Huang, Soochow University, China; Dianzhi Liu
This research is based on an investigation among more than 200 undergraduates students in USA. Compared with the former conclusion, the results show that the amount of androgyny in students in the USA is typically greater than it is in China, and the amount of undifferentiated students is lower. With the students’ gender role development, Chinese male students show no distinct difference from American male students. Chinese female students’ gender equal-role development is lower than in America, especially in the science department. In America, students’ gender role develops smoothly from grade one to grade four. In China, it changes over the years. The difference in gender role between Chinese and American students disappears in grade four, and American students show their maturation at an earlier age than those in China. American families’ style of upbringing does not result in their children’s gender role difference.

Result of scientific research: "Psychology of success"
Ilunona Ilina-Lototska, Kostiuik Institute of Psychology, Ukraine
We’ve developed the universal scientifically-grounded mental model of success taking into account gender, ages, cultural, and philosophical-religious aspects. Our team have defined psychological co-ordinates of successful of adults. The aim for this symposium is to present our result. Within the project we have gathered data from CIS and EU countries and the USA, and SEA in order to carry out the comparative analysis (opinions, attitude to success and successful people). We have developed a model of life successfulness for CIS also. We have some results of international research of models of success (Ukraine, Russia - 1000 resp. and countries of the CIS, EU, USA, South-east Asia 1000 resp.): connotations of the term ‘success’, attributes of success in different cultures, myths and prejudices in the successful model, pay for success, reason for mistakes and wins, biographical analysis of more than 750 real-life stories and the results of the experiment (a group of ordinary people, the successful people, people with mental health problems and prisoners), acceptable ways to achieve success, and have developed a mental model of the life choices that lead or do not lead to success. We have built the distance learning course ‘Development of psychological skills of success’ for adults (http://moodle.dlc-success.org).

Moving towards adulthood: (Re)defining the concept of an "emerging adult" amongst African refugee youth in Canada
Ernest Khailema HSRC, South Africa; Jane Khaemba; Rosslyna Zulla HSRC, South Africa; Sophie Yohani HSRC, South Africa
Emerging adulthood is characterised by a period of exploration of identity, social relations and goals. The period of adulthood is denoted by the arrival of roles transitions whereby individuals get married and have a child thereby becoming a parent. In some traditional cultures, becoming an adult is marked by those times when a boy becomes a man and a girl becomes a woman (Arnett & Galambos, 2003). However, within the current generation in Western post industrial societies, markers of adulthood have moved towards individualism (Arnett, 1998, Nelson & Barry, 2005). For immigrant and refugee youth who constantly live in dual worlds, and work towards finding a confluence in the value and social system of their native and adopted country, the entry into the adult world can be blurred and ambiguous. Often, the development of being an adult is informed by the intersection of their individual and family needs. The current study employs a framework analysis to examine the worldview of African emerging adults who immigrated to Canada as refugees and are currently permanent residents, or Canadian citizens. Semi-structured interviews explain their perspectives of what it is to become adult, in the context of a dual developmental transition and settlement process. Implications of this study will inform the discourse on the developmental process of immigrant youth who are growing up as adults in a new country.

The ‘competitive personality’ concept
Olga Kliueva Tver State University, Russian Federation; Diana Bogoyavlenskaya
The concept of ‘competitiveness’ has been most thoroughly developed in the framework of modern economics and management and embraces, apart from economic ones, also social and psychological factors. The analytical review of the psychological and educational case studies of the competitive personality problem has brought to light the ambiguity in comprehension and a multitude of models that distinguish individual aspects in the ‘competitive personality’ concept. Most authors of various models emphasise the role of external determination of competition as a prerequisite for competitiveness of personality. The impressed model of competitive personality unambiguously suggests that competition is a stimulus for development, thus, as we believe, reducing the psychological content of the ‘competitive personality’ concept. Theoretically and experimentally the authors substantiate their disclosure of the ‘competitive personality’ concept via its creative potential. With the aid of the content analytical study of the free interview with 1,000 representatives of various professions and the monographic method of personality examination under criteria of objective success and achievements in professional occupation, from the total sampling we selected a group of most successful professionals who subsequently participated in the psychodiagnostic survey using the developed psychodiagnostic method of Creative Field (D. Bogoyavlenskaya). Results of the in-depth study confirm that the ability to develop success at one’s own initiative anticipates the requirements of competition and appears to be the backbone factor for competitiveness of personality.

Comparison of Germany and Mexico with scales based on McClellands 4-stage-theory of power motivation
Martin Kriegl, University of Magdeburg, Germany
For the first time, a questionnaire based on McClelland’s (1976) 4-stage-theory of power motivation was developed in German, and translated into the Spanish language. The theory includes not only the need for dominance (stage III), but also the need to feel strong, by support of another stronger person (stage I), by controlling one’s own behaviour (stage II, autonomy) and the need to influence others for a higher goal (stage IV). McClelland’s second stage was broadened by two other aspects of autonomy:
self-determination and independence. For every power stage, hope for strength and fear of weakness items were developed. One goal was to test the theory in two different cultures, and another to compare the countries on the questionnaires’ dimensions. 505 German and 342 Mexican students filled in the questionnaire. For each country a principal component analysis with promax-rotation was computed separately. Factor structures differed clearly from McClelland’s theory. All stages were separated into several factors. In both countries factor I revealed as trait anxiety/fear of weakness factor. The autonomy factor divided into the three factors “behavioural control,” “self-determination” and “independence.” Whereas in Mexico, a factor “fear of loneliness” was shown, no such factor was shown in Germany. “Trait anxiety” was significantly higher in Mexico as well as “behavioural control,” “self-determination,” “fear of injustice” and “giving strength to others.”

Mobile phone addiction and loneliness as a cyber entertainment motive
Hong Liu Anshun University, China; Hongli Wang Anshun University, China
The aim of the study is to expand the mobile phone addiction research and explore how loneliness influences mobile phone addiction by adopting a medi-ate variable. By stratified sampling from four uni-versities in China, a total of 442 college students were surveyed with the Mobile Phone Addiction Index, UCLA Scale and Mobile Phone Using Mo-tive Scale, then correlation analysis, analysis of muti-variance and structural equation models were adopted. There were significant positive correla-tions between mobile phone addiction, mobile phone using motive and loneliness. There were significant group differences, divided by different levels of loneliness in mobile phone addiction and cyber entertainment motive. The lonely students scored the highest, then the common students and the non-loneliness group scored the lowest. Lone-liness can positively predict mobile phone addiction. Cyber entertainment motive had a mediating effect between loneliness and mobile phone addiction. Loneliness played an important role in mobile phone addiction, which can either directly or indi-rectly predict mobile phone addiction. Therefore, the intervention of mobile phone addiction should focus on it. Still, the role of cyber entertainment motive instead of traditional interpersonal motive should be paid attention to in the connection between loneliness and mobile phone addiction.

Narratives from fathers in a rural area of Southwest China: Fatherhood and their re-demptive self
Yanping Liu Beijing Forestry University, China
The purpose of this study is to analyse fathering and its meaning to the redemptive self in China’s rural areas, and participation in his father’s father com-pensatory sense of self-development. Dan P. McAdams (2006) reviewed the impact of narrative the-ories and approach to personality psychology during the past 25 years. Narrative theory and approaches can be used to study the meaning of life. McAdams and his colleagues conducted a series of research on generativity of midlife Amer-ican adults, emphasising life-stories as redemptive narratives. In the current research, I interview 15 fathers (six have already been interviewed), who are living in the same village located in the Southwest of China. The fathers’ ages range from 20 to 74 years old (there are about three fathers for each ten year period). Focusing on the fathering stories they tell, I will analyse why they are involved in their children’s upbringing and its meaning to them, using McAdams’ redemptive self theory. The study is in progress, but some clear conclusions can be found, for example, even though none of these low-income fathers cannot afford to meet the children’s economic needs, they are satisfied with having a child and think that the economic situation will be improved with effort. They are inclined to avoid fostering the ways they had experienced as kids, but are glad to continue carrying on the way they like when they father their own kids, without consider-ing the pay/back from their children. They do what they can in order to benefit their children, which itself functions as self-outliving.

A holistic developmental model of mental health: A conceptual review
Hing Keung Ma Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong
A unique theoretical model of mental health based on a holistic developmental perspective is con-structed. In the formulation of the concept of mental health in human growth, an integration of Chinese and Western psychological perspectives is attempted, and a practical definition of mental health is proposed. In this theoretical model, human growth is defined in terms of the following seven aspects: (1) Physical development, (2) cognitive development, (3) psycho-sexual development, (4) moral development, (5) psychosocial development, (6) emotional development, and (7) spiritualistic and faith development. It is hypothesised that healthy development should have the following three characteristics: (a) It consists of the healthy development of the above seven aspects of human growth. (b) The developmental process should be in general happy and pleasant. (c) The developmental outcomes should be positive and effective. It is argued that positive whole-person development should have a moral basis. Mentally healthy people are supposed to have higher moral competence and prosocial orientation and will participate more ac-tively in voluntary services for disadvantaged peo-ple. The moral behaviour of a mentally healthy person will be based on empathy and humanity. In addition, moral judgment is made based on the principle of universal justice and the principle of universal love. Finally, two large-scale whole-per-son education or holistic development projects (‘Life and Ethics Education Programmes’ and ‘Ad-olescent Holistic Development Programme’) will be presented to provide some empirical evidence for this positive concept of mental health.

The development of diagnostic criteria for the borderline personality disorder
Daleen Macklin University of Pretoria, South Africa
In the 2001 edition of the “Nedersaks Rorschach Tijdschrift”, Phillip Erdberg and Johannes van Kemenade published preliminary quantitative and qualitative criteria for the identification of a variety of personality disorders based on the Rorschach Inklblot Method. This paper comments on an
exploitative study of 15 South African adult women diagnosed with borderline personality disorder. The aim was to supply some empirical support for the suggested preliminary findings of specifically borderline personality disorder (Macklin 2003). Although the results supported some of the suggested quantitative criteria, such as Ego < 0.33 ± 0.45, CF + C > FC, PHR = GHr and FQ- elevated; others, such as S > 3, AG > 3 and WSum6 elevated, had little representation in the research sample. In order to contribute to the search for specific criteria on the Rorschach for borderline personality disorder, potential criteria (EB = Ambivalent. X% < 0.70 and WDA% < 0.75, X-% > 0.15, X-% < 0.55 and MOR elevated) were identified based on the characteristics of the South African research sample.

Do values really differ by generation? An empirical investigation
Kevin Meyer Hogan Assessment Systems, United States of America; Jeff Foster
One of the most popular topics in current management training and development literature is managing workers from different generations. The common assumption is that generations differ in what motivates and drives them. However, little empirical evidence has been put forth to test these assumptions. We will present results from an analysis of a large, global sample (N = 255,479) of data from the Motives, Values, Preferences Inventory (MVPI); a 200-item self-report measure of ten dimensions of values and interests. We coded the generation for each case based on birth year; 1946-1964 for Baby Boomers (N = 73,653), 1965-1977 for Generation X (N = 109,950), and 1978-1992 for Millennials (N = 70,123). To examine group differences, we ran one-way ANOVAs to determine the impact of generational membership on values results for each MVPI scale. All ANOVAs and individual contrasts comparing pairs of groups were significant (p < .001). Effect sizes based on standardised difference scores ranged from .03 to .52. In general, our results show that generation has a significant effect on values and these differences are relatively stable over time, although their effects are generally small. In contrast, culture had a much larger effect. Also, generation and language produced a significant interaction, indicating that the impact of generational membership on values varies by culture.

Depression predictors in adulthood: Differences by age
Consuelo Moran Leon University, Spain; Ester Neznes dos Anjos
Several studies related personality, and more specifically neuroticism, with depression evaluated with the fourth scale of Goldberg’s GHQ-28. 860 adults persons participated in this quasi-experimental study. We wanted to find out how depression relates to the five factors of normal personality. These include self-esteem and other measures of GHQ-28, as well as anxiety and social dysfunction. Personality was evaluated with the NEO-FFI of Costa and McCrae and self-esteem with the Rosenberg self-esteem scale. Multiple regression analyses find that severe depression is associated with high anxiety and low self-esteem. By age groups, neuroticism is the strongest predictor of depression in young students, anxiety and insomnia in middle-aged persons, while the depression’s strongest predictor is social dysfunction in older persons. Gender differences indicate that women are superior to men in neuroticism, somatic symptoms, anxiety, and depression, as well as lower self-esteem.

Differences in agreeableness among people with or without religious beliefs
Consuelo Moran Leon University, Spain; Ester Neznes dos Anjos
The aim of this study was to identify differences in Agreeableness, a dimension of the Five Factors of Personality, in people with or without religious beliefs. The five-factor model consists of hierarchical trait organisation and comprises five basic personality dimensions: Neuroticism, Extraversion, Openness, Agreeableness, and Conscientiousness. Costa & McCrae (1992) propose this trait affects mood, interpersonal relationships, and coping. Coping strategies are the efforts that people tend to contain, moderate or, if it is possible, finish the effects of menacing situations. Coping religion means the tendency to turn to religion in stressful situations, increasing participation in religious activities. Some research asserted that studying how an individual uses religion to solve problems with stress is more important than investigating how an individual practises their religion (e.g., church attendance, prayer). This adaptive use of religion is called religious coping, defined as a belief in a higher power and use of that belief for solving problems, managing stress, and maintaining strength when faced with adversity. Participants were 938 students (35.3% men) from two universities of Manaus (Brazil). They completed the Portuguese version of the NEO PI-R (Costa & McCrae, 2005) to evaluate the five personality factors. The NEO Personality Inventory-Revised (NEO PI-R) is a self-report inventory, one of the most widely used measures of the Five-Factor model (Manga, Ramos, & Moran, 2004). Religion coping was assessed with the Religion subscale of the Brief COPE (Carver, 1997). Brief COPE is a multidimensional self-report questionnaire to evaluate fourteen coping strategies, one of which is ‘return to religion’. The study of the psychometric properties of the Spanish version, analyzing its factorial structure, in a second order factor analysis with the subscales of Brief COPE, found four factors with the two items of Religion in a unique factor (Moran, Landero, & Gonzalez, 2010). The statistical analyses were made with SPSS 17.0. Cluster analysis found four groups in the coping strategy return to religion: (1) very low religion, (2) low, (3) middling and (4) high religion. Differences in personality appear in the extreme groups in religion coping in the agreeableness dimension: (1) The clusters having middle scores in religion had scores near to the mean in the five dimension of NEO PI-R. (2) The two extreme clusters in religion had the highest differences in agreeableness: (a) The highest in religion coping are high in agreeableness and, (b) Those lower in religion coping are lower in agreeableness. Personality may directly facilitate or constrain coping, but relations of personality to coping have been inconsistent across studies, suggesting a need for greater attention to methods and samples. A richer understanding of the role of personality in the coping process requires assessment of personality facets and specific coping strategies.

Replicable types of personality with the NEO-PI-R in Brazil
Consuelo Moran Leon University, Spain; Ester Neznes dos Anjos
Research over the last 20 years has identified a set of three replicable personality types: resilient, undercontrolled, and undercontrolled. The resilient type was characterized by a pattern of well-adapted behaviour and social competence, the overcontrolled type by high emotional constraint, and the undercontrolled type by high impulsiveness and an inability to delay gratification. The NEO Personality Inventory-Revised (NEO PI-R) of Costa and McCrae (1992) is a self-report inventory widely used to measure the Five-Factor model of personality. We studied whether the three major personality types can be replicated across NEO-PI-R in a sample of Brazilian adults. Participants were 958 university students of Manaus (Brazil). The NEO PI-R Brazilian version was applied. Cluster analysis with scores of the five factor measures was made. We obtained three types: The resilient type (40%) is the better adapted by their emotional stability (low scores in neuroticism), the highest in conscientiousness, with middling scores in extraversion, agreeableness, and openness. The overcontrolled type (33%) was emotionally unstable, with the lowest scores in extraversion (introverted), responsibility, openness, and agreeableness. The undercontrolled type (27%) was high in neuroticism, extraversion and openness and middling in responsibility and agreeableness. The three replicable types were confirmed. This composition of types quite corroborate the distribution found by other researchers. In addition, we can identify key areas of controversy. It is concluded that the search for a hierarchical taxonomy of people will require more investigation and discussion.

Personality and individual differences of self-regulation as predictors of actions’ reliability in stressful conditions
Varvara Morosanova Psychological Institute, Russian Federation; Nailya Kondratyuk
Various psychological studies have investigated the relationship between personality traits and job success. This study examined the relationship between personality traits (neuroticism and extraversion), stylistic features of individual differences of self-regulation voluntary activity, and action reliability as accuracy in stressful conditions. Voluntary self-regulation is defined as a conscious organisation process of psychic activity that assures goal-setting and corresponding to the achievement of these goals. Stylistic features manifest themselves in individual differences of planning the goals, modelling of conditions, programming of actions and result evaluation in different situations and type of human activity. Stylistic features are characterised by flexibility, regulatory reliability, autonomy, and general level of self-regulation. Our previous studies have showed that stylistic features of self-regulation mediate the influence of personality traits on human behaviour (Morosanova, 2003). The sample:
123 rescuers, age 20-57 years. Methods: the Self-regulation Profile Questionnaire, SPQ (Morossanova, 2010), EEP-S (Russian version, 1998) and questionnaire measuring rescuers’ actions reliability. We used Structural Equation Modelling to explore whether personality traits and self-regulation stylistic features predict rescuers’ reliability of actions. The results indicated that the direct influence of neuroticism on the reliability of actions was not significant, while the indirect influence via individual differences of self-regulation (modelling, programming and regulatory reliability) was significant and negative. The direct or indirect influence of extraversion on actions reliability was not significant. However extraversion found significant correlation with stylistic features of self-regulation. It was concluded that self-regulation is a mediator between neuroticism and reliability of actions.

### Relationship of personality, attachment to parents, religious orientation, and academic achievement to resilience

**Ghasem Naziry Islamic Azad University, Islamic Republic of Iran; Fatima Ghanbari Jahromi Islamic Azad University, Islamic Republic of Iran**

The aim of this study was to investigate the relationship of personality, attachment to parents, religious orientation, and academic achievement to resilience. It was also to determine the relative importance of variables in prediction, resilience and academic achievement. Participants were 327 high school students. They completed Junior Eysenck Personality Questionnaire, Parent and Peer Attachment Inventory, Connor-Davidson Resilience Scale and Religious Orientation Test. Results showed that personality, attachment to parents, religious orientation and academic achievement were associated with resilience. Neuroticism, extraversion and psychotism follow as the most important personality predictors of resilience. Among the variables neuroticism, extraversion and religious orientation were the most important predictors of resilience. Furthermore, the most significant predictor variable for academic achievement was determined by resilience and religious orientation.

### The psychopathology of St Paul: The thorn in the side of Christianity

**Richard Oxtoby South Africa**

One of the particularly influential thought-leaders in Christianity has been St Paul. It is well known that he suffered some affliction which he described as ‘a thorn in my flesh’. There has been some medically well-informed speculation that the thorn in Paul’s flesh was epilepsy and whatever else may have been going on, an epileptic attack was part of his conversion experience. Whatever truth there may be in that hypothesis, Paul was undoubtedly a divided personality. Careful analysis of the epistles of Paul indicates that he held some inconsistent and incompatible beliefs on a number of topics. A fundamental split was between the concept of God as a loving, compassionate being and one of God as a harsh, punitive tyrant. This led him at times to recommend an empathetic, forgiving approach to dealing with what he regarded as wrongdoing, and at other times recommending harsh punitive action. One of the most flagrant examples of this was his astonishing display of viciousness when he wrote in his epistle to the Galatians, “I wish those who unsettle you would castrate themselves.” In this paper I shall examine this outburst and the light it throws on some of the inconsistencies in Paul’s thinking, especially his psychopathologically negative feelings towards the body and sex.

### Generational differences on the dark side of personality

**Alex Pires Jopie van Rooyen and Partners, South Africa; Aimee Ferreira**

The recent interest in generational differences in the workplace, has inspired many organisations to focus on creating cohesion and cooperation between generations. As various generations appear to handle organisational demands and pressures differently, the element of derailment between generations has become a focus area for researchers. Very few studies on this topic have been conducted in the Southern African context. It has therefore become imperative that we understand the nature of derailment across generation groups, as this can assist in building and maintaining sustainable organisations. We used the Hogan Development Survey (HDS) as a measure of 11 derailing interpersonal styles in a number of Southern African organisations, yielding a total sample of N = 988 individuals. We allocated individuals to generational group based on their year of birth: 1946-1964 for Baby Boomers (N = 211), 1965-1977 for Generation X (N = 576), and 1978-1992 for Millennials (N = 201). We compared scores across generational group on each of the derailers by running one-way ANOVAs and found statistically significant differences on seven of the 11 scales. Differences in the number of derailers also emerged across generations. We will discuss the results of this study in depth, along with implications for managing people from different generational groups.

### The relationship of personality traits and motivation to teaching career choice

**Kevin Quin Monash University, Australia**

A longitudinal study of the motivations of teacher recruits identified teaching commitment motivational factors of planned effort and planned persistence in teaching (Watt & Richardson, 2007). These researchers also discuss the effect of personality characteristics on teachers’ work longer term commitment and burnout (Richardson & Watt, 2010). The relationship of personality traits as measured by the Big-Five model of personality and performance has been examined in some depth (Judge & Ilies, 2002). The results of this study encouraged further consideration of the relationship between personality and motivation. It has been further suggested that motivational variables are intervening variables between personality traits and job performance (Hurtz & Donovan, 2000). It has also been suggested that specific facets of the big five factors might provide better predictive validity for job performance (Paunonen & Ashton, 2001; Paunonen, Rothstein, & Jackson, 1999). The present study examines the relationship between facets of personality and the motivational factors of planned persistence and planned effort in a group of 74 trainee secondary teachers. Using a personality measure designed for the study, a relationship between the selected motivational factors and personality facets was identified. A modified version of the personality test was then administered to 120 experienced secondary teachers. The responses of the trainee teachers and the experienced teachers on the personality measure were remarkably similar suggesting that there are identifiable personality traits in teachers. Future suggestions for refinement and development of this measure are discussed.

### Typological and personal determinants of burnout in students

**Olga Radchuk Univer. della Svizzera Italiana, Switzerland; Sergii Tukalev; Sergii Krizhanovskyi; Tatiana Vasheka**

The aim of our investigation was to detect the typological and personal determinants of burned-out university students. 213 first to 3th year psychology and biology students of National Taras Shevchenko University and National Aviation University, Ukraine participated in this study. We used the following tests: Syndrome of emotional burnout (by V.Boyko), Temperament Diagnoses Test (by J. Strelau), EPI Test (by H.Eysenck), Manifest Anxiety Scale (by J.Taylor), State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (by C.Spiemberger, Y.Hanin), Sensation Seeking Scale (by M.Zuckerman), diagnostics of neurotization level (by L.Wasserman), diagnostics of emotional response to environmental stimuli (by V.Boyko). It was shown that the main typological determinants of burnout were as follows: high level of neurotization, neuroticism, introversion, weakness of arousal and inhibition and low-level mobility of neural processes. The main personality factors related to burnout were high level of anxiety and dysphoric and refractory reactions to external stimuli. The main independent determinants influencing burnout in women were high levels of neuroticism, dysphoric reaction to stimuli and lower level of arousal, and in men; high levels of neuroticism and low level of inhibition processes. We can assume that in women with lower level of arousal burnout appears due to inability of the nervous system to cope with prolonged frequent arousal and further protective inhibition. The relationship between burnout and the level of neurotization and neuroticism was more significant in men. Thus both constitutional traits and personality features influence the development of burnout in students during their study.

### Relationships between personality and coping with stress: An investigation in Swedish police trainees

**Joerg Richter Center for Child and Adolescent, Norway; Lars Erik Lauritz; Nofissa Cassimjee; Elizabeth du Prez; Mehdi Ghanimou**

The major aim was to investigate relationships between personality characteristics derived from Cloninger’s personality theory and ways of coping. We investigated 103 police trainees from one Swedish police academy by the Temperament and Character Inventory (TCI) and Ways of Coping Checklist (WoC). There were several particularities characterising trainees within various personality profiles relating to coping. Each WoC scale was
significantly predicted by varying personality sub-scales with temperament subscales mainly contributing to the prediction. Only personality domains harm avoidance, reward dependence, and self-directedness could significantly be predicted by coping scales. Personality and coping are comprehensively interrelated; some coping behaviours often jointly occur depending on the specific stressful situation, and these combinations are related to particular personality trait constellations. Structural similarities exist between personality and coping and certain personality traits are likely to facilitate particular coping behaviours, thereby affect coping strategy selection, but coping responses are not only epiphenomena of personality.

The relationship between the expression of anger and personality
Katherine Roper Jopie van Rooyen and Partners, South Africa; Angelique Da Silva; Hannelle Knoetze
Research has found that anger is a short-term state-based affect. However, personality traits have been shown to be far more stable than affective states. This study aims to determine whether there is a relationship between personality traits and the expression of anger. The relationship between the state-based characteristics of anger expression and the more stable construct of personality was therefore investigated. Employees from the protective services division (n = 171) of a leading mining company were therefore assessed using the State-Trait Anger Expression Inventory-2 (STAXI-2) and the Basic Traits Inventory (BTI). These assessments measure state-based anger expression and personality respectively. Correlations between the STAXI-2 and BTI were then investigated. Results indicate that there is a relationship between personality and anger expression. Particularly, anger expression exhibited a positive correlation with the personality facets of the BTI such as Affective Instability, Depression, Self-Consciousness and Anxiety. This indicates that there is a relationship between certain neurotic traits found in personality and the expression of anger. Conversely, the facets of Positive-Affectivity and Compliance have a negative correlation with the expression of anger. Results also indicate that neurotic traits are negatively correlated with anger control. Evidence therefore exists for the relationship between personality and the expression of anger. This may indicate that the expression of anger is dependent on more stable personality factors.

Exploratory structural equation modelling of abridged Big Five dimensional circumplex IPIP scales
Tomasz Rowinski Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University, Poland; Jan Cieciuch; Włodzimierz Strus; Tomasz Rowinski
Exploratory Structural Equation Modelling (ESEM) proposed by Marsh and colleagues (2010) is a useful tool for analysing the structure of personality scales. The procedure was used to analyse the structure of some Big Five measures (i.e. Marsh et al., 2010; Lang et al., 2011). The ESEM combines two methods: an exploratory and a confirmatory factor analysis (CFA). Therefore, it overcomes some limitations of CFA and avoids some well-known problems with using CFA in validation of the personality questionnaires in the Big Five approach. We assume, that ESEM is a useful procedure for testing the structure of personality, also at the scale level, especially when the theoretical structure is more sophisticated, and expected cross-loadings are significant. This is the case of the circumplex model proposed by Hofstee, de Raade & Goldberg (1992). The purpose of the presented research was the validation of the personality structure in the Abridged Big Five Dimensional Circumplex (from Goldberg et al., 2006) due to the ESEM procedure. Hofstee and colleagues (1992) describe personality in terms of ten circles containing forty five variables. These are derived from various combinations of each pair of the Big Five dimensions. Finally, each of the main five factors contains nine sub-scales connected to the factors in some order. Therefore, this model assumes, that cross-loadings are not only meaningful, but also theoretically expected. The ESEM has revealed that almost all sub-scales had the greatest loadings on its first factor and additionally the most significant cross-loadings on the second factor according to the theory.

Studying the parameter of hardness as a factor of personal prosperity
Marina Salitova Saint Petersburg State University, Russian Federation
In contemporary psychology more researchers turn to describing the characteristics which are in a way integral for a personality. The concept of hardness can be considered one such characteristic. This research concentrated on the relation of parameters of hardness to value characteristics of personality’s sphere. The importance of shifts in the system of values was studied. Retesting analysis was carried out in order to define what values exactly had the most considerable shifts after retesting, dynamics of changes also was taken into consideration. The ESEM has revealed that almost all sub-scales had the greatest loadings on its first factor and additionally the most significant cross-loadings on the second factor according to the theory.

The use of medical hypnoanalysis in guiding emotionally vulnerable adolescents towards growth in emotional maturation
Lizzie Schoeman South Africa
Because of deficiencies in, and neglect of adolescents’ developmental needs, some seem to lack the necessary emotional maturity to cope with demands made on them by a rapidly changing society. There is an urgent need for a dynamic, short-term therapy for delving into the actual underlying causes of the symptoms presented. The objective of this investigation was to determine whether medical hypnoanalysis is an effective therapeutic technique in guiding emotionally vulnerable adolescents towards growth in emotional maturation. Medical hypnoanalysis and its application to emotionally vulnerable adolescents was elucidated by means of a literature study and a number of case studies. The general population from which the test sample was made up, comprised 9 grade 11 adolescents. The test sample who participated in this investigation, comprised 9 grade 11 learners. The MACI, HSPQ, General Wellness Questionnaire, Vulnerable Adolescent Questionnaire and graphic expression media were the instruments used for test results. Emotional maturation qualities which served as criteria for growth were identified. Three sub-hypotheses were formulated tested and accepted: the occurrence of emotional vulnerability in adolescents can be related to traumatic experiences from conception to early childhood; age regression can provide information on the initial events that caused emotional vulnerability; the change in thought and behaviour patterns which stem from adolescents’ earliest memories can be related to growth in emotional maturation in emotionally vulnerable adolescents. This investigation indicated that medical hypnoanalysis is an effective therapeutic technique in guiding emotionally vulnerable adolescents towards growth in emotional maturation.
The characteristics of ERPs of children with different levels of self-control
Yue Shen License Normal University, China; Lizhu Yang; Fong Song; Zhongqiang Jiang
The study combined the Children Self Control Teacher’s Rating Questionnaire and event-related poten-
tials (ERPs) experiment (Go/Nogo), and children were tested (n=33) on the ERP components (N2, P3), to study whether the N2 and P3 components can predict the level of self-control, indicating the ERP results’ social significance; and to find the development-
mental characteristics of self-control brain mechan-
isms of the children with different levels. Results showed that: 1. The smaller P3 peak amplitude related to higher ability of children to comply with rules, better impulse inhibition, and actual performance of inhibition. The P3 component in the child period reflects the operation-specificity for the task, and also reflects the children’s inhibition ability and the actual performance. 2. The smaller N2 peak amplitude related to higher levels of self-control in children, persist-
ence and self-delay of gratification. The function of the N2 component in the children’s period may simply reflect a general ability for self-control, but cannot predict actual performance, which may also be related to early childhood brain development.

The lived experience of being a street beg-
gar: A qualitative study
Christopher Stones University of Johannesburg, South Africa
Street begging has been a subject of social scientific research for several decades and especially as eco-
nomic down-turns occur (Borland, 2009; Bose & Hwang, 2002; Hills, 2009; Horn & Cooke, 2001, inter alia). Characteristically, research findings tend to be related to questions about employment oppor-
tunities, earning capacity and potential, family discord, social alienation, self-concept, and the inadequa-
cy of formally-organised social support systems. However, what appears to be lacking is literature regarding what it means to be involved in street begging: What is the experience of being a beggar? To explore this hitherto unexamined aspect of beg-
ging, several street beggars in a large metropolis (Johannesburg, South Africa) were approached with the request that they agree to be interviewed about their experiences. Comprehensive interviews were conducted with four street beggars, aged between 23 and 36 years. Moreover, one of the researchers spent considerable time on the streets begging in order to better understand the experiential dynamics of begging. The interview material was explicated through a series of well-established steps aligned to a broadly-based descriptive phenomenological ap-
proach (Giorgi, Moustakas, Schweitzer, etc). The out-
come of this research suggests that to a large extent, the personality, self-esteem and social dynamics of the participants varied across the sample age range. The implications of this are discussed with a view to better understand what it means to be a street beggar.

Religious/spiritual well-being, personality and mental health: A review of results and conceptual issues
Human Uninterlaver Institute of Psychology Graz, Austria; Alimee Ferreira
We present the recent research findings of our group that allowed us to investigate the potential links between religiosity/spirituality and different indicators of mental health. Thus this paper represents a synoptic overview of the most important results which were gathered by applying the Multidimen-
sional Inventory for Religious/Spiritual Well-Being (MI-RSWB) to different personality dimensions and to different facets of subjective well-being and mental health in several studies. The MI-RSWB was applied on different clinical samples (e.g. de-
pressive or addiction inpatients) and non-clinical samples together with different well established measures for personality (e.g. NEO-FFI), subjective well-being (e.g. Sense of Coherence-scale) or men-
tal illness (e.g. Beck Depression Inventory). Data were evaluated by conducting correlation statistics as well as GLM multivariate for group compar-
sions. Taken together, this body of research suggests that there is substantial evidence for religiosity and spirituality being positively related to a variety of indicators of mental health, including subjective well-being and positively correlated with the per-
sonality dimensions of extraversion and negatively correlated with neuroticism. Overall we found out that religiosity and spirituality can play an impor-
tant role in the process of recovering from mental illness as well as providing a protective function against addictive or suicidal behaviours. However, further research is needed to examine the mechan-
isms through which religiosity and spirituality has an impact on health related conditions.

The influence of self-concealment on Internet addiction: A test of multiple mediating effects
Hua Wei Central China Normal University, China; Zongkui Zhou; Hui Zhang
The current study examined the relationship of self-
concealment, social support, self-esteem and Inter-
et addiction, probing the mechanism of the effects of self-concealment on Internet addiction. A total of 546 undergraduate students participated in this study. The results showed that self-concealment was negatively correlated with self-esteem and so-
cial support, and there was a negative relationship between self-esteem and Internet addiction. In ad-
dition, self-concealment not only exerted an impact on Internet addiction directly, but could also influ-
ence the latter through multiple mediating effects of social support and self-esteem. Furthermore, the relationship of self-concealment and Internet addic-
tion is partially mediated by social support and self-
estem. The results of this study confirmed the compensation view of Internet addiction, indicating that individuals become Internet dependent because they can get compensation which cannot be obtained from real life, such as a safe space to pour out, win social support and enhance their self-es-
tem.

The difference between indecisiveness and procrastination
Hong-Xing Xiong School of Psychology, China; Jing Zhang
This study investigated the specificity of indecisive-
ness compared to procrastination. A reasoning task paradigm was used to examine the delay, uncertain-
ty and information consumed and an information board paradigm (Payne, 1976) was used to trace the decisional process with regard to choosing a course. A sample of 468 college students participated in this research. Indecisiveness predicted more delay, uncertainty and information consumed in the rea-
soning task, and also predicted more decision time and more total information collected in the process-
 tracing methodology. The effect of indecisiveness on these decisional problems remained significant after controlling for procrastination, providing fur-
ther evidence for the specificity of indecisiveness.

Self-regulation failure: An overview
Liao Yanran School of Psychology, SWU, China; Zhang Jinfu
Self-regulation is an essential component of person-
ality which cast shadows on an infinite array of human life. A vast body of studies have been trying to reach deep to the core of self regulation but research on how failures actually happen is still underway. Here we reviewed literature including both theoretical models and empirical findings, as well as cross-sectional and longitudinal works in this area and tried to extract an assemblage of the leading factors which contribute to self-regulation failure. The factors that we identified were: delay of gratification; self-control/impulsity; external stimu-
li; automatic affective reaction; goal setting; self-
efficacy; cognitive factors like recognition of self-
control dilemma; misguided efforts; transcendence; lapse-activated disinhibition; emotional factors; at-
tention; ego/resource depletion; use of regulation strategies; acquiescence; interpersonal drive; and
social context. We present an outline that emerges from the intersection of these findings with recent studies on mechanisms of their biological and neural bases. Hopefully this article can demonstrate a clearer picture of how can self-regulation failures happen in a variety of ways and may offer some indication for future investigations.

Type D personality as a risk factor for premenstrual syndrome in female undergraduates

Jinyao Yi, Medical Psychological Institute, China; Xiongzhao Zhu; Mingtian Zhong; Shuqiao Yao

The aim of this study is to examine whether Type D personality is a risk factor for Premenstrual syndrome (PMS) in female undergraduates. 1409 female undergraduate students ranging in age from 17 to 24 years (M =19.79, SD =1.13) finished the Type D Scale-14 (DS14), the shortenned premenstrual assessment form (SPAF), the General, Academic, Social Hsses Scale for Students (GASHSS) and a general information form. The prevalence of PMS scores of the three subscales of SPAF and the GASHSS were compared between Type D subjects and non-Type D subjects. Logistic regression analysis was used to examine the related factors affecting the PMS. 470 female undergraduates who scored 10 points or more on both dimensions of DS14 were classified as Type D (33.4%) while the other 939 subjects were classified as non-Type D (66.6%). The prevalence of PMS of the sample was 12.7%. PMS was more prevalent in Type D female (21.3%) than in non-Type D female (8.4%), p<0.05. (3) Compared to the non-Type D subjects, Type D subjects got higher scores on three subscales of SPAF (pain:7.45 vs 2.60, v5.80 vs 2.43; affect: 10.54 vs 3.78 vs 8.33 vs 3.39; water retention: 6.54 vs 2.53 vs 5.12 vs 2.19), p<0.05. The logistic regression analysis showed that females with Type D personality and higher stress level were at an increased risk for the occurrence of PMS. Type D personality is a risk factor for Premenstrual syndrome in female undergraduates, psychological intervention for Type D personality should be included in the PMS management strategies.

The affect intensity and cognitive emotion regulation strategies in subjects with borderline personality disorder

Jinyao Yi, Medical Psychological Institute, China

The aim of this study is to explore the affect intensity and cognitive emotion regulation strategies in subjects with borderline personality disorder and examine their moderating role in the relationship between stress and depressive symptoms. A sample of 8689 undergraduate students finished the borderline personality disorder (BPD) subscale of the Personality Disorder Questionnaire-4+ (PDQ-4+), the Short Affect Intensity Scale (AIS-S), the Cognitive emotion Regulation Questionnaire (CERQ), General Social and Academic Hsses Scale (GASHSS) and the Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale (CES-D). Hierarchical multiple regression analysis with CES-D as the dependent variable and AIS-S, CERQ, GASHSS, BPD subscale, GASHSS 'CERQ, GASHSS' BPD in successive steps as independent variables were performed. According to the cut-off score of BPD subscale of PDQ-4+, the prevalence of BPD was 18.4%. Subjects with BPD got higher scores on negative affect intensity and on negative coping dimensions ( rumination, catastrophising, self-blame, blaming others), while got lower scores on positive coping dimensions (acceptance, positive refocusing, positive reappraisal and putting into perspective) than subjects without BPD. Hierarchical regression indicated significant negative affect intensity, negative emotion regulation strategies, higher levels of stress and BPD were all associated with depressive symptoms significantly (p<0.05), while BPD and negative emotion regulation strategies moderated the relationship between stress and depressive symptoms. Compared to subjects without BPD, stress has greater impact on the occurrence of depressive symptoms for subjects with BPD, who are characterised by higher negative affect intensity and more negative emotion regulation strategies.

Personality factors and tendency to violence:
Meditating role of identity statuses

Ali Zadeh Mohammadí, Shahid Beheshti University, Islamic Republic of Iran

The present study investigated the relationship between the five factors of personality and tendency to violence, and the role of identity statuses as a moderate variable was also evaluated. In a cross sectional study, 458 students (267 girls and 218 boys) were selected through a stratified sampling method from the Tehran government universities. Students completed a short form of the NEO Personality Inventory, an Extended Version of the Ob jective Measure of Ego Identity Status (EOM-EIS2) and a violence index of youth risk factors questionnaire. To describe and analyse central, dispersion and correlation indicators SPSS-16, and for deter mination path analysis, LISREL software was used. Results showed Neurosis personality factor had a positive relationship with violence and openness, agreeableness and conscientiousness personality factors found a negative relationship with the violent tendency index. Path analysis showed an indirect significant effect of neurosis and conscientiousness on tendency to violence including a mediating effect of diffusion status of identity. Also, results showed an indirect effect of extraversion and openness personality factors on violence with a mediate of moratorium status of identity. The study supported the relationship between personality and tendency to violence and moderate role of identity related to personality and violence.

Personality traits among substance abusers

Maryam Zarnaghash, Shahid Chamran University, Islamic Republic of Iran; Hadi Farhadi

The aim of present research was considering Personality Traits (Normal, Hysteroid, Manic, Depressive, Antisocial, Paranoid, and Eileptoid) of substance abusers. The sample group included 112 subjects. Substance abusers were referred to the Center for Self-Reference in Shiraz city. A revised Chinese edition of Frost Multi-dimensional Perfectionism Scale (CFMPS) and the General Procrastination Scale (GPS) were administered to 315 college students. Parent rejection and over protection correlate positively with their children’s maladaptive perfectionism. Maladaptive perfectionism correlates with procrastination positively, while adaptive perfectionism correlates with procrastination negatively. There is a mediator effect of perfectionism on the relationship between parenting styles and procrastination. Improper parenting styles contribute to maladaptive perfectionism; maladaptive perfectionists are more inclined to procrasti-
Self-confidence and interpersonal disturbances: The mediating effect of clarity
Jiuyuan Zhang Southwest University, China; Chongzeng Bi

Self-confidence plays a key role in Chinese youth’s life today. However, the relationship between confidence and interpersonal disturbances is not clear. To explore the relationship between self-confidence and interpersonal disturbances, and the possible mediating effect of self-confidence clarity in this relation, 315 undergraduates (male=122, female=193, age=21.04±1.47) completed the general self-confidence questionnaire, the self-confidence clarity questionnaire and the interpersonal relationship integrated diagnosis questionnaire. The results showed that there was a significant correlation between self-confidence and interpersonal disturbances. Self-confidence could be conducing to decreasing one’s interpersonal disturbances; the more self-confidence, the less interpersonal disturbances. The effect of self-confidence on interpersonal disturbances was partially mediated by self-confidence clarity, and the mediating effect made up 40.8% of the total effect. The finding of this study implies that the function of self-confidence is not only dependent on itself, but also influenced by its structural characters.

The image of the future of the Russian, British and Americans
Svetlana Zhdanova Perm State University, Russian Federation

The purpose of the research is to study representations of the future in relation to ethnicity. The sample consisted of three representatives of ethnic groups (Russian, British, American), 30 people in each, between 20 and 60 years of age. The methods of unfinished sentences, free description, and the picturesque technique were used. Data was processed using method of content analysis and the Fisher method. Differences were found in perceptions about the future in relation to ethnicity. The British and Americans have similar views on the future model. Their vision of the future is not clear. They are characterized by a pessimistic attitude toward the future, insecurity. They are more focused on tangible assets, such as receiving a quality education, a successful professional career, material wealth, and professional development. The Russians’ view of the future is more specific. They are clearly aware of their objectives and of opportunities to implement them. They are characterized by a positive attitude towards the future, confidence in the future, taking responsibility, and a willingness to implement their plans. They are more concerned with the future of social values. They consider the most important values to be those involving family, birth and raising children, and also attach great importance to professional work, and material well-being. It can be concluded that there are differences in view of the future in relation to ethnic group. These differences relate to the degree of awareness of the future, an emotional relationship to it, and a measure of responsibility for its implementation.

Session Type: Posters

Relationship between self-esteem, anxiety, and proficiency in foreign language(s)
Mohammad Abdolmaleki IAU, North Tehran Campus, Islamic Republic of Iran; Reza Safdarian; Houman Mohsbei; Homeira Ghazvininejad

The lips of academicians in any psychology circle have always been a welcoming nest for the very concepts of "self-esteem" and "anxiety," and the premise that boosting the former and diminishing the latter is a life-long dream for every individual, is a mature speculation. The upcoming study has attempted to discover whether or not a relationship exists between individuals’ proficiency level in foreign language(s), self-esteem, and anxiety levels. The participants of the study were a population of randomly selected 80 Iranian adults of both sexes, who knew at least one foreign language at elementary level or higher. Their anxiety and self-esteem levels were measured via two standardised tests devised by Catel, and Rosenberg, respectively. The analysis of the data highlight that there is a direct positive relation between the foreign language(s) proficiency level and self-esteem. This relationship was even stronger among those who knew more than one language, whereas the anxiety was revealed to have a negative correlation with foreign language mastery.

The relationship of parenting styles with narcissism in students of Shahid Chamran University in Iran
Vahid Ahmad; Shahid Chamran University, Islamic Republic of Iran; Sareh Mirshekar; Saeid Ahmad; Yadollah Zargar; Mahnaz Mehrabzade Honarmand; Nasrin Arshadi

During the past few decades attention to narcissism among the normal population increased. The present study investigated the relationship between parenting styles (authoritative, authoritarian and permissive) with narcissism. The population of this study consisted of students (2010-2011) of Shahid Chamran University in Iran. The sample of this study consisted of 200 students (100 male, 100 female) who selected randomly by multi-stage random sampling method. The instruments for collecting data consisted of Narcissistic Personality Inventory (NPI-16) and Baumrind’s Parenting Style Questionnaire. Data were analysed using correlation method and hierarchical regression. The results of simple correlation showed that a negative relationship exists between authoritative and narcissistic, and positive relationships exist between authoritarian, permissive and narcissistic. The regression analysis also revealed that parenting styles (authoritative, authoritarian and permissive) have important role in predicting narcissism. According to the finding of this study it can be stated that parenting styles (authoritative, authoritarian and permissive) can regulate narcissism. This results should be considered in educating parents, counsellors and mental health professionals.

Coping intelligence as an important constructive mechanism in professional activities
Nadiya Akhtayeva Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan

The aim of the research was to measure two samples of 60 future teachers. The study data were collected by means of the following instruments: VSC (volitional self-control), Test of behavioral tactics in conflict situation by Buss-Durkee, Diagnosis of a personal aggressiveness and conflictness (E. P. Ilyin, P. A. Kovalev), Diagnosis methods of coping and defense strategies (A.V. Libina 2002, 2003) and a version of a Coping Intelligence Questionnaire written on its basis (2004, 2006), and the Subjective evaluation scale of personal satisfaction with life, created in English and Russian simultaneously (A. V. Libina 2002, 2003, Libin E. 2004, 2006). We compared data of two samples (a group that went through the training on coping strategy development using A.V. Libina’s emotional self-reports, diarising with a description of an emotional state, life situation playbacks etc, and a control group that did not experience any treatment listed above). A considerable difference in the results of the study allows us to assert that the behaviour of future teachers from the experimental group in conflict situations, demonstrates maturity and a constructive approach, and a tendency to concentrate on effective resolution of personal problems in groups. Methods of data processing: Spearman’s rank correlation test, Mann-Whitney test, qualitative processing.

Creative crisis as psychological phenomenon
Julia Babaeva Lomonosov MSU, Russian Federation; Valeria Mazanova; Yana Varvaricheva

Creative crisis is a significant, crucial, but insufficiently studied aspect of a creative person’s biograph. Its adequate overcoming influences not only the creator’s career but even his/her life. Despite of the painful emotional condition involved, creative crisis performs not only destructive functions but also a range of constructive ones. The aim is to investigate creative crisis’ experienced characteristics, to analyse its causes, functions and role in evolution of a subject’s creative activity. We conducted a series of studies in which 139 respondents participated. The sample included art schools students, people established as artists (writers, musicians, actors etc.), and art school graduates no longer working in arts. The complex method included The Rokeach Value Survey (RVS), techniques "Symbol of creativity" and "Life-line" (modified variant). Interview data were analysed using the Grounded Theory method (Strauss, Corbin, 1990). While in a large part of the contemporary Russian population creativity value remains consistently low, our respondents put it high on the list. Differences in implicit conceptions of creativity were found. Obtained data confirm our hypothesis about existence of creative crisis positive functions (signal, diagnostic, developmental, protective and creative) and allow us to assume that bringing them into consciousness contributes to successful crisis overcoming. Using GT resulted in description of creative crises’ reasons, peculiarities of experiencing and different overcoming strategies. These strategies may include performing destructive patterns. However creative crisis may become a stimulus to positive changes; usually in this period new ideas and ways of creativity evolution arise.

Social-psychological adaptation of former Soviet scientists to market conditions
Anara Baishukurova Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan; Nadiya Akhtayeva

During the Soviet period, scientific study was prestigious. Researcher training was practically aimed.
Research fellows worked in narrowly-specialised fields. In the post-Soviet period, many institutions were unable to continue research for a number of reasons: economic; former scientific relations with the republics of the Soviet period were lost; research problems were not accepted in science and practice; the need for specialists with knowledge of English; new computer programs; new, previously non-existent specialties appeared. "Flexible" fellows made cool stuff; received new knowledge needed in the new circumstances. Persons with a Soviet mentality weren’t able to adapt to new requirements of life, or overcome the problems encountered psychologically. To gain a skill that could be sold, to present their capacities seemed unsolvable for many. Much of this was due to destruction of past generations’ ideals – the Soviet spiritual base. The ideology of the priority of material wealth over the spiritual had occurred. Not all researchers managed to survive as scientists and even as persons. Many of them left for abroad and successfully continued their scientific career, but many moved into other areas and were not able to pursue their scientific activities. Younger generations more easily mastered new professions and specialities, but they differed quite markedly from their grandparents. They have different values and priorities. Is it good or bad? - Time will tell. There is a real hope that the link between generations wouldn’t be interrupted, and that youngsters will appreciate the best inheritance of our complex past.

The relation between attachment and personality
Lilly Both University of New Brunswick, Canada; Lisa Best
The purpose of this study was to examine the relation between personality dimensions and attachment style. 157 adults (115 females, 42 males) with a mean age of 20.96 years (SD=4.80) completed the NEO-PI-R personality inventory and two measures of attachment (Relationship Questionnaire; and Relationship Scales Questionnaire). There were statistically significant correlations among the measures of attachment and the NEO-PI-R personality domains and facets. A secure attachment style was related to low neuroticism, high extraversion, low conscientiousness, and high agreeableness. A fearful attachment style was related to high neuroticism, low extraversion, low agreeableness. A fearful attachment style was hypothesised to exist among children who have different hand preferences. We also hypothesised that the existing developmental differences among children differ significantly in the two groups [F (2,27)=4.76, p<.05], and that the two groups’ perceived discrimination scores were significantly different [F (2,27)= 7.71, p=.005].

Traits, character strengths and basic human values in the structure of personality
Jan Cieciuch University of Finance and Management, Poland; Justyna Harasimczuk; Małgorzata Najderska; Maria Klym; Dominika Karas
What are the basic dimensions of personality? The most prominent answer is that of Costa and McCrae, who claim that there are five dimensions, called personality traits. McCrae (2009) compares the five dimensions to the physics of personality. Cieciuch (2012), in his polemic with McCrae, argued that the first level of personality should be complemented by the motivational dimension proposed by Schwartz in his theory of values (Schwartz et al., 2012). Additionally, the last years have witnessed some proposals to introduce into psychology, the construct of virtues which share characteristics of both: traits in terms of Costa and McCrae and values in terms of Schwartz. Peterson and Seligman (2004) describe 24 character strengths defining six core virtues: wisdom, courage, humanity, justice, temperament and transcendence. Another approach was applied by Cawley (1997), who created a list of 140 virtues on the basis of the English dictionary. The aim of our study was the empirical investigation of the relationship between traits, values and virtues. We measured traits by scales from the International Personality Item Pool of Goldberg in the Polish adaptation by Strus, Cieciuch and Rowiaska (2011), values by Portrait VIA in the Polish adaptation of Najderska and Cieciuch (2012). The results are discussed in terms of basic characteristics of the first level of personality.

Faking self reported health behaviour
Cynthia Fekken Queen’s University, Canada; Ronald Holden; Bonnie McNeilly; Jody Wong
Measuring self-reported health behaviour (e.g., smoking, exercise, etc.) is conceptually straightforward, efficient, cost-effective, and non-invasive. This study examined whether a widely used self-report measure of health behaviour could be faked. One hundred and fifty undergraduates completed four health behaviour scales plus measures of the “Dark Triad” personality traits. Participants were then randomly assigned to an honest response, fake good or fake bad condition; again they completed the health behaviour scales plus four faking detection inventories. Instructions produced the predicted strong, significant faking effects relative to honest responding. Moreover, successful good fakers scored higher on Accident Control and Preventative Health and lower on Traffic Risk and Substance Risk than respondents who were caught faking good; successful bad fakers scored higher than unsuccessful fakers only on Traffic Risk. Similar findings were obtained using alternate definitions of faking. That is, people can deliberately make themselves look more or less healthy on a self-reported health behaviour measure. They are adept at faking good, especially on preventative health behaviour dimensions. Finally, the Dark Triad traits were not related to successful good or bad faking, but Narcissism and Psychopathy were positively correlated with Traffic and Substance Risk whereas Machiavellianism was negatively related to Accident Control and Preventative Health. Individual differences in subclinical personality are differentially related to the preventative and risk taking health behaviour dimensions. Researchers and clinicians should not simply take self-reports of health behaviour at face value.

Development of Japanese version of implicit association test-anxiety
Tsutomu Fuji Kawasaki University/CREI, Japan
In this study, the Implicit Association Test (IAT; Greenwald, McGhee, & Schwartz, 1998) and questionnaire (STAI-T; Spielberger et al., 1970) were used to measure participants’ implicit and explicit anxiety as a trait. Previous research showed that the IAT-Anxiety had enough predictive validity and stability. Egloff & Schmukle (2002) demonstrated that implicit anxiety uniquely predicted to changes participants’ experimenter-rated anxiety and performance decrements after failure (i.e., uncontrollable behavior). However, it was not examined whether similar results obtain in Japan. In study 1, the Japanese version of IAT-Anxiety (JIA-Anxiety) was developed and tested its predictive validity. 44 university students were assessed with regard to their implicit and explicit anxiety, by JIA-Anxiety and questionnaire (STAI-T). The author then collected participants’ trait and state anxiety by the friends of participants’ rating (i.e., others’ rating). As a result of multiple regression analysis, similar
results to previous study were demonstrated. Others’ rated state anxiety (i.e., uncontrollable behavior) was uniquely predicted by participants’ JIA−Anxiety score. In study 2, twenty university students completed the JIA−Anxiety twice with a time lag of 1 week. The Test−retest correlation was .76. Thus, enough predictive validity and stability of JIA−Anxiety were revealed. In a final study, the author focused on the discrepancy of implicit and explicit anxiety. The characteristic of a person who has a discrepancy between implicit and explicit anxiety, and their usual adaptation was investigated. Finally, future problems and perspectives were discussed.

Discrepancy between explicit shyness and implicit shyness: Its relation to narcissism
Tsutomu Fuji Gakushuin University/CRET, Japan; Atsushi Aikawa; Takafumi Sawaumi
Implicit Association Test (Greenwald et al., 1998; IAT), Jordan et al. (2003) proposes two kinds of self-esteem (SE) patterns: secure and defensive SE. Specifically, individuals with secure SE denote those who hold high SE at explicit level as well as implicit level, whereas individuals with defensive SE denote those who hold high explicit SE but are low in implicit SE, namely, discrepant in SE. Jordan et al. argue that narcissism is one of the characteristics in defensive SE holders. Following their research paradigm, we investigated the effect of discrepancy in shyness, which has been shown to be negatively associated with SE (e.g., Check & Buss, 1981), on narcissism. Seventy-seven Japanese college students completed a computerized version of the sensation seeking scale (SSS) and the SEEK scale of the Affective Neuroscience Personality Scales (ANPS). Glutamate concentrations in the ACC were acquired using 3-Tesla proton magnetic resonance spectroscopy (1H-MRS) in two age groups (20-35 Years; 60-75 years). 16 participants have been included in the analysis at present, however further acquisitions are in progress. A significant correlation of glutamate concentration in the ACC with age was present. The sensation seeking sum score as well as the SEEK scale correlated with the glutamate concentration (r = 0.66 for SSS and r = 0.64 for SEEK). The present findings indicate that glutamate might be a crucial factor in age associated decline in the sensation seeking personality trait. Furthermore, we were able to confirm the earlier findings on age related decline of glutamate in the ACC.

Adolescence, sensation seeking and eveningness: A behavioural risk factor?
Monserrat Goma-I-Freixanet Autonomous University of Barcelona, Spain
Individual differences in biological and physiological rhythms, and in daily behaviour among humans, can be explained by the "morningness"/"eveningness" dimension. Previous studies have reported that morningness increases throughout adulthood, while a greater tendency to eveningness is found during adolescence. In adolescents, morningness has been associated with poorer academic achievement, earlier substance use or risky behaviour. However, the relationship of morningness with personality in adolescence has not been widely studied. In adulthood, morningness is associated with high levels of activity, consciousness and agreeableness, whereas eveningness correlates with higher levels of impulsivity and sensation seeking. In order to explore the association between morningness and the sensation-seeking trait in teenagers, a sample of 745 students (51% males and 49% females), from 12 to 16 years old, completed Spanish versions of the Morningness-Eveningness Scale for Children (MESC) and the junior Sensation Seeking Scale (J-SSS), which includes 4 subscales measuring Thrill and Adventure Seeking, Experience Seeking, Disinhibition and Boredom Susceptibility. Multiple Analyses of Covariance showed that evening-type adolescents scored significantly higher on J-SSS total score and on all subscales, except on Boredom Susceptibility. These results indicate that evening-type adolescents prefer stronger stimulation and show a greater desire for varied, new, complex and intense sensations, being ready for experiencing more risks than morning-types. It is concluded that evening-types adolescents may be more vulnerable for developing risky behaviours which might be mediated by extreme scores on the sensation-seeking trait of personality.

Personality and sexual orientation
Ascension Fumero Universidad de La Laguna, Spain; Adelia De Miguel
The relation between personality and sexual orientation was examined in a Spanish sample of 26 lesbian women, 39 bisexual women, 1024 heterosexual women, 59 gay men, 16 bisexual men, and 418 heterosexual men. 30 facets of basic tendencies, 9 personality disorders, 5 self-concept factors, and 10 clinical symptomatology dimensions, were used to classify by a discriminant analysis the three sexual orientation groups. The first canonical function refers heterosexual group vs. two homosexual groups, and the second canonical function refers gay group vs. lesbian group. Gender, Openness and Conscientiousness facets and Physical self-concept are the factors which correctly classify 65.5% of homosexual people, 52.4% of heterosexual people and 53.8% of bisexual people. The gender inversion hypothesis and evolutionary ideas received important support.

Glutamate concentration in the anterior cingulate cortex and sensation seeking over the lifespan
Tobias Gleich Charite Universitaetsmedizin, Germany; Juergen Gallinat; Simone Kuehn; Michael Rapp; Robert Lorenz
Cognitive deficits have often been observed in older age. In addition, a negative relationship of age and glutamate concentration was found in the anterior cingulate cortex (ACC). Furthermore, the function of the anterior cingulate cortex (ACC) has been linked to motivation, drive and other higher cognitive functions. A positive correlation of glutamate concentration in the ACC with the sensation-seeking personality trait was also reported, and sensation-seeking was observed to decline with increasing age. Therefore, we hypothesised that an age related decline in glutamate concentration in the ACC accompanied by a decrease in sensation-seeking scores. We measured sensation-seeking scores using the sensation seeking scale (SSS) and the SEEK scale of the Affective Neuroscience Personality Scales (ANPS). Glutamate concentrations in the ACC were acquired using 3-Tesla proton magnetic resonance spectroscopy (1H-MRS) in two age groups (20-35 Years; 60-75 years). 16 participants have been included in the analysis at present, however further acquisitions are in progress. A significant correlation of glutamate concentration in the ACC with age was present. The sensation seeking sum score as well as the SEEK scale correlated with the glutamate concentration (r = 0.66 for SSS and r = 0.64 for SEEK). The present findings indicate that glutamate might be a crucial factor in age associated decline in the sensation seeking personality trait. Furthermore, we were able to confirm the earlier findings on age related decline of glutamate in the ACC.

Chronic Fatigue Syndrome and the alternative five factor model
Monserrat Goma-I-Freixanet Autonomous University of Barcelona, Spain
Neuroticism has been the most frequent personality dimension associated with Chronic Fatigue Syndrome (CFS). The majority of studies have also shown that CFS patients are less extraverted than non-CFS patients, although its statistically significant effect is inconsistent, probably as a consequence of not taking into consideration the major facets of this dimension. The objective of this study is twofold: to assess, for the first time, the personality profile of adults with CFS under the AFFM perspective, and to test the discriminant validity of the ZKPQ in differentiating CFS subjects vs. normal-range controls. The CFS group consisted of a sample of 132 patients. We used a case-control design: every case was matched by age and gender with a control subject randomly obtained from a community sample. A cross-validation procedure, using logistic regression, was executed to test for the accuracy of the discriminant model. Low levels on Activity (Wald = 13.59, p < 0.05, OR = 0.81) and high on Neuroticism-Anergy (Wald = 10.90, p < 0.05, OR = 1.15) showed the best discriminant capacity between CFS and controls. The results of this study are concordant with previous literature on the relevance of Neuroticism in CFS characterisation, but it extends the sparse existing literature in a significant manner in relation to the Activity trait. For a better conceptualisation of this medical condition, we encourage researchers to take into account the facets of extraversion rather than the dimension itself.

Validating the OCEAN personality trait scale (OPTS) with a two-stage factor analysis process
Tsai-Wei Huang National Chiayi University, Taiwan; R.O.C.; I-Chi Tsao; Chiao-Lin Huang
The five factors of personality model (OCEAN) has been applied prevalently around the world. This study aimed at developing an OCEAN personality scale (OPTS) with a two-stage factor analysis process: exploratory and confirmatory. Initial 30 items were designed, based on the five personality factors and were analysed in a pretest that was participated in by 176 valid 5th and 6th graders in Taiwan. Items had been reduced to 22, due to the values of factor loadings lower than .5 during an exploratory common factor analysis. Overall OPTS with an internal consistency coefficient of Cronbach α as .91 (sub-scales ranged from .57 to .87) and a total of 56.35%
variance explained. Items were distributed to the five personality factors: Agreeableness (trustworthily, gentle, helpful, kind, forgivable, and merciful), Conscientiousness (hard-working, self-requesting, organised, responsible, and endurable), Extraversion (talkative, sociable, vigorous, active and inter-personal oriented), Openness to Experience (curious, creative, original, and non-traditional), and Neuroticism (restless, nervous, and wrathful). In the second-order confirmatory factor analysis stage, there were 700 valid subjects, including 351 boys (50.14%) and 349 girls (49.86%), who participated in the 22-item scale. Good model-data fitting evidences were shown. Standardised regression coefficients between items and specified factors were from .47 and .80 with an overall composite reliability of .95 and a latent variance extracted of .50. This indicates that the OPTS is reliable and valid.

Mind-wandering and individual differences in worry
Yudai Iijima The University of Tokyo, Japan; Tanno Yoshikiko

The attentional bias toward negative stimuli in high anxiety, is constantly being investigated. From this, the relationship between the attentional bias and worry is pointed out. Although worry is not an external experience but rather, an internal one, the relationship between worry and the attention toward inner experience, such as mind-wandering, is not investigated. Against this background, the present study investigated the mind-wandering in worry-prone individuals. A total of 43 undergraduates performed a simple Go/No-Go task. While the participants performed the task, 4 classified conscious experiences (on the task, distractions by experimen- tational tasks, task relevant interference, and mind-wandering) that varied along two dimensions ("task-relatedness" and "stimulus-dependency") were sampled using thought-probes. After the task, they completed the questionnaire assessing trait worry. Analysis of multilevel model indicated that the probability of mind-wandering was increased with time (B = 0.008, t = 5.56, p < .001). Moreover, the effect of time course on mind-wandering was moderated by trait worry. Further analysis revealed that the increase of mind-wandering with time was more significant in high worry individuals (B = 0.012, t = 5.81, p < .001) than low worry individuals (B = 0.004, t = 2.05, p < .05). The implications of these data and several problems are discussed.

Comparative study on core self-evaluations and the big five personality traits
Hong Jiang Capital University of Economics and Business, China

The most widely used personality theory until now, the Big Five personality, has a fairly stable five-factor structure, good cultural compatibility and excellent applicability. Judging from a research approach, it belongs to the narrow trait approach, which uses narrow traits to describe and measure personality. Its five dimensions’ acronym is "OCEAN" indicates the universality and the compatibility of the Big Five personality. The Core Self-Evaluation (CSE), as a broad trait approach developed by Judge, represents a kind of new development trend in personality study. The contradiction between precision and broad trait approaches exist in the personality measurement field. In Chinese contexts we compared the constructs of Big-Five personality and the CSE based approach on a sample of 865 college teachers. The study used the correlation analysis and regression analysis to test their predictive validity and incremental effect. The result showed that CSE works for Chinese context, but is also different from the big-five personality. Both CSE and big-five personality can predict job satisfaction, affective commitment and in-role behavior. The comparison of the incremental effect of the two constructs showed that the Big Five Personality has better incremental validity for job satisfaction and in role behaviour compared with the CSE, while the CSE has only better incremental validity for affective commitment. It indicated that the narrow and precise personality measurement, the big-five personality, could bring a better and more powerful understanding to personality, which worked better in predicting work related attitudes and behaviours.

Personality disorders, personality traits and temperament
Olivier Lavenderière Université de Sherbrooke, Canada; Kristel Lortie Lapierre

Personality disorders (PD) have been studied in relation to personality traits and temperamental dis- positions. In this framework, PD features are con- ceptualised as extreme variants of normal personal- ity traits, mainly as exaggerated elevations of neuroticism or negative affectivity (Saumland & Page, 2004). Given the close association between temperament and personality traits models, the Five-Factor Model (FFM) has frequently been used to explore the relationship between PDs and temper-ament (e.g. Widiger, 2005). Notwithstanding the results linking the FFM with genetics and heritabil- ity, the model of adult personality is far from the definition of temperament dimensions. Rothbart’s model of adult temperament contains various dimensions that are more closely linked to emotional and attentional processes, compared to the lexical approach of the FFM (Rothbart, Ahadi, & Evans, 1998). Thus, the aim of the current study is to explore the relation between PDs, FFM and adult temperament dimensions. The sample is composed of 387 participants that completed the Personality Disorder Questionnaire – 4+ (Hyler, 1995), the Mini-International Personality Item Pool (Mini-IPIP; Donnellan, Oswald, Baird, & Lucas, 2006) and the Adult Temperament Questionnaire (Evans & Rothbart, 2007). Multiple regression analysis revealed that FFM dimensions significantly explained each PD. The addition of temperament dimensions yielded significant increases in variance explained. The importance of specific temperament dimensions and subdimensions differ according to PD. The discussion highlights these differential associations as well as their clinical implications.

Developing the finding benefits scale and investigating influences of finding benefits on resilience
Takeuchi Mio Gakushuin University, Japan; Tsuto-mu Fuji Gakushuin University, Japan

The purpose of this study was to develop the Finding Benefits Scale (FBS), to examine its reliability and validity and to investigate influences of finding benefits and resiliency on resilience. Finding bene- fits is the result of the exploration of positive mean-ings in a traumatic event and it reduces negative aspects in a difficult situation. In Study 1, 297 Japanese university students described a negative life event which they were going through at that moment and completed questionnaires (included FBS). Factor analysis revealed that FBS had two factors: Giving Positive Meanings (GPM) and Ap- preciation for Human Relationship (AHR) and it was showed that they had high internal consistency and test-retest reliability. GPM had significant pos- itive correlations with importance of the negative life event, refraining from catastrophic thinking and resiliency, and had a significant negative correlation with suffering. AHR had a significant positive cor- relation with importance of the negative life event. These results revealed that FBS had enough reli- ability and validity. In Study 2, participants evalu- ated the negative life event that they had described in Study 1 five months before and we examined influences of finding benefits on mental condition they were in afterwards. The results of structural equation modeling indicated the process of mental recovery that finding benefits affected resiliency and resiliency reduced suffering and threats for the negative life event. In other words, it was suggested that finding benefits reduced suffering and threat for the negative life event through resiliency. Final- ly, we discussed problems of this study.

Analysis of the relevance of a 3D virtual programme to detect drug use behaviors and bullying
Consuelo Moran Leon University, Spain; Adolfo Cangas; Jose Alberto Carmona Torres

The psychometric data of a new computer science tool of three-dimensional simulation (3D) designed for the detection of risk of drug taking behaviours and bullying in adolescents is presented. In partic- ular, Mii School (the name of this new program), recreates 17 conflicting situations of drug use and bullying, where the participant must respond when they are immersed in different situations of risk. The computer program has shown good reliability properties (α=0.82) and validity (showing a factori- structure composed of 8 factors that explain 57.26% of the total variance). The study is con- ducted on the basis of differently realised studies: One discusses the capacity and utility of the pro- gram as a tool of detection of behaviours of drug consumption and bullying in young people, as well as the potential applicability of this program in educative contexts.

Engagement and burnout in Portuguese tea-chers
Consuelo Moran Leon University, Spain; Maria Ildia Duarte

The purpose of this study was to find the relation- ship between the burnout syndrome and the engage- ment dimensions in a sample of Portuguese tea- chers. We apply the MBI (Maslach Burnout Inventory) to evaluate burnout and the UWES (Utrecht Work Engagement Scale) to assess work engagement in 94 teachers of pre-school to second- ary school. The data showed moderate-strong links and negative between burnout and engagement. We
also found positive correlations between personal accomplishment with vigour, dedication, and absorption. Also in Portuguese teachers, it confirms the hypothesis that engagement presents a potential value to predict well-being in teachers and to protect against chronic stress at work.

The relationship between integrity and personality in South Africa
Cilla Myburgh University of Pretoria, South Africa; David Marais
Integrity as a psychological construct is receiving more attention in South Africa as more companies require integrity profiles of applicants in addition to personality profiles, as part of the selection process. The purpose of the study was to investigate the empirical relationship between integrity, as a psychological construct, and sixteen personality factors. Integrity refers to the degree to which individuals act in accordance with relevant moral values and norms. In particular, the degree to which an individual is honest, norm abiding, responsible, trustworthy and punitive towards rule breaking. The study aimed to determine whether there is a relationship between integrity and various personality factors. The sample consisted of 873 respondents of the South African working population who completed the South African Integrity Scale (SAIS) and the Sixteen Personality Factor Questionnaire (16PF). Not assuming a normally distributed sample, the relationship between the variables was tested by means of Spearman’s Correlation Coefficient. The findings of the study present novel information on the relationship between personality and integrity, providing a new profile on persons with high integrity. Contrary to previous research, the results indicate that a person with high integrity is characterised as a self-assured, confident person who is relaxed and patient, feeling emotionally stable, quite trusting and accepting in nature, as well as being socially bold and venturesome. The results are discussed and presented on the poster.

A comparison of impulsivity and sensation seeking in pathological gamblers and skydivers
Helga Myrseth University of Bergen, Norway; Susanne Hagatun; Camilla Lindgren; Renate Tvera; Olav Olsen (16PF).

The aim of this study was to compare pathological gamblers and skydivers in relation to measures of impulsivity and sensation seeking. The Eysenck Impulsivity Scale - Narrow Impulsiveness Subscale and the Arnett Inventory of Sensation Seeking were administered to pathological gamblers (n = 29), skydivers (n = 93), and a control group (n = 43). A two-way multivariate analysis of variance was conducted to explore differences in impulsivity and sensation seeking between the groups and possible group by gender and group by age interaction effects. The significant effects were further investigated using follow-up univariate analysis of variance. The results showed significant main effects of Group, Gender and Age, and a significant Group by Gender interaction effect. The results showed no statistically significant differences in impulsivity between pathological gamblers and skydivers; however, both groups scored higher than the controls. The skydivers scored higher compared to the pathological gamblers and controls on both sensation seeking subscales. Pathological gamblers scored higher than the controls on the subscale Need for Stimulus Intensity, although lower than the controls on the subscale Need for Novelty. We conclude that skydivers and pathological gamblers do not seem to differ in terms of impulsivity, but that the two groups differ in terms of sensation seeking. Skydivers are hence characterised by more sensation seeking compared to pathological gamblers. Skydiving as a form of pathological gambling, is not considered a psychiatric disorder, and skydiving may represent a more non-pathological way to fulfil the need for stimulus intensity.

Exploring personality conceptions of white and coloured Afrikaans speaking groups: A comparative study
Jan Nel North-West University, South Africa; Carin Hill; Marais Bester
The present study forms part of the development of the South African Personality Inventory (SAPi), which explores the implicit personality structure in the 11 official language groups of South Africa. The objective of this study was to investigate the personality conceptions of two ethnic groups within South Africa, namely white and coloured Afrikaans speaking groups. The researchers used a qualitative design, and drew a combined convenience and quasi sample from 60 Afrikaans speaking groups (n = 30 white participants; n = 30 coloured participants). The sample differed in terms of age and socio-economic status within South Africa. Semi-structured interviews were conducted, and the data were analysed by the use of content analysis. The derived personality-descriptive terms were categorised and clustered based on their semantic relations in iterative steps involving group discussions and contacts with language and cultural experts. Initial analysis showed little differences in conceptions of personality between white and coloured Afrikaans speaking groups, but there were differences regarding the responses accumulated. The coloured participants were more inclined to use concrete terms when describing the self or others, while white participants employed more abstract terms. Relational aspects were more mentioned within the coloured groups, while the white groups were more inclined to use individualistic terms in their descriptions. It can be recommended that when items are being developed for the personality questionnaire, the focus should be on the identification of commonalities between these two ethnic groups, consequently excluding items that may be lead to bias and inequivalent measurement of personality.

The relationship between parental rearing patterns and Machiavellianism
Yujia Peng Peking University, China; YinYu Zhang; Jingwei Sun
The present study investigated the relationship between parental rearing pattern and Machiavellianism by using the Machiavellianism VI questionnaire, which attempts to measure an individual’s degree of confidence in the trustworthiness, honesty, goodness, generosity and brotherliness of other people. A Chinese-language version of the Swedish Egma Minnen av Bardndosnauppforstran(EMBU) inventory, was used. This instrument has subscales measuring the degree to which each parent was abusive, depriving, punitive, shaming, rejecting, overprotective, overinvolved, tolerant, affectionate, performance-oriented, guilt-engendering, stimulating, favouring siblings, or the subject. The questionnaires were administered to 186 undergraduate students of Peking University (99 boys and 87 girls). The results showed that both father and mother’s factor 1 (family cohesiveness and understanding) had a significant positive correlation with the score of Machiavellianism, and the mother’s factor 3 (refuse and deny) had a significant negative correlation with the score of Machiavellianism, but there was no significant gender difference on the score of Machiavellianism. These results imply that the parental rearing pattern might impact the child’s Machiavellianism. The family cohesiveness and understanding might be positive predictors of the score of the child’s Machiavellianism; while a mother’s “refuse and deny” score might be negative predictor of the score of child’s Machiavelianism. The theoretical and practical implications of the findings from the study are discussed.

Life management strategies as predictors of multidimensional model of mental health in late adulthood
Moja Petric Faculty of Education, Slovenia; Tina Kavlic; Maja Zupancic; Blanka Colneric
Baltes (1997) proposed a general model of successful development, which includes four life management strategies for coping with every problem: elective, loss-based selection, optimization and compensation (SOC). The SOC strategies are positively related to various aspects of well-being in old age but the use of strategies as predictors of a comprehensive, multidimensional model of mental health (Keyes, 2007) has not yet been examined. The present study expected the use of SOC to predict mental health outcomes in elderly. Over 150 adults (73% female), aged 65 to 87 years (M = 72) and living in the community, completed the SOC questionnaire (Baltes et al., 1999) and the short version of the Mental Health Continuum (MHC; Keyes, 2009). The MHC provides continuous scores of emotional, psychological and social well-being, as well as assignment to three mental health categories: flourishing, moderately mentally healthy, and languishing. Our results support the importance of SOC in predicting all major domains of well-being. Loss-based selection contributed to emotional and psychological well-being; optimization predicted psychological and social well-being. However, elective selection was negatively associated with emotional well-being in the elderly. Languishing individuals reported using the loss-based selection, optimization and compensation the least frequently, while they employed elective selection the most often. The study suggests that the use of SOC may serve as a means of maintaining good mental health in old age. Thus, the strategies could present a foundation for intervention aimed at enhancing several dimensions of mental health in the elderly.

The "Big Five" personified
John Magnus Roos Center of Consumer Science, Sweden; Aimee Ferreira
This study aims to explore the potential of transforming a verbal personality scale, the HPS (Gustavsson,
Jönsson, Linder & Weinbry, 2008), to a non-verbal (visual) personality scale. Instead of relying on the use of words, we give the respondents an opportunity to report personality traits (i.e. neuroticism, openness, conscientiousness, agreeableness and extraversion) using cartoons. According to Desmet (2006), non-verbal scales increase the pleasure of participating and allows researchers to uncover aspects that people are unwilling and/or unable to verbally express. We validate our non-verbal scale versus verbal items in HPS in order to investigate to what degree the five different cartoons (e.g. extreme personalities) correspond to the verbal meaning we would like them to express. Each cartoon is measured by 15 items; three items for each factor. The scale used for each item was a four-level scale: completely agree (coded as 1), partly agree (coded as 2), partly disagree (coded as 3), completely disagree (coded as 4). The validation criteria were as following: (i) the three items measuring a particular factor must in average have an average of 1.35; (ii) every item must correspond more to the factor it is supposed to measure than to other factors. The study discusses problems, challenges and opportunities with visualising a verbal scale. The study also discusses cultural differences in body language and facial expressions. The cartoons are developed with designers at Ergonomidesign in Sweden and validated using 300 international students. The study is financed by the central bank of Sweden.

Effect of a music intervention in South Africa on students’ outlook

Michael Roy
Elizabethtown College, United States of America; Karendra Devroop; Laura Getz

In the spring of 2009, we started a fully functional concert band programme at a high school in Kwa-Zulu-Natal, South Africa. In the fall of 2011, we returned to the school to measure the impact of the music intervention on the students’ attitude and outlook. During our initial and return visits, we measured feelings of self-esteem, optimism, positive affect, negative affect, motivation to avoid losses and motivation to seek gains. We compared participants in our music intervention group to a control group of students at the school who were not part of the music intervention programme. At the second testing there were 20 of the original students remaining in the concert band and 11 of the original students in the control group. In the two and a half year period, all students (music intervention and control) experienced an increase in self-esteem and in motivation to avoid losses. Specific to our interests, the band members, and not members of the control group, showed increased levels of optimism and motivation to seek gains as a result of the intervention. There was no change in either group during the period in either positive or negative affect. The music intervention appears to have improved certain aspects of attitude and outlook for participants in the programme: Students in the band were more likely to be motivated to seek gains in life and also more likely to have an optimistic attitude as a result of the programme.

Identity formation and perceived parenting in Greek late adolescents

Spyridon Tantaros
University of Athens, Greece; Elias Besevegis

Identity formation is a dynamic process of person-context interactions. Most research on adolescent identity has so far conceptualised identity in terms of Marcia’s paradigm (Marcia, 1993, 1966). Consequently, there has been a lot of evidence on identity formation, although not so much regarding its relations to parenting. Parents are a very important part of this context, even in late adolescence. There are several theories on parent-adolescent relationships supporting the idea that parents influence the process of identity formation. However, up to now, empirical evidence for this link is limited. This study investigates the relationships among the ego identity statuses and parenting styles. The participants of the study were high school students (N=297), as well as students at the first year of the university (N=244). The Ego Identity Process Questionnaire (adaptation in Greek by Georganti, 2010) was used to assess identity status as conceptualised by Marcia. Parenting style was measured using the Parental Bonding Instrument (translated in Greek by Kafetsios & Sideridis, 2008). Findings show that identity exploration is more intense when mothers have a university degree or fathers are married, while both identity exploration and commitment are predicted by mother’s care.

The relationship between self-concept and acceptance of death compared among adolescents and old age

Gaytri Tiwari
College of Home Science, India

The human lifespan can be divided into three stages: namely childhood, adolescence and old age. The attitudes, values and beliefs of adolescents and the aged differ significantly. This study focused on assessing the impact of: type of family, age and gender, as well as issues of fear, extraversion-neuroticism, optimism-pessimism of adolescents and the aged on death anxiety. The locale of the study was Udaipur, India. The sample comprised 120 adolescents (18-21 years) and 120 older people (60-75 years). This sample was further divided on the basis of sex and type of family. Standardised research tools were used. The data were statistically analysed. Results revealed that the level of death anxiety was equal among extended and nuclear families. Youth reflected higher scores compared to those of the aged. Males had higher death anxiety than females. Regarding fear, the scores were higher in respondents belonging to nuclear families. Youth and males were found to be more fearful. In relation to optimism and pessimism, all the respondents were marginally ambivalent. Adolescents from extended families had higher extraversion. Respondents from nuclear families and youth were less neurotic. A significant positive relationship was found between death anxiety and fear. Optimism-pessimism were extraversion were negatively correlated. It was concluded that proper and suitable measures should be taken to strengthen joint family systems. Governmental organisations and NGOs should plan different programmes for capacity-building of adolescents and the aged to overcome negative emotions which will help in developing a positive attitude towards death.

Towards developing a psychological profile for Underwater Explosive Ordnance Disposal Specialists

Charles Van Wijk
South Africa

It is thought that the demands involved in underwater explosive ordnance disposal (U-EOD) would require a particular kind of person to be successful in that environment. This study aimed to describe the psychological profile of the South African Navy U-EOD teams, and to compare them to to land-based EOD operators and naval divers. The psychological profile of 45 qualified U-EOD disposal operators were explored using a number of personality and vocational scales. These include the 16 Personalityfactor Questionnaire, Rotter’s Internality-Externality Scale, the IPAT Anxiety Scale, the Sensation Seeking Scale, and the Selfdirected Search Questionnaire. The personality traits most descriptive of the U-EOD operators are those of confidence, adventurousness, assertiveness, and trust. They score high on thrill and adventure seeking and low on dis-inhibition, and report low generalised anxiety and a greater internal locus of control, while conforming to a realistic-social-investigative occupational interest profile. Their profile closely follows that of both land-based explosive ordnance disposal operators and naval clearance divers. The profile is at times more accentuated (e.g. high adventure seeking), and these slight differences can be attributed to the confluence of the two occupational fields – ordnance disposal and naval diving. The U-EOD profile does not form a distinct entity, but incorporates the attributes of both land-based EOD and naval divers, and as such appears contextually appropriate to the specific field of work.

The development of imagination test of concept combination

Ching-Wen Wang
National Chung Hsing University, Taiwan, R.O.C.; Ruey-Yun Horng

Based on the theory of concept combination, this study develops a scale measurement called ‘Imagination Test of Concept Combination, ITCC’. The tested items are consisted of two unrelated concepts such as ‘cell phone-justice’. The respondent is required to think up a word to connect these two
concepts such as ‘police’, and then explain the association process and reasons. The respondent can answer the questionnaire in a free-writing way.

The purpose of this scale measurement is to test level of imagination of students, and provide references for university in designing curriculum and activity. Data are collected from 602 undergraduate and graduate students. Based on statistical data, items with more than 5% respondents with the same answers are given 0 point, 1 point for between 2%-4%, and 2 points for under 2%, in order to establish the test’s score handbook. The statistical result shows that each item and total score are significantly correlated, representing the discrimination of the scale measurement. The test-retest reliability is .878; the rater reliability is .854. The criterion validity is .227. In terms of validity, as compared to Torrance Tests of Creative Thinking and creative perception scale measurement, the imagination test developed in this study is distinguished from creation tests. In summary, the results indicated that the scale measurement test of this study has fairly good reliability and validity.

Are perceptions of self and others similar: Evidence from memorial self-complexity? Yulan Wang Southwest University, China; Chongzeng Bi People are significantly diverse in perceiving others in the way that they perceive themselves. Brown (2009) found that self-complexity is reflected in perception complexity of meaningful others. The study tests the perception complexity of self and others (mother, friend, the nation’s president). 45 undergraduates (male 16, female 29) were required to complete a card-sorting task which measures self-complexity. In order to control error of the self-complexity and perception complexity of others, subjects completed the task at one-day intervals. They then completed the self-reference memorial task which could measure their closest others of the self in collectivist culture. The results showed that self-complexity and perception complexity of mother did not differ when the mother was included in the self. Further, when the friend and the nation’s president weren’t included in the self, the difference between self-complexity and perception complexity of friend and the nation’s president were significant. The results suggest that perceived structure of the self and others included in the self is similar.

The possible selves of freshmen in China: Expecting to obtain achievement Yulan Wang Southwest University, China; Chongzeng Bi During life transitions, individuals often think of questions about self and future success. Possible selves theory describes how future-oriented thought provides self-relevant information, and the motivation to pursue self-relevant goals. Without the careful supervision of teachers and parents, whether freshmen still focus on achievement in the first year of university, is very important to their lives. 379 freshmen (154 males, 222 females) completed the Possible Selves Questionnaire one month after enrolling at university. The results showed that 67% possible selves’ goals and 89% “balanced” possible selves’ goals belong to the content of the achievement. Furthermore, the freshmen obtained higher scores on expected goals than on feared goals (t=10.76, p<0.01), especially the achievement expected goals (t=27.78, p<0.01). There is no gender difference in the achievement domain. Freshmen with rural life experiences did not score higher on achievement goals than those from urban areas. The results imply that achievement is the most important content of the self-future scheme of the freshman.

The filial piety personality of contemporary university students in China: Development and construct validation of a psychological measure Fang Yi Jiangxi Normal University, China; Caishang Zhong; Xiaoaqi Su This paper aims to explore the construct of Chinese filial piety personality by assessing the factural-self in the relationship with their parents. An ideographic assessment is firstly employed to derive a high frequency word list concerning the factusal-self in the relationship with their parents. In order to obtain the original items of the Filial Piety Personality Inventory, the study then undertakes a nomothetic assessment, in which 200 undergraduates are asked to rate on a 4-Point Likert scale, to what extent each word in that high frequency word list is appropriate to describe the factusal-self in the relationship with their parents. Finally, the Filial Piety Personality Inventory is administered to a sample of 378 undergraduates, and a seven-factor construct of the Filial Piety Personality is derived through an exploratory factor analysis (n=189) and validated through a confirmatory factor analysis (n=189).

The self-discrepancies of Chinese contemporary college students in filial piety Fang Yi Jiangxi Normal University, China; Qinjuan Liu; Xiaoaqi Su This paper aims to study the self-discrepancies of Chinese Contemporary College Students in filial piety, which has adopted both an ideographic approach and a nomothetic one. In the ideographic assessment, 118 college students were asked to respectively, choose 10 words to describe each type of their actual, ideal, and ought selves in filial piety. The high frequency word lists of the respective selves were used as further testing materials. In the nomothetic assessment, another 200 college students were required to rate on a 4-Point Likert scale to what extent each word in those high frequency word lists is appropriate to describe the self(factual): ideal; ought in filial piety. The results show that: the ideal-self and the ought-self in filial piety are monopolar and consistent with each other, while the factusal-self in filial piety is bi-polar and inconsistent with the other two. The differences between the selves may indicate the dynamic features of the self-discrepancies of Chinese Contemporary College Students in filial piety.

Developing a Chinese version of the depressive personality disorder inventory Mingtian Zhong South China Normal University, China; Jiniao Yi South China Normal University, China; Xiongzhao Zhu; Shuqiao Yao; Yu Ling South China Normal University, China

The objective of this study is to develop a Chinese version of the Depressive Personality Disorder inventory (DPDI) and to examine its reliability and validity applied to Chinese university students. A final Chinese version of the DPDI was approved after repeated translation and back-translation. A sample of 7349 university students finished the DPDI, the depressive personality disorder (DPD) subscale of the Personality Disorder Questionnaire-4+ (PDQ-4+) and the Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale (CES-D). 187 of them finished the DPDI twice with a one-month interval inbetween. We evaluated the Cronbach’s alpha coefficient, the mean inter-item correlation coefficient (MIC), the test-retest reliability coefficient of the DPDI, and the Pearson correlation coefficients between the DPDI and the CES-D subscale of PDQ-4+. The DPDI showed adequate internal consistency (Cronbach’s α=0.93, MIC=0.23) and good stability (test-retest reliability was 0.89). The correlation coefficients between the DPDI and the CES-D subscale was 0.79, and the correlation coefficients between the DPDI and the CES-D was 0.68, ps 0.05, supporting its convergent validity. Based on the DPDI cut-off score of 170, the prevalence of DPD was 7.3%. Among the 535 subjects with DPD, 467 were also classified as DPD by the cut-off score of DPD subscale of PDQ-4+. This supports the conclusion that the DPDI has high positive predictive power. The Chinese version of the DPDI was a reliable and valid measure for assessing DPD in undergraduate students.

Session Type: Invited Addresses

Personality assessment for organisational and community applications in Asia Elizabeth Nair Work & Health Psychologists, Singapore

Personality assessment is increasingly applied in Asia in work, educational, counselling and community intervention scenarios. Issues of test validity, reliability and appropriate interpretation in contexts far removed from initial test development is examined in this symposium. Presenters will discuss their experiences, challenges faced, and steps taken to ameliorate possible interpretation errors. Discussants will provide comments on constructive strategies that may be adopted in similar undertakings in the years ahead.

Personality predictors of achievements of gifted students in math, humanities and music Andrzej Sekowski John Paul Catholic University of Lublin, Poland

The study was based on Renzulli theory of giftedness and Sternberg’s theory of successful intelligence. Experiments were conducted in Poland and Germany. School achievement of gifted individuals enables diagnosis of underachievers, as well as optimization of the achievement of other gifted students. The participants were secondary school students.
They were divided into groups of students with outstanding school achievements and those with average school achievements. Also the type of achievements, including achievements in math, humanities and music, was taken into account. The following testing tools were used: Raven Matrix Scale, Rokeach Value Scale, Costa and McCrae NEO Five-Factor Inventory (NEO-FFI), Urban and Jellens Test for Creative Thinking-Drawing Production, and Sears’ Self-Esteem Inventory. Students with outstanding achievements in math had a high level of intelligence, a high level of creative abilities, a high self-esteem regarding their functioning at school, and a low self-esteem regarding their social functioning and their fitness in sports. Students with outstanding achievements humanities had a high level of intelligence, a high level of creative abilities, and a much higher self-esteem regarding their social functioning than mathematically gifted students. Musically talented students had a high level of creative abilities, a high general self-esteem, and a preference for artistic education. Students with outstanding achievements in humanities had a high level of intelligence, a high level of creative abilities, and a much higher self-esteem regarding their social functioning than mathematically gifted students. Musically talented students had a high level of creative abilities, a high general self-esteem, and a preference for artistic and esthetic values. The results indicate a significant dependence of school achievement on intellectual factors, as well as on self-esteem and preference of values. Underachievement of gifted students is mainly associated with low self-esteem and impairments of social functioning.

Session Type: Symposia

Symposium title: Cross-cultural applications of personality in applied settings
Convenor: Gideon De Bruin

Personality, culture as moderators in demands-control-support model of job strain
Gideon De Bruin University of Johannesburg, South Africa; Jurgen Becker; Christiina Grykas; Koorosh Massoudi; Jerome Rossier

Existing job strain models underemphasise the role of personality and culture. We demonstrate with South African and Swiss data that personality attributes and culture moderate the relations of job characteristics (demands, control and support) with job strain and job growth (burnout, work engagement). In addition, three-way interactions between personality, culture and job characteristics are observed. Results emphasise the role of personality, but also show that this role may be different across cultural contexts. The implications of these interactions for explaining and treating job strain are discussed.

Age and gender differences in adolescent personality: Data requirements and substantive findings
Gideon De Bruin University of Johannesburg, South Africa; Marleen de Bolle

The present study extends the examination of age and gender differences in personality to early and late adolescence, examining observer ratings of adolescents aged 12 to 17 years (N=5,109) collected in the course of the Adolescent Personality Profiles of Cultures project (APPOC), a collaborative study running in 24 cultures. Data requirements for such comparisons will be empirically examined and discussed, and evaluated against substantive and replicable findings on personality development and group differences.

Personality testing in South Africa: Where are we going?
Sumaya Laher University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa

The assessment of personality is at the forefront of both research and practice in South Africa. This presentation explores the status of personality testing in South Africa first from a research perspective and then from a more applied perspective. This is done to firstly highlight the disparities that exist between the two and a possible way forward to bridge this gap will be presented. There are also some common challenges that are equally applicable to research and application in all settings (organisational, clinical, counselling, educational), most notably that of language, culture, acculturation, globalisation, socioeconomic status, and quality of education. These will be addressed in the presentation and some ideas to take the field forward in South Africa will be presented.

Personality assessment in very heterogeneous populations
Fons Van De Vijver Tilburg University, Netherlands

I will discuss issues that arise in the assessment of personality in populations that are very heterogeneous. Examples are assessment for global talent, assessment for positions in profit and non-profit organisations with a strong international orientation, and assessment in countries with many languages and cultures. Salient assessment problems to deal with are knowledge of the language and culture of the instruments, validity of the instruments, and the frequently observed problem of test norms that are either missing or of unknown validity. I will discuss solutions that have been proposed and the evidence (required and gathered) to support solutions.

Symposium title: Multiple goal and task management: Interdisciplinary perspectives
Convenor: Julia Vogt

How working memory capacity shapes desire-goal conflict in everyday life
Wilhelm Hofmann United States of America; Kathleen Vohs; Roy Baumeister

In their daily lives, people have to manage and balance the pursuit of multiple goals. This talk will be about the emergence and consequences of goal conflict in everyday life. We assumed that goal conflict emerges, whenever a focal desire stands in opposition with one or multiple "background" goals that are salient at a given time. We further hypothesised that the intensity of experienced goal conflict depends on the absolute number of conflicting goals and on the commitment to these goals. Furthermore, we investigated whether trait working memory capacity (WMC) may intensify desire-goal conflicts, because people may represent internal desire-goal conflicts more clearly. To test these assumptions, we sampled more than 7000 desire episodes from people’s everyday life using experience sampling (Hofmann, Baumeister, Forster, & Vohs, in press). We found that conflict experiences increased with increasing number of conflicting goals and as a function of commitment to these goals. Conflict in turn increased the use of self-control to inhibit behaviour. High WMC was associated with a stronger than average relationship between commitment to conflicting goals and experienced conflict, and with a weaker than average relationship between the number of conflicting goals and experienced conflict. These results suggest that WMC may intensify desire-goal conflict to the extent that people commit to desire-opposing goals; controlling for the commitment effect, however, being high in WMC may at the same time attenuate the degree of conflict stemming from the perception that multiple goals collide with one’s current desire.

Symposium title: New findings in human values theory
Convenor: Jan Cieciuch

The old structure of values in new data and new structure of values in old data
Jan Cieciuch University of Finance and Management, Poland; Michele Vecchione; Shalom Schwartz; Eldad Davidov

Schwartz and colleagues argued that the domain of values can be partitioned into broader or more fine-grained value constructs, depending on how precisely one wishes to discriminate among motivations. Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) in 10 countries on the new Portrait Values Questionnaire (PVQ-57) has supported the possibility of discriminating 19 values, in accordance with the refined theory of values. One can argue, however, that the possibility of partitioning values into less or more fine-grained values should not depend on the measurement instrument used. To address this issue we tried to identify: 1) the 10 "old" basic values using data collected with the PVQ-57, designed to measure 19 values and 2) more precisely defined "new" values using data collected with the PVQ-40, designed to measure 10 values. In order to examine whether the 19 values can be combined to recapture the original 10 basic values, we performed a second-order CFA on data collected in 10 countries using the PVQ-57. Results confirm that the new values can be combined in the original 10 value types. In order to examine whether the items of the PVQ-40 can be partitioned in more narrowly defined values we compared CFA models in 12 countries. Results showed that models with more narrowly defined values fit significantly better than the original model positing ten values. These findings provide a strong support for the refinement of the theory of human values.

Exploring the developmental origins of values: Assessment approaches in early childhood
Anna Doering University of Muenster, Germany; Fabrizio Butera; Patricia Collins; Wolfgang Bilsky; Elena Makarova; Caroline Pulfrey; Jan Cieciuch

We build our research on Schwartz’s (1992) theory of universal human values and aim to trace value development from infancy through childhood and adolescence up to adulthood. Established assessment instruments such as Schwartz et al.’s (2001) Portrait Values Questionnaire (PVQ) have proven highly fruitful in studies with adults and, to a
smaller extent, also with adolescents. However, we reached an age threshold (around 10 years), as we tried to apply the PVQ in childhood. For this reason, we have developed, employed, and evaluated new assessment approaches that are carefully suited to children’s vocabulary, cognitive-developmental background, and life context. Our data have been collected in Germany, Switzerland, Poland, Bulgaria, Italy, the USA, New Zealand, and Australia. We present three different approaches: (1) the Picture-Based Value Survey for Children (PBVS-C; Döring et al., 2010, targeted to elementary-school age), (2) an animated best-worst scaling instrument (Lee et al., 2011, targeted to elementary-school age), and (3) the Value Puppet Interview (Ciecioruch et al., 2011, targeted to preschool age). Our findings indicate that Schwartz’s basic value structure emerges very early in childhood and gradually differentiates as children grow older. In view of these challenging findings, we aim to identify probable precursors of values and to exemplarily outline how these may be assessed in infancy.

A revised theory and new instrument to measure basic individual values

Shalom Schwartz The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel

The Schwartz theory of 10 basic human values has spawned hundreds of studies since 1992. Distinguishing 10 values was, however, an arbitrary, scientific convenience. This presentation introduces a revised theory that partitions the circular continuum of values more finely. Researchers have largely ignored a central assumption of Schwartz’ theory of basic individual values: The array of values represents a circular continuum of motivations analogous with the circular continuum of colors. Partitioning the continuum into 10 discrete values was an arbitrary scientific convenience. One could reasonably partition the domain of values into broader or more fine-tuned value constructs, depending on how finely one wishes to discriminate among motivations. I present a revised theory intended to provide greater predictive and interpretive power than the original 10 by partitioning the value continuum into 19 distinct values. This theory retains the strengths of the original because the 19 values can be combined to recapture the original 10 or the 4 higher-order values. I also present an experimental instrument to measure the 19 values that is designed to provide improved reliability and validity.

Symposium title: Online assessment and candidate performance
Convenor: Andreas Lohff

The impact of impression management on international personality testing
Fred Guest TTS-Top Talent Solutions, South Africa; Achim Preuss; Katharina Lochner; Maike Wehrmaker

Being able to predict the degree of impression management in personality testing is important for ensuring the quality of the data and for providing adequate feedback. However, social desirability scales frequently used for doing so are problematic in several ways (e.g., Mueller-Hanson, Heggestad, & Thornton III, 2003). Therefore, we used the ‘auxiliary’ data gathered during an online administration for predicting the degree of impression management. N = 100 students gave a true and a forged self-description on a questionnaire that assesses job-related competencies. The degree of biased responding was correlated with item and scale variance as well as percentage of points allocated. Integrating these variables into an index yields to a consistency value that is an indicator for the extent of impression management. The indicator was validated using a sample of 189316 applicants for different jobs. Based on a global sample the impact of impression management in international recruitment is discussed.

Well-being promotes when conscientiousness increases: Effect of belief in just world
Cen Chen Peking University, China; Lei Wang Peking University, China

Previous research has indicated that there is a relation between Big Five Traits and subjective well-being (SWB), and both extraversion and neuroticism have been explored. But few researchers have reported the influence of conscientiousness on SWB. The current research focuses on the relation between conscientiousness and SWB. Besides, we also examine the moderating effect of the personal belief in a just world (PBJW) on personality-SWB relation. PBJW is identified as the belief that the world is more just for me than in general. 593 citizens from Shenzhen, China were tested by a questionnaire assessing SWB (tested by Oxford Happiness Inventory), PBJW and locus of control. Multiple regression analysis indicated that individuals with internal control were associated with higher SWB. PBJW served as a moderator between locus of control and SWB: when citizens had a high score in PBJW, a positive relation between internal control and SWB appeared more significant. Implications for theory, research and practice are discussed and more research is needed in the future.

Symposium title: Predictors of subjective well-being: From age and income to personality
Convenor: Jiajin Tong

The moderating effects of equity sensitivity on the relationship between age and subjective well-being
Xiaoli Di Peking University, China; Luning Ren; Lei Wang Peking University, China

Previous researches have indicated that there is a relationship between age and subjective well-being (SWB), but the findings are contradictory. Most researches demonstrated that age related to SWB positively, while others indicated adverse result. This study aimed to clarify the mixed findings, and we hypothesised that equity sensitivity could be a moderator of the relationship between age and subjective well-being. Using a cross-aged sample, we tested this hypothesis with a sample of Chinese residents (N=566) from 98 communities by means of a set of questionnaires assessing the degree of people’s subjective well-being (tested by Oxford Happiness Inventory) and equity sensitivity (tested by Justice Sensitivity Scale). Multiple regression analysis revealed that there was no main effect of age on subjective well-being. Moreover, as we predicted, equity sensitivity moderated the relationship between age and subjective well-being. Specifically, when equity sensitivity was high, the relationship between age and subjective well-being was positive, and when equity sensitivity was low, the relationship between age and subjective well-being was negative. These findings contribute to the literature on the relationship between age and subjective well-being. The implications of the findings are discussed.

Subjective well-being in relation to locus of control: Moderating effect of personal belief in a just world
Ying Ma Peking University, China; Luning Ren; Lei Wang Peking University, China

Previous studies have indicated that locus of control associates with subjective well-being (SWB), but there are divergences among these results. Most researches demonstrate that internal control relates to SWB positively, while other researches indicate an adverse result. So which conclusion is more credible? In the present study, we hypothesise: (1) the locus of control has significant correlation with SWB; (2) Personal Belief in a Just World (PBJW) moderates the effect of locus of control on SWB. PBJW is identified as the belief that the world is "more just for me than in general." 593 citizens from Shenzhen, China were tested by a questionnaire assessing SWB (tested by Oxford Happiness Inventory), PBJW and locus of control. Multiple regression analysis indicated that individuals with internal control were associated with higher SWB. PBJW served as a moderator between locus of control and SWB: when citizens had a high score in PBJW, a positive relation between internal control and SWB appeared more significant. Implications for theory, research and practice are discussed and more research is needed in the future.

Big Five traits moderate association between equity sensitivity and subjective well-being
Hao Yu Peking University, China; Lei Wang Peking University, China

Subjective well-being (SWB) is one of the most widely concerned issues recently. Many variables have been reported to have impact on subjective well-being. Based on equity theory, the present research focuses on the relationship between the sense of justice (Equity Sensitivity) and subjective well-being and how personality (e.g., Big Five Traits) influences this relationship. Data were collected from a sample of 566 residents in China by a cross-sectional questionnaire survey design. The results showed that there was no significant relationship between equity sensitivity and subjective well-being. But two dimensions of Big Five Personality traits, conscientiousness and agreeableness, had moderating effects in this relationship. When residents were low in conscientiousness or agreeableness, the positive relations between equity sensitivity and subjective well-being became more significant, whereas for those high in conscientiousness or agreeableness, this relationship was weaker. Explanations and implications of these findings are discussed.
The primary aim of this research was to provide an opportunity for women (40-55 years) and their adolescent daughters (16-19 years) to explore and re-examine their own altruism (i.e., attitudes and behaviours towards helping others). Thirty Hindu and Catholic women from Mumbai who were either managers or school teachers and their school-going daughters participated in the study (n = 60). The critical paradigm, which has traditionally been used to transform power relationships in oppressive contexts, undergirded this research. With the premise that altruism is liberating, we engaged in a multi-step, one-on-one dialogue with each participant to help her expand her view of her own altruism. At step one, women and daughters described their own altruism. At step two, participants re-examined their helping behaviours in the previous three months (e.g., reflecting on what had hindered their altruism). At step three, participants engaged in various exercises (e.g., a story exercise) which entailed reflection and insight. Data were analysed qualitatively using theme extraction and thick description, and quantitatively using descriptive statistics. Most participants described conventional ways and attitudes towards helping others in the first stage of the dialogue (e.g., frequency and duration of help were highest for immediate family members and lowest for strangers). In contrast, after the story exercise, mothers’ and daughters’ insights included the value of unconditional help and that all deserved help. Findings were interpreted using Indian and non-Indian spirituality literature.

Measurement of spirituality and religiousness: Perspectives from India
Anuradha Bakshi N N College of Home Science, India
India is a multi-faith country especially renowned for the richness of its historical and contemporary religious and spiritual traditions. Research on religiosity and spirituality in USA and Europe has increased substantially in the last two decades. The integration of perspectives drawn from India will make an invaluable contribution to the international literature on religiosity and spirituality. The aim of this research was to develop measures of spirituality and religiousness using (a) a survey of 100 multi-faith adults (through individually-administered questionnaires), (b) a survey of 60 Hindu college-going women, 30 of whom were participating in a spiritual movement (through individually-administered interviews), and (c) an examination of Indian theological literature. All participants were selected from Mumbai using judgmental sampling. Thirty-two variables measuring spirituality and religiousness were constructed. Examples of spirituality variables included being open-minded to multiple religions, experiencing God or wisdom within the self, and experiencing unity between the self and others. Religiousness was measured using variables pertaining to the practice of rituals of one’s own religion. Summed scores for spirituality and religiousness had adequate reliability. A highly significant, moderately strong positive correlation between spirituality and religiousness was obtained (r = .605, p < .0001). Findings are discussed using Indian and non-Indian psychology and theology literatures.

Sharing experiences online: When peer responses decrease the negative impact of emotional disclosure writing
Anika Batenburg VU University Amsterdam, Netherlands; Enny Das
Online support group participation is beneficial for psychological and physical wellbeing (e.g., Lieberman et al., 2003), but little is known about the processes that bring about such positive changes. The present study tests the effects of (1) expressive writing and (2) responses from peers on psychological and physical wellbeing. Offline expressive writing studies showed that writing about emotional life events positively affects wellbeing. An explanation regarding the underlying psychological processes of writing suggests that emotional expression in itself is not sufficient to come to emotional recovery, but it helps people to cognitively reevaluate their life circumstances to come to new solutions or acceptance (Pennebaker & Chung, 2007). One important difference between on- and offline writing is the opportunity to receive responses from peers, which fulfills socio-affective needs and sometimes cognitive needs. Both writing and receiving peer responses could be helpful in getting individuals through the process of coping with their situation. Hypotheses were tested in a 2 (Writing style: cognitive reappraisal vs. emotional disclosure) x 3 (Response type: cognitive reappraisal vs. socio-affective vs. no response) factorial design among 117 participants. Results showed that receiving a cognitive reappraisal response, rather than a socio-affective response or no response, decreased negative emotions and symptom reporting in the emotional disclosure writing group and had no effects in the cognitive reappraisal writing group. The current study showed that cognitive reappraisal responses in support groups might be most effective because they provide a positive way out of negative emotions.

Meaningful attachment: The effects of attachment patterns and ageism on meaning in life across adulthood
Yvo Bergman Bar-Ilan University, Israel; Sara Cohen-Fridel; Ehud Bodner
The presence of meaning in life (PML) and the search for meaning in life (SML) have been shown to greatly affect individual well-being and personal satisfaction with one’s own existence. The current work, which includes two studies, presents a novel attempt to examine the contribution of attachment patterns, together with views regarding the aging process, for understanding the aforementioned two dimensions of meaning in life across different stages of adulthood. In Study 1, 181 Israeli participants between the ages of 21-30 completed the Meaning in Life Questionnaire, the Experiences in Close Relationships Scale, which measures attachment patterns, and the Fraboni Scale of Ageism. In Study 2, 847 Israeli participants, who were divided into three age-groups (21-30; 31-50; 51-65), completed the same scales, together with an aging anxiety measure. Hierarchical multiple regression analyses consistently demonstrated the positive connection between attachment security and PML, while SML was predicted by high attachment anxiety and low attachment avoidance. Aging anxieties were found to nullify the effects of ageism on PML, but both were significant predictors of SML. Additionally, age differences were found regarding the manner in which attachment and aging variables contribute to both PML and SML. The important connection between meaning in life and the independent variables in different stages of human development is discussed, and possible implications of our findings are presented.

Positive psychology and aging
Harpreet Bhatia University of Delhi, India
Positive psychology is the study of the processes and conditions which contribute to the optimal functioning of individuals. The aim of this paper is to indicate how recent trends in the emerging science of positive psychology can be applied to the development of a positive and graceful aging. It is important for professionals working with older persons to understand the potential of positive psychology as an increasing proportion of the clients of psychologists in the future will be older adults. Gerontology, the study of aging, is an ideal field in which to explore the possibilities of positive psychology because relatively little work has been...
done to identify how recent trends in the emerging science of positive psychology can be applied to the development of a positive psychology of aging. Evidence is emerging about the unrealised potentials of older adults in all domains. Historically, the deterioration of old age has been over-emphasised. This is possibly so because it is easier to recognise attributes in which older people perform poorly than those in which they may excel. Empirical evidence is emerging which demonstrates the hitherto under-recognised skills, potentials, and contributions of older adults. The emerging science of positive psychology can contribute a great deal towards enabling the potential of older adults to be realised.

The effect of the lifeplan programme on the psychological wellbeing of a rural community in South Africa

Annelize Bonthuys NWU, South Africa; Annamariie Kruger; Alida Nienaber; Karel Botha; Fazel Freels

This study explored the effect of the Lifeplan programme on a rural South African community’s psychological wellbeing. Participants were adult individuals (N=99) between 20 and 83 years (mean age = 43 years, SD=13.28). A mixed method sequential explanatory research design was followed. Participants were com-bined to form a self-regulation and communal mastery group, and the significance of the contribution of the themes was assessed with Pareto statistical analysis. Results indicate a complex interplay between individual self-regulation and group-based communal mastery during proactive decision-making, goal attainment, and responding to conflict and adversity. The findings suggest that communal mastery is an additional strength, rather than a replacement of self-regulation, within this rural collectivistic community. Finally, some recommendations are provided regarding future self-regulation research as well as promoting psychological well-being in rural South Africa.

Psychofortology of adults recovering from a substance-use disorder

Tanielle Bubb Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University, South Africa; Ottillia Brown

Evaluating the psychofortology of adults recovering from a substance-use disorder has been identified as a research priority in South Africa. This is in line with calls from researchers in diverse fields of psychology for more attention to the resilience, strengths, resources and capacities of people. This study therefore aimed to explore and describe the coping resources, sense of coherence, happiness and satisfaction with life of adults recovering from a substance-use disorder within the Nelson Mandela Metropole. The sample consisted of 99 voluntary participants from various managed recovery centres. Participants were asked to complete a biographical questionnaire and four standardised paper and pencil measures; the Coping Resources Inventory (CRI), the Sense of Coherence Scale (SOC-29), the Affectometer 2 (AFM-2) and the Satisfaction with Life Scale (SWLS). A quantitative, non-experimental exploratory-descriptive research method was used. Data was analysed using descriptive statistics and the Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient. Key findings include the following: Results on the CRI revealed low average mean scores on both the Coping Resources Inventory and within the five subscales. Results of the SOC-29 revealed a high average mean score for sense of coherence. Results of the AFM-2 revealed that more positive affect than negative affect is present, resulting in happiness. Results of the SWLS revealed an average level of satisfaction with life, with most participants reporting neutral levels of satisfaction with life. There were significant positive correlations between the coping resources, sense of coherence, happiness and satisfaction with life of the sample.

Stress and coping in fathers with severely disabled institutionalised children

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The aim of this study was to reveal how the fathers of severely handicapped, institutionalised children differ from the mothers in terms of their perceived stress, resources and coping strategies. Parents of handicapped children experience ongoing grief and recurrent distress-generating crises. The extent to which parents are able to process their loss and manage this tension may predict their adjustment. A review of relevant literature shows that child characteristics, the presence of another handicapped child and cultural factors affect parental stress. Certain parental characteristics also act as mediators of stress. Informal support systems are identified as possible mediators of stress. Formal support systems are not seen by parents as primary sources of support. Coping behaviors and strategies also function as mediators of stress. In this study, 77 parents were examined by means of the Questionnaire for Resources and Stress, the Perceived Stress Scale, the Sense of Coherence Scale, the Fortitude Questionnaire and the COPE Inventory. Results show that (a) the parents with high levels of perceived stress will be more prone to make negative appraisals of their severely handicapped child, their internal stress-reducing ability and of their available social support systems, (b) the father may be more vulnerable than the mother due to his dependence on the mother as his main source of social support, and (c) the father with high levels of perceived stress may be more vulnerable than the mother with high levels of perceived stress.

The expression and enactment of positivity

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Lakoff and Johnson, in their ground-breaking work Philosophy in the flesh, highlight three major findings of cognitive science: The mind is embodied; thought is mostly unconscious; abstract concepts are largely metaphorical. The aim of this study was to explore what extent these findings may be expressed and enacted in the domain of positive psychology. The following process was followed: Firstly, the literature on embodied cognition in general, and the approach of Lakoff and Johnson in particular, was reviewed from which a root metaphor by “which we live by positively”, embedded in concrete bodily experiences, was identified. There-
of the research was to collect a rich source of narrative material from the experiential world of the participants (Du Preez, 2004; Du Preez & Roos, 2008; Robertson, Venter & Botha, 2005). On a process level, this resulted in an integration between the qualitative research conducted with seven South African psychologists in private practice and the fortigenic perspective (Strümpfer, 1995; 1998a; 1998b; 2001; 2007). This has been useful in the process of presenting the various complex levels of the research in a coherent and integrated manner. In the findings of the research, positive psychology is presented as a both/and model. Thus, a model which includes its polar opposite options and which does not exclude these possibilities. The study proposes that it is then also the capacity to contain and understand ambivalence, which leads to resolution and well-being (Watzlawick, Weakland and Fisch, 1974). The focus of the research shifts away from 1st order fortigenic detail, such as only naming the specific fortigenic characteristics, to identifying the 2nd order fortigenic perspective in reflecting resilience, coping and well-being through the interaction of the various 2nd order cybernetic components of the research.

Fortigenic factors buffering compassion fatigue and stress of conscience amongst psychologists in private practice

Erica De Lange NWU, South Africa

Research done in the United Kingdom by Mehta (2004) investigated compassion fatigue and burnout among clinical psychologists. It was found that a significant proportion of this population was at critical stage and 47% indicated a likelihood of leaving their jobs. These statistics can be compared to American statistics of a 40% burnout level amongst psychologists, While Norcross, Karg and Prochaska (1997) found that on a direct question of career options, only 9% of clinical psychologists in private practice express dissatisfaction with their jobs. Mehta (2004) also made the suggestion that the practitioners suffering from compassion fatigue and burnout might be providing unethical, poor quality work to their clients. A recent study conducted in Sweden amongst health care personnel explored burnout and ‘stress of conscience’ (Glasberg, Eriksson & Norberg, 2007). They defined health care as a moral endeavour. The current research study takes a closer look at these different findings, exploring the resilience of seven South African psychologists in private practice, through a qualitative research design. The fortigenic factors that buffer stress of conscience on a moral and ethical level are identified, as well as the importance of self care, and the relevant research findings such as the fortigenic resiliency model, are presented to the audience.

Positive psychology and the study of well-being: Cross-cultural challenges

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During the second half of the previous century several efforts were made to unveil the cultural biases embedded in the theories and evaluation instruments of psychological research. This awareness, which is far from being common to all psychologists even today, first derived from cultural studies. Social scientists from various disciplines highlighted the prominent role of culture in influencing the psychological development of individuals. The features of the bio-cultural environment - comprising survival strategies, ecological constraints, social structure, opportunities for learning - can support or hamper the growth of specific abilities and cognitive functions in the individual. Hence, psychological studies cannot overlook the cultural background individuals have been raised in during childhood and are exposed to during adulthood. In particular, more attention should be paid to this issue in the domain of positive psychology and well-being studies. Current research on well-being is substantially grounded in the Western tradition, with its individualistic features shared by a minority of nations. The terms ‘hedonia’ and ‘eudaimonia’ themselves, which identify the two main current approaches in positive psychology, stem from ancient Greek philosophies. Nevertheless, happiness has always been an object of interest and investigation in most cultures. Its definition and evaluation are largely influenced by cultural norms and values, which do not necessarily coincide with Western ones. More extensive comparative studies on conceptualizations of well-being, individual and social resources, and development promotion could allow researchers to better understand the relationship between happiness-related concepts, associated behaviors and cultural evolution trends. Cultures, communities and groups could be studied according to their effectiveness in providing their members with opportunities for personal growth and the pursuit of complexity and harmonious functioning. From this perspective positive psychology, as an approach focused on resource promotion and implementation, can become more incisive by taking into account the implications of its findings and interventions for both individual growth and community empowerment.

The moderating effects of equity sensitivity on the relationship between age and subjective well-being

Xiaoli Di Peking University, China; Luning Ren; Lei Wang Peking University, China

Previous research has indicated that there is a relation between age and subjective well-being (SWB), but the findings are contradictory. Most researchers demonstrated that age relates to subjective well-being positively, while others indicated adverse result. This study aimed to clarify the mixed findings, and we hypothesised that equity sensitivity could be a moderator of the relationship between age and subjective well-being. Using a cross-aged sample, we tested this hypothesis with a sample of Chinese residents (N=566) from 98 communities by means of a set of questionnaires assessing the degree of people’s subjective well-being (tested by Oxford Happiness Inventory), age and equity sensitivity (tested by Justice Sensitivity Scale). Multiple regression analysis revealed that there was no main effect of age on subjective well-being. Moreover, as we predicted, equity sensitivity moderated the relationship between age and subjective well-being. Specifically, when equity sensitivity was high, the relationship between age and subjective well-being was positive, and when equity sensitivity was low, the relationship between age and subjective well-being was negative. These findings contribute to the literature on the relationship
between age and subjective well-being. The implications of the findings are discussed.

The role of coping in the relationship between life stressors and suicidal ideation

Edwin Du Plessis University of the Free State, South Africa; Henriette van den Berg University of the Free State, South Africa

The role of life stressors in adolescent suicidal behaviour is well established within literature. However, the relationship appears to be non-linear as the way in which adolescents cope with life stressors plays an important role in determining the outcome of this relationship. This study investigated whether a relationship exists between life stressors and suicidal ideation amongst 1033 multi-ethnic secondary school learners from Free State province. A criterion group design was used. Participants completed the Suicidal Ideation Questionnaire (SIQ), the Life Stressors and Social Resources Inventory (LISRES), and the Coping Orientations to Problems Experienced Questionnaire (COPE). Product-term regression analyses were conducted to investigate the role of coping strategies in the relationship between life stressors and suicidal ideation. Significant correlations were found between suicidal ideation and the two stressor subscales parents and negative life experiences. A significant correlation was also found between the stressor friends and suicidal ideation for the white participants, and the stressor family and suicidal ideation for the white and coloured participants. Coping strategies did not mediate the relationship between life stressors and suicidal ideation amongst any of the three ethnic groups. Coping strategies did, however, act as moderators in this relationship for all three of the ethnic groups. The results suggest that ethnicity might play an influencing role in the experience of suicidal ideation and life stressors amongst South African adolescents.

Towards understanding the psychological processes underlying posttraumatic growth

Larise Du Plessis University of Johannesburg, South Africa

The experience of trauma is universal. But how people process, experience and react to trauma vary across cultures and ages and can range from the pathological to posttraumatic growth. Posttraumatic growth is an emerging area of research concerned with the positive psychological changes that can follow the experience of trauma. The conditions that promote the likelihood of posttraumatic growth are not widely researched and this paper aims to address this particular area. The paper describes themes of posttraumatic growth as extracted from the experiences of a woman who spontaneously pronounced that she had experienced psychological growth after the diagnosis of cancer. Her account demonstrated positive psychological changes in her cognitive-emotional understanding of herself and her world. The thematic analysis is then discussed in relation to Janoff-Bullman’s (2006) three models of the process of growth viz (1) strength through suffering; (2) existential re-evaluation; (3) psychological preparedness. The analysis is in agreement with Janoff-Bullman’s understanding that the processes of growth posttrauma are not unitary, but represent a complexity of disparate processes that may or may not interact. A greater understanding of the different psychological processes of change in the aftermath of trauma may enhance therapy in clients who have experienced traumatic events.

Social change and psychosocial wellbeing: A cross-cultural mixed methods study

Francisco Jose Eiroa-Orosa Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain; Adil Qureshi

Research addressing the influence of social change on the psychosocial wellbeing of individuals has been a major issue in psychological research, although under-studied heterogeneous methodological approaches and ideologies. The possibility of the development of a multidisciplinary field which could have multiple applications from clinical practice to public health management is hampered by the heterogeneity of social change itself as well as disciplinary approaches to its analysis. In spite of this heterogeneity, in the last years, the work of Pinquart, Silbereisen, Kim, Kopp, Almeida-Filho and many others, has opened new perspectives in this incipient field giving us the opportunity to design a large-scale research project. Bandura’s self-efficacy, Rotter’s locus of control and Bronfenbrenner’s ecological systems, amongst others, appear to be key concepts in the understanding of the relationship of social dynamics and individual wellbeing. Because the study will be international and cross-cultural in scope, we consider a mixed methods approach optimal as it is well suited to get at both the locally specific, as well as internationally common variables. The aim of this research project is to generate preliminary cross-cultural data on which to build an international network of observatories on social change and psychosocial wellbeing. In this presentation, we will describe the objectives, hypothesis, methodology and preliminary results of this project. The idea is to not only present the project but also to have attendees interact and participate with us in the construction of the network.
The affect, intentionality, effort and adaptation to a life event measure

Danilo Garcia University of Gothenburg, Sweden

The present study tested the affect, intentionality, effort and adaptation to a life event measure (AIEALEM), which was specifically constructed to monitor characteristics such as affect elicited by the memory of the event, time frame of the event, rumination about the event, whether the life event is part of life goals, intentionality, effort and hedonic adaptation. High school pupils (N = 89) were first asked, at random, to write down the most positive or the most negative event that had influenced their happiness in the last three months. After answering the AIEALEM, participants reported how central the event is in their lives and to their subjective well-being (SWB). Four weeks later, participants read their own description, responded to AIEALEM and self-reported centrality and SWB for a second time. For AIEALEM Cronbach’s α varied between .78 and .94, and test-retest correlations between .49 and .86. Compared to the negative condition, adolescents judged positive events to have more influence on their happiness and to be more due to their own doing, and they put more effort into making a positive event happen than they put into avoiding a negative event. Moreover, time frame, unpleasant affect, and activated unpleasant affect were related to SWB. Intentionality and effort were related to hedonic adaptation. AIEALEM measures characteristics of life events that might explain adaptation or long-term changes in SWB. Moreover, these characteristics might influence the event to become central in adolescents’ concepts of themselves.

Predictors of academic achievement in adolescents with resilience and non-resilience dispositions

José Gaxiola Universidad de Sonora, Mexico; Sandybell Gonzalez Lugo; Eunice Gaxiola Villa

According to systems development theory, the interplay between the biological, psychological, and socio-contextual variables affects life span in different ways, as a result, some individuals behave in adaptive ways, and the others show desadaptive behaviours. Using that mark of reference, resilience implies individuals going beyond the risks. There are risk and protective factors influencing academic achievement in high school adolescents, these factors can be contextual and individual. The contextual factors can be the negative friends and the negative neighbourhoods. Individual factors can be the goals and the self-regulation capacities. Based on the above findings, the aim of this research was to prove a general structural equation model, in two equivalent groups of 60 high school students of northwestern Mexico. One dispositional resilience group, and the other non-dispositional resilience group, to evaluate the effects of contextual and individual variables on academic achievement. Previous informant consent, to measure each of the selected variables, was applied to a battery of validated instruments. The data was tested in a structural equation model. The results indicated some important differences in the variables that explained academic achievement in both groups. In the non-resilience group, the risk established by socio-contextual variables predicted the lack or poor results in their academic achievement, by contrast, the resilience group showed the buffering effects of resilience and self-regulation variables. The results are discussed in terms of their implication to generate preventive and rehabilitation programs to improve the academic achievement of high school students on risk.

Gratitude and subjective well-being among south african adolescents

Tharina Guse University of Johannesburg, South Africa; Sarah Crawford

Gratitude is a psychological strength associated with enhanced positive psychological functioning. The relationship between gratitude and subjective well-being (SWB) has been confirmed in adults, but studies among adolescents and specifically South African adolescents, is scarce. The aim of this study was to investigate the prevalence of gratitude, and the relationship between gratitude and SWB among a group of adolescents from Gauteng (N = 821) from four population groups (Black, coloured, Indian and white). Participants completed measures assessing state gratitude (the Gratitude Adjective Checklist), trait gratitude (the Gratitude Questionnaire Six-item Form) and SWB (the Satisfaction with Life Scale, Multidimensional Student’s Life Satisfaction scale, Aff ectometer 2). Data was analyzed by examining mean scores, conducting two-way analysis of variances (ANOVA), as well as Pearson’s product moment-correlation coefficients, and a multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA) and follow-up ANOVAs. Adolescents in this study experienced relatively high levels of gratitude. Female participants reported a higher prevalence of both state gratitude and trait gratitude than male participants while Indian adolescents reported higher scores on state gratitude than white adolescents. Both trait and state gratitude were related to SWB, although the relationship between trait gratitude and SWB was stronger than the relationship between state gratitude and SWB. The findings support existing research on the relationship between gratitude and SWB.

Life satisfaction among urban South African adolescents

Tharina Guse University of Johannesburg, South Africa

Life satisfaction is a key construct within positive psychology. Although there is a large research base on adult life satisfaction, research on adolescent life satisfaction is still lagging behind. Moreover, published research on life satisfaction among South African youth is scarce. Specifically, little is known about domain specific life satisfaction as experienced by adolescents from different population groups. The aim of this study was to investigate the levels of global life satisfaction and domain specific life satisfaction among a group of adolescents (N = 849, mean age = 16.03) from the greater Johannesburg area. Levels of life satisfaction were compared among participants from four population groups (Black, Coloured, Indian and White) as well as among male and female adolescents. Participants completed measures assessing global life satisfaction (Satisfaction with Life Scale) and domain specific life satisfaction (Multidimensional Student’s Life Satisfaction Scale). Data was analysed by inspecting mean scores and implementing ANOVAs and t-tests for independent samples. Adolescents in this study indicated being “slightly satisfied” in terms of global life satisfaction (M = 23.37, SD = 6.28). White adolescents reported significantly higher levels of global life satisfaction in comparison to Black adolescents. There were also significant differences in levels of some facets of domain specific life satisfaction (satisfaction with school, self and living environment) among adolescents from different population groups. Male and females adolescents only showed differences in facets of domain specific life satisfaction (satisfaction with friends and school). The findings will be discussed with reference to the South African context.

Psychological capital and employee well-being: The moderating role of psychological capital in the stress-burnout relationship

Marthine Herbert University of Stellenbosch, South Africa; Gina Gorgens

Organisations should actively promote positive psychological health and occupational well-being in order to harness the full potential of their workforce and increase organisational performance. This study empirically examined the relationships between burnout (The Copenhagen Burnout Inventory;Kristensen et al., 2005), employee engagement (Utrecht Work Engagement Scale; Schaufeli & Bakker, 2003), occupational stress (Perceived Stress Scale; Cohen, Kamarck & Mermelstein, 1983) and psychological capital (PsyCap; Psychological Capital Questionnaire, Luthans, Avolio & Avey, 2007) in a South African sample. Another goal was to investigate whether PsyCap is a moderator in the occupational stress, burnout relationship. A convenience sample of 209 permanent employees of a medium size construction company within the Western Cape, South Africa, participated in the research. The results revealed that higher levels of hope, optimism, self-efficacy and resilience (and the PsyCap total score) were associated with lower levels of occupational stress and burnout, as well as higher levels of employee engagement. Optimism and self-efficacy, as PsyCap sub-dimensions, emerged as the two strongest predictors of employee engagement. The results further suggested that PsyCap is a moderator in the occupational stress and burnout (i.e. personal and work burnout) relationship. This suggests that although occupational stress is inevitable in any work environment PsyCap as a personal coping resource may buffer the development of burnout over time. Through developing the hope, optimism, self-efficacy and resilience of employees an organisation can create a healthier, more engaged workforce that possess the psychological capital resources to deal with the demanding, ever changing work environment.

The role of situational factors in a cohort of South African teachers’ choice of coping strategies

Maria Hugo North-West University, South Africa; Johan Potgieter; Luilda Boshoff

Amirkhan (1990) developed the Coping Strategy Indicator (CSI) as a measure of general coping strategies underlying specific responses to stress. The measure has been found to represent those modes of coping (Problem-solving, Seeking Social Support and Avoidance) most widely used across
individuals and events. This three-factor structure has emerged in various American samples. Despite the scale’s proven validity in Western contexts, and frequent use in different cultural settings, it remains unclear what role the stressor’s nature might play in the choice of coping strategy in non-Western contexts. This study aimed to identify the relationship between the stressor’s nature and the choice of coping strategy within a South African context, and how this relates to ethnicity and gender. A cohort of 409 teachers from the North-West Province in South Africa participated in the study, consisting of 101 African males, 99 African females, 101 Caucasian males and 108 Caucasian females, aged between 25 and 62 years. Validity of the three-factor structure of the CSI for this cohort was established and its internal consistency proved sufficient. After content analysis was used to classify the types of stressors reported by participants, ANOVA’s were used to identify associations between types of stressor, and preferred coping strategies within the different ethnic and gender groups. Results attested to the CSI’s applicability within this cohort. Recommendations are made for its use within this and possibly other non-Western contexts.

Just-world beliefs and wellbeing in South African adolescents
Salome Human-Vogel University of Pretoria, South Africa; Claudia Dalbert
In the present study we examine the relationship between South African adolescents’ general and personal belief in a just world and two dimensions of wellbeing, namely mood level and life satisfaction (Dalbert, 2001). Studies have indicated that the belief in a just world (BJW) act as a psychological resource and is positively correlated with wellbeing. We test this hypothesis in a South African sample of 188 adolescents. Instruments used were Dalbert’s (2000) General and Personal Belief in a Just World Scales, as well as Dalbert’s (1992) Trait Wellbeing Inventory (TWI). Results supported the construct validity of the General and Personal BJW, and the TWI, with some mood level items being problematic. Correlations between the scales were significant (p<0.01) as expected, with the Personal BJW generally more strongly correlated with Wellbeing than the General BJW. In addition, adolescents who described their relationship with their parents as complicated and tense, scored significantly lower on the mood level scale (p<0.05) when compared to adolescents with a more close and uncomplicated relationship with their parents. The difference was observed for life satisfaction (p<0.001). There were no significant differences observed for the General and Personal BJW. The results of the present study suggest that valid measurements of the General and Personal BJW and the TWI can be obtained with South African adolescents.

Family cohesion, family adaptability and psychological well-being of professional groups in Malaysia
Rosmi Ismail Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia; Hazfizah AnNadiah Azlan; Fatimah Yusoff
This study examined the relationship between family cohesiveness, family adaptability and psychological well-being of professional groups in Malaysia. There were 179 respondents (the majority married adults from various professional groups) who voluntarily participated in the study. Family cohesion and family adaptability were measured using Family Cohesiveness and Adaptability III. These scores were then correlated with OQ-H Oxford Happiness Questionnaire and respondents’ demographic variables. The results showed that economy and occupational status were the two main factors in determining the happiness level among Malaysian professionals. The doctors and teachers reported the highest on the happiness scales, engineers and executives were at the moderate level whereas administrators experienced the least. The findings were explained in light of profession specific role demands and expectations. The findings have an implication for both clinical and public policy, for example, introducing family-stress program interventions should focus on effects of job stress on the relationship of both husbands and wives.

The necessity of creating for living
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Here the meaning of the term “creating” is wider than usual. Forms of the creating process are: changing, constructing, innovating, transforming, inventing, originating. Creating is a component of activities generally called: doing, making, producing, playing, working, building, etc. Some concrete activities are: children’s play, cooking, writing, imagining, dreaming, playing chess, driving a car, talking, painting, and rearranging one’s home. Internalisation and externalisation, acquisition and expression, learning and use of knowledge are in fact processes of creating. The purposes of creating are: adaptation, self-presentation, achieving or maintaining subjective well-being, healing, personal development, changing reality, etc. The products of creating are extremely different: short-term and long-term, stable and unstable, mental and material, small and big, useful and useless; images, sentences, diseases, foods, technical products, buildings, children, etc. Dreaming is one of the creating processes. It is a subjective/personal phenomenon which is strange and marvelous. In dreaming, the impossible is possible, things happen which in reality do not, including things that could not happen; there are beings and phenomena which do not exist in reality. Dreams lead to changes in mentality and living. There is strong evidence that life is impossible without dreaming. The question “Is creating present in and necessary for psychological practice, especially in psychotherapy”, has been considered. Creating processes are a necessary part of human mental functioning and essential for the life of every person. Everyone creates. Living ceases, the being dies without creating.

Positive psychological factors and suicide ideation among Malaysian and Indian adolescents
Aqeel Khan University of Malaya, Malaysia
The present study identifies the differences of positive psychological factors (i.e., resiliency, social support, positive affect, subjective well-being, sense of coherence, and coherence) and suicide ideation among Malaysian and Indian adolescents. In addition, it examines the influences of positive psychological factors on suicide ideation among 181 Malaysian participants and 191 Indian participants. The following scales were used to gather data: Satisfaction with Life Scale (SWLS), Resiliency Scale (RS), Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support (MSPSS), Positive Affect Scale (PAS), Orientation to Life Questionnaire (OLQ),COPE Scale (CS) and Suicide Behavior Questionnaire (SBQ). Means and t-test were applied. The results showed significant differences among Malaysian and Indian samples on resiliency, social support, coping strategy and suicide ideation. The means indicate that Malaysian adolescents are significantly higher on resiliency and social support while the Indian students are significantly higher on coping strategy and suicide ideation.

Mental health, coping self-efficacy and contextual correlates among Setswana-speaking older persons
Itumeleng Khumalo North-West University, South Africa; Marie Wissing; Q. Temane
There is a rise in life expectancy and growth of the older persons population. Late adulthood is accompanied by risk of a decline in physical and mental health. Research on aging has neglected mental health, cultural diversity and subjective self-report, in favour of objective problem focused physical assessments. The present study explored the profile of self-reported biopsychosocial health and well-being among a sample of Setswana-speaking older persons. A sample of 365 people above the age of 60 years, and 845 adults aged between 30 and 59 years took part by completing self-report measures enquiring about aspects of their well-being and health. Variables of interest were positive mental health, depression, coping self-efficacy, gender, age, and rural/urban residence. Results reveal that the older group reported higher levels of positive well-being than the younger one, but no differences were found for negative well-being indices between the groups. A high percentage of the older persons sample was found to be flourishing. Environmental setting and perception of somatic symptoms significantly influenced the experience of depression. Urban residents and those who perceived more somatic symptoms reported higher levels of depression. Coping self-efficacy was found to be a robust determinant of positive mental health but not associated with depression in late adulthood. These findings have implications for the study, measurement and promotion of mental health and well-being as components of healthy aging in an African context.

Resilience characteristics in Afrikaans and English speaking families with a child with Type 1 Diabetes
Guzelle Keugenbol University of Stellenbosch, South Africa
A chronic illness such as Type 1 Diabetes, not only impacts the individual’s physical and psychological well-being, but ultimately their family’s well-being as a whole. The family typically fulfills the role as primary support structure for the diabetic child. Regardless of the physical and psychological challenges that form part of the illness, a large quantity
Hearing their voices: Narratives and discussions of families’ psychosocial well-being in a South African context

Vicki Koen North-West University (VTC), South Africa; Chizanne Van Eeden

The general aim of this study was to explore and describe aspects that contribute to the psychosocial well-being of families from diverse cultures in the South African context by analyzing data obtained through narratives, drawings and interviews with families. Thirty six participants were involved by means of interviews, twenty three through written narratives, and fourteen through drawings (N=76). These different methods of data collection provided rich data on family psychosocial well-being in a multi-cultural South African context and the aspects that influence family psychosocial well-being. The findings suggest that communication, support, doing things together as a family and spirituality are the most prominent contributing factors whilst financial difficulties and conflicts or arguments are the most prominent hindering factors with regard to family psychosocial well-being in this group of participants.

Applications of positive psychology to community policing programmes in national central police academy in South Korea

Sang-Bok Lee Kangnam University, Republic of Korea

The objective of the study was to validate how the contents of positive psychology have been applied to community policing training programs in South Korea. (1) Emotional Sensitivity Training Program (ESTP) and (2) Mentoring Program for Moral Sensitivity (MPMS) for the police candidates in the National Central Police Academy were designed and administered. A forty-hour emotional sensitivity training manual based on the ten thematic topics of positive psychology was developed and 35 instructors (n=35; male=33/female=2) were selected and trained about how to use the manual. In addition, primary goals and contents of the Mentoring Program for Moral Sensitivity were implemented. Results: Thirty five instructors successfully completed the ESTP manuals and they taught about four thousand police candidates during the year 2010 and MPMS is in progress. Conclusion: For the first time, the ESTP manual based on positive psychology in South Korea has been developed and this manual has been used effectively.

A primary design of happiness questionnaire of Chinese youths

Xiaowen Li Central China Normal University, China; Jing Li Central China Normal University, China; Yongyu Guo; Xiaoyong Hu

Happiness is the common goal of all human beings. The present Chinese youths, who grew up in tempestuously changing time, are encountering kinds of challenges that have never appeared before. It is important to find out the happiness status of this special group. Based on the review of former research and results of an open-end questionnaires with 83 youths, the preliminary youths’ happiness structure was constructed. After reliability and validity data was collected, 1300 youths filled out the questionnaires. The results are as follows: (1) Happiness of Chinese youths has a multi-level and multi-dimensional structure, including cognitive, emotional and behavioural happiness. (2) The happiness questionnaire of Chinese youths was accomplished according to the special structure. The data of repeated reliability, internal consistency, content validity, criterion validity, constructive validity are all up to statistic demand. (3) There are several points of Chinese youths’ happiness. Except gender effects, the score differences of ages, marriage status, living places, education levels and times of volunteering are all significant.

A model of positive psychotherapy: ”Living the positive life you want”

Stefan Lison Center for Positive Psychology, Israel

Throughout its history, psychotherapy has been effective as Seligman has put it, to bring clients "from minus five to zero." Therapy that responsibly and professionally brings clients beyond emotional coping and survival to a place where they live thriving, positive lives, is integral to the province of psychotherapy and essential in the long run. This is so because it is critical that therapists offer a substantial professional contribution to enhancing emotional well-being and thriving at a time when the field of coaching has carved out such a significant niche in this area. The Positive Psychotherapy model presented here is positive in its formulation and expression. It offers underlying tenets by which positive psychotherapy be conducted; and outlines objectives such as achieving safety from within, experiencing immediacy, embracing ourselves and releasing our joy that enable clients to push forward to intentionally pursue a full and positive life. The programme, which is essentially eclectic in nature, suggests techniques and exercises for each of its seven principles, drawing its interventions and procedures from a variety of sources that are effective and efficient including EMDR and Voice Dialog. Selected aspects are briefly outlined in this paper. This approach aims at freeing clients to live fully in the present and directs them to be intentional in pursuing fulfilling, meaningful lives and relationships. Clinical vignettes are included that point to encouraging therapeutic outcomes; however there are many research challenges still ahead.

Respiratory sinus arrhythmia is associated with trait positive affect and positive emotional expressivity

Wei Lu Shanzai Normal University, China; Zhenhong Wang

Respiratory sinus arrhythmia (RSA) indexes are important physiological aspects which are associated with affect and expressivity. The vast majority of previous studies have focused on the relations of RSA with transitory emotional states and context-specific emotional expression. Little research, however, has sought to explore the link between RSA and trait affect as well as dispositional emotional expressivity. In the present investigation, the association between RSA and dispositional emotional positivity (i.e., trait positive affect and dispositional positive emotional expressivity) was assessed. Before physiological data collection, both the Chinese version of the trait Positive and Negative Affect Schedule (PANAS) and the Chinese version of Emotional Expressivity Scale were administered to 98 healthy university students, and then participants’ physiological data were collected during baseline, film-viewing and recovery period in the lab. Participants were then asked to complete the questionnaires again 4 months later. Results showed that, separated by 4 months, baseline RSA was stably associated with both trait positive affect and positive emotional expressivity. RSA inhibition or RSA recovery was not associated with trait positive affect or positive emotional expressivity. Nor were RSA parameters associated with trait negative affect or negative emotional expressivity. These findings suggest that resting vagal tone has been proposed as a stable trait-like physiological variable of individuals with trait positive affect and positive emotional expressivity.

The work-life balance of restaurant owners

Martin Lukes Prague University of Economics, Czech Republic; Stanislav Duranchek

The study focuses on the perception of balance between managing a self-owned restaurant and the personal life of the entrepreneur. It also analyses different factors that may influence how entrepreneurs perceive this balance. The sample of 40 entrepreneurs managing a restaurant in Prague, the Czech Republic, were interviewed. As a part of the interview, the established scales of self-efficacy and work-life balance were utilised. The results show that lower work-life balance is perceived by entrepreneurs who are motivated by profit, who manage a growing firm, do not delegate responsibilities, do not care much about their own health, have lower self-efficacy and are divorced, single or have bad family relationships in general. On the other hand, age, education, gender, co-ownership and, most surprisingly, the amount of hours worked per week did not influence the perceived work-life balance. The entrepreneurs’ perception of the work-life balance is thus largely subjective, influenced rather by qualitative factors, their priorities, attitudes, family background and how activities are planned and performed.
Transformation of the personal meaning in a crisis situation
Victoria Lyachenkova Moscow State University, Russian Federation
We have analysed different theoretical approaches to the concept of personal meaning and its transformation in a crisis situation, empirically studied the connection between meaning transformation and human activity, including concern activity. The purpose of this study was to examine ways and results of the personal meaning transformation of people with different meaning sphere structures in various kinds of crisis situations. The notion of meaning traditionally attracts people’s attention. The activity-notional psycho-transformative approach is a new approach to the concept of personal meaning studied on the victims of catastrophes, veterans of Afghanistan since 1988 in MSU. The relationships between personal meaning, its transformation, and human activities are considered under this approach. The research is devoted to depicting the nature of meaning transformation in various crisis situations. On the basis of qualitative and quantitative methods we have shown the relationship between the personal meaning transformation and behaviour orientation to success or failure. The meaning transformation has been considered in terms of two factors: Life -and Death-meanings (Magoned-Eminov, 1997). In the study, we have demonstrated the relationship between the nature of the meaning transformation in a crisis situation and a person’s involvement in taking care of somebody. The study can contribute to the further theoretical and methodological understanding of the personal meaning transformation in a crisis situation and to the development of psychological assistance to people in crisis situations, restoring their capacity to take care of themselves and others.

Psychological well-being of HIV counseling and testing (HCT) counselors
Princeess Mabota University of Pretoria, South Africa
HIV counseling and testing (HCT) has become a routine function that is exclusively reserved for lay counselors. They occupy the front line of HIV and AIDS service delivery, even though they are not formally employed in the health care system, they only have basic training and are not adequately remunerated. They are expected to educate clients about HIV and AIDS, encourage them to test and to change their behavioral practices. They have to convey test results and assist those who test positive, including their families, in coping with psychological challenges associated with the diagnosis. This paper focuses on the stress HIV counselors experience, how they cope and what motivates them to work as volunteers and what impact it has on their psychological well-being. The psychological well-being of 50 HCT counselors working in the City of Tshwane clinics was assessed using the Bar-On Emotional Quotient Inventory (EQ-i) the Maslach Burnout Inventory (MBI-HSS), the CES -D and the Brief Cope scale. Findings of the research indicated that EQ-i scores were low. Findings on the MBI-HSS indicated that they experienced high levels of emotional exhaustion while having high levels of personal accomplishment. Younger and female counselors experienced high levels of depression. Positive coping was used more often than negative coping. It can be concluded that counselors experienced both positive and negative well-being as a result of their work. Altruism, a sense of purpose and clients’ appreciation motivates them to continue volunteering.

The roots of resilience among female street-involved children in South Africa
Macalane Junel Malindi North-West University, South Africa
Several studies showed that children who adopt streetism in South Africa are mainly African and male. Much has been said about the determinants of resilience among boys involved in streetism however, not much is known about what enables resilience in girls who adopt streetism in South Africa in the context of risk. This paper reports the finding of an on-going qualitative study that seeks to explore the risks and the roots of resilience among female street-involved children in South Africa. I sampled purposefully to obtain 30 girls who are classified as children on the streets. They were aged between 13 and 17. I asked them to make drawings of what enabled them to cope with their lives. The drawings were accompanied by short narratives that explained the drawings. I then conducted semi-structured, purposeful and focused interviews with 13 of the girls whose drawings and narratives needed to be examined further. I conducted an inductive content analysis of the data and this process yielded personal (ability to adapt, ability to tolerate frustration, ability to act resourcefully and having a sense of autonomy) and contextual (social connectedness) resources that facilitated buoyancy in street-involved girls. The findings showed that girls befitted from combinations of personal and interpersonal resources in order to cope resiliently in the context of streetism. The implication is that although female street-involved girls can be vulnerable, researchers and practitioners will do well not to be blind to mechanisms that promote buoyancy in them.

Fields of happiness: Farmers’ resilience and protective psychosocial resources for psychological well-being
Charlotte Mahire Université Paul Verlaine-Metz, France; Cyril Tarquinio; Jean-Baptiste Lonfranchi
The change and intensification of their working conditions, farmers are part of a suffering professional group, confronted with chemical, physical and psychosocial risks (suicide, musculoskeletal disorders, etc.). Based on the Conservation of Resources Model (Hobfoll, 1989, 2001), the main objective of this study is to understand which material, energy, psychological, and social condition resources are the most protective for the farmers’ health. Data were collected from 50 French farmers (80% men and 20% women) aged from 21 to 59 years old (m = 42). The questionnaire contains the conservation of resources rating scale (COR-E, 1985), a vigor scale (SMVM, Shirom, 2004), the material, energy, psychological, and social condition resources (beta = .18) favours it. The results are therefore in the expected direction and also highlights the important role of material, energy (financial security), psychological (hope, sense of goals accomplishment, optimism, etc.), social condition (feeling close family members, employment status, etc.) resources to maintain and develop the farmers’ well-being.

Resiliency factors in families with an adolescent substance abuser
Roxanne Masters University of Stellenbosch, South Africa
Most studies focus on the negative implications of substance abuse. More recently, however, researchers have begun to move away from the pathogenic approach, to a more strength-based approach. Therefore, the aim of this study will be to investigate what those factors are that can be associated with family resilience in families with an adolescent substance abuser. Given the complexity of resilience, the Resiliency Model of Family Stress, Adjustment and Adaptation (McCubbin & McCubbin, 1988) will be operationalised in this study. Factors indicating a strong correlation with family adaptation can be considered as resiliency factors, since the family’s level of adaptation after a crisis can be
seen as a demonstration of their level of family resilience. A combination of quantitative and qualitative methods will be used to gather data from a convenience sample drawn from the Western Cape area in South Africa, in collaboration with substance abuse support organisations. Participants will consist of spouses who will serve as representatives for their respective families and who have in their families the presence of an adolescent substance abuser. Once the study has been completed, the information gathered from this study could be used to evaluate, improve, or develop intervention programmes and strategies to assist those families who find it difficult to adjust and adapt. The result may also be able to broaden current literature regarding family resilience.

Dynamics of positivity and well-being
Papri Nath Indian Institute of Technology, India; Rabindra Pradhan
The present study examines the mediating role of psychological resilience in the relationship of positive affect to physical health and psychological well-being. The study also observes the role of emotional intelligence and the big five personality factors in the concerned relationship. The data was collected on a sample of 307 engineering students. Results following the Baron and Kenny (1986) approach of mediation indicate that psychological resilience (b=0.41; p<.255) and physical health. Similarly psychological resilience (b=0.39; p<.001) also mediates the relationship between positive affect (b=0.15; p<.089) and psychological well-being of a person. Results also show that emotional intelligence, extraversion and openness moderate the influence of positive affect on psychological resilience. The results thus establish the significance of positive affect in enhancing well-being through psychological resilience, and also identify the personality factors which influence an individual’s psychological resilience. Therefore it could be said that increased levels of positive affect facilitate a person’s finding positive meaning in various life events and growth out of adversity which further increase the sense of physical and psychological well-being.

Emotional skills and its relation with the family environment in Mexican homes
Ruvalcaba Romero Norma Alicia University of Guadalajara, Mexico; Jose G. Salazar Estrada University of Guadalajara, Mexico; Maria Valadez Sierra; Tatiana Lopez Ruiz
The aim of this study was to analyse the relationship between emotional skills and emotional atmosphere within the home. A study was conducted with parents who had at least one child of school age and who lived in the metropolitan area of Guadalajara, Mexico. A survey with demographic data, the TMM-S-24 to measure Perceived Emotional Intelligence and the Family Environment Scale (FES) was applied to a sample of 468 parents with an average age of 36.6 years. The results indicate significant correlations between the subscales of emotional clarity and emotional repair with the subscales of cohesion, expressiveness, organisation, and involvement in activities of an intellectual, cultural and religious sort. It also showed a negative correlation with the conflict in the relationships. About the socio-demographic variables, note that it was the parents’ education level, those had a greater number of correlations with the emotional abilities and the perception of the social environmental characteristics of the family. By analysis of variance (ANOVA) by gender, we found that fathers promote an achievement orientation more than mothers. These results show the importance of developing educative programs that promote a better understanding of emotional states and mechanisms to regulate them, because they improve parenting styles and foster a positive atmosphere in the home and in general to improve the well-being of its members.

The interplay between positive and negative individual-level effects of social and political change
Martin Obschonka Friedrich-Schiller-University, Germany; Rainer Silbereisen
Our modern times, characterized by accelerated macro-level change (e.g., globalization, technological progress, demographic and economic change), come along with new challenges and opportunities for the individual. Psychological studies that systematically examine these individual-level effects are, however, still scarce. This particularly applies to possible positive effects. Analysing representative cross-national data from young adults in work, we examined perceived gains in self-determination and increasing opportunities for new learning at work as positive everyday manifestations of the change. We further examined their interplay with negative manifestations (increasing work-related uncertainties, more stressful working hours). We analysed two corresponding surveys from Germany and Poland (each datasets includes around 1500 participants), and a smaller German follow-up sample. Path analysis revealed that positive and negative manifestations interact in the prediction of (change in) psychological well-being: Gains in self-determination buffered the negative effect of increasing uncertainties. The results further indicate that institutional filters (work status, regional characteristics) modulate the effect of the macro-level change on the individual. Finally, we applied discriminant analysis to better understand the socioeconomic background and psychological resources and adjustment that are associated with individual constellations of positive/negative manifestations. The results revealed a clear picture across the two countries. The more privileged faced the positive side of the change (low uncertainties, high new learning), and the least-privileged the negative side (high uncertainties, low new learning). Implications for future research and social policy are discussed.

Socially committed coaching: A global framework for social impact
Ruth Mutawalli Coaching Psych Group (Ireland), Ireland; Eunice McCarthy
This paper discusses a framework that was adopted by the Irish Coaching Psychology Group in response to the worst recession to affect the country in its history. The Coaching Psychology Group set up a Socially Committed Coaching committee to provide pro-bono services to the general public. It was decided due to the current circumstances to target people directly affected by the recession, in particular the unemployed. With this in mind the Coaching Psychology Group partnered with MyMind, which is a mental health organisation, Coaching Psychology Group and the Coaching Psych Group (Ireland) in response to the need for support for their respective families and who have in their families the presence of an adolescent substance abuser. Once the study has been completed, the information gathered from this study could be used to evaluate, improve, or develop intervention programmes and strategies to assist those families who find it difficult to adjust and adapt. The result may also be able to broaden current literature regarding family resilience.

Resilience and coping in Australian high school students from refugee backgrounds
Michael Oliver Flinders University, Australia
Each year, 4000 to 5000 young people from refugee backgrounds enter Australia. These young people are considered an at-risk group for adverse mental health outcomes, due to the number of challenges they face, and the social and material resources that have been lost to them throughout the course of their refugee experiences. However, a number of young people from refugee backgrounds adapt positively to these challenges and demonstrate notable resilience. Due to the fewer external resources available to them, these students may be more reliant on personal assets, such as their own coping strategies, in order to positively adapt. This paper describes a study of Australian high school students from refugee backgrounds, who discussed their own experiences of coping, adaptation and resilience. Through a series of semi-structured interviews and focus groups, students told their stories of resettlement and schooling, discussed the challenges they faced, and the ways in which they sought to overcome those challenges. Qualitative, thematic analysis identified a range of coping strategies that young people deployed and perceived to be effective in adapting to the demands of their schooling, acculturation to Australian society and personal challenges in their lives. This paper will discuss the complexity and diversity of coping strategies described by participants and potential implications their stories have for understanding positive adaptation following a refugee experience.

Making the world a better place to live through positive psychology
Jan Olsen Aalborg University, Denmark
The purpose of this paper is to outline a theoretical and practical model for the role of positive psychology at a societal level. Although the world is facing tremendous problems in terms of lack of natural resources, poverty, pollution, conflicts and the consequences of global warming, there seems to be a movement of people and organisations who want to see a better world. This paper will discuss the complexity and diversity of coping strategies described by participants and potential implications their stories have for understanding positive adaptation following a refugee experience.

Positive Psychology
Opening up South African learners to new learning experiences through Frederikson’s broaden-and-build model

Cm Oosthuizen North West University, South Africa; Alida Nienaber

Frederikson’s (2000) broaden-and-build theory focuses on relationships between positive emotions and better cognitive functioning. According to her, positive affect broadens the scope of attention, intuition and creativity. Ruthig, Raymond and Chipperfield (2007) found that there is direct link between learners’ well-being and academic control, which is associated with well-being and better year end performance. The objective of this study was to determine the effect of Frederikson’s theory on new learning experiences. A mixed method designed was used. Primary and secondary learners from different cultural groups were asked to complete a broaden-and-build exercise at the introduction of new learning material. They were then asked to write a test on the newly acquired knowledge. This was compared with learners who did not do the exercise. The results indicated significantly higher test performance than the groups who did not do the exercise. The learners who did the exercise reported being more relaxed, attentive, and felt positive towards their teachers. This caused them to open up more to receive and absorb new information. In conclusion the application of Frederikson’s theory resulted in enhancing learning experiences and promoting positive affect towards teachers.

Psychological empowerment: A neglected concept for South African society

Richard Oxtoby Private, South Africa; Despina Learmonth

The concept of empowerment is very familiar to South Africans. Political empowerment and economic empowerment are held up as much-desired goals for post-apartheid South Africa. However, another equally important empowerment concept, psychological empowerment, has received very little attention. One of the many damaging consequences of the apartheid era has been the creation of a mindset in many South Africans that our destiny is not in our own hands. The laws of the land and the authoritarian, militaristic social environment were not conducive to the development of an empowered, ‘can do’ state of mind. Rotter’s work on Internal versus External Locus of Control, Seligman’s on Learned Helplessness, and Bandura’s on Self-efficacy have provided a sound framework for understanding the multi-faceted benefits of feeling psychologically empowered. The psychologically-empowered person is prepared to be proactive, to take initiatives, and is willing to try out novel solutions to old problems. The psychologically disempowered have learned to be obedient to the dictates of authority, and, governed by fear of punitive consequences, to inhibit any impulses they might have for independent action. This presentation will examine a research-based psychological model derived from the work of Rotter, Seligman, Bandura, and Berne, which can provide a powerful guide in running psychological-empowerment workshops in health, community, and business environments.

The theory, research, and practice of positive interventions

James Poweński University of Pennsylvania, United States of America; Norman Duncan

With the founding of the field of positive psychology almost 15 years ago came the term ‘positive intervention.’ A number of positive interventions have been developed and tested, including the ‘Three Good Things Exercise,’ the ‘Gratitude Vis-it,’ and ‘Acts of Kindness.’ Yet developing a precise definition of the term ‘positive intervention’ can be quite difficult. What, exactly, is an intervention, and what is it that makes some interventions ‘positive’? This talk will explore some answers to those questions and present an important new way of understanding positive interventions that has profound implications for how they are studied scientifically and how they are applied practically.

Achievement, integrity and survival: A model for human functioning

Henry Price MindPath Consulting, Australia

Humanity in the new millennium faces numerous challenges - environmental care, globalisation, poverty, religious and cultural tolerance, among many others. The model of Achievement, Integrity and Survival is presented as both a way of considering such issues and a framework for assisting human welfare and development. The model suggests three broad levels of human functioning: Basic survival, maintaining integrity and pursuing achievement. The optimal use of each is described and assessed. Defining and elaborating on integrity in its original meaning of ‘intact’, the model proposes integrity as the key to all three modes. Achievement without integrity can be viewed as one of the ‘ills’ of an affluent high technology society, while survival without integrity results in depression and loss of meaning. Developed over many years through Henry’s counselling and organisational psychology practice, the model can be usefully applied with individuals, groups, communities and organisations. It seeks to avoid prescriptive self-help formulas, instead emphasising a mindful approach based in fundamental human integrity. The presentation will introduce the model and applications before suggesting its further development to address key human challenges. This is not a research-based presentation with a testable hypothesis, nor is it focussed on a specific field of human endeavour but is derived from 30 years of work as an independent consulting psychologist with a focus on high-level achievement, problem solving, growth, and conflict resolution.

Psychological trauma experienced by emergency medical personnel and its effect on marital satisfaction

Mashakgene Ramokgopa University of Limpopo, South Africa; Takalani Ramulwela

This study investigates the psychological trauma (Posttraumatic Stress Disorder, Secondary Traumatic Stress and Burnout) that is experienced by EMS personnel, and its effects on marital satisfaction. It was hypothesised that EMS personnel experience psychological trauma at their workplace and these trauma has a negative effects on marital satisfaction. The study was conducted in Capricorn district – Limpopo Province (South Africa). A total of 200 participants Male=152, Female=48, aged between 19 to 65 years and who are working with traumatised people. Instruments utilised to measure psychological trauma and marital satisfaction are PTSD Checklist- Civilian Version (PCL-C), Professional Quality of Life (ProQOL-R III) and Marital Satisfaction Questionnaire for Older Persons (MSOFOP). The findings indicate that the majority of EMS personnel incur Secondary Traumatic Stress and Posttraumatic Stress Disorder as a result of their work. The findings also indicate that EMS personnel do not experience burnout at their workplace. In addition, findings show significant correlation between psychological trauma (secondary traumatic stress and posttraumatic stress disorder) and marital satisfaction. It is most likely that Traumatised EMS are dissatisfied with their marriage.
Exploring the relationship between workplace spirituality and stress resiliency
Renu Rastogi
Indian Institute of Technology, India; Santosh Sharma

Historically, stress and resiliency has always been the prime focus for organisational and behavioural scientists. Workplace spirituality has also been recognized as a valuable and prominent construct among organisational and management researchers especially working in the domain of positive psychology. Theoretically, it has been argued that, workplace spirituality plays a vital role in reducing stress and enhancing resiliency, however there are a very few studies which examine and analyse the impact of workplace spirituality on stress resiliency empirically. Realising this gap, the paper aims to explore the relationship between workplace spirituality and stress resiliency. The present study is also an attempt to analyze the effect of workplace spirituality on stress resiliency in a sample of 224 Indian managers. Data have been collected through questionnaire based surveys. Correlation and regression analysis has been carried out. The findings divulge the fact that workplace spirituality is a key driver that develops effective mental habits for coping with stressors which help managers to become stress resilient.

Workplace spirituality as a predictor of psychological well-being
Renu Rastogi
Indian Institute of Technology, India; Santosh Sharma

The dawn of 21st century has heralded with the development of ‘workplace spirituality’ as a valuable construct among organisational and management researchers especially working in the field of positive psychology, however, there is a dearth of empirical studies in this newly developing area. Realising this gap, the paper aims to study the impact of workplace spirituality and its three dimensions (meaningful work, sense of community, and alignment of personal values with organisational values) on psychological well-being and its six dimensions (autonomy, environmental mastery, personal growth, positive relations with others, purpose in life and self-acceptance) in a sample of 224 Indian managers. Data have been collected through questionnaire based surveys. Correlation and regression analysis has been carried out. The findings divulge the fact that when managers experience workplace spirituality they feel autonomy, environmental mastery, personal growth, positive relations with others, purpose in life and self-acceptance which in turn determine their psychologically well-being.

Practicing and validating positive psychology coaching: Empowering strengths, positive emotions, hope and well-being
Joana Ribeiro De Carvalho
Land Of Dreams, Portugal; Bianca Neeskens; Helena Marujo

The present research was developed by a Portuguese solidarity institution (Terra dos Sonhos/ The Land of Dreams) that is specialized in creating conditions to fulfill dreams in large samples of chronically ill children and children with life-threatening diseases. A previous study with this population showed posttraumatic growth and positive effects on the psychological and physical well-being of the participants after fulfilling their dreams. Aims: the current study explored the impact of a positive psychological coaching intervention in the development of a form of empowerment involving promotion of hope, strengths, positive emotions, pro-active and resilient reactions to treatments and well-being. The sample enrolled children that were chronically ill/having life-threatening diseases, and their families. Methodology: the research was qualitative, transformative, appreciative, solution-focused in nature, based on principles from positive psychology coaching. The intervention enrolled 30 children (10-18 years old), 15 mothers and fathers. The results showed that the positive psychology coaching program was associated with significant increases in goal striving, pathways thinking, well-being and hope with gains sustained on positive emotions, resilience, and hope for the future during 6 months. Children showed better adherence to treatments and higher acceptance of the disease. The intervention program appears to have a positive impact on this type of group, instilling positive emotional and relational consequences in families and children. Recommendations for conducting future intervention studies are provided, including involving healthcare professionals and the importance of qualitative, transformative and appreciative methods in evaluations and research.

The experience and expressions of authenticty
Shivantika Sharad
Vivekananda College, Delhi University, India; Girishwar Misra

This research tried to identify the contours of the construct of authenticity and to examine its correlates following a multi-method approach through four studies. Studies I and II involved scale construction and mapping of the correlates of authenticity on two samples (n=1*316; n=2*194). Factor analysis revealed a three-factor solution consisting of responsible agency, concern for other, and non-defensiveness, non-compulsive behaviour. Authenticity was positively related to healthy psychological functioning. Study III that qualitatively analysed (auto)biographies of Sri Aurobindo and Mahatma Gandhi yielded a “growth model of authenticity”. The model represents markers of an authentic person along with his transformative journey. Study IV, a grounded theory analysis of interviews of participants of different age groups (n=26), resulted in a core category characterising authenticity as the process of maintaining a sense of balance in an on-going dialectic of self and society. The four studies converged on the view that authenticity is being objectively aware of one’s own self, fully aware of the environment (the context, the person and the relational dynamics) as well as the potential repercussions of one’s behaviour on others before exercising a choice. It comes alive as a relational process of transacting and balancing without compromising on one’s sense of being. In a sense this process is self-transcendental. Authenticity also arose as the fundamental basis of best of relationships and rich in terms of its bearing on education, socialisation, health and well-being.

Construction of trust and hope by women who lived through trauma: A grounded theory approach
Manjari Srivastava SIBM, NMIMS University, Mumbai, India

The purpose of this study is to understand and explore the development of ‘trust and hope’, a positive approach adopted by women to overcome the trauma in their life successfully. It aims to understand what it takes to counter depressing moments and develop positivity in life, thus (a) to identify causal conditions that underlie the development of trust and hope, (b) to identify the phenomena, i.e. trust and hope, that develop from these causal conditions, (c) what strategies were employed during the process? (d) the intervening conditions that might have influenced the strategy development, and (e) the consequences of these strategies. The proposed study is based on grounded theory approach, hence the data collection and research analysis employs a qualitative method. The researcher plans to collect data through theoretical sampling method. The educational qualification of participants is being kept at graduation level. No differences are being made with respect to marital status, religion, employability and economic status. Qualitative research methods are particularly suited to uncovering meanings people assign to their experiences (Hoshmand1989). To clarify participants’ understanding of their experiences the methods to be employed are: (1) Developing codes, categories and themes rather than going ahead with predetermined classification. (2) Generating working hypothesis from the data. (3) Analyzing narratives of participants’ experience of traumatic events and their positive approach towards life. The research was not restricted to any particular type of trauma. Traumatic events are put into the category of certain personal events like the death of near ones, divorce, separation, failed love affair, any kind of mental or sexual abuse and accident. The researcher hopes to come up with a theoretical framework on trust and hope as a coping strategy for trauma. The results of the study could be utilised by the researcher, academicians and other professionals in the field. It is certainly a contribution towards developing and strengthening positive psychology.

Good vibrations: Science and psyche
Reinette Steyn South Africa

Since the recent World Conference of Quantum Physics and Consciousness, the fields of psychotherapy and counseling have been enriched by the latest findings in so-called energy medicine, based on principles applicable to atomic and molecular levels of neuroscience. Implications of some of these findings for Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy, counseling and life coaching will be presented in lay terms. Practical examples and exercises will be described and demonstrated.

Teachers’ support needs through the lens of positive psychology
Verena Strydom Stellenbosch University, South Africa; Marietjie Oswald; Min-qiang Zhang Stellenbosch University, South Africa

This study aimed to understand the support needs of teachers involved in the life skills education and mental health promotion of learners. Teachers, particularly those involved in life skills education, are key role players in the mental health promotion of learners. In accordance with the study’s underlying framework – positive psychology – the argument can be made that the three characteristics of positive functioning, namely positive institutions, positive
Emotions and positive individual traits, need to be promoted throughout the school community to support teachers in fulfilling their roles. The study was qualitative in nature and was embedded within the interpretive paradigm. Written reflective notes as well as semi-structured focus groups and individual interviews were used to collect data. Furthermore, qualitative content analysis was used during data analysis. Several ethical considerations were made during the research process, all of which were guided by the ethical guidelines for psychological research. The study’s findings supported the need for a whole school development approach to mental health promotion. The facilitation of positive and supportive school communities is therefore critical to the successful implementation of life skills education, and consequently, mental health promotion. Support needs to be offered to teachers by all role players in the school community, from the department of education to school management, to foster the well-being and competence of teachers effectively in order to meaningfully facilitate learners’ holistic development.

**Beating the odds of poverty: Stories from resilient South African students**

_Linda Theron NWU, South Africa; Adam Theron Resilience, or the process of adjusting positively to significant adversity, is influenced by the social ecology in which young people are situated. This growing understanding has led to authoritative researchers, such as Ann Masten and Margaret Wright (2010), and Michael Ungar (2011), calling for studies that foreground how culture and context shape resilience processes. Using the theoretical lens of ‘the Social Ecology of Resilience’ (Ungar, 2011), our paper focuses on how traditional African-centric culture and contexts shape black South African university students’ resilience. We explore how African-centric cultural beliefs and practices inform attachments, which in turn influence how black South African youth adjust positively to the hardships of abject poverty. To do so, we draw on multiple, rich case studies of black South African university students who have lived experiences of beating the odds of poverty. Using these young people’s narratives and visual explanations of their resilience processes, we theorise about how traditional African-centric contexts, philosophies, and customs encouraged resilience-promoting transactions in which youth and their extended families collaborated, and about the influence of spiritual (religious and ancestral) beliefs in how youth resided. We draw tentative conclusions about the influential role of familial and existential attachments, how these shape meaning-making and problem solving uniquely, and encourage equanimity, thereby promoting resilience._

**Pathways to resilience: Lessons of positive adaptation from a five-country study**

_Linda Theron NWU, South Africa; Michael Ungar; Guoxiu Tian; Luis Duque; Linda Liebenberg; Macalane Malindi; Robyn Munford; Alexandra Restrepo; Jackie Sanders; Xiyang Wang; Sergio Cristancho_ Many young people, whose contexts place them at risk for negative outcomes, do well in life. This begs the question: why do some young people adapt positively to adverse life circumstances? More specifically, what patterns of formal service and informal support work are best in varied cultural contexts to mitigate risk and promote well-being? To answer this, the Pathways to Resilience Research Project employed an iterative mixed methods design. Youth (aged 14-19) from high-risk neighbourhoods in Canada, Colombia, China, South Africa and New Zealand were invited to co-construct knowledge on youth pathways to resilience. Six thousand adolescents, including service-using youth, functionally resilient youth (i.e., youth identified by local advisory committees as doing well by community standards despite adverse environments) and a matched non clinical comparison cohort of youth from each of these communities, completed the Pathways to Resilience Youth Measure (PRYM). Subsequently, a stratified sample of about 300 youth was selected using the PRYM scores: equal numbers of male and female youth who a) face high risk but scored high on the resilience subscales, and b) score high on risk exposure but have low resilience scores generated qualitative, localised understandings of risk, resilience, and service and support ecologies (by means of individual and focus group interviews and visual data collection methods). Our symposium draws on the findings of both the quantitative and qualitative studies to offer insights into the generic and unique, formal and informal pathways that resilient young people from these specific ecologies navigate in their efforts to adjust well to adversity. Paper One: Studying the Social Ecologies of Resilience Across Cultures: The Pathways to Resilience Project’s Rationale and Methodology (Michael Ungar & Linda Liebenberg)Paper Two: Service-facilitated Pathways to Resilience (Luis Duque, Jackie Sanders, Robyn Munford, Sergio Cristancho & Alexandra Restrepo)Paper Three: Informal Pathways to Resilience (Guoxiu Tian & Xiyang Wang)Paper Four: Cultural Pathways to Resilience (Linda Theron & Macalane Malindi)Discussion: Prof David Donald (Professor Emeritus, UCT)_

**Pathways to resilience: Understanding adversities among Chinese youth**

_Guoxiu Tian C Baptist Normal University, China; Xiyang Wang_ As part of a comparative mixed-method resilience research among at-risk youth in four counties, namely, Canada, South Africa, Colombia and China, 80 resilient Chinese adolescents were interviewed and 1200 questionnaires collected in Beijing, China. In this paper, we illustrate the general adversities that Chinese Youth faced in their daily lives, and report their subjective understanding of adversities compared to intellectual definitions. We will also describe their culturally specific and generic strategies to cope with adversities. We aim to answer the question of how the fast-changing cosmopolitan Beijing City impact on the developmental experience of Chinese adolescents at risk. The implications of further resilience studies and social work interventions to at-risk youth are discussed._

**Psychological well-being of children treated for chronic, life threatening illness**

_Henriette Van Der Berg University of Free State, South Africa; Brenda Talbot University of Free State, South Africa_ The objective of this study was to investigate the resilience of children receiving treatment for life threatening illnesses. An availability sample of 44 children was recruited from oncology treatment centers at private and public healthcare facilities in South Africa. The age of the children ranged from 10 to 18 years. Ethical approval was granted by the Ethics Committees, University of Free State and stringent ethical guidelines were adhered to during the study. The whole sample participated in a quantitative study involving the completion of the following self report measures: the Satisfaction with Life Scale, Coping Resources Inventory, Fortitude Scale and the Children’s Hope scale. A regression analysis was executed to determine the relationship between the predictor variables and life satisfaction. The quantitative analysis was followed by a thematic exploration of the experiences of six children who displayed high levels of resilience. The quantitative results reflected average levels of life satisfaction and helpfulness. The predictor variables explained 38.9% in life satisfaction (1% level of significance), with hope, social support and coping strategies as significant predictors. The qualitative analysis emphasized the role of family support and health care professionals as sources of information and support as well as the role of cognitive and spiritual coping strategies. A stronger focus on the provision of mental health services and psychosocial support for the children and their families is recommended._

**Work engagement and autonomous motivation of volunteers: The impact of work design and organisational practices**

_Susan Van Schie ETH Zurich, Switzerland; Stefan Guentert; Theo Wehner; Jeannette Oostlander_ Volunteering is an area of growing political and scientific interest. Even though volunteering touches on genuinely psychological issues, work and organisational psychology has largely neglected volunteering. This study addresses work design, organisational practices, and their impact on various outcomes reflecting satisfying and sustained volunteering. Volunteers join a specific organisation with personal goals and expectations. Organisations depend on their willingness to accept organisational constraints and to give performance not only with respect to behaviours focused on the personal cause of volunteering, but also to those activities that primarily benefit the organisation. We apply self-determination theory (SDT) in order to understand the mediating processes by which work design and organisational practices influence outcomes. We present selected results of the first measurement period of our longitudinal study. Based on the data of 2261 volunteers, we calculated a structural equation model (SEM) in order to test the postulated hypotheses. There is evidence for two different motivational processes: Work design influences the cause-oriented autonomous motivation, which in turn accounts for the work engagement of volunteers. However, organisational practices are strongly related to the organisation-oriented autonomous motivation and in turn account for Organisational Citizenship Behaviour. The focus on work design and organisational practices promises unique practical relevance, since expertise of work and organisational psychologists will be made available to volunteerism. From a theoretical perspective, the project contributes to a better understanding of how
The development and evaluation of a positive psychological intervention aimed at increasing happiness of students
Llewellyn Van Zyl University of South Africa, South Africa; Sebastiaan Rothmann
Most individuals would argue that achieving sustainable happiness and avoiding depression/sadness/pain is at the top of their ‘bucket lists’ (Lyubomirsky, 2011). Yet very few individuals achieve lasting happiness (Keyes, 2011; Lyubomirsky, 2011). A great deal is known about the antecedents and positive consequences of happiness, however very few studies have strived towards developing positive psychological interventions (PPI) aimed at increasing happiness (Sin & Lyubomirsky, 2009). An 8 month-long pre-experimental longitudinal study examined the immediate and long-term impact of a positive psychological intervention aimed at increasing happiness of students (n = 20) in a tertiary educational environment. The PPI was presented in two phases: (a) A three day self development workshop and (b) six sessions of individual coaching. Our results indicated that the overall happiness of a student may be increased through developing individuals on both an emotional and psychological level. We conclude that PPIs are more than just placebos, but are vital to ensuring lasting and sustainable happiness.

The world database of happiness: Tool for ordering the growing pile of research findings
Ruut Veenhoven Erasmus University Rotterdam, Netherlands
Social scientists are producing an ever-growing stream of research findings, which is ever more difficult to oversee. As a result, capitalization on earlier investment declines and accumulation of knowledge stagnates. This situation calls for more research synthesis and interest in synthetic techniques is on the rise. To date, attention has been focused on techniques for meta-analysis, with little attention paid to the preliminary step of bringing the available research findings together. What we need is (a) techniques for describing research findings in a comparable way, (b) a system for storing such descriptions in an easily accessible archive, to which (c) research findings can be added on a continuous basis. The World Database of Happiness is an example of such a tool. The archive is tailored to meet the requirements of assembling research findings on happiness; both distributional findings (how happy people are) and correlational findings (what things go together with happiness). With its focus on ‘findings’ the system differs from data-archives that store ‘investigations’ and from bibliographies that store ‘publications’. As yet there is no established term to describe this tool for research synthesis. I call it a ‘focused findings archive’. The substantive focus of this database is on subjective enjoyment of one’s life as-a-whole. The database involves five related collections on this matter: (1) The Bibliography of Happiness, which involves about 6,500 publications, (2) a collection of acceptable Measures of Happiness that contains about 700 variants, (3) the collection of Happiness in Nations that lists the distributional findings of some 4,500 general population surveys in nations studies, (4) the collection of Happiness in Publics containing the results of some 3000 studies among particular categories within nations and (5) the collection of correlational findings, which involves some 14,000 findings on covariates of happiness. These collections can be browsed on the Internet. In this paper I describe how that works and discuss the strengths and weaknesses of this approach. I call for cooperation in keeping the collection up to date.

The role of positive affects and psychological resilience in investment decision-making
Cai Xing Renmin University of China, China; Yue Wen; Han-min Sun; Jie Chen; Yue Gu
Past studies have suggested that positive affects produce a wide range of desirable outcomes because they help people build lasting resources. Underlying this explanation is the assumption that these resources that positive affects build overtime could explain the beneficial effects of positive affects in stressful encounters. However, this assumption has not been directly tested by empirical studies. This question is important in that it helps clarify the underlying mechanism through which individuals with more positive affects could bounce back from adverse situations. With a well-designed stressful task that included 20 rounds of risky investment choices, the current study examined whether psychological resilience, an important personal resource that positive affects fuel, could account for the beneficial effects of positive affects. The results demonstrated that psychological resilience could indeed help explain happier people’s enhanced outcomes: they chose higher return although more risky investment options and experienced more positive affects at the end of the task. The current study supported the notion that individuals who experience frequent positive emotions thrive through various challenges not simply because they feel good, but because they have resources that they could utilize to deal with those challenges. Findings from the present study warrant further unpacking the important relationship between specific positive affects, psychological resilience and performance in risky investment tasks.

Meditation is one way to increase creativity
Ni Nyoman Wiranti University of Udayana, Indonesia; Made Sri Inten
Meditation is not only beneficial to reduce stress, but meditation also has the potential to increase creativity, but the effectiveness of meditation is highly dependent on the individual aspects (including imagination preference, individual life experiences, memories and emotional involvement). Research conducted in Bali aims to determine how the meditation is done according to the portions can affect creativity. The results of this study indicate that the hypothesis be accepted.

The five traits moderate association between equity sensitivity and subjective well-being
Hao Yu Peking University, China; Luning Ren; Lei Wang Peking University, China
Subjective well-being (SWB) is an issue of wide concern. Many variables are reported to have an impact on subjective well-being. Based on equity theory, the present research focuses on the relationship between the sense of justice (Equity Sensitivity), and subjective well-being and how personality (e.g. Big Five Traits) influences this relationship. Data were collected from a sample of 566 residents in China by a cross-sectional questionnaire survey design. The results showed that, there was no significant relationship between equity sensitivity and subjective well-being. But two dimensions of Big Five Personality traits, conscientiousness and agree-
The development of the implicit view about subjective well-being in Chinese adolescent students

Jianhong Zheng; Zhanjiang Normal University, China; Qiuxia Cheng; Hongji Wu

A questionnaire (which was based on the pre-investigation) was developed to investigate the implicit view of subjective well-being in 1012 adolescent students (including: 346 senior high school students; 363 junior middle school students; 303 college students). The results showed: 1) The structure of the implicit view about subjective well-being in senior high school students, junior middle school students and college students included four factors; 2) There were age differences in the development of the implicit view about subjective well-being in adolescent students; they had different contributing domains to well-being at different ages. 3) All the adolescent students had consistently attached the importance of affection to interpersonal relationships on their well-being, and didn’t regard their academic achievement as the most important factor concerning their well-being.

Recovery from depression builds character strengths and positive coping strategies

Ya Zhou; The Chinese University of HK, China; Fung Ying Siu

A complete science of psychology should include a holistic understanding of human distresses and strengths. How are these two separate variables related to each other? Several studies, using western samples, suggested that traumatic experiences may allow the display of greater character strengths. The present study was particularly interested in whether previous episodes of depression had a similar effect of building character strengths among Chinese subjects. Besides, given that coping strategies are vulnerability factors for depression, the present study also aimed to explore whether history of depression had positive influences on coping strategies. There were initially over 200 participants: 43 were identified as currently depressed, 32 as recovered from depression, and 40 as never depressed. All participants completed online the Values in Action Inventory of Strengths (Peterson & Seligman, 2001) and the Coping Strategies Questionnaire, developed by a Chinese scholar Xiao (1995). For individuals recovered from depression: 1) Creativity was higher than those never depressed (b = -0.24, p<.01) and (2) several strengths were higher than those currently depressed; love, gratitude, creativity, love of learning, hope, forgiveness, bravery. As for coping strategies: 1) The recovered group scored higher on positive strategies and lower on negative strategies than the currently depressed group, (2) no difference was found on positive strategies between the recovered group and the never depressed group.

Explanation of the mediating role of role breadth self-efficacy

Hong Zhu; Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong; Longzeng Wu

Drawing on social cognition theory, this study examined the link between transformational leadership and employees’ proactive behaviour by focusing on the mediating role of role breadth self-efficacy and the moderating role of employees’ future orientation. Based on a sample of 258 supervisor-subordinate dyads employed in two oil and gas companies in China, we found that: (1) Transformational leadership was positively related to proactive behavior. (2) Role breadth self-efficacy mediated the relationship between transformational leadership and proactive behavior, (3) employees’ future orientation strengthened the direct effect of transformational leadership on role breadth self-efficacy and its indirect effect on proactive behavior. We discuss the implications of these findings for theories and research, as well as for management practice.

Session Type: Posters

Internal psychological resources that contribute to the resilience of an adolescent who heads a family

Charnee Beddy; University of Johannesburg, South Africa

The aim of this study was to investigate the internal psychological resources of resilience within an adolescent who heads a family due to the loss of her parents through AIDS. A qualitative case study was conducted with “Thandi” within a theoretical framework of resilience theory. The data collection methods included semi-structured interviews with Thandi and the managing director of a non-governmental organisation. Three of Thandi’s teachers completed self-administered questionnaires, the compilation of which was guided by the internal resources of resilience as identified by McGrath and Noble (2003). Thandi constructed a collage to explore her inner psychological strengths that contributed to her resilience in the midst of life’s challenges. Data was subjected to content analysis to determine the themes and sub-themes that emerged. The findings revealed that Thandi appeared to exhibit all the internal resources of resilience as identified by McGrath and Noble (2003), however the degree to which they were evident differed. The original contributions of this study are evident in several themes that allude to Thandi’s psychological resilience, namely: religious beliefs; moral values; treating others with respect and kindness; dealing with grief and loss; and managing loneliness, stigmatisation, anxiety and stress. Based on the findings several recommendations are made on the enhancement of resilience through the nurturing of internal psychological resources in adolescents in a similar situation as Thandi.

Validated questionnaire for Eudaimonic well-being in South African samples

Lusilda Bashoff; North-West University, South Africa; Maria Wissing

Scholarly understanding of psychosocial well-being from Eudaimonic perspectives has become increasingly centre stage in positive psychology in recent years, and new measures are being developed, amongst others, the Questionnaire for Eudaimonic Well-being (QEWB) of Waterman et al. (2010). These measures need to be validated in other cultural contexts than those of the original validation.

Psychological capital and difficulties in career decision making

Li Bin; Central China Normal University, China; Yon-gyu Guo; Ling Lin; Fuming Xu; Hongyu Ma

This study examined the relationship between psychological capital to career decision-making difficulties. A total of 190 university students consisting of 40 freshmen, 50 sophomores, 50 juniors, 50 seniors (aged19-23yrs, 48% female) filled out both the Chinese Career Decision-Making Difficulties Questionnaire (C-CDQQ) and Chinese Positive Psychological Questionnaire (C-PPQ). The 22-item C-CDQQ (a=.68-.84) measures seven categories of difficulties such as lack of information and so on. The 26-item C-PPQ (a=.76-.86) measures facets of hope, resilience, optimism, and self-efficacy with six items for each subscale. While controlling for demographic factors (such as age, sex), hierarchical regression showed that psychological capital was negatively related to career decision-making difficulties (b = -34, p<.05). The results imply that psychological capital may play an important role in helping young adults to make better career decision.
samples, before implementation. This study aims to explore the validity of English, Afrikaans and Setswana versions of QEWB in South African samples. The original QEWB was translated into Afrikaans and Setswana by using an adapted version of the Brislin-method. Data were gathered with the three versions in mother tongue speakers of English, Afrikaans and Setswana. Amongst other measures included for validation purposes were the Mental Health Continuum-Short Form (MHC-SF) and Patient Health Questionnaire-9 (PHQ-9). Descriptive statistics and reliability measures were calculated for the three versions of the QEWB. Criterion related validity was determined and construct validity explored with exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses. Results will be reported on the psychometric properties of the three versions. Applicability of the translated versions and the specific underlying eudaimonic perspective as understood in the relevant South African contexts will be considered.

The influence of subjective experiences on challenges and skills in various social contexts
Chao-Yang Cheng National Chiao Tung University, Taiwan, R.O.C.; Sunny S. J. Lin
This study investigated whether there are associations linking four subjective experiences (concentration, motivation, activation, and happiness) with the levels of challenges and skills in four social contexts (with family, with friends, at school, and alone). Based on Day Reconstruction Method, 233 participants were asked to write a journal based upon the previous day activities, the perceived challenges/skills and the subjective experiences according to self-defined episodes. We estimated the models by using the HLM 6. The random coefficient model is specified by a Level-1 model (within-subject episodes) and a Level-2 model (persons). The model showed an adequate fit for all four subjective experiences. Skill was a positive predictor for concentration and motivation in each of the social contexts while it was a positive predictor for activation in three contexts (friends, school and alone) and for happy in two (school and alone). Challenge was a negative predictor for happy in each of the four social contexts and for motivation in school, while it was a positive predictor for concentration in the contexts of friends and alone. The effects of the perceived challenges and skills on subjective experiences are different in various social contexts. In a given workday, our college students perceived higher skills than challenges from all activities. We also found skills had positive association with subjective experiences but challenges had negative association with motivation and happiness. College students in Taiwan should seek activities with higher level challenges than what they commonly have now to improve the quality of everyday life experiences.

Exploring the differences in the perception of OE in a diverse work context
Rowenna Erin Cuff University of Pretoria, South Africa; Nicole Barkhuizen University of Pretoria, South Africa
Scholars and managers alike have begun to realise the influential role that the thoughts and emotions of employees play in shaping the actions of the latter within the workplace (Bruch & Ghoshal, 2003; Bruch & Vogel, 2011; Cameron & Spreitzer, 2011, Luthans & Avolio, 2009). An individual’s subjective culture provides the basis through which they perceive their social environment, which in turn discourages certain behaviours and cultivates others (Anastasi, 1990, as cited in Schaepp, Buys, & Olickers, 2005). This affects how the individual interprets and responds to specific concepts in the work environment (Prinsloo & Elbersohn, 2002). Thus, meaningful comparison of responses from multiple cultural or language backgrounds is dependent on the equivalence of the constructs being measured (van de Vijver & Poortinga, 1997). To explore the differences in perception of Organisational Energy among a diverse South African Workforce. A cross-sectional survey research design was followed with data being collected from employees (N=303) from South African institutions. The EnergyScapes Profile (Tosey & Llewellyn, 2002) and the Productive Energy Measure (Cole, Bruch & Vogel, 2011) were administered. Descriptive statistics were utilised to interrogate the data. The empirical results indicated significant differences between different demographic groups and their perceptions of Organisational Energy. It is hoped that an understanding of how diverse workforces perceive organisational energy will assist organisations in identifying practices, processes and initiatives which can have a positive impact on organisational energy and, in turn, on the reten
tivity, productivity and satisfaction levels of their employees.

Resilience in relation to creativity, openness to experience and emotional support
Ervins Cukurs University of Latvia, Latvia; Sandra Sebre
Creativity, as inherently linked with elasticity, flexibility and divergent thinking, has been theoretically connected to resilience, but there is a dearth of empirical research exploring this association. The aim of this study was to explore various personality and social factors, as well as creativity as potential predictors of resilience. Participating in the study were 120 adults who completed the following questionnaires: Resilience Scale of Adults (Hjemdal, Friborg et al.); the Test for Creative Thinking – Drawing Production (Urban & Jellen, 1995); the personality measure Big Five Inventory (John & Srivastava, 1999), and items regarding emotional support in childhood. Multiple regression analysis shows that Emotional Support, Extraversion and Openness to Experience ratings are significant predictors of Resilience, but that Creativity ratings are not related to Resilience directly. However, Creativity ratings are associated with Openness to Experience which is then further associated with Resilience. Differences in association by gender were also found. The practical implications of this study indicate that creative expression in itself is not necessarily a facilitator of resilience, but that if the creative endeavors include an openness to new experience, then this may encourage the seeking of new problem-solving strategies, and new coping approaches, which then further engen
der resilience.

Meta-analysis of psychological crisis intervention
Wenxiu Geng East China Normal University, China
This work aimed assessing the effects of psychological crisis intervention in China through a literature review. 320 research reports which were published on the CSSCI (Chinese Social Science Index) journals, and were chosen for analysis from thousands of papers on the subject after May 12, 2008. We also conducted face to face interviews, when visiting the Sichuan earthquake area. More than 200 teachers and students who had gone through the disaster were interviewed.
We also examined the crisis intervention programmes of Shangai and Wenzhou disasters. We found: (1) under the leadership of local govern ment, the health department organized psychiatrists who have right of prescription, and psychologists from universities to provide psychological crisis intervention. The model is well managed by the government and essentially effective. (2), volunteers with basic training in counseling actively engaged in various kinds of psychological services. Though the service was convenient, its qualification was queried. (3) after the massive and spectacular intervention, a small group of people still suffered delayed PTSD. Teachers in the middle and primary schools were overburdened and some of them felt burnout. The stricken areas and the affected people need long-term, continuing and standard psychological interven tion and services.

Time management and the hospitality training environment: The roles of flow, happiness and life satisfaction
Ita Gyser University of Johannesburg, South Africa; Freddie Crous; Madelyn Molenhuyys
There is ample evidence that optimal experience (flow), happiness and life satisfaction play a positive role in the creative culinary training environment. The effect that time management has on these roles is investigated. The objective of this study was to investigate the relationship between time management, the hospitality training environment and the roles of optimal experiences (flow), happiness and life satisfaction. Further, the moderating role of time management on performance and flow was explored. An investigation into the concept of flow, happiness and life satisfaction on time management in the culinary environment will add to the body of knowledge in the field. Research Method: This study utilised a quantitative research design. Data were gathered with the use of an online questionaire (cross-sectional survey). A sample of n=229 students within the culinary environment, within a tertiary institution spanning across different ages, racial groups and educational levels was gathered. Significant relationships were found between flow, happiness, life satisfaction and time management. Life satisfaction proved to have a significant main effect on flow. The dimensions of time management had a significant interaction effect on the relationship between life satisfaction and flow. The implications are that time management would become more prominent in the practical training for hospi tality students. Successful time management skills can prove to be beneficial to increase the flow, happiness and life satisfaction outcomes of the students.
An exploration of an older woman’s coping strategies in dealing with difficult life experiences
Jolinda Hugo
Nort-West University, South Africa

Coping strategies are essential for human beings to deal with difficult life experiences. The theoretical background supporting this study is positive psychology where the focus is on assets, and the positive constructs of people’s functioning. The conceptual framework that informed this study is that, despite the fact that old age is associated with many challenges, people apply adaptive coping strategies to deal with it. The purpose of this presentation is to investigate coping strategies that an older Afrikaans woman, aged 64, applied to deal with difficult life experiences. An exploratory case study design was used and the gathered data included person-centered interviews and a journal of her own reflections. The coping strategies applied by the older woman, were spirituality, love for family and friends and finding meaning through her suffering. Literature confirmed that spirituality and social support are regarded as important coping strategies for older people. The novice contribution of this study is the older woman’s way of using meaning as an effective coping strategy in difficult life experiences. Here meaning-making implies the older woman’s ability to find meaning despite challenges associated with difficult life experiences. To her, meaning implies that, despite suffering through life experiences, she wouldn’t have missed it, because through it she experienced personal growth. She regards herself as wiser, happier and more focused. In conclusion; making meaning throughout life can be an effective coping strategy. It is recommended that further studies regarding the importance of meaning-making as coping strategy, for old aged, should be conducted.

Development of a family commitment scale: Exploratory study
Salome Human-Vogel
University of Pretoria, South Africa

Family commitment involves the study of commitment in a relational, non-romantic context. In the present study family commitment is conceptualised as commitment to one’s family-of-origin. The family is a primary context for the socialisation of children (Grusec & Davidov, 2010), yet is becoming increasingly fragile as more and more children experience a breakdown in the family unit (Coleman & Glenn, 2010). In the present study I argue that adolescents’ wellbeing is enhanced when children are socialised in the context of a loving and supportive family unit, and when they are committed to the family unit. Family commitment is conceptualised as meaningful identification with one’s family, as well as feeling a sense of connection to one’s family unit and commitment to family values, may demonstrate better wellbeing. The Family Commitment Scale, adapted from the Rushult et al. Inventory of Family Commitment (1998) was adapted and administered to 188 adolescents between the ages of 16 and 18 years. Exploratory factor analysis indicated a four factor structure. Full scale Alpha was 0.83. Reliabilities for the subscales ranged between 0.84 and 0.94. The pattern of correlations obtained for the Family Commitment Scale with the Trait Wellbeing Scale (Dalbert, 2003) support the construct validity of the adapted instrument and suggest that it may be an appropriate instrument for measuring commitment to the family of origin.

The relationship between optimism, locus of control and academic achievement
Negar Karimian
University of Allameh Tabatabai, Islamic Republic of Iran; Korosh Namdari

According to Seligman (1998), counsellor and therapist must show the same attention to the strengths, improvement of the quality of human life and the promotion of mental health, as to the weaknesses, vulnerability and behavioural problems. The purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship between optimism, locus of control and academic achievement. For this study, 50 students (25 female, 25 male) from Esfahan University were randomly selected. All participants completed the life orientation test (LOT) and Nowicki-Strickland Locus Of Control Scale (N-SLOC). Data analysis involved using descriptive statistics, Correlation test and T-Student test. Results showed optimism is associated with internal locus of control (P<0/05). Optimism is not associated with academic achievement. There was a direct and significant relationship between locus of control and academic achievement in boys. We also found no difference in the amount of optimism for girls and boys and observed that female students use more external locus of control than male students.

A comparison of psychological well-being constructs between teachers in different school settings in South Africa
Illasha Kok
North-West University, South Africa; Iltemeleng Khumalo; Johan Potgieter

This study aimed to compare the psychological well-being constructs, psychological distress and social support of two groups of teachers, and investigates the possible factors that contribute to the difference between them. Psychological well-being is a positive construct that refers to improvement of quality of life. This cross-sectional, comparative study formed part of the SABPA (Sympathetic Activity and Ambulatory Blood Pressure in Africa) project. A sample of 408 (200 Black and 208 White) male and female teachers (aged 25 and 62 years) participated. The ambiguity as regards psychological well-being among race and setting formed the basis of comparison between Black and White teachers. Data were gathered using the Mental Health Continuum-Short Form (MHC-SF), Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9), General Health Questionnaire (GHQ-28), and Fortitude Questionnaire (FORQ), and analysed by applying descriptive statistics, reliability indices, inter-scale correlations, mean comparisons, and regression analysis. The prevalence of well-being differed between the two groups. Significantly higher scores for emotion-al well-being and social support from friends and others were reported by the White group of teachers. Differences in the influence of social support and psychological distress on positive mental health were found between the two groups. These findings indicate the differential association and influence of psychosocial factors on positive mental health in different teacher samples. In conclusion psychological well-being of Black or White teachers may differ as a result of their social support and potential distress in different school settings.

Applications of positive psychology to military counseling program in South Korea
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This study measured how positive psychology based military counseling programs influenced and enhanced army officers’ counseling competence, psychological well-being, and satisfaction. It was hypothesised that a forty hour military counseling education program would contribute to enhancing army officers’ counseling competence, psychological well-being and satisfaction. A total of 425 army officers participated in the researcher’s educational sessions. Selected participants voluntarily joined the survey reports after the educational training sessions. The contents of education sessions were based on positive psychology, covering empathy, trust, resilience, optimism and hope, love, flow and mindfulness, and strength-based leadership. The positive psychology based military counseling program was proven to be a useful educational tool for army officers in South Korea to enhance counseling skills, the rate of counseling competence, and overall psychological well-being. It was the first project for the South Korean army officers to utilise the contents of positive psychology in South Korea.

Promoting subjective well-being through income: Exploring the moderating role of social dominance orientation
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Peking University, China; Luning Ren; Lei Wang
Peking University, China

Is higher income effective in eliciting greater subjective well-being (SWB)? Why are there differences in the degree of social dominance orientation: the degree of preference for inequality among social groups, is introduced, and we argue that greater income will be associated with stronger subjective well-being, and that this relationship will be moderated by the social dominance orientation. We tested this hypothesis with a sample of Chinese residents (N=566) by means of a set of questionnaires assessing the degree of people’s SWB, income and SDO. Results indicated that there was no significant relationship between income and subjective well-being (r=0.034). However, social dominance orientation moderated this relationship (AR=0.014, p<0.05): When social dominance orientation was high, people’s income and subjective well-being showed a negative relationship, whereas, when social dominance orientation was low, the relationship of these two variables was positive. The results suggest that income is not necessarily beneficial to people’s subjective well-being. Instead, the impact of income hinges upon people’s degree of social dominance orientation. Implications for the understanding of income and subjective well-being are discussed.

Psychology students in China: Measurement and value orientation of career choice
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Positive psychological capital is a positive psychological state during the process of individual growth and development. It includes four aspects of self-efficacy, hope, resilience and optimism. Value orientation of career choice is a tendency attitude as people pursue, orient, evaluate, and select professional values as they seek employment. To explore the relationship between university students’ positive
psychological capital and value orientation of career choice in China, two related investigative questionnaires were applied to 276 college students of three universities in China. The data were counted and analysed by using SPSS16.0. The results are as follows: (1) At the self-efficacy aspect, there were some significant differences in the types of university, gender, and subject. Some significant differences of the hope aspect appeared in gender; and the same significant differences of the resilience aspect lay in family location. (2) In the value orientation of career choice aspect, there were some significant differences of both individual value orientation level and social value orientation level of career choice in universities, gender and subjects. (3) Positive psychological capital of university students in China was positively related to their value orientation of career choice. Positive psychological capital has significant predictive effect on the university students’ value orientation of career choice. So, university students should be encouraged to strengthen the level of their positive psychological and form reasonable value orientation of career choice in the course of seeking jobs.

Influence of psychological and political characteristics of individuals in a multicultural society
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The essence of the experiment is to find a connection between the psychological, political, and other qualities of people who make political decisions, and their possible political behaviour. Using a variety of approaches in the study of politics has an important meaning. Firstly, the course of political events is analysed and predicted, based on the study of political culture. Political psychology performs an epistemological function associated with the provision of human thinking. Unlike other forms of political consciousness (eg, science or ideology), which also contribute to the knowledge of political realities, political feeling cannot only supplement the information received by people through rationalisation and logic, but can be replaced with their choice of political position. To build a culture of interethnic communication in a multicultural educational environment, respect for the people of various nationalities should be cultivated. This should be for all living in the region, their language, values, development of respect for the peoples inhabiting their native land, the formation of internationalism, focusing on national and universal moral values, the best achievements of human civilisation and consciousness of belonging to the international community, education, and tolerance. This would take into account characteristics of ethno-national, national merit, promotion of an uncompromising attitude to the manifestation of chauvinism, nationalism and racism.

Happiness and academic achievement
Akbar Mahdiloo Zanjan Teacher Training Center, Islamic Republic of Iran; Javaad Ghanbari Zanjan Teacher Training Center, Islamic Republic of Iran; Ali Ahmadi; Hassan Eslahifar; Aliasgar Naderlo
The relationship between happiness and academic achievement was examined in this study. The methodology used in this research is descriptive correlational method using the statistical society of students of Abhar Azad University that randomly selected 375 people as samples. Oxford Happiness Inventory was performed on them; criterion of achievement was scores of students in units. Using Independent T Statistical Tests, Pearson’s Correlation Coefficient showed that happiness and academic achievement in 99% cases are related, and the Multivariate Regression Analysis showed that happiness is a significant predictor for academic achievement (p<0.005). There is a relationship between happiness and academic achievement. Those who have high scores in happiness, also have high academic achievement.

Resilience among South African orphans: A visual exploration
Maculane Junel Malindi North-West University, South Africa
This paper reports the findings of a multiple method qualitative study that explored the resilience pathways of orphans affected by AIDS in South Africa. We used the Draw-and-tell approach in which we invited 150 orphans aged between 9 and 14 to make drawings that represented their lives at the time and to write narratives that explained their drawings. We also asked them to draw a person in the rain, a projective technique that indicates whether or not a child is psychosocially vulnerable. Using inductive content analysis, we analysed the drawings and narratives. Our findings showed that protective resources such as future focus, the determination to go ahead despite risks, connectedness to competent adults, having a sense of humour despite risks, perceiving schools as safe places, happiness and joy of life, and playing football enabled the participants to cope resiliently in the context of risks. From the positive psychology perspective, the findings show that resilience is possible in the context of HIV and orphanhood and the participants had personal and ecological strengths that enabled them to cope resiliently. Methodologically the findings showed that less intrusive, child-centred methods such as drawings can be useful in eliciting needed data in contexts where young people are discouraged to discuss intimate details of their lives with strangers.

Psychological capital as personal potential in organisational context
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Psychological capital (PsyCap) is a positive state-like capacity, which is defined as an individual’s positive psychological state of development that consists of efficacy, optimism, hope and resilience (Luthans, Avolio, et al., 2007). The same integral construct – personal potential – a new theoretical framework proposed to explain the mechanisms of psychological well-being and achievement (Leontiev et al., 2007), in organisational context personal potential, describes the personal resources of employees. The research was devoted to explore the relationship between PsyCap and personal potential of employees. We explore our hypothesis on a sample of Russian employees (N=250). For research purposes we use the set of questionnaires (mentioned at the order of appearance to participants). Data were collected from Russians through an on-line platform: PsyCap Questionnaire (Luthans, 2007, in adaptation of Mandrikova, Chaika); Self-determination Scale (Sheldon, Deci, 1996, in adaptation of Osin); Trait Hope Scale (Snyder et al., 1991, in adaptation of Osin); Self-efficacy Scale (Jersulem, Schwarzer, 1981, in adaptation of Goredeva); Hardiness Questionnaire (Maddi, Koshaba, 2001, in adaptation of Leontiev, Rasskazova); Ambiguity Tolerance (MSTAFI) (McLain, 1993, in adaptation of Lukovitskaya); Dispositional Optimism Test (LOT) (Carver, Scheier, 1985, in adaptation of Goredeva, Sychev, Orlova); Socio-demographic and formal data about position at organisation level and type of work. We have revealed significant (p<0.05) correlations between all components of psychological capital and personal potential of employees, so, even driven from different theoretical backgrounds, empirical data show similarities of psychological capital and personal potential constructs.

Predicting global well-being through personality and coping
Rosario J. Marrero University of La Laguna, Spain; Monica Carballiella; Hector Morales
Several studies have been conducted to identify personality traits and coping resources involved in well-being. However, few studies have analysed, jointly, subjective well-being (SWB) and psychological well-being (PWB). In this research, the main purpose was to analyse the personality profile of individuals with high psychological and subjective well-being. A sample of 1201 adults, aged 17-78, was assessed on personality dimensions, self-esteem, optimism, social support, coping, subjective well-being (life satisfaction, positive affect and negative affect) and psychological well-being (self-acceptance, autonomy, purpose in life, positive relationships with others, environmental mastery, and personal growth). ANOVA were performed comparing individuals with low well-being versus individuals with high well-being. The results showed that individuals with high psychological and subjective well-being had lower Neuroticism and higher Extraversion, Openness to Experience, Conscientiousness, Agreeableness, optimism, self-esteem, and social support than individuals with low well-being. Also, individuals with high well-being used coping strategies such as Seeking Social Support, Humour, Planning and Active Coping, Personal Growth and Positive Reinterpretation. Regression analyses indicated that low Neuroticism, high Openness to experience, high personal growth and high optimism explained a quarter of variance in high psychological and subjective well-being groups. In conclusion, personal characteristics explained only 24-29% of the well-being variance.

Subjective well-being and optimism in Mexican undergraduate students
Rosario J. Marrero University of La Laguna, Spain; Jose Angel Gonzalez-Villalobos; Monica Carballiella
Subjective well-being (SWB) has been defined as a broad construct comprising two different main components: One affective, which includes both positive and negative emotions and another cognitive, referred to the individuals’ evaluation of their life satisfaction. The main objective of this study was to analyse the relationship between optimism and SWB. Additionally, four indicators about satisfac-
tion in specific life domains were used: Job satisfaction, sentimental satisfaction, health satisfaction and satisfaction with leisure activities. Data are from a sample of 299 Mexican undergraduate students aged 17-49 (M= 19.38; SD= 3.19). The results showed moderate associations between gender and satisfaction with job, life satisfaction, happiness and optimism. Also, people who are maintaining a sentimental relationship showed higher satisfaction in these areas. Optimism was associated to all the previous measures of SWB, although the relationships with global measures were greater than the relationships with the specific life domains. One-way analyses comparing three groups: Low-level optimism, which were below the 25 percentile, medium-level optimism, which were around the average, and high-level optimism, which were above the 75 percentile. Results showed that high and medium-level optimism groups reported more life satisfaction and positive emotions, less negative emotions, and more satisfaction in all specific life domains than the low-level optimism group. There were no differences in SWB measures between high and medium-level optimism groups. The results suggest that optimism is a relevant personality trait to improve global well-being of the individuals.

Influence of coping on happiness, life satisfaction and self-esteem according to age
Rosario I. Morrera
University of La Laguna, Spain
Monica Carballeira
Coping styles, as important resources to manage negative life events, can also contribute to improve personal well-being. The main objective of this study was to examine the influence of coping strategies on self-esteem, happiness, and life satisfaction in a sample of 1184 individuals from the general population (535 men, and 649 women) aged 18-78 (M= 36.18; SD= 13.64). In order to explore these influences according to age, different multiple regression analyses were carried out in four groups: The youngest (between 18 and 24 years old; N= 381), young-adults (between 25 and 39 years old; N= 273), middle age adults (between 40 and 55 years old; N= 427), and old adults (between 56 and 78; N= 103). Results showed that in all groups of age, coping was a better predictor for self-esteem, than for life satisfaction and happiness, although the most powerful coping strategies varied according to the variable considered. Disengagement predicted negatively self-esteem, happiness, and life satisfaction in the youngest and in the middle old adults groups, and Distraction Activities in young-adults group. Restraining Coping was a powerful negative predictor for the three variables in old adults group, followed by Planning and Active Coping for happiness and life satisfaction, and Humor (positively in both cases) for happiness and self-esteem. These findings underline the importance of considering the age in the interventions promoting adaptive coping strategies to improve self-esteem, happiness, and life satisfaction.

Exploring motivations of disadvantaged tertiary peer educators through self-determination theory
Julie McFarlane
Stellenbosch University, South Africa; Tony Naidoo
This study explored the motivations of individual students participating in the Peer Educator Programme at TSiBA, an a typical private tertiary institute in South Africa, which offers a four-year university degree to students who would not otherwise have had access to higher education. The study located within a positive psychology approach utilised Self-Determination Theory which advances that experiencing need satisfaction in autonomy, competence and relatedness has psychological benefit for the individual and the community to which they belong. Peer education by its nature and intention has an impact on the communities which it reaches. From a practical standpoint, association of the SDT with Peer Educator Programmes would reveal two-tailed effectiveness - optimising mental health in the community through the educators and through the programme message. On a micro level, research providing understanding of the motivations of peer educators may be of benefit to recruiters of peer educators; can impact on the policy makers and conveners of such programmes and implicate the effectiveness of peer education programmes themselves. Initial pilot study findings indicate association between the assumptions of Self-Determination theory and the motivations as expressed by the peer educators. The results of the study will add to the sparse knowledge in the fields of volunteerism - specifically peer education; SDT praxis and factors affecting mental health in developing countries.

The effect of Fordyce happiness training on blood pressure and happiness of patients
Mahnaz Mehrbaziadeh Honarmand; Shahid Chamran University, Islamic Republic of Iran; Shahin Abdolah; Mansour Sodani
The purpose of this study was to investigate the effectiveness of Fordyce happiness training on blood pressure and happiness of Abadan Oil Company Hospital patients. The sample consisted of 40 patients that were selected by simple random sampling. The patients divided into two equal groups (experimental and control groups). Participants completed the Oxford Happiness Inventory and their blood pressure was measured at pre-test and post-test phases. After 8 sessions of Fordyce happiness training, results of MANCOVA were statistically significant at p<0.01. Therefore it is suggested that Fordyce happiness training decreased systolic blood pressure and increased happiness of the experimental group compared with the control group. In addition, the effect of Fordyce happiness training lasted for one month.

Psychometric properties of the Argentinian Flow State Scale in pro-social activity for children and adolescents
Belen Mesurado; CIIPME - CONICET, Argentina; Maria Richaud
The optimal experience or flow, is a concept developed by Csikszentmihalyi (1997, 2000), who defines it as the mental state of operation in which the person is fully immersed in what he or she is doing, characterised by a feeling of energised focus, full involvement, and success in the process of the activity. Jackson and Marsh (1996) developed The Flow State Scale (FSS) to assess the flow experience in sports, although it can be adapted to other contexts such as work, education, etc (Garcia Calvo et. al., 2008). The purposes of this research were: to adapt The Flow State Scale to examine the optimal experience in pro-social activity in children and adolescents and to study its psychometric properties. The sample included 500 participants, of both sexes, aged 10 to 15 (M = 10.95; DT= .84), of middle socioeconomic level, from Argentina. Exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses were run to test construct validity. The convergent validity was measured using with The Optimal Experience Scale for Children and Adolescents (Mesurado, 2008). The results revealed satisfactory validity and internal consistency of the instrument, obtaining a factor model made up of a main factor and nine sub-scales as proposed by the original authors.

Exploring the adaptive behaviour of an older woman after significant relational losses
Lazya Muller
North-West University, South Africa
Relational losses like the loss of loved ones and relocation of family and friends are common when people age. In an intergenerational research project, which aimed to explore the value of social media in promoting intergenerational relationships, older persons shared their life stories with younger people. In one older woman’s life story it was noted that she applied adaptive coping behaviour after significant relational losses. This study is conceptualised from a positive psychology perspective that focuses on the abilities and assets of people. A Case Study design was used to gather data about a 85 year old, Afrikaans-speaking woman who currently lives independently in an apartment on her son’s property. Data were obtained through the Mmogo methodology (Roos, 2008; 2012), (a visual presentation using clay, beads and straws), a reflection journal and person-focused interviews. The textual and visual data gathered were thematically analysed. This woman actively sought opportunities for interaction with friends, family and people with mutual interests. She also created opportunities to interact with people on a broader social level by making herself available for extra tuition to assist pupils with academic learning content. She also joined a service centre for the aged where they aim to help elderly people participate as active community members. The findings indicated that adaptive behaviour encouraged a sense of cohesion and engagement with other people that contributed to her coping. It is recommended to explore more adaptive behaviour after significant relational losses.

Resilience in families living with a child diagnosed with hyperactivity/attention deficit disorder
Tania Muthen
Livingstone Hospital, South Africa; Greg Howcroft; Ottilia Brown
Livingstone Hospital, South Africa
There has been limited South African research to date on family resilience as well as on the resilience of families living with children diagnosed with AD/HD. We aimed to explore and describe the factors that facilitate adjustment and adaptation in families after a child has been clinically diagnosed with AD/HD. The Resilience Model of Family Stress, Adjustment and Adaptation served as a framework to conceptualize the families’ adjustment and adaptation processes. The study was triangular in nature,
The positive experiences of master’s students in professional psychology programmes in South Africa
Lindi Nel University of the Free State, South Africa
The aim of this poster is to describe the psycho-fortigenic experiences of master’s degree students in professional psychology programmes in South Africa. Since most research on the topic of master’s students in psychology is conducted from a pathogenic paradigm, this study aimed to describe these students’ experiences from a positive psychology approach. A strength-based paradigm allows both the researcher and the participants to understand their journey through the lens of personal growth, professional development, coping strategies and attempts to make sense of the related difficulties. Eight participants were purposively selected from four universities. The participants engaged in reflective writings and three semi-structured interviews over a one-year span. Four rich cases were identified and data were analysed according to Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA). Themes were conceptualized and operationalized within the structure of psychological well-being (Ryff, 1989), general positive psychology literature, as well as literature based on the development and dynamics of master’s students in professional psychology training. thorough interpretation of the findings yielded eight themes of significance across cases, which all were indicative of enhanced levels of psychological well-being as an outcome of the participants’ experiences. Overall, the important finding was that, while the experience of becoming a psychologist is known to be a long and difficult journey, it can also be rewarding and holds the potential to enhance psychological well-being.

Wellness needs of students at a South African university of technology
Hester Oberholzer Central University of Technology, South Africa; Liesl Hoare
The primary aim was to evaluate the wellness needs of students at a South African University of Technology. The secondary aim was to evaluate the effectiveness of current wellness interventions so as to improve these interventions and hereby improve the holistic wellness of students. Data was obtained with an anonymous self-report questionnaire which recorded biographical information and assessed the effectiveness of wellness campaigns and the wellness needs of students. The questionnaire was available to all participants at a Wellness campaign with the total of n=158 questionnaires obtained and statistically analysed. Students have a big need to address physical health needs. N=82 (52%) view HIV/AIDS testing as important. Testing for cancer, blood sugar and cholesterol levels was also viewed as important. These tests are currently conducted at all wellness interventions. Pertaining to psychological wellness, n=98 (62%) and n=86 (54%) stated that the wellness campaigns influenced their psychological wellness positively in the short-term and long-term respectively. N=102 (64%) stated that the wellness campaigns influenced them to change their lifestyle in a positive way. Needs that students do not perceive as being met and can be used to improve future wellness interventions include financial management, relationship issues, grieving stress and depression, abortion and youth pregnancy, and domestic violence. It is evident that, although interventions do meet students’ needs, there are still needs that can be met to improve the wellness interventions and subsequently the overall wellness of students.

The coping orientation and self-esteem of Black learners enrolled in state under-reourced schools in the Nelson Mandela Metropole
Zimbini Ogie Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University, South Africa
It is common knowledge that delivery of high quality, well-resourced educational service to learners enrolled in state schools in the Eastern Cape has ground to a halt, and this lack of service delivery has now become a pervasive problem. South African education has, to a large extent, failed to meet the needs of Black learners. Schools, like other contexts of childhood and adolescence, are intimate places where youths construct identities, build a sense of self, and develop the capacity to sustain relations and forge the skills to initiate change. These are the contexts where youth grow or shrink. Buildings in disrepair are not, therefore, merely a distraction, they are identity-producing and self-defining. Previous studies have highlighted that self-esteem and resilience play a role in academic achievement. This study explored and described the coping orientation and self-esteem of Black learners enrolled in under-reourced state schools in the Nelson Mandela Metropole. An exploratory, descriptive survey design was employed and 85 research participants completed the Orientation to Life Questionnaire 29 Item, Battle’s Culture Free Self-Esteem Inventory Form AD and a biographical awareness questionnaire. Findings revealed fairly high mean scores on the OLEQ 29 Item and low total self-esteem scores. Findings revealed average General, Social and Personal self-esteem. The results also revealed that learners with a high sense of coherence are likely to have high self-esteem, hence high sense of coherence is better explained by high self-esteem and low sense of coherence is better explained by low self-esteem.

Psychological experiences in South African society before the 2010 FIFA World Cup
Rudolf Oosthuizen University of South Africa, South Africa; Pieter Koortzen
A literature review was conducted to analyse the assumptions of systems psycho-dynamics, the Tavistock model of group relations, object relations theory and the most relevant constructs in the systems psycho-dynamic perspective. Secondly, the assumptions and most relevant constructs in the positive psychology perspective were described in order to theoretically analyse the psychological impact of large-scale sports events on a community or country. The objective of the empirical study was to investigate some of the unconscious emotions, fears, anxieties and conflicts i.e. dynamics prevalent in South Africa before the 2010 FIFA World Cup as well as some of the positive emotional experiences associated with the 2010 FIFA World Cup. The specific objective of the study was to analyse and describe the psychological experiences of South African society before the 2010 FIFA World Cup. The research design, approach and method were done from both the systems psycho-dynamic and positive psychology perspectives. The study comprised a qualitative, explorative and social phenomenological study. The researchers’ access to employees in different organisations and the existence of professional working relationships with the participants, led to a convenience sample. A total of 24 participants were interviewed. The results seem to indicate that a number of positive and negative experiences existed in South African society before the 2010 FIFA World Cup. The findings are presented as a number of systems psycho-dynamic and positive psychology themes and working hypotheses. This study represents original research that contributes valuable new knowledge to the positive psychology and systems psycho-dynamic perspective.

Subjective well-being and health perception in Portuguese people from the community
Jose Pais-Balseiro Porto University, Portugal
Subjective well-being (SWB) refers to people’s evaluations of their lives, like judgments of life satisfaction, and evaluations of moods and emotions. There are evidence that SWB causally affects health and longevity (Diener & Chan, 2011). The objective of the present study is to analyse how different measures of subjective well-being explains health perception. Participants are 517 individuals from the community, mean age 35.18 years, 54.2 females. Material used are, Andrews and Withey Life as a Whole, Diener Satisfaction With Life Scale, Cummins Personal Wellbeing Scale, Lyubomirsky Subjective Happiness Scale, and the short-form with 12 items from the Medical Outcomes Study to access health perception, grouped in two components, namely, physical health and mental health. Results show correlations between the indicators of SWB of .63, .88 and .78. Correlations between SWB, the four indicators, and mental and physical health are mainly around 40s. Regression analysis, physical health as dependent variable, and the four subjective measures as independent (Durbin-Watson

Positive experiences of visiting museums
Eloisa Perez-Santos Complutense University Madrid, Spain
In recent years, museums have become attractive places to share experiences that allow us to learn
and enjoy at the same time. The study of the conditions that facilitate learning and satisfaction is crucial to provide data to assist the design and management of museum services. This study focuses on the subjective experience of the visitor. The intensity of this experience is translated into cognitive, sensory and emotional outcome variables in relationship with the personal and social context. This is the first work of a research agenda carried out by a University Consortium of Madrid research team, in collaboration with the Permanent Laboratory for Public Museums of the Spanish Ministry of Culture. We have designed a subjective scale that includes different factors of the elements that can contribute to a quality museum experience. The Positive Museum Experience Scale (PMES) was administered to 7680 individual visitors to 12 major Spanish state museums. The results show how the visitor’s experience in state museums is very positive and a similar pattern was observed in most of them. Visitors seem to feel high and similar levels of relaxation, purpose, attention, orientation and somewhat lower, but similar, levels of security in their abilities and sense of learning in all of the museums surveyed. While the joy, fascination, immersion and involvement are low in almost all of them, the study also found that some variables investigated were able to discriminate among visitors with better and worse museum experience.

Self-regulation and psycho-physiological well-being in an African context: The SABPA study
Johan Potgieter North-West University South Africa; Nelmarie Boshoff; Leonie Malan
The aim of this study was to explore the association between self-regulation (SR) and psycho-physiological health and well-being in an African context. Recent research, predominantly performed in individualistic Western contexts, links SR to psychological well-being and physical health. Cultural and contextual factors are however known to directly impact well-being, and the South African context is particularly void of various challenges to individuals’ ability to maintain healthy functioning. Associations found between self-regulation and psycho-physiological health and well-being in Eurocentric contexts may therefore not be valid in the African context. Data was collected through a cross-sectional design with a purposively selected study population. Participants were urbanised black African teachers (N=200) who underwent a thorough evaluation of their psycho-physiological health and well-being. Participants completed the 31-item Short Self-Regulation Questionnaire (SSRQ), and a number of measures of psychological well-being. Physical health indicators included hypertension, waist circumference, glucose, triglycerides and high-density lipoprotein. Results showed a strong relationship between the self-regulation and participants’ self-reported levels of psychological well-being. The association between SR and physical well-being, as represented by the relative absence of metabolic syndrome indicators, was however not as clear, and requires further evaluation. In spite of SR being considered an individualistic construct, these early results lend support to its potential use in facilitating mental health in the African collectivist context.

The prevalence of various degrees of psychological well-being among Tanzanian university students
Janvier Rugira Mount Meru University, United Republic of Tanzania; Marie Wissing; Aldia Nienaber
The aim of this study was to explore the prevalence of levels of psychological well-being in a group of Tanzanian university students. A quantitative cross-sectional survey design was implemented for data-gathering. A convenience sample of 277 undergraduate students (19 to 40 years) from three universities completed the Mental Health Continuum – Short Form (MHC-SF) as a measure of levels of well-being. Findings indicated very high levels of flourishing - much higher than found in previous studies. Various possible explanations are suggested. Significant differences were also found among the university in percentages of the various levels of well-being, and possible explanations forwarded. Maintenance of well-being in students who are flourishing, and enhancement of mental health in those who are moderately mentally healthy or languishing are indicated via the implementation of promotive and preventative well-being programmes.

Happiness at work among South African educators
Lutterbie Simon Opener Institute, United Kingdom; Jessica Pryce-Jones; Katie Demain
This study compared the Happiness at Work of educators in South Africa with the Happiness of Work of employees around the world. 164 educators completed the iOpen People and Performance Questionnaire (iPQ). In general, the participants reported above-average Happiness at Work. However, the situation became more varied when specific aspects of Happiness at Work were examined. Happiness at Work is a mindset which enables action to maximize performance and achieve potential. It is characterized by feelings of making a contribution to one’s work, having the short-term conviction to perform, enjoying a fair and supportive workplace culture, having long-term commitment to one’s work and feeling confident in one’s abilities. Happiness at Work has been shown to predict both individual and organizational success; therefore, understanding employee’s Happiness at Work benefits both employees and employers by creating more enjoyable and higher-performing workplaces. South African educators scored above average on each main component of Happiness at Work. However, they scored below average on “feeling able to achieve work goals” and “feeling able to overcome challenges”, among others. The results suggest an overall positive situation with several areas where focused effort could yield notable improvement. A more in-depth analysis will be presented, and the results considered in the wider context of South African working life. Specific recommendations will be made for improving the Happiness at Work of South African educators, and the potential implications of such efforts are considered.

The psychofortology of female psychiatric out-patients: Living with mood and anxiety disorders
Chantelle Steyn Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University, South Africa; Greg Howcroft; Paul Fouche
Depression and anxiety are estimated to be two of the most important causes of disease burden in the world, and they appear to be more prevalent among women than men. The present study aims to explore and describe the psychofortology of female psychiatric out-patients living with mood and anxiety disorders. An exploratory descriptive research design was used. The participants were selected by means of non-probability purposive sampling. The sample consisted of 60 female psychiatric out-patients who were selected from the Nelson Mandela Metropole in the Eastern Cape. The sample was based on predetermined inclusion criteria. Data were gathered through the administration of a biographical questionnaire, Hammer and Marting’s Coping-Resources Inventory, Antonovsky’s Sense of Coherence Scale, Dieren, Emmons, Larson and Griffin’s Satisfaction-with-Life Scale, and Flett and Flott’s Affecometer-2. These data were then analyzed according to the aims of the study by the use of descriptive statistics, inferential statistics and multivariate data analysis. The results of the study indicated that the female psychiatric out-patients with mood and anxiety disorders generally experienced lower levels of coping and subjective well-being when compared with normative data. The results also identified three clusters, which revealed that the psychiatric out-patients with mood disorders, although they experienced low levels of coping and subjective well-being, obtained higher scores than the patients with anxiety disorders. The findings of the research also address the management and care of these patients.

An experimental study of the positive emotion on the effect of English vocabulary memory among Chinese college students
Xiaojiie Sun Dongbei University of Finance & Economics; Jinping Yang; Zhujun Lin
Existing research often assumes that positive emotion leads to better cognitive function, although few studies directly test the link. Extending from prior emotion and memory findings, using negative and neutral emotion as references, an experimental study was conducted to explicitly test whether positive emotion is linked with the enhanced memory of English vocabulary. Sixty-three Chinese college students were randomly assigned into three groups with equivalent English levels. Two videos were used to induce different emotions including positivity, negativity and neutrality. Two sets of English vocabulary tests of equivalent difficulty were applied to each group in the form of pre- and post-tests to explore the effects of positive emotions on memory. T-test was performed and the result showed that the positive emotion group memorised significantly more new English words in the after-test than in the pre-test: negative Scale neutral emotion groups showed no change in their memory scores between pre-test and post-test. This result proves that positive emotion improves English vocabulary memorisation among college students. It suggests that college English teachers should introduce positive emotions into English classes.
Emotion and responses in daily counselling: Recipients with high/low social skills
Miekko Takahira Chubu University, Japan
This study focused on what kinds of emotions and responses occur when Japanese college students were asked for advice by their friends about difficult problems. Takahira (2011) suggested that students experienced one positive emotion and four negative emotions: pleasure, anxiety, sadness, irritation, and helplessness. Students’ responses were classified into four categories: (a) active listening, (b) problem solving, (c) cheering, and (d) affirmation. There was particular relevance between these emotions and responses. In this study, survey data from 180 Japanese college students were analysed to examine whether the effects of these emotions on responses differed for students with high and low social skills. The results of structural equation modelling analysis suggested that pleasure increased (a) active listening, (b) problem solving, and (d) affirmation. Anxiety increased (a) active listening and (c) cheering. Sadness increased (c) cheering, and (d) affirmation. Irritation decreased (a) active listening and (b) problem solving. Helplessness decreased (b) problem solving, and (d) affirmation. These results were the same patterns for both students with high and low social skills. However, helplessness increased (a) active listening only for students with low social skills.

The analysis of the concept of life satisfaction on university students
Fatma Dilek Tel Anadolu University, Turkey; Tugba Sari
The purpose of this study was to investigate life satisfaction levels and the relationship between gender and romantic relationships among university students. The study is a descriptive work composed of 1082 participants from 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th grades. The data was collected from Abant Azizet Baysal University, Educational Faculty, Science and Art Faculty, Medicine Faculty, Engineering and Architecture Faculty, Health Occupational High School, Physical Educational High School, Kemal Demir Physical Therapy and Rehabilitation High School. Sub-problems are analysed by using descriptive statistics and the independent simple t-test. According to the research, the life satisfaction level was X = 4.16. Females had significantly higher scores than males on the life satisfaction scale and the students who have romantic relationships had significantly higher scores than the students who have no romantic relationships.

Peace in yourself. Peace in your relationships. Peace in the world
Jeremy Thompson Balgowlah Medical Practice, Australia
Have you ever wondered why some people are more contented than others? As a family practitioner I have observed the different ways people approach life and studied the reasons behind their contrasting behaviours. Many of my patients deal with their issues constructively and can relate to people positively. When a problem arises they know who they are and what they want to do about it. On the other hand, there are many who don’t feel clear about themselves. Life is a struggle and they often succumb to anxiety, depression and substance abuse. What is it that makes the difference? A strong sense of ‘self’. Yet many people don’t know themselves – their heads are filled with self-deprecating thoughts that adversely affect their progress. They are judged accordingly. In this presentation I will reveal a new approach that I call ‘Positive Centred Psychology’ from my book to be published by Pan MacMillan in 2012. This provides a model for people to separate their negative thoughts from the true heart of their personality and identify with their inner talents and desires, the basis of who they are. It is imperative that people see themselves as being fundamentally good; that their negative behaviours are externally acquired and are not part of their core. Only by connecting with their positive characteristics can they deal effectively with life’s difficulties and keep their communications channelled positively towards others. These principles can be extended into the community and form a blueprint for resolving conflicts and enhancing social cohesion.

Coping styles of college students from low-income families in China: Evidence of resilience
Yuehua Tong University of Jinan, China
College students from low-income families as a disadvantaged group have drawn greater attention in China in recent years. Some researchers focused on investigating psychological well-being, social support, and coping styles in college students from low-income families. The present research aimed at examining the coping styles of college students from low-income families. 69 college students from low-income families completed the Chinese Coping Style Questionnaire. The results revealed that most college students from low-income families adopted positive coping styles, namely, problem-solving and help-seeking. They also used other coping styles such as fantasy, avoidance, and rationalization, with self-blame as the last choice. These results add to our understanding of resilience. Resilience involves the ability to adapt in the face of adversity or significant challenges, to achieve adaptive outcomes. In the situation of the widening socioeconomic gap in China, possessing such strengths is extremely important for this group of the population. It helps them to face the financial hardship and to deal with the challenge effectively. Implications for providing a social support system and counseling services are discussed.

Stress, wellbeing, lifestyle and coping among of sectoral professional students
Nistha Tripathi Indian Institute of Forest Management, India; Bal Krishna Upadhyay
Stress as a matter of research has been extensively studied by scientists since the research of Hans Selye. Students are also facing various stresses, and with the change of values and modern rearing practices shaped by new media, the nature of stressors has changed. This study tries to identify and evaluate the lifestyle causes of stress and examine the impact of the same on well-being. Furthermore, the study also deals with examining the coping mechanisms that are used by the students. For the study, students of a professional management course were selected (N=100) from a reputable sectoral management institute located in Central India. The analysis was done by applying statistical techniques correlation and regression analysis with the help of SPSS. The investigation revealed that a majority of respondents had a passive way of coping with stress. The increasing trend towards passive coping patterns is also a significant factor. This pattern was studied in terms of its relation with educational background and lifestyle patterns. The results are as follows: Positive Coping is positively correlated with Academic Oriented, Socially Oriented and Trend-Seeking lifestyles, and is negatively correlated with Family-Oriented lifestyle. Active problem solving is more distinct among Career-Oriented and Family-Oriented, and is found in very low levels among Trend-Seekers. Passive Problem Coping was found to be negatively associated with the Family-Oriented lifestyle.

Flow experience in online video gaming: Empirical study
Alexander Voiskounsky Psychology Department, Moscow State University, Russian Federation; Olga Mitina; Shi Wang
Positive experience, including flow, is essential for development of individuality and happiness. In numerous studies intrinsic motivation characterizes videogaming. Flow experience accompanies online gaming and this partly explains its popularity. Flow experience was studied within a sample of online gamers in mainland China. The questionnaire was originally worked out in Russia, then adapted to be used in France and the USA. We adapted it to a sample of Chinese videogamers. It included 4 items on demography and gaming experience and 24 items to measure Flow. It was administered both online and paper and pencil (N=1574). 64.7% respondents were males, 55.7% between 17 and 25, 60% played videogames over 3 years, 25.2% reported that they play over 10 hours per week. The results show that the level of flow is rather low (2.90±0.03, while the expected mean value is 3.0), also that males experience flow more frequently than females (p<0.000) and that adolescents experience flow more often than adults (p<0.000). Interest in attaining intrinsic motivation is a rare reason for Chinese gamers to play online. The results can be explained by referring to social ideals of collectivism, which are common in the traditional Chinese culture. According to these ideals and contrary to the Western culture, individuality is not encouraged. Shortage of positive experience can be shown to impact the development of Internet addiction among online gamers in mainland China.

Quality of life in old age: Results from SF-6D
Sofia Von Humboldt ISPA, Portugal; Isabel Leal
This quantitative research aims at examining the relationships between older adults’ quality of life (QoL) and adjustment to aging (AAt). For the purposes of this study, the Health Survey Questionnaire (SF-6D), one measure of cognitive functioning, the Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE) and demographics, were included. Measures were completed using a variety of culturally appropriate methods, including self-administration and interviews. All variables had fewer than 1% missing values and there complete data were available for
Assessing time perspective and age representation in Portuguese and Angolan older adults

Sofia Von Humboldt (SPA), Portugal; Isabel Leal

A focus in a balanced time perception is linked to higher levels of life satisfaction in senior years. The aim of this study was to analyse the determinants of age representation (AR), and to explore the differences of latent constructs that can work as major determinants in AR, in Portuguese and Angolan older populations. Measures were completed, including demographics and interviews. Complete data were available for 32 Portuguese and Angolan older adults aged between 74-90 years (M=80.4; SD = 5.3). Data were subjected to content analysis. Representation of the associations and latent constructs were analysed by a Multiple Correspondence Analysis (MCA). The most prevalent response of the interviewed participants for AR was ‘present challenge’ (14.9%). Findings showed a model for each nationality. AR for Portuguese participants was explained by a two-factor model: ‘present fatalistic’ and ‘future-oriented’. A two-dimension model formed by ‘present hedonistic’ and ‘past positive’ was indicated as a best-fit solution for elderly Angolans. AR is strongly explained by increased likelihood of specific constructs in its definition, although within distinct time perspectives. This cross-cultural study demonstrates links among time perspective and age representation in older age, warranting further study across cultures among older populations. Recommendations for future research on older adults’ time perspective and clinical practice are also discussed.

An exploration of the perception of young adults of their own creativity

Anna Petronella Zaaiman (NWU), South Africa

The purpose of this study is to explore the perception of a group of young adults about their own creativity, while participating in a research project that requires the application of creativity. Different definitions exist of the comprehensive concept, “creativity”. The theoretical background of this study is the positive psychological view of creativity as a virtue or strength and it is regarded as the ability to improvise and find highly original and inventive solutions to problems. In this study 18 people of both genders, aged 21 to 30, participated in the Mnogo-method TM, a visual projective research data-gathering method (Roos 2008; 2012). This method uses clay, straws and beads and requires the participants to make visual images after being prompted by an open-ended statement, such as: “Use the material to project your experience of your relationship with older people.” They apply creativity to perform this task. After performing the task, participants reflected on their experience of this method. Visual and textual data were obtained and thematically analysed. Various participants’ perception of their creativity originated in primary school art classes, where children who excelled in artwork were considered creative and therefore creativity was associated with aspects of artistic talent. Some participants were apologetic about their creative ability which excluded the possibility of applying it in an innovative manner to solve problems. It is recommended that further studies are conducted to explore how people apply their creativity in everyday life activities which require creativity, and to promote their awareness of creativity as a strength.

The working model of psychological monitors from the perspective of positive psychology

Qisheng Zhan (ITU, China)

Psychological Monitors are a special social group that originated from mental health education in Chinese colleges. The working model of Psychological Monitors is relevant to peer counselling in the USA and European Countries. However, Psychological Monitors have their own characteristics which are related to managerial institutions of Chinese colleges. This article integrates better foreign experience about peer guidance and constructs a new working model of Psychological Monitors from the perspective of positive psychology. This model includes: how to popularise positive mental health theories, how to bring positive mental health counselling into effect and how to build up positive mental states and relevant behavioural patterns.

The psychometric properties of a leadership empowerment questionnaire

Desiree Zikola (NWU, South Africa)

The world of work has now become a place where we need to compete globally and therefore skills, talent and knowledge are crucial in order to survive. This greatly indicates the importance of people management across the globe. Human capital is an organisation’s most valuable asset and requires considered development and proper management. Effective leadership plays a key role in the success of organisations. This gives us an indication that good leaders who empower their employees are required to play a crucial role in the retention of human capital within organisations. A need exists for empirical study of leadership empowerment, more specifically regarding a measurement tool that can be used to assess the level of leadership empowerment of employees in South African organisations. The objective of this study was to assess the construct validity and internal consistency of the Leadership Empowerment Behaviour Questionnaire (LEBQ) for employees in selected organisations in South Africa. A cross-sectional design with a convenient sample (n=933) was used. The LEBQ was administered. An exploratory factor analysis confirmed a three-factor model for the LEBQ. More research needs to be done on this topic and this study serves as a good starting point for further research.

Session Type: Invited Symposia

Symposium title: PANEL: Positive psychology: Past, present, future

Convenor: Antonella Delle Fave

Panel abstract

James Pawelski University of Pennsylvania, United States of America

Composed of leaders in the field of positive psychology, this panel will focus on timely topics in this burgeoning area of psychology. The session will serve as an overall orientation to this area of research and practice, and will provide information on some of the very latest developments in basic research and on its application to a variety of domains including education, psychotherapy, and public policy. Information will be presented about a number of positive psychology associations, including the International Positive Psychology Association (IPPA) and the nascent African Positive Psychology Association (APPA). This is intended to be an interactive session with plenty of time for questions and comments from the audience.

Session Type: Symposia

Symposium title: Family resilience studies within the South African context

Convenor: Abraham Greff

A theoretical orientation for studies in family resilience

Abraham Greff (University of Stellenbosch, South Africa); Guzelle Koegelenberg; Roxanne Masters; Melanie Deist

Research in the salutogenic paradigm (health orientated) focuses on strengths and positive characteristics that contribute to the growth and development of the system (individual, family, group or community). This positive seeking orientation requires the researcher to find answers to the following question: What characteristics are present in families that overcome trauma and enable members to continue to live satisfactory lives? The theoretical foundations of empirical studies are firmly grounded in the formulations of McCubbin and McCubbin (1996) and Walsh (2003). The main assumption of McCubbin and McCubbin’s model is that change and adversity will challenge all families as a normal part of the life cycle. The model consists of two related phases. Firstly, the adjustment phase describes the family’s pre-crisis functioning and the influence of protective or resistance factors and secondly, upon the advent of a family crisis, the family enters into the adaptation phase that involves the functioning of recovery factors, referring to the family’s ability to adapt in a family crisis situation. Walsh (2003) has a slightly different approach to family resilience and explains it in terms of nine key family processes within three broad domains of functioning: Family belief systems, organisational patterns and communication patterns. Both theories will be discussed to give a better understanding of
the findings obtained by the empirical studies that form part of the symposium about Family resilience studies within the South African context.

Symposium title: India Association of Positive Psychology: Global initiatives and concerns

Convenor: N.K. Chadha

Positive psychology and aging
Harpreet Bhatia University of Delhi, India

Positive psychology is the study of the processes and conditions which contribute to the optimal functioning of individuals. The aim of this paper is to indicate how recent trends in the emerging science of positive psychology can be applied to the development of a positive and graceful aging. It is important for professionals working with older persons to understand the potential of positive psychology as an increasing proportion of the clients of psychologists in the future will be older adults. Gerontology, the study of aging, is an ideal field in which to explore the possibilities of positive psychology because relatively little work has been done to identify how recent trends in the emerging science of positive psychology can be applied to the development of a positive psychology of aging. Evidence is emerging about the unrealised potentials of older adults in all domains. Historically, the deterioration of old age has been over-emphasised. This is possibly so because it is easier to recognise attributes in which older people perform poorly than those in which they may excel. Empirical evidence is emerging which demonstrates the hitherto under-recognised skills, potentials, and contributions of older adults. The paper will highlight how emerging science of positive psychology can contribute a great deal towards enabling the potential of older adults to be realised and cherished.

Need for positive psychology today
Harpreet Bhatia University of Delhi, India

In the past, Psychology has focused primarily on the negative aspects associated with disabilities, illnesses, and mental health. The future of psychology needs to readdress the problems faced in the past and outline bene

Spiritual intervention in old age: A move towards positive psychology
N.K. Chadha University of Delhi, India

Recent developments in the field of positive psychology have broadened the scope of the effect of variables like spirituality/transcendence on the psychological well-being of people. Drawing from the 6 virtues of positive psychology proposed by Peterson and Seligman (2004), the present symposium gains its aims and the rationale of this study, which was conducted on the elderly population residing in India. The objective of the study was to see the effect of spiritual intervention on the cognitive functioning of the elderly. For this purpose 30 participants (60 years and above) who voluntarily agreed to be a part of the intervention were selected. Following a pre and post-test design, the participants level of cognitive functioning was assessed using Mini Mental State Examination (MMSE) test developed by Folstein. In the intervention phase, training in spiritual development was provided through meditation, pranayama, concentration exercises, japa (recitation of the name of Supreme) and some yoga practices. The effect of training (2-3 months) on the cognitive functioning of the participants was then analysed using MMSE. T-test was computed to see if there were significant differences in the two conditions. Results indicated that spiritual intervention led to improvement in the cognitive functioning in old age. The research throws light on the role of positive psychology variables like spirituality/transcendence in well being of the elderly. Positive result suggests that further training programs can be conducted on a much larger scale for the sustenance and improvement of cognitive functioning in old age.

Promoting positive parenting
Dinesh Chhabra University of Delhi, India

Parenting is the most important job parents will ever have. It is also one of the most challenging. Parenting may well be one of the most important public health issues facing our society. Parents and caregivers have a significant role to play in facilitating their child's development. Positive developmental interactions with parents improve young children's social competence and their overall capacity to learn. The use of positive parenting skills is also linked to the reduction of unsatisfactory approaches to child discipline and may reduce child abuse. Promoting positive parenting is of particular importance in the present time of economic crisis, where tensions within families may increase due to unemployment or general economic insecurity. In the present era, maltreatment of children is growing. Research shows that well-designed evidence-based parenting programs can strengthen family relationships, reduce harsh discipline practices that are often precursors to maltreatment, and lower future rates of child maltreatment. Positive parenting plays a vital role in reshaping the social dynamics of our planet which is facing an imminent threat from within active societal interactions. The present paper attempts to highlight several factors of positive parenting that has to be given due attention by parents in making their children better citizens. In addition, social implications of positive parenting have also been highlighted to strengthen the global social system and positive parenting has been suggested as a tool for positive social growth. Parenting should be designated as a domain of public policy and all the necessary measures should be adopted for supporting positive parenting and creating the conditions necessary for positive parenting.

Application of positive psychology to gerontology
Bir Priya University of Delhi, India

Positive psychology, according to its founders and leading proponents Seligman and Csikszentmihalyi (2000), is a science of positive subjective experiences, positive individual traits, and positive institutions which identify the factors that allow individuals, communities, and societies to flourish. Its aim is to expand the focus of scientific psychology beyond a perceived dominant preoccupation with pathology to also building positive qualities, and has as its basic premise the viewpoint that human beings are self-organising, self-directed, and adaptive entities. It is important to explore the possible applications of positive psychology to gerontology, the study of aging, for three main reasons. Firstly, aging has stereotypically been associated with losses and declines, and relatively little work has been done to identify gains and areas of growth. Secondly, if positive psychology can improve peoples mental and physical health, this will reduce dependency and therefore the costs of aged care in the future. Thirdly, given that an increasing proportion of the clients of psychologists in the future will be older adults, it is important for psychologists working with older people to understand the potential as well as the limitations of older adults to respond to interventions designed to improve their level of functioning. The current approach for professionals working with older clients, including clinical psychologists, counselors, and health and aged care professionals, tends to focus on compensating for the deficits rather than bringing out the strengths of older people (Gridley et al., 2000). A major paradigm shift in orientation is required, mirroring the shift in attitudes of psychologists in general and those highlighted in the present paper. Further research into the positive psychology of aging can help to bring about this paradigm shift.

Symposium title: Online assessment and candidate performance

Convenor: Andreas Lohff

The impact of trait emotionality on ability test performance
Andreas Lohff cut-e Group, Germany; Katharina Lochner; Maike Wehrmaker; Achim Preuss

Performance on a test is not only influenced by ability, but also by motivation and emotion. There are a great number of studies investigating the impact of test anxiety on test performance (Hem-
bree, 1988). However, other emotions have hardly been investigated so far. There are a number of theories on the influence of emotions on test performance (Lyubomirsky, King, & Diener, 2005). They are, however, contradictory. For example, resource models predict the performance on complex tasks to be better in good than in bad moods (e.g. Ellis & Ashbrook, 1988) whereas other models that refer to mood-dependent thinking styles (e.g. Kuhl, 1983b) predict the opposite or a moderating effect of the type of task (e.g. Fiedler, 1990). In a total sample of N=992, we compared groups that were low, medium, or high on trait emotionality with respect to their performance on a test measuring logical reasoning. We found that those high in the positive trait emotions balance and joy did better on the tests than those intermediate or low on these traits. This is in line with Ashby, Isen and Turken’s (1999) neuropsychological theory of positive emotions that posits working memory to be best in mild positive affect. Risk aversion was negatively associated with test performance. With respect to hope, participants with intermediate levels did best on the test. Thus, test performance is likely to be related to emotionality as well as to ability.

Symposium title: Pathways to resilience: Lessons of positive adaptation from a five-country study
Convenor: Linda Theron

Paper 4: Cultural pathways to resilience
Linda Theron NWU, South Africa; Macalane Malindi

This paper speaks specifically to how the informal and formal pathways to resilience are nuanced by the cultural contexts in which young people are nested. Drawing on qualitative data generated across the participating sites, we report on generic protective processes across sites, but illustrate how these processes are influenced by local culture. The generic processes of attachment, self-regulation, service-use, meaning-making, and problem-solving are shaped by the cultural beliefs and practices of youths’ sociocultural ecologies. The findings discourage mental health practitioners from accepting culturally neutral explanations of resilience processes.

Paper 3: Informal pathways to resilience
Guo-Xiu Tian China; Xiying Wang; Janice Ikeda China

This paper speaks specifically to informal pathways to resilience, using quantitative data as well as qualitative data generated by the youth at participating sites. Informal pathways include relational and physical resources within families and communities, as well as technologically facilitated networks. The findings highlight that formal and service-based pathways to resilience cannot account fully for resilience processes - youth flourishing relies in part on relevant and meaningful contextual resources being informally available to them. These findings implicate communities and families in youth navigations towards resilience. This raises the importance of systemic support to families and communities if youth resilience is to be sustained.

Paper 1: Social ecologies of resilience across cultures - resilience and methodology
Michael Ungar Dalhousie University, Canada; Linda Liebenberg

In this opening paper, we will outline the PRP methodology, including the integration of the Child and Youth Resilience Measure-28 developed by the authors. Phase one of the research involved an assessment of young people’s individual, family and neighbourhood risk factors, service use patterns, resilience, and functional indicators of successful psychosocial development such as school engagement and prosocial involvement with peers. Qualitative methods will also be discussed, including the protocol for selecting a stratified sample of youth based on their resilience and risk exposure scores. Overall findings will be discussed with emphasis on cross-site comparison of results from the first phase of data collection which has demonstrated support for an ecological interpretation of resilience. Results suggest that positive adaptation under stress across cultures and contexts can be accounted for most by environmental factors, or the interactions between environmental and individual factors. The implications of these results to the design of mental health services in different contexts will be discussed.

Symposium title: Positive psychology in the workplace
Convenor: Elsabe Diedericks

Psychological contract fulfilment and violation and flourishing of information technology professionals: The role of psychological need satisfaction
Sebastiaan Rothmann North-West University, South Africa

The information technology (IT) industry in South Africa is a fast-paced, aggressive and highly competitive environment. Organisations in the industry are challenged by high turnover, often attributed to high demands employees face as well as a lack of support from their employers. Positive employer-employee relations are essential towards enabling individuals to flourish at work and in life. Managing the employee-employer relationship effectively is highly relevant in the IT industry. - A psychological contract provides a framework that can be used to understand how employees are affected by the employment relationship. The aim of this study was to investigate the relationship between psychological contract fulfilment and violation, satisfaction of psychological needs and job satisfaction, work engagement, turnover intention and flourishing. A convenience sample (N = 205) was taken of employees in information technology organisations in South Africa. A biographical questionnaire, the Psychological Contract Inventory, Violations of Psychological Contract Questionnaire, Work-related Basic Need Satisfaction Scale, Job Satisfaction Scale, Work Engagement Scale, Turnover Intention Scale and Mental Health Continuum Short Form were administered. The results showed that psychological contract breach and violation strongly and negatively impacted flourishing at work and in life. The results provided support for a model in which psychological contract breach and violation had both direct and indirect effects via satisfaction of psychological needs (i.e. autonomy, competence and relatedness) on job satisfaction, work engagement, turnover intention and flourishing of IT professionals.

Positive psychology in the workplace: Asking what is the best work can be?
Sebastiaan Rothmann North-West University, South Africa

Positive psychology is a loosely-organized network of research programs joined in the common belief that psychology can learn about and inform societies about maximizing human potential and experience. Most of this work has carried on in the traditional way of psychology, studying aggregations of individuals and constructing arguments about what is or is not important to the flourishing of individuals. The workplace provides a compelling, yet still relatively untapped resource for pursuing the aims of positive psychology in groups, rather than individuals. This presentation examines some of the reasons why workplace organizations are a natural fit for scientifically-grounded positive psychology research and applications, and uses the
example of meaningful work to illustrate some intriguing possibilities for how positive psychologists can ask and answer the question, ‘what is the best work can be?’

**Authentic happiness of managers, and individual and organisational outcomes**

Sebastiaan Rothmann North-West University, South Africa

The importance of measuring happiness has been emphasised in recent years and happiness has been proposed as an important indicator of well-being. However, research that investigates the happiness of managers and the relationship thereof with individual and organisational outcomes is sparse. The aim of this study was to investigate managers’ orientations to happiness, and the relationship thereof to individual and organisational outcomes. A cross-sectional survey design was used with managers in the agricultural sector in South Africa (N = 507). The Orientations to Happiness Questionnaire, Satisfaction with Life Scale, Job Satisfaction Scale, Organisational Citizenship Behaviour Scale and Organisational Commitment Scale were administered. The results showed that orientations to happiness (i.e. pleasure, meaning and engagement) had strong direct effects on subjective well-being, job satisfaction and organisational citizenship behaviour. Orientations to happiness also impacted job satisfaction indirectly through subjective well-being. Subjective well-being had a strong direct and positive effect on job satisfaction. Both orientations to happiness and subjective well-being affected organisational commitment indirectly through their effects on job satisfaction.

**Secondary traumatic stress, psychological well-being and life satisfaction of social workers in Namibia**

Michael Steger Colorado State University, United States of America

The vulnerability to develop secondary traumatic stress in professional caregivers is significant, since high emotional demands are inherent in these professions. Notwithstanding contradictory evidence postulating personal growth through adversity, demands are high and result in overexploiting personal resources. This significantly increases the probability to develop secondary traumatic stress. Social workers in Namibia experience high environmental demands, for example, one social worker being available for approximately 50 000 community members in the most affected post-war regions. The aim of this study was to investigate the relationships among secondary traumatic stress, psychological well-being (purpose in life, environmental mastery, and self-acceptance) and life satisfaction of social workers of Namibia. A cross-sectional survey design was used with a sample population of 116 social workers. The Secondary Traumatic Stress Scale, three subscales of the Psychological Well-being Scale, the Satisfaction with Life Scale and a biographical questionnaire were administered. The results showed that secondary traumatic stress (including arousal, avoidance and intrusion) was negatively related to purpose in life, environmental mastery, self-acceptance, and life satisfaction of social workers. Satisfaction with life was best predicted by environmental mastery and low arousal. Avoidance impacted life satisfaction indirectly and negatively via low environmental mastery.

**Antecedents of flourishing of managers**

Johannes Swart South Africa

The subjective well-being of managers is valued in the high-commitment / high-involvement strategic human resource management approach, which aims to elicit and support behaviour that is primarily self-regulated rather than controlled by sanctions and pressures. Keyes (2002, 2007) distinguishes between three types of subjective well-being, namely emotional well-being (indicating whether a person is “feeling well”), and psychological and social well-being (indicating whether he or she is “functioning well”). The concepts of flourishing and languishing are used to describe opposite-end points on a continuum of mental health, indicating the well-being of individuals in terms of these three dimensions. The objective of this study was to investigate the relationships between task characteristics, supervisor relations, personal resources and remuneration, psychological needs satisfaction, and job satisfaction, work engagement, and flourishing of managers in South Africa. A cross-sectional survey design was used with managers in the agricultural sector in South Africa (N = 507). The Antecedents Scale, the Work-related Basic Needs Satisfaction Scale, the Job Satisfaction Scale, the Work Engagement Scale and the Mental Health Continuum Short Form were administered. The results showed that task characteristics, supervisor relations, availability of resources, and remuneration impacted job satisfaction, work engagement, emotional and psychological well-being indirectly via autonomy satisfaction. The availability of resources impacted work engagement and psychological well-being via competence satisfaction. Task characteristics, supervisor relations and availability of resources impacted work engagement and psychological well-being via relatedness satisfaction.

**Counselling for the dying process**

Anna Rita Ravenna Italy

Usually, people talk about death and the dying process from a wide range of philosophical and anthropological perspectives because they consider them to be events that are external to the narrator. It is uncommon to encounter narratives that draw upon individual life experiences and the feelings that are connected to this process, to this set of events that are so meaningful and personal and universal at the same. This type of narrative, which draws upon autobiographical - albeit emotionally enthralling – experiences, is rarely accompanied by critical reflections on the experience that may be applied to other personal and professional settings. In Italy, in the 80s, the pioneers of psycho-oncology were undoubtedly helped by the writings of De Martino (1958) and Kuhl-Beross (1979), Le Shan (1982), Grof (1971), Ariès (1978), Elias (1985), as well as by the fiction and psychology classics. However, no tool was more valuable for the education and training of psychologists than the actual encounter with the individuals who, in the anguish of their illness, were so full of trust that they opened their heart and mind to share their past experiences and their own dying process as they were going through it, in the incessant evolution of psychic events that have personal resonances of meaning, until the moment of death, an instant that is impossible to experience and that we can just live by surrendering to the mystery.
Research Area: Professional Training and Licensure

Session Type: Papers

Should students enrolled on practitioner psychology programmes be subject to statutory regulation?

Carole Allan  
British Psychological Society, United Kingdom

Within the UK over 1.4 million workers, mainly within the healthcare domain are subject to statutory regulation. Analysis of complaints made against a wide range of practitioners indicates that the majority of fitness to practice hearings are related to breaches of ethics and professional conduct, rather than lack of competence. Robust supervision mechanisms are part of the process of protecting the public from novice practitioners. Traditionally students have not been regulated by the state but are subject to processes within the academic institution where they are studying or the workplace where clinical practice is undertaken. Because these tend to be two separate institutional settings, respective responsibilities are sometimes not clearly defined or fully appreciated, leading to occasional failures to address conduct issues. The Health Professions Council which regulates a range of practitioners including all applied Psychologists in the UK and is currently consulting on the feasibility of a voluntary Register for trainees. The case for introducing more secure arrangements will be discussed. This includes admissions procedures which apply selection and entry criteria which includes appropriate academic and professional entry standards, the objective measurement of student performance to ensure fitness to practice and requiring that Programmes are responsible for ensuring that trainees are fit to practice at the point of graduation.

Why register as an industrial psychologist in South Africa?

Fiona Donald  
University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa; Robin Bleekers  
University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa

The aim of this study was to compare the perceived status, prestige and job satisfaction of registered industrial psychologists with those of human resource practitioners. In South Africa, registration with the Health Professions Council of South Africa (HPCSA) is a statutory requirement which entitles one to call oneself an industrial or organizational psychologist, and to practice in certain areas. However, many personnel who are not registered psychologists also work in the field of human resources or people effectiveness and are not required to register with a statutory body. Despite differences in the minimum qualifications required and statutory registration requirements, there is a great deal of overlap between the roles of industrial psychologists and other human resources practitioners in organizations. This raises issues regarding the identity of these groups of personnel and the perceived benefits of registration. This research focuses on two potential intrinsic benefits of registration – perceptions of one’s status and prestige, and job satisfaction. The sample consisted of 46 participants who were registered with the HPCSA and 45 human resource practitioners who were not registered (N = 91). Participants completed questionnaires. Results found no significant difference between status, prestige or job satisfaction for registered and non registered participants. However, a strong positive relationship was found between job satisfaction, status and prestige. The findings are discussed in terms of the motivation to qualify and register as an industrial psychologist and implications for professional identity and practice.

How prepared for community service do newly qualified clinical psychologists feel?

Thembelihle Dube  
Fort Napier Hospital, South Africa

The study explored the experiences of recently qualified clinical psychologists during their community service year. Perceptions on whether their professional training adequately prepared them for the community service year are highlighted. Transformational learning serves as the study’s theoretical framework and helped elucidate how the participants created meaning from their experiences. A qualitative research methodology was utilised. Semi-structured research interviews were administered to eight recently qualified clinical psychologists. There were seven super-ordinate themes that came to the fore in the analysis of the data and they were distilled as follows: pre-placement; relocation; no understanding of the role of a clinical psychologist by residents; containment; being a scarce resource and the pressure that it engenders; the impact of the placement; and training. The community service placement was experienced as hard and challenging work but, for most, very rewarding. The isolation, traumatic nature of the cases, lack of containment, and supervision left some traumatised and eager to just get through it and leave. There is a need for more support for community service clinical psychologists in their placements. The profession needs to advocate to the Department of Health for basic support structures to be put in place on behalf of community service psychologists.

Balancing clinical and community training demands: The experiences of students at the University of the Western Cape

Kamal Kamaloodien  
University of the Western Cape, South Africa; Feroza Mohadien; Karen Killian; Wynnand Gerber; Lito Daniels; Erica Munnik; Ereene Brocker; Rashid Ahmed; Mohamed Adam; Rowan Smith

The literature on developing a relevant professional training programme for South Africa, has prompted a move to community psychology. However, while this call is well-articulated and strongly advocated by those responsible for training, far less is known about students’ experiences of, and responses to this call. This paper reports on the experiences of students from the University of the Western Cape’s psychology department. Drawing on both staff and student feedback, the paper identifies some of the key issues emerging from this call. The openness to community forms of intervention, perceived competence for community interventions, the emotional impact of community interventions and the challenge to existing worldviews, and professional boundaries, are identified as some of the key issues facing training programmes. The paper reports on both staff and student perceptions of these issues and it is argued that some of the challenges are not easily resolved. The paper concludes by identifying some of the areas for future engagement.

Transdisciplinary teams in private practice

Joanne Laskey  
Cornerstone Institute, South Africa

A qualitative study was conducted to capture professional practitioner’s perceptions on how to constitute a Transdisciplinary Team (TDT) in private practice. Part of the aim of the study was to encourage private practitioners to consider offering holistic, non fragmented care at a community level. A hospital by its nature is a team environment. However private practice is often an individual affair. Co-ordination of treatment often relies on referrals and the patients’ own discretion. Care therefore could be compromised post hospitalisation. The sample was conveniently and opportunistically selected from the population of health and allied health professionals practising independently in a wellness centre. Data collection was done in the form of a focus group. Data analysis was thematic and followed Braun and Clarke’s (2006) six phase guide. The professionals viewed TDT’s as multi-disciplinary team unifying around a common goal. Team work would only need to occur around joint projects but otherwise individual practice could continue. The practice would be client centred empowering the client to choose. Foundational to developing a TDT in private practice was creating a financially viable model. What was reflected in the study was the perceptions and struggles of health professionals who are engaged in the ‘trenches’ of private practice far removed from the ideals of academies and large scale funded institutions. The present study was limited to one focus group and could only capture the perceptions of how a TDT could operate. Future study could look at developing a comprehensive model for private practice.

Requirement of international monitoring in licensing foreign trained psychologists by a national psychology board

Mohammad Rahman  
Princess Marina Hospital, Bangladesh; Samiul Hossain

Psychology is an international discipline in today’s globalisation. The scope of psychology is no longer limited to the local needs of a particular country, as it crosses national boundaries. Often a psychologist trained in one country needs to be recognised to practice in another, in order to work as a practicing, licenced, applied psychologist. This is important after a natural disaster situation, and where there is severe scarcity of local or national psychologists, who are either unavailable, or not qualified to practice. The purpose of this paper is to explore the issues and complexity of granting licensing to foreign-trained applied psychologists from different cultures, and to suggest ways to create provision for psychologists to work beyond their national borders, and to be ready to treat people internationally. It is often difficult for foreign-trained psychologists to be licenced or registered in a foreign country, by a national body of psychology or health professionals. To meet the urgent psychological
service needs of a nation through promoting quality applied psychological services by foreign trained psychologists, to be employed in a different country, in a different culture, requires a standard procedure, and input from an international body of psychologists. Whether this is a recognised international body of psychology, such as IUPS or IAAP, who can play such a watchdog, or moderating role, to oversee the justified demands and requirements of a national board of psychology, is an important issue, which, although appearing to be controversial, is recommended and raised for discussion.

Psychology serving humanity: International education and training for applied child psychology

Michael Roberts University of Kansas, United States of America

Internationally, there are significant mental health problems and an immense need for services for children and adolescents. Examples illustrate this need, such as (a) infants born preterm, medically-ill or exposed to drugs, (b) youth with serious emotional disturbances such as schizophrenia and developmental disorders such as autism and mental retardation, (c) children with behavioural and psychological disorders such as Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity, Oppositional Defiant or Conduct, Anxiety, or Depression, (d) children coping with the trauma of disasters, war, terrorism, or community/family violence (including child physical and sexual abuse), (e) children adjusting to life changes such as divorce, death, relocation, or remarriage, (f) children living with physical illnesses, adhering to medical regimens, or coping with pain, (g) children with cognitive deficits and school performance problems, (h) adolescents with delinquency and high risk behaviours of substance abuse or sexual behaviour, and (i) children in poverty and without adequate health care. These and other mental and behavioural problems require specialty education and training and specialised services. However, children, adolescents and their families continue to be underserved because of lack of services availability and fragmented service delivery systems (private care systems, schools, juvenile justice, community mental health, medical systems), problems in financing services, differences in reimbursement systems, market forces present in the countries’ economic systems, political ideologies and country ‘heritage’ which create societal priorities, inadequacy of training programs in producing competent specialists, and relatively low numbers of specialty psychologists in applied child psychology, including clinical child and pediatric psychology—too low to meet needs and misdistributed internationally. This invited presentation will discuss education and training for applied child psychology as a research and practice specialty that seeks to investigate and remediate mental health problems for children, adolescents, and their families. Aspects of this applied and clinical research field are found in different countries with a broad range of populations, settings, problems, assessment, and intervention techniques. As a component of professional psychology, specialty education and training integrates clinical psychology with a comprehensive foundation in child, adolescent, and family development and developmental psychopathology. Many countries are in the process of developing their clinical child and adolescent psychology professionals. However, in some countries, specialists in child and adolescent mental health services are virtually nonexistent. The invited presentation will discuss several countries to improve the specialty education and training preparation of psychologists to assume leadership roles serving these diverse mental and behavioural needs through services and clinical research.

The reality we construct in training
Ilse Ruane University of Pretoria, South Africa

The purpose of training at a Masters level is to train psychologists so they will be capable of effective counselling with culturally different clients. This training philosophy cannot be more appropriate than in a country such as South Africa. Within the South African population, as in the case further afield, client needs are becoming more diverse and non-Western. A review of literature shows evidence of a number of studies illustrating the multicultural diversity of the South African society, but little has been researched in terms of universities and training institutions adequately preparing students to work within a culturally diverse country. Training programmes must produce graduates committed to a South African, not American, future. The focus of this paper is to explore some of the findings of my PhD research and to further engage with academics and professionals to contribute towards contextually relevant knowledge about the discourse around multicultural training at a Masters level at tertiary institutions. Through this research many challenges that exist with regards to multicultural training at South African universities have been highlighted. These include integrating multicultural training in counselling and clinical programmes, differences in defining multicultural competence, programme barriers, and a lack of agreement on effective teaching, and the study proposes to explore these. The paper hopes to explore suggestions, including addressing racism, expanding staff involvement and purposefully providing multicultural opportunities in practicum and internship.

Reflections on a professional training programme at a historically disadvantaged institution

Mario Smith University of the Western Cape, South Africa; Erica Munnik; Kamal Kamaloodien; Charl Davids; Umesh Bawa; Lynn Marks; Rashid Ahmed; Mohamed Adam; Mathinyane Tjelele

There is a relative paucity of data on professional training in South Africa and one of the gaps in the literature has been the extent to which training institutions face unique challenges. Drawing on the constraints and possibilities that students at one of the country’s few historically disadvantaged universities face unique challenges. Drawing on the findings of my PhD research and an Evaluation Process Form (EPF), 18 students at one of the country’s few historically disadvantaged universities were asked to respond to a questionnaire tapping, inter alia, prior awareness of the subject, access to psychology literature, knowledge of psychologists or psychological services in their communities, perceived relevance to or clashes with their culture, and parental awareness of the subject. The sample of 399 had a mean age of 22.4 years and was comprised of 72.2% women and 65.7% rural students. Almost half of the sample (48.1%) first heard about psychology on entering university, 75.7% had no access to books on the subject, and 54.1% had received no information from their school teachers about psychology as a career. Among those students with no prior knowledge of psychology, significantly more were from rural areas ($\chi^2 = 73.24$, $d.f. = 1$, $p = 0.0005$), and of those who received no information from school teachers about psychology as a career, significantly more were from rural communities ($\chi^2 = 90.25$, $d.f. = 1$, $p = 0.0005$). These and other findings are discussed in the context of the country’s history, along with their implications for student success and career development, considering especially the drastic shortage of black African psychologists in the country.

Rural South African students’ preparedness for the study of psychology

Jabulani Thwala University of Zululand, South Africa; Anthony Pillay

Considering the large under-served rural communities in South Africa, the present study investigated the extent to which first-year psychology students from these communities are prepared for this course of study. Newly-enrolled psychology students at one of the country’s few rural-based universities were asked to respond to a questionnaire tapping, inter alia, prior awareness of the subject, access to psychology literature, knowledge of psychologists or psychological services in their communities, perceived relevance to or clashes with their culture, and parental awareness of the subject. The sample of 399 had a mean age of 22.4 years and was comprised of 72.2% women and 65.7% rural students. Almost half of the sample (48.1%) first heard about psychology on entering university, 75.7% had no access to books on the subject, and 54.1% had received no information from their school teachers about psychology as a career. Among those students with no prior knowledge of psychology, significantly more were from rural areas ($\chi^2 = 73.24$, $d.f. = 1$, $p = 0.0005$), and of those who received no information from school teachers about psychology as a career, significantly more were from rural communities ($\chi^2 = 90.25$, $d.f. = 1$, $p = 0.0005$). These and other findings are discussed in the context of the country’s history, along with their implications for student success and career development, considering especially the drastic shortage of black African psychologists in the country.

Stress management program: Offering sources to face the stress

Samia Abreu Universidade de Brasilia, Brazil; Ana Carolina Concelo

The occupational stress is a source of productivity reducing and triggering physical and mental illness. Companies recent experiences indicate that interventions focused in improve coping strategies minimise negative impacts of working conditions and reduce the risk for disease. So that, a Brazilian health private health service, called Saude BRB, offered to its employees a stress management preventive intervention. The goal of the program was to decrease stress symptoms, prevent the onset of new symptoms and promote health coping. For that, was formed a psychoeducational group, with 8 sessions, lasting 1 hour and 30 minutes weekly. The discussed issues concerned to teach time management, assertiveness, decision making and relaxation techniques. The program was evaluated with pre- and post- testing, using the Inventory of Stress Symptoms for Adults (ISS) and an Evaluation Process Form (EPF). 18 people participated of complete intervention. According to ISS, the symptoms frequency had
a significant decrease, such as insomnia (50% decreases), constant tiredness (29% down), irritability (60% decrease) and hypersensitivity (less 48%). The EPF showed improvements on personal repertoire of coping strategies, such as changing compensatory or avoidance behaviour for seeking social support and stressors identification. Although, the program achieved the proposed goals, occupational and ergonomic changes would be a powerful toll for increasing mental health and life quality.

**Psychological peculiarities of university students’ professional adaptation**

*Elmira Kalymbetova* Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan; *Davlet None*

Professional adaptation embraces an important sphere of students’ socialisation in university. Professional activity starts in university and promotes self-actualisation of their personality features with ensuring complete performance of developing professional skills. Student’s internal position depends on professional skills increase. It may be expressed in their professional comprehension. That promotes beginning of their creative development and formation of positive attitude and emotional values connected with future profession. Former graduates witness that process of personality formation and professional adaptation continues for a long time. According to professional demands they need re-freshment procedures (master-classes and so on).

Students’ system of values and personality features are developing in tight inter-relation with professional adaptation. These properties couldn’t be analysed separately from each other. Important aspect of students’ adaptation is their subjective sense of his (or her) possibilities and abilities, comprehension of own self-peculiarities and level of individual self-esteem. Psychological observation, longitude study, differential-diagnostic questionnaires, professional case-study, focus-interview, and statistical means were used in the study. Students’ professional adaption period is tightly connected with an increase of their motivation. If a student forms higher level of values during university education he (or she) can certainly be successful in developing professional skills and ought to effective in future professional activity.

The Colombian College of Psychologists: History, characteristics and its role in the development of discipline and profession

*Claudia Sanín* Colegio Colombiano de Psicólogo, Colombia; *German Gutierrez*

The history of psychologists’ professional organisations in Colombia is briefly outlined. The Colombian College of Psychologists is currently the largest organisation of psychologists in the country. The main characteristics of its membership and its role in the development of both the discipline, and the profession, in Colombia are described. A historical analysis, showing the role of laws regulating psychological practice in the country, and their effect on the development of psychologists’ organisations, is also presented.

**Practice of clinical psychology in a medical setting in Sri Lanka: Trials and tribulations**

*Priyanjali De Zoysa* University of Colombo, Sri Lanka

In considering Sri Lanka’s mental health needs, compounded further by its decade’s long ethnic conflict, the number of mental health practitioners (MHP) in the country is woefully inadequate (about 20 clinical psychologists and 35 psychiatrists). The majority of clinical psychologists (CP) work autonomously in the non-state sector. Their clients are self-referrals and referrals by general practitioners and medical specialists, such as pediatricians and psychiatrists. In the state sector too, this situation prevailed. But in addition, state sector CP provided an expert evidence service to the state judiciary. A few months ago however, at the National Hospital of Sri Lanka, Sri Lanka’s premier teaching hospital, this long-standing practice was regressed, albeit verbally. At present, self-referrals, medical referrals, and referrals by non-psychiatry medical specialists to the CP is prevented and are instead directed to the psychiatry service. The stated reason being that clinical psychology is not an autonomous profession and hence a psychiatry service should decide if a referral is to indeed warranted. This new development has a significant impact in a country which already has very few MHP grappling with great mental health needs. Further, it unnecessarily subjects clients to a large number of assessments as they are forced to take a circuitous route in order to see a CP, lengthens the time taken for clients to consult a CP (with no guarantee of ever seeing one), increases the workload of an already overworked system, and is contrary to the international practice of clinical psychology.

Providing culturally congruent African/Black centered mental-health services and programming for victims of natural and man-made disasters

*Mary Elizabeth Hargrow* The Association of Black Psychologists, United States of America

The Association of Black Psychologists (ABPs) Disaster Relief Task Force’s (DRTF) mission is to partner with existing organisations and, where absent, provide leadership in the design and delivery of culturally congruent African centered mental health services and programming for African ancestry survivors of natural and man-made disasters worldwide. For over 40 years members of The ABPs have devoted their careers developing Black psychological theory, practice and skill sets. This body of work uniquely situates The ABPs and the field of African Centered/Black Psychology as a premier resource for providing leadership in the design and delivery of culturally congruent African centered mental health services and programming worldwide. Under the direction of the ABPs, the presenters have written three African Centered documents pertaining to culturally congruent African/Black mental health services and disaster recovery. The Master Document includes an introduction and overview of an African worldview with psychological underpinnings and theories, a discussion of African/Black Psychology’s recognition and respect for the historical experiences, cultural strengths, struggles, and disaster legacy of African ancestry people, an articulation of the need for Reclaiming Human Spiritness, and an explication of the African Centered Community Healing Model, OBI-DAN-BI (The Restoration of the Spirit). The Master document also includes a discussion of and need for Culturally Congruent Considerations, best practices guidelines, strategies and interventions and a selected Black Psychology bibliography. Two separate supplementary volumes are being written specific to the New Orleans Hurricane Katrina disaster and the 2010 Haiti Earthquake disaster. Despite universal responses to traumatic events across some societies and cultures, optimal recovery from trauma requires that psychologists and other service providers fully appreciate the historical experiences of the people traumatised (van der Kolk, et al, 1996). For people of African ancestry, the recovery process must include the experiences of colonialism, slavery, oppression and the global dehumanisation of African people. This symposium will offer an in-depth discussion of Black Psychology, the Obi-Dan Bi African centered recovery process and will demonstrate the utility of culturally congruent (African centered) treatment, intervention and development. The symposium will also provide an opportunity to review and critique the Association of Black Psychologists’ African centered restoration documents, other Black Psychology initiatives and explore possibilities for international replication.

Advancing the culture of competence in North America

*Emil Rodolfo* University of California Davis, United States of America

This program will describe the current North American definitions and components of competencies. It will provide a context by summarizing previous North American efforts to describe competence and will explore the assessment of professional competence during training and at the point of licensure. Problems in the assessment of competence will also be described and suggestions to enhance competency assessment will be provided. Future directions will be explored emphasizing the advancement of the culture of competence in North America. Specific goals include: (1) Participants will better understand the concept of competency within the United States and Canadian context. (2) Participants will gain a better understanding of the issues involved in the assessment of competence. (3) Participants will enhance their ability to develop methods to assess competency.

**Session Type: Invited Addresses**

**Symposium title: Current models of psychological competencies from around the world**

*Convenor: Sverre L Nielsen*

Psychological competencies with reference to south east asian nations

*Malavika Kapur* National Institute of Advanced Studies, India

The key issues in professional psychology is the competency of the professionals to meet the needs of the people. In the developing countries, majority of the population, especially disadvantaged groups, women and children have been neglected. To match the competencies and the needs of the people of a particular nation need to be calibrated to suit the particular cultural context. In most of the South East Asian countries, research, training and practice of
professional psychology in the developing countries have been rather slow to gain recognition at the country level. The impact of the profession with regard to most of the population is almost non-existent. In India, however, the profession of clinical has made its presence felt in the universities and in clinical practice at least in the metropolitan cities. The National Institute of Mental Health and Neurosciences, where the author was a faculty member has been providing quality training from 1986 onwards. However, traditionality, the various associations of psychology have maintained the code of conduct in an unofficial manner. As it stands at present there is no statutory body to mandate the various branches of professional psychologists / counsellors except Clinical Psychologists. Attempt is on at the national level to become part of the National Council for Health as a mandatory body. Could we have competency models with the lowest common denominator and could we have an International Statutory body offering foreign affiliate status to its members?

Symposium title: International trends in preparing clinical child and adolescent psychologists
Convenor: Michael Roberts

Training for licensing and credentialing in clinical Child and Adolescent Psychology in the United States
Barry Anton Rainier Behavioral Health, United States of America

This presentation will address challenges to licensing and credentialing for the professional preparation of delivery of clinical services by professionals in the speciality of clinical Child and Adolescent Psychology in the United States. Children are seriously under-served in the United States and the scientific knowledge base is evolving. However, there are significant barriers to practice that include licensing challenges and specialty credentialing for early career psychologists. This presentation will analyse the mental health needs of children and adolescents as well as the present state of licensing and credentialing. Implications for international professionals will be discussed.

Psycho-pharmacology applications in clinical Child and Adolescent Psychology and training
Ronald Brown Wayne State University, United States of America

This presentation will provide the latest updates on paediatric psycho-pharmacology for childhood mental health disorders including the most recent research on the safety and efficacy of many of the commonly used medications. In particular, information will be provided on the use of multi-modal therapies including the combination of psychotropic medication and psychotherapy for the management of both the internalising and externalising mental health disorders in children and adolescents.

Scientist-practitioner training in clinical child and pediatric psychology: International developments
Annette La Greca Miami University, United States of America

This paper will discuss professional preparation for delivery of evidence-based services by scientist-practitioner professionals in the specialty of pediatric psychology in the United States and other countries. Children are seriously under-served and the scientific knowledge base is developing to meet the needs affecting training. This presentation will analyze mental health needs of children and families as well as the present state of training and education specifically related to child health and pediatric psychology. Advances in the scientific literature and rising needs for qualified professionals in the United States require attention to sequences of predoctoral, internship and postdoctoral training. Implications for international professionalism will be discussed.

International trends in preparing clinical child and adolescent psychologists
Michael Roberts University of Kansas, United States of America

This symposium is intended to bring together different perspectives on developments in the training of the clinical child and adolescent psychology speciality field. This area of applied psychology has been growing worldwide in recognition of the immense unmet needs for improving the mental health of children and adolescents. Specialty training at different levels of application draws on evidence-based practice incorporating information from empirically-based assessment and treatment, clinician expertise, and client values. Different approaches are taken accommodating different countries’ educational structures and systems for mental health services. This symposium is intended to elucidate new developments and outline the future for specialty applications of clinical child and pediatric psychology worldwide. Presenters will discuss issues of licensure and credentialing faced in the United States, development of psychopharmacology training within psychology, applications and training in evidence-based practice in different countries and cultures, scientist-practitioner training in pediatric (child health) psychology, and Latin American developments for training professionals in applied child psychology.

Clinical psychology training and evidence based practice in Ireland
Michael Roberts University of Kansas, United States of America

An over-view of clinical psychology training in Ireland will be presented, emphasising the role of integrating knowledge of theory and research in child clinical practice. In addition, the blending of conducting clinically relevant research as a core part of clinical training will be illustrated.

Symposium title: Providing culturally congruent african/black centered mental-health services and programming for victims of natural and man-made disasters "The Restoration of Spirit"
Convenor: Mary Elizabeth Hargrow

Creating conditions for recovery from natural and man-made disasters
Mary Elizabeth Hargrow The Association of Black Psycho, United States of America

Two natural disasters, on the surface, Hurricane Katrina, New Orleans, 2005, and the Haiti Earthquake, 2010, affected and continue to affect large numbers of African ancestry people. The ABPsi was motivated by these disasters to come forward with its forty years of experience in psychological study, research, and treatment with people of African ancestry and provide international leadership by developing comprehensive culturally congruent black/African centred guidelines and interventions for services and programming to African ancestry victims of Natural and Man-Made Disasters. The ABPsi claims the leadership role in this endeavour based on a number of factors including the membersh ips fund of knowledge related to the trauma being suffered by the people affected: (1) direct experience with a history of untreated current and generational traumas, (2) ability to more likely to recognize and acknowledge the man-made responsibility in creating and supporting conditions that increased the levels of devastation, and (3) recognising the multiple roles of history, poverty and cultural alienation in the recovery process. An ABPsi Disaster Response Ideaogram has been developed illustrating the structural logic that informs the psychological impact of Natural and Man-Made disasters. The ideaogram began with Dr Lewis King recognising this need and offering the initial conceptual frame. The current ideaogram allows for interpreting psychosocial conditions in terms of shifting dimensions of need over time and the dimensions of spirit, incorporating the relationship between the psychological (spirit) and economic (material) conditions.

The African-centered communal health model: The restoration of spirit
Linda James Myers Ohio State University, United States of America

As we consider psychology serving humanity, it is important to be mindful of the influence of cultural worldviews on the production of psychological knowledge. This presentation will highlight how an African-centered, culturally syntonic psychology, requiring a new understanding of what it means to be human and of a fuller awareness of self, can provide the erudition necessary for the illumination, restoration, and elevation of the human spirit in the face of centuries of unprecedented trauma. Based on research examining the roots of the prevailing cultural worldview extant in Western psychology since its inception, as well as its significance in shaping the current global conditions for humans, the knowledge necessary to negotiate movement toward the highest stages of human development will be outlined. Examining classical African civilisation’s contributions to the cultural roots of all humanity and their implications for communal health and well-being in contemporary times, the resilience of non-immigrant Africans in the United States will be analysed to provide insight into the skills and tools necessary for human sustainability in the midst of catastrophe, translating science into practice.

International healing and collaboration structures
Gislene Mariett United States of America

The 2005 New Orleans Katrina Hurricane and the 2010 Haiti Earthquake galvanised Association of Black Psychologists intellectuals to critically identify conceptual models appropriate for responding to trau-
ma (natural and man-made) affecting persons of African ancestry. Black/African centred psychology paradigms and models of cultural competence and congruent disaster relief responses, interventions and treatment strategies were articulated, evolved and developed to address the immediate to long term needs of survivors of these types of disasters. The International Healing and Collaboration Structures presentation will introduce The Association of Black Psychologists guidelines for process, practice and paradigms used to formulate and operationalise The Association’s Disaster Relief Task Force Manual for effective, culturally congruent and competent work with persons of African ancestry anchored in African CENTRED Black Psychology theory and practice to improve outcomes related to trauma, natural or man-made disasters. The Associations’ efforts in Haiti offered its expertise in mental health and healing practices in a collaborative process as an example of and collaborative structures with Haitian healers, psychological community, government leadership and NGO organisations serving Haiti anchored in African-centred thought and practice. It is hoped that these foundation structures may serve as a guide to develop national and international models for work with persons of African ancestry from optimal theoretical perspectives.

Natural/man-made disaster and the derailment of the African world-view
Wade Nobles San Francisco State University, United States of America
This presentation will discuss the intentional derailment of Africa’s natural developmental trajectory and how colonialism was more than the political domination and exploitation of European empires over African land and resources. From the perspective of Black Psychology Dr Nobles will propose that colonialism and slavery are equivalent to psychological warfare and cultural genocide and should be understood as man-made disasters equal in death and destruction as any natural disaster. The change in African consciousness and Black Identity as a direct result of the derailment of the African worldview will also be explored in this critical discussion. In support of the other panelists, it will conclude with a recommendation for the culturally congruent (African centred) restoration of African spirit as the goal of any recovery treatment, intervention and development process as reflected in the ABPs’s Culturally Congruent African/Black Mental Health Services and Programming for Victims of Natural and Man-made Disasters.

Black psychology and the African Psychology Institute
Daryl Rowe United States of America
African/black psychology has a long and storied history. Black psychologists have redefined the approach to the provision of mental health services to people of African ancestry and have developed an African/black psychology that is consistent with and predictable from the cultural wisdom traditions of African and African American peoples. This presentation will provide a conceptual understanding for the more than forty-year history of efforts in creating an intellectual discipline, with a paradigm, episteme and a body of theories and knowledge about behaviour that is grounded in ancient wisdom traditions of African peoples. It will review key contributions in the development of African/black psychology, present an African-centred meta-theoretical context for thinking about human development, and present an institutional framework - The African Psychology Institute (API) - for coordinating and implementing various community-based and clinically oriented efforts that have as their emphases addressing and resolving conditions affecting persons of African ancestry in the United States and abroad. The overall mission of the API is to: (1) establish the parameters of a common fund of knowledge necessary for articulating African/black psychology; (2) offer a training programme in African/black psychology; and (3) to certify and/or credential psychologists to meet the psycho-cultural needs of peoples of African ancestry.

Session Type: Invited Workshop

Supervising trainee psychologist: Developing good practices for early career psychologists
Amie Frewen James Cook University, Singapore; Nenna Ndukwe
Early Career Psychologists (ECPs) are often called to act in a supervisory role whilst simultaneously developing their own knowledge and experiences of clinical practice. However, little training is available to offer guidance and direct the process of supervision for ECPs. The workshop will be facilitated by two ECPs who will reflect on their experiences of taking on a supervisory role in the UK, Australia and Singapore. A skills based workshop will: (a) Identifying the needs of ECPs (b) support for ECPs including newly qualified psychologist training, (c) key components of a successful supervisory relationship, (d) developing strategies for assessing trainee competency, (e) dealing with incompetence, and (f) adapting supervisory roles to match the trainee needs. The objectives are: (1) Enhance skills as a clinical supervisor in order to provide effective supervision for trainees, (2) to gain an awareness of theoretical models of clinical supervision to meet the developmental needs of trainees, (3) to gain practical experience of competency based supervision. Participants will be able to: (i) Share successes and pitfalls of ECP supervision, (ii) learn more about the theory and practice of clinical supervision, (iii) learn more about the practicalities of supervising trainee clinical psychologists, (iv) develop an awareness of the standards necessary to achieve good self care as an ECP, (v) develop an awareness of the standards necessary to achieve good practice in the supervision of clinical trainees. ECPs involved in the clinical supervision of trainee clinical psychologists.

Session Type: Symposium

Symposium title: A new national registration and accreditation scheme for psychology in Australia - the first 12 months of licensure
Convenor: Brin Grenyer
Challenges, solutions and future developments in implementing nationally consistent ethical standards
Alfred Allan Edith Cowan University, Australia
This presentation will consider the problems experienced in implementing nationally consistent ethical standards in a country with eight States and Territories which each has a unique legal system. Ethical and legal challenges arise when the jurisdiction of courts intersects with the legal regulation of health practitioners. Examples include disputed areas such as family court proceedings where the special role and status of psychologists as court appointed experts can also lead to notifications about their conduct. Further elaboration of the challenges within a national scheme will be done with specific reference to psychologists’ duty to report offending and other dangerous behaviour. Suggestions regarding how this problem can be overcome will be demonstrated.

Overview of Australia’s national registration and accreditation scheme
Brin Grenyer Psychology Board of Australia, Australia; Ann Stark Psychology Board of Australia, Australia; Alfred Allan Psychology Board of Australia, Australia; Sabine Hammond Psychology Board of Australia, Australia; Jillian Bull
On 1 July 2010 Australia implemented a new single unified licensing and registration scheme for the practice of psychology. All 29000 psychologists across the country are now listed on a publically accessible register that shows their registration status. In addition, psychologists now have title protection for practice in specific areas based on qualifications and supervised experience. The recognised areas of practice are organisational, clinical, clinical neuropsychology, educational and developmental, health, sport and exercise, community and counselling psychology. Unified educational standards for psychology have been established along with an integrated accreditation scheme across all 40 recognised higher education training providers. The scheme has incorporated mandatory, Professional development, obligations to report malpractice, indemnity insurance, criminal history checks, language competency, and advertising and ethical standards. A feature of the scheme is cross-disciplinary collaboration, with 13 other health professions being regulated within the same single national scheme. This presentation will outline the key features of the scheme and reflect upon the challenges of matching national with international psychology standards to promote mobility.

Dealing with individual psychologists applying for registration or managing malpractice complaints
Sabine Hammond Australian Catholic University, Australia
This presentation will consider the challenges of developing national consistency in decision making for regulators operating in a complex scheme involving 14 health professions and over half a million registered health practitioners. The paper reports on the first two years of implementation of the scheme from a regional board perspective. Key challenges have involved clarifying the working relationship and responsibilities between the National and Regional Psychology Board, and the Australian Health Practitioner Regulation Agency (AHPRA), unanticipated consequences of new policies, registration and complaint (notifications) mat-
Development of a single national framework for mandatory development and supervisor training

Ann Stark University of Tasmania, Australia

This presentation will review the experiences of Australian psychologists over the past two years in implementing a registration standard for continuing professional development. Prior to national registration and accreditation, in Australia, continuing professional development requirements had generally been overseen by professional societies rather than regulatory bodies. The requirement, under the National Law, for a registration standard relating to CPD has widened the application and sharpened the focus of CPD for psychologists. Current requirements and guidelines, and the rationale for their establishment will be outlined and a comparison with the CPD registration standards for the other 13 professions will be presented. In implementing this standard the Psychology Board of Australia has had the opportunity to draw upon the experiences of the New Zealand Psychologists Registration Board. Trans-Tasman learning will be explored and next steps identified. As the Australian CPD standard now mandates peer supervision or consultation for all registered psychologists, preliminary comment on the establishment of standards for the training of supervisors will be provided.

Can international agreement in psychology competencies help to address emerging global challenges?

Sverre L Nielsen Norwegian Psychological Association, Norway

Around the world there have been various efforts to describe and agree upon definitions of competencies that are needed for the psychologists practice in a number of fields. These descriptions vary from country to country, or between continents, both in level of formality and complexity, and regarding the qualifications to be able to practise. These differences in measures of competencies are obstacles to the mobility of psychologists between countries and/or continents. A conference in Stockholm July 2013, with participants from a number of international and national psychological associations, will make an effort to look at the possibilities for a global agreement on measures of psychologists’ competencies within various fields. These two symposia and the round table discussion are meant as starters for the conference next year.

Teaching and training: Professional identity and coherence, roles of international organisations

Jose Pérez University of Valencia, Spain

Professional identity has been defined as one’s professional self-concept based on attributes, beliefs, values, motives, and experiences (Ibarra, 1999; Schein, 1978). The socialisation of professionals in a discipline is a process which involves individuals and collectivities and aims for the development of professional identity of the individuals based on the process of identification with the profession. That professional identity will inspire and guide the professional practice and behaviours. Professions have been characterised by a number of features that contribute to their social identity.

Regulatory issues in psychology: International mobility

Carol Webb United States of America

This presentation will focus on the regulatory issues and barriers to professional mobility for psychologists between countries. As training in psychology moves towards an emphasis on the acquisition and assessment of competencies, and as there becomes more international agreement on how these competencies are acquired and assessed, the possibility of the ability to practise our profession internationally becomes more feasible. Additionally, as the development of electronic means of offering psychological services becomes more sophisticated and widely used, the necessity for internationally agreed upon methods for the regulation of psychology becomes more necessary. Examples of successful mobility efforts for psychologists between jurisdictions, and efforts to regulate the practice of telepsychology will be presented.

Symposium title: Can international agreement on competencies in psychology help to address emerging global challenges

Convenor: Stephen De Mers

Multiple accountabilities of competencies: Preparing psychologists to do what, when, for whom

Karen Cohen Herzlia High School, South Africa

This presentation will address the factors, conditions and considerations necessary to the determination and implementation of competencies for the practice of psychology. I will review what psychologists in Canada are trained to do, what kinds of service they go on to provide, what Canadians need when it comes to psychological service, and then consider the gaps and opportunities between these three important factors. Issues and initiatives relevant to need, demand and supply of psychologists in Canada, in the context of Canada’s health care environment, will be considered.

We need a major shift to bring about change

Tor Hofgaard Norwegian Psychological Association, Norway

In this talk I will focus on how psychology can become a part of the solution to the emerging global challenges. If we don’t find the answer, I will argue we will become a niche profession, interesting only to the very few who can afford it. We must start focusing on society, and the needs of the population. We need to present to the world why psychology is part of the solution, and not how we shall position ourselves to get international recognition. I will argue that to be able to deliver this message, and long before we start addressing stake holders, we need to get better organised. For an organisation to bring about change, it will need a certain representativeness within the group/profession, have the resources to enforce change and the internal structure to mandate the group organisation to work for change. It will also depend on the position in the society in general, the position, inside or outside, the formal structures of society and your competition for power and these competitors internal and external status. In my talk I will stress the need for leaders in the national and international organisations of psychology who have qualifications to build these kinds of organisations. And I will argue that they must integrate society’s needs into the very core of their organisation’s aims, strategies and actions. I will also argue that if they do that people will look to psychology when they address society’s challenges.

Clinical training in India

Ashraf Kagee Stellenbosch University, South Africa; Jason Bantjes; Chrisma Pretorius

South Africa’s National Health Insurance Green Paper and recently published regulations defining the scope of practice of psychologists have brought into sharp focus the need to examine the core competencies of the profession. While internationally the trend is towards the licensure of a single category of psychologist, South Africa has entrenched the division between clinical and counselling psychologists. The newly amended scope of practice is premised on an artificial divide
Clinical training in Australia

Analisé O’Donovan, Griffith University, Australia

The minimum level of training to practice as a fully registered psychologist in Australia is either a 4 year Honours degree plus a 2 year apprenticeship with an eligible clinical psychologist as a supervisor, or a postgraduate degree (either a masters, 2 year), professional doctorate (3-4 year) or a clinical PhD (5+ years) degrees. Currently there are 34 clinical programs in Australia, with at least 400 students graduating every year. In the last few years there have been a number of significant political and professional changes which have started to impact on clinical training. Some of these issues will be discussed to illustrate the changing Australian landscape in relation to clinical psychology training: the increasing push by the professional body towards registered psychologists being required to have postgraduate training; the debates in the profession regarding this push and possible workforce consequences; the limited number of places in postgraduate training courses; the changes to Australian Universities in 2012 with the Bradley reform affecting student numbers and thus university funding. Clinical programs are expensive to run and some universities have started closing postgraduate programs because of cost; the introduction of Medicare (health care) rebates for psychological interventions and the impact this has had on the profession and also on clinical training; the difficulty in getting enough clinical placements; and the potential impact on placements with the introduction of compulsory training for practica supervisors in Australia.

Overview of symposium

Analisé O’Donovan, Griffith University, Australia

Corresponding to the increasing demand for clinical training, there has been much debate about how this training should be conducted, what content should be included, and how the effectiveness of clinicians should be assessed. Although there are many similarities across training programs in different countries, this symposium will highlight the often marked differences with the aim of stimulating discussion of what the issues are facing clinical training, and what we may learn from different approaches to enhance training internationally. The symposium will cover four continents with presentations on training in: South Africa: Professor Ashraf Kagge, Dr Jason Bantjies, and Dr Christia Pretorius (skagge@sun.ac.za and jbatjies@sun.ac.za); USA: Professor Nancy Pachana (n.pachana@psy.uq.edu.au); UK: Dr Helen Beinart (Helen.beinart@chmex.ac.uk); and Australia: Associate Professor Analise O’Donovan (a.odonovan@griffith.edu.au) Discussent: Associate Professor Robert Schweitzer (r.schweitzer@qut.edu.au)

Clinical training in USA

Nancy Pachana, University of Queensland, Australia

The minimum level of training to practice as a psychologist in the USA is a doctoral degree requiring a 4 year undergraduate degree plus a 4 to 6 year doctorate program (either PsyD or PhD). (In Canada there is one province where only a Master’s degree is required, and no PsyD programs are offered by Canadian universities.) All North American graduates of clinical programs sit a national exam administered across USA and Canada in order to be eligible to apply for licensure. Entry into clinical psychology training programs is highly competitive (acceptance rates of 2-5% are not uncommon). Currently there are 217 clinical programs in North America. Main issues that will be considered: Mean debt related to doctoral education in clinical psychology currently exceeds $80,000, according to the 2011 APPIC match survey, and 44% of graduates accrue over $100,000 in debt. An internship year is required for all students. BEFORE the awarding of the postgraduate degree is finalised, and internship sites are not keeping up with demand – in 2011, 3,899 persons applied for clinical internships across the US and Canada and 804 (21%) of persons were unable to be matched to any internship Opportunities to specialise in the USA abound; diplomat status mirrors board certification for medical specialties and include neuropsychology, child psychology and (soon) geropsychology. Curricula competency and outcome based; graduates followed usually throughout their professional life to provide data to the graduating university/program.

Examination for professional practice in psychology: Assessing knowledge and critical thinking

Jacqueline Horn, University of California, Davis, United States of America

This will describe the psychology licensing examination for the United States and Canada and its focus on two important competencies - knowledge and critical thinking. The examination development process and important considerations in that process (practice analysis, standard setting, item development) will be presented.

Current assessment of competency in North America

Emil Rodolfa, University of California Davis, United States of America

This will provide an overview of the current mechanisms (testing, supervised experience, academic preparation) to assess competency for licensure in North America.

Continuing competency: A step to the future

Carol Webb, United States of America

This will explore how psychologists maintain and enhance their competency throughout their careers. This is a significant issue for professional psychology and for psychology licensing boards in order to fulfill their obligations to protect the public. The main focus of this presentation will be to present the empirical and professional basis for a substantially different model of continuing competence and will outline the specific activities that are proposed as a step towards ensuring the maintenance of competence through a professional’s career.

Symposium title: Collaborative efforts to define and assess competency

Convenor: Emil Rodolfa

Collaborative efforts to define foundational and professional competencies

Stephen De Mers, ASPB, United States of America

This will describe the association of psychology regulatory bodies throughout the United States and Canada to collaborate with relevant national and international organisations to identify and measure the foundational and professional competencies in the practice of psychology. This collaboration involves work with large professional associations of psychologists that set training and practice standards such as programme accreditation requirements and ethics codes as well as groups representing academic training councils.

Symposium title: Current models of psychological competencies from around the world

Convenor: Sverre L Nielsen

Development of competencies and competency-based training for psychologists in Australia

Lyn Littlefield, APS, Australia

In line with international trends, competency-based training and assessment of psychologists is gaining momentum in Australia. Models of education and training for psychologists based on the competencies required for general registration and areas of practice endorsement are under development. The Australian Psychological Society (APS) has nine specialist colleges aligned with the nine areas of practice endorsement and has made substantial progress on specifying the core and specialist competencies required for working in the areas of: Clinical, counselling, community, educational and developmental, forensic, health, neuropsychology, organisational and sport psychology. The APS is also developing competencies at various stages of the professional lifespan. This presentation will provide an outline of the progress in specifying competencies for the different categories of psychologists and the development of various education and training models for psychologists to achieve these competencies.
Assessing competence in North America: Problems, principles, procedures
Emil Rodolfa
University of California Davis, United States of America
This presentation will explore current problems in the assessment of competence in North America. It will offer basic principles in the assessment of competence and will describe specific procedures in the assessment of competence. The presentation will highlight the current assessment process used by jurisdictional licensing boards of psychology in the United States and Canada and will conclude by providing a summary of the steps needed to develop mechanisms to better assess competency. Participants will enhance their understanding of problems in assessing competency in the United States and Canadian context. Participants will enhance their understanding of the principles involved to develop an effective process to assess competence. Participants will enhance their understanding of current and future methods to assess competency.

Current modes of psychology competence in sub-Saharan Africa
Ann Watts
Entabeni Hospital, South Africa
Modes of psychology competence vary considerably in sub-Saharan African countries. Psychology benchmarking is generally better developed in English-speaking southern African countries, such as Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe, all of which have nationally determined levels of competence and which require a minimum of a Masters level of training. Furthermore, these countries have national regulatory/licensing bodies, and legislation protects the title psychologist and defines psychological acts. In contrast, in many other sub-Saharan African countries psychology is not regarded as an important priority in most universities given the challenges they face such as poverty, disease, natural disasters, civil wars and political unrest. There is thus a need to benchmark education, training, and licensing guidelines. This would assist many of these countries to attain the necessary statutory regulation/licensing for psychology. This will in turn facilitate the development of the discipline, enhance its stature and visibility on the sub-Saharan African continent, and increase its ability to assist underserved communities. Current modes of psychology competence in sub-Saharan Africa will be addressed within this context.

Symposium title: Psychology in Malaysia
Convenor: Chee-Leong Goh
Overview
Chee-Leong Goh
HELP University College, Malaysia
This paper provides an overview of the state of psychology in Malaysia as well as the role it is actively playing in the development of the country. The paper will explore four broad themes: Psychology education, the national psychology association, regulation of the psychology profession and the role of psychology in national development. Firstly, the paper will include data on the number and nature of psychology programs offered among tertiary institutions in Malaysia and the ongoing issues surrounding psychology education in Malaysia including the issue of accreditation and the problem of the "brain drain" on academic resources. Secondly, the paper will address the role played by the Malaysian Psychology Association in developing psychology in Malaysia and the current challenges and crossroads it faces. Thirdly, the paper will discuss efforts to regulate psychology in Malaysia and the various options and models being currently discussed. Lastly, the paper will examine whether psychology has played a significant and relevant role in the development of the country, in areas like human resource development, community development, empowering marginalised communities and the development of a national identity.

Symposium title: The state of psychology in Zimbabwe
Convenor: Gwadirera Javangwe
The practice of psychology in Zimbabwe
Gwadirera Javangwe
University of Zimbabwe, Zimbabwe
The paper documents the current status of psychological training, practice and regulation in Zimbabwe. Special emphasis will be placed on the gaps inherent in the teaching, training and licensing of psychologists in Zimbabwe. The paper concludes by illustrating the national road map, and how regional integration and international collaboration can instrumentally assist Zimbabwe in this field.
Psychogerontology

Research Area:
Psychogerontology

Session Type: Papers
Psychogerontology

Human-technology interface: Impressions of the elderly
N.K. Chadha University of Delhi, India

The present study is a research oriented qualitative effort directed towards accomplishing an understand-
ing of an interface between man and technology, through the eyes and experiences of the elderly re-
siding in India. An attempt is made to explore the dimensions of availability, awareness and use of
technology among elderly males and females. For
the purpose of exploration, two focused group dis-
cussions were conducted (FG1 N=8 and FG2 N=10)
in separate sessions and videotaped for the purpose
of analysis and referencing. The content was analyzed
employing a deductive approach to thematic analysis,
where an effort was made to identify themes, revolv-
ing around the nucleus of human-technology inter-
face. Openness to the new, threats following misuse,
experience of vulnerability, cherished past and an
overload of present, functions associated with useabil-
ity and a positive outlook for change were the crucial
and critical themes captured in the study.

Personality and relational characteristics of elders, caregivers and family members and life satisfaction
Donata Francescato La Sapienza Rome Italy; Italy; Manuela Tomai; Tina Pezzuti; Maura Benedetti;
Minou Mebane

The enormous increase in the number of elderly people - in western nations, has stimulated much
discussion on how old people’s wellbeing can best be
promoted and how caregivers’ burdens can be
decreased. Some authors maintain that people over
70 have to remain mentally and physically active and
cultivate some specific personality characteristics such
as sense of humour, self-efficacy in dealing with both
positive and negative emotions and an appreciation of
the positive aspects of solitude. Other authors hypothesise that elders’ positive relationships with
family, friends and paid caregivers may play a major
role in promoting satisfaction with life for all people
involved. Few studies, however, have actually inves-
tigated both personality characteristics of elderly peo-
ple, paid caregivers and relatives, and how positive or
negative relationships affect their wellbeing. Our
study aims to explore the relative weight of person-
ality variables, and the quality of relationships among
caregivers, elderly people and relatives on their life
satisfaction and sense of empowerment. We have
given personality tests and interviewed 300 Italian
eiders aged 70 to 101, their 150 paid caregivers (aged
23 to 63), and of 450 relatives actively present in the
life of the target elders (aged 27 to 69), including 150
grandchildren (aged 17 to 50). Data analysis is under
way. Results will be presented at the conference.

Quality of life, depression and spirituality in older adults
Ana Gonzalez-Celis University National of Mexico, Mexico; Ruiz Edgardo; Tron Rocío; Chavez Marga-
rita

The quality of life (QoL) is an object of study of
psychology, as a central component of well-being.
The QoL in the elderly is especially relevant be-
cause as the years go by there are losses and gains,
including health, financial and family situation. The
purpose of this study was to evaluate the impact of
psychological variables associated with QoL of
elderly Mexicans. A sample of 75 elderly people
between 60 and 87 years (Mean = 65, SD= 9.41),
45 women and 30 men attendees at a health clinic.
CV was measured with the WHOQoL, three groups
were formed by the level of depressive symptoms
obtained with the GDS: (G1) absent (n1=42), (G2),
mild (n2 = 19) and (G3) moderate-severe (n3 = 14).
We found an acceptable correlation between QoL
and spirituality (r = 0.523, p <0.001). A negative
association between QoL and depression (r = -.482, p <0.001). The QoL showed differences be-
tween groups with different levels of depressive
symptoms (F 2,72 = 15.212, p <0.001). The QoL
showed differences between diseased subjects (QoL = 61.19) and healthy subjects (QoL = 66.61) (t =0.205, p <046). There were differences in spiritu-
tality (S) among elderly patients(S=64.77) and
non-ill elderly (S = 75.0) (t = 2.37, df = 97, p <0.2).
The QoL in the elderly can improve with psycho-
logical interventions to reduce depression, where
spirituality can be a resource and coping strategy
to strengthen other areas of aging.

Psychosocial experiences of coloured grand-
mothers who care for their grandchildren:
Implications for intergenerational relations
Herman Grobler North-West University, South Afri-
ca; Vera Roos

Due to major social changes like migration, HIV
and AIDS grandmothers take on the role of primary
caregivers of grandchildren. The goal of this study
was to explore the psychosocial experiences of
colored grandmothers who care for their grandchild-
dren. Twelve participants from the Groenheuwel
community in Paarl, South Africa, were selected
and participated in a reflective group discussion
during which the Mmogo-methodTM was applied.
The meanings of the visual representations were
used as textual data, and both the textual and the
visual data were analysed through thematic analy-
sis. Three main themes emerged from the findings:
Challenges associated with caring for grandchild-
dren, coping with challenges associated with caring
for grandchildren and implications for intergenera-
tional relationships. Grandmothers experienced sig-
nificant stress, either emotionally or physically in
raising their grandchildren. The support they re-
cieve from community members and peers and the
existential meaning that they give to their respon-
sibility of caring for their grandchildren, provide
them with intra- and interpersonal coping strategies
to deal with the challenges. Grandmothers experi-
ence the relationship with their grandchildren amb-
vivalently. On the one hand they have positive
emotions in relation to their grandchildren, but on
the other hand they expressed negative perceptions
towards their grandchildren. The current intergen-
erational relationships compared with previous in-
tergenerational relationships and the nostalgia they
experience in relation to the previous relationships
inform the intergenerational relational context.
The ambivalent nature of the intergenera-
tional relationships have implications for the con-
tinuous interactions between grandmothers and
grandchildren and for future supportive relation-
ships.

Intergenerational relationships in South Afri-
ca: Differential gazes and negotiated spaces.
Jaco Hoffman University of Oxford, United Kingdom

With more than 5.4 million people living with
AIDS in South Africa, and an estimated 1.2 million
HIV/AIDS orphans – a figure predicted to rise to
2.3 million by 2020 - many grandparents act as
carers for their infected children and/or as surrogate
parents to their (orphaned) grandchildren. An esti-
imated 60% of HIV/AIDS-orphaned children live in
such grandparent-headed multi-generational net-
works. Based on 58 narratives of different genera-
tions (generational sequential approach) in 20
multi-generational networks, this contribution qual-
atively explores the ambiguous nature of these
relationships in Mpumalanga, South Africa. Al-
though the distinctive historical and genealogical
positioning of these respective generations has the
potential to bring them in outright opposition to
each other, it also presents the possibility for nego-
tiation and learning from each other. Such a possi-
bility to continuously re-conceptualise, reconfigure
and regenerate these relationships is dependent on
the differential positions and subsequent “gazes” of
the respective generations. It is found that older
generations are motivated from the prescribed norm
of duty, in spite of the limited capacity available.
Juxtaposed to this, younger generations, on their
part, are strongly guided by the pragmatics of a
hierarchy of priorities and available capacity.

Exploring older people’s experiences of lone-
liness in institutional settings: The impor-
tance of context for effective interpersonal
relations
Lelanie Malan (Kriek) North-West University, South Afri-
ca; Vera Roos

Existing literature confirms that older persons who
experience loneliness are more prone to depression
when living in institutional facilities. The purpose
of this study is to explore older people’s experi-
ences of loneliness in the context of an institutional
setting. Data were gathered by means of the
Mmogo-method which assisted an exploration of
the underlying subjective experiences of loneliness
and Graphic Family Sculpting, which was used to
explore the interpersonal interactions among 10
white male (3) and female (7) South African older
people, aged between 62 and 82 years. The data
were analysed by using thematic and visual analy-
ysis, as well as key words in context. Preliminary
results indicated most of the findings about loneli-
ness of older people in institutionalised settings are
confirmed in literature. However, in this particular
context, it was found that the social contexts, where
interactions are taking place, are experi-
enced as unsafe, due to sensitive information being
revealed to management, which prevents effective
and meaningful interactions between people who
are functioning in close proximity to one another.
Participants’ fear to become transparent, and they
do not receive unconditional acceptance, empathy,
and confirmation, and they cannot express their
needs to have meaningful interactions with co-
residents. The context in which interpersonal inter-

actions takes place, determines the quality of the interactions and if loneliness has to be addressed effectively, more emphasis should be placed on creating a social context in institutions that will promote more effective interactions among the older people in the institutionalised setting.

The elderly and technology: Perceptions and potential barriers
Shraddha Mathur University of Delhi, India

The research problem was: (1) to study the perceptions of technology and explore the differences, if any, among the various criterion groups of the elderly and (2) to study the barriers to technology and explore the differences, if any, among the various criterion groups of the elderly. The sample was 750 elderly participants from the National Capital Region of India. The pilot study was conducted and interviews with the elderly participants were undertaken. The findings from the pilot study were used to create a questionnaire regarding the perceptions and barriers on technology on a five-point rating scale. Criterion groups of elderly were classified on the basis of age, gender and living arrangement. Descriptive statistics, t test and F test (one way ANOVA) were calculated. Significant differences were observed between criterion groups on their perception towards technology in the areas relating to usefulness/assistance of technology, stress as an outcome of modern technology and on the role of education in promoting technology use. Significant differences were observed between criterion groups with regard to the barriers that they experience in the areas relating to complex/difficult everyday life, the challenges of using sophisticated technological appliances and growing age affecting technology use. The elderly perceive technology as difficult to use; however, they also find it useful. They were also observed being sensitive to the role education plays in making individuals aware and adapt in using technology. The elderly are seen as receptive to new technology and aware of the challenges of constant technological change.

Prevalence incidence and symptom severity of mental disorders in the elderly in Europe
Manuel Munoz Universidad Complutense Madrid, Spain

Reliable data on the prevalence and incidence of mental disorders in older people are currently lacking for the European Union. Furthermore, there are no cross-national studies investigating the interaction of mental disorders, the impairment and the utilisation of services of older people in Europe. The objectives of the present study are to (1) develop, respectively to adapt existing instruments and (2) to collect data on the prevalence, the incidence and on the natural course and prognosis of mental disorders, across different European countries and the use of services by the older population in Europe. The present communication exposes the methodology of a multi-centre epidemiological survey in selected catchment areas in different European countries and associated states (Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Great Britain and Israel). The study includes a pilot phase and two sampling waves. For the study some mental health and functioning assessment instruments will be adapted to older people (e.g. a new CIDH version). The lifetime and 1-year cross-sectional prevalence of mental disorders, the level of utilisation of services and their associated factors such as symptom severity and prior course, quality of life and the degree of impairment of activities and participation will be assessed. The study includes a 1-year follow-up in order to examine the incidence and to describe the 1-year natural course. Results will help to change health care in direct contact with people, and beyond this, they offer starting points for structural changes initiated on the level of health politics.

Marital idealisation between older husbands and wives over time
Norm O’Rourke Simon Fraser University, Canada

Marital idealisation is defined as an interpersonal mode of self-deception by which one conveys an exceedingly positive portrayal of his/her spouse and marriage. This phenomenon entails a propensity to discount negative interpersonal perceptions and experience (e.g., ‘If my spouse has any faults, I am not aware of them’, ‘My spouse has never made me angry’). Marital idealisation is not significantly associated with purposeful distortion (i.e., impression management). In other words, these spouses credibly hold idealised beliefs and perceptions however implausible to the outside observer. In previous research, marital idealisation has emerged as a predictor of marital satisfaction among spouses undergoing treatment for alcoholism and as a significant buffer to distress among caregivers of persons with Alzheimer disease. Also, idealised depictions of deceased husbands are associated with adaptation to widowhood, and marital idealisation predicts the physical well-being of older married adults in both cross-sectional and longitudinal studies. The current study examines this construct within older couples at four points over a three year period. Over three months, cross-legged effects are noted; more precisely, idealization by husbands predicts their wives’ idealisation of them and vice versa (controlling for marital idealisation previously measured). Also of note, wives’ idealisation predicts their husbands’ idealization two years later; the corollary was not observed for husbands. These findings may explain why older men appear to garner more emotional sustenance from marriage than their wives. Future research should attempt to replicate these findings with younger and same-sex couples to ascertain if this is a sex-specific or cohort effect.

Comparison of happiness and its components in different levels of religious attitude
Elita Peymanfar Payame Noor University, Islamic Republic of Iran; Mahnaz Aliakbari Dehkordi

Research has shown that religious influences reduce the problems of the elderly, but few studies have discussed the role of religion and religious attitudes on positive emotions such as happiness, especially during aging. This study investigates the role of happiness and religious components in the lives of the elderly. The study used a comparative research design, and the sample consisted of 221 persons (81 women and 140 men) over 60 years of age. A random cluster sampling method was used. The Oxford’s Happiness Questionnaire and Khodayari Fard’s Religious Attitude questionnaires were used as instruments in this study. The results of multivariate analysis of variance and the LSD following method showed that elderly people with stronger levels of religious attitude felt happier (p<0.05). Also, there is significant difference between levels of religious attitudes in the three components of happiness; life satisfaction, self-esteem and self-satisfaction (p<0.05). Since the religious attitude of positive emotions has a positive role in the elderly, we recommend that authorities do proper planning to strengthen religious beliefs of the elderly. Additionally, the results of this study suggest that the medical communities, as well as psychiatrists, pay special attention to the issue of religion in the mental and physical health of the elderly.

Physical and psychological profile of the aged and their coping strategies
Bir Priya University of Delhi, India

While population aging represents a human success story, it also poses myriad challenges to the individual and the social institutions that must adapt to a changing age structure. Old age poses a particular moment in one’s life when not only physical and sensory-motor conditions decline but more specifically one is confronted with multiple social and psychological challenges. Questions as to the possibility of a healthy and enjoyable old age often involve successful meeting of psychological demands and adjustment to different and difficult conditions of living. In spite of wide spread interest in studying the coping behavior of the elderly, the main focus has been to study the quantitative changes in strategies utilized by the elderly. The present study aims to make a physical and psychological profile of the aged and understand the various coping strategies used by them. The variables studied are health ailments, perceived health (self-rated), mental health, social support, attitude towards old age, and household decision making-powers.

The therapeutic benefits of an indoor garden installation in residential aged-care facilities
Theresa Scott University of Queensland, Australia; Nancy Pachana; Barbara Masser

Plants and gardens are vital elements in human wellbeing – they meet an essential human need. According to biophilia theory (Wilson, 1984), people have an innate bond with the natural world and an in-built positive response to nature. Prior research has demonstrated that mere observation of nature has physiological and psychological healing benefits (Ulrich, 1984). This study aimed to determine whether implementing positive changes (related to nature) to the physical environment of aged-care facilities, had an impact upon the wellbeing of the residents. Specifically this research examined the effect of an indoor simulated garden installation, which included visual, auditory and olfactory stimuli and seating, on the emotional and social well-being of residents, compared to a reminiscence-based installation and a control no installation condition. A quasi-experimental, ABA design was used; two intervention conditions, plus a wait-list control condition. A questionnaire was administered to residents pre-, during- and post-intervention, which included several standardised scales related to mood, health, and social interaction adapted for the study; a measure of social engagement, and observational measurement of use of
space. Additionally staff reports were collected. It was found that being around plants led to increased well-being for residents because of the plants’ aesthetic appeal and by providing opportunities for shared reminiscence and social exchange. An indoor garden installation is a relatively inexpensive way to transform a disused indoor area of an aged-care facility for the benefit of residents.

A qualitative study on the adjustment to ageing through the eyes of older adults
Sofia Von Humboldt; Isabel Leal
This research aims to analyse the main contributors that older adults recognised as being a determinant of their adjustment to ageing. Information was gathered by a research tool composed of two parts: (a) a demographic questionnaire and (b) a qualitative semi-structured interview in which subjects replied to open-ended questions about their adjustment to ageing in one specific period in their lives: today. Interview transcripts were subjected to content analysis. The research sample comprised thirty-three elderly people between the ages of 74–100, from eight different nationalities and distinct cultural backgrounds. Results yielded a set of seven descriptive categories that captured the distinct ways older adults acknowledged life satisfaction and that reflected the individual’s attitudes towards successful ageing. Adjustment to ageing was found to be associated with an increased likelihood of reporting specific themes in its definition. Recommendations for future research on older adults’ life satisfaction and clinical practice are also presented.

Session Type: Posters

Personalty and cognitive level in patients at an early stage of Alzheimer’s disease
Pocnet Cornelia; Jérôme Rossiur; Jean-Philippe Antoniett; Armin von Gunten
In this cross-sectional study, we explored the relationship between premorbid personality and its changes over five years as well as cognitive deterioration in patients with mild Alzheimer’s disease. The cognitive level of 54 patients was compared with that of 64 control subjects using the Mini Mental State (MMSE). Family members completed the NEO-PI-R (form R) twice, once to evaluate the participants’ current personality and again to assess personality traits as they were remembered to be five years earlier. Furthermore, the family filled in the Informant Questionnaire on Cognitive Decline (IQCDE), the Activities of Daily Living (ADL), and the Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (IADL) scales to assess their proxies’ cognitive level and daily living functioning. Regarding the relationship between personality characteristics and cognitive status, we observed trends for premorbid personality and significant links for personality changes in the clinical group. Thus, changes in neuroticism and conscientiousness were associated with cognitive deterioration, whereas decreased openness to experience and conscientiousness over time predicted a loss of independence in daily functioning in the clinical group. Our study suggests that premorbid features can be considered as latent traits linked to the neuropathology underlying the disease process, while personality changes are probably the consequences of the pathologica process.

Life quality, well-being and spirituality of rural and urban senior citizens
Adriana Correia; Isabel Leal
The main objective of this research was to compare the quality of life, well-being and spirituality of senior citizens from both rural and urban areas, while trying to find out how the presented variables would relate to each other. In this study, which compared two groups, 62 participants (31 were from the village of Arelio while the other 31 were from Lisbon), who were about 60 years old or older, were evaluated using the following measures: Sample Characterisation Questionnaire, WHOQOL-bref, Philadelphia Geriatric Morale Scale and Spirituality in Health Contexts Scale. There were no significant differences found, in the evaluated variables, between the rural and urban groups except in two domains which referred to the quality of life: The rural group is more satisfied with their surroundings and with their personal relationships than the urban group. These data can be explained by the specific characteristics of the rural area, which this study considered as more facilitating than those of the urban area. These characteristics favour a stronger interaction and contact between the populations of the rural community, which can explain their greater satisfaction with their personal relationships. There were correlations found between the quality of life, well-being and spirituality. It was observed that spirituality could influence positively the quality of life and well-being, fomenting positive thoughts like hope and optimism. Simultaneously, the more life is perceived as being good and pleasant, the better the well-being of the elderly.

Exploring quality of life of older persons: A relational perspective
Lizanle De Jager; Vera Roos
Many studies concerned with Quality of Life (QoL) for older people have found that relationships, among many other constructs, have an influence on the way older people perceive the quality of their lives. The purpose of this study was to explore to the QoL of older persons in terms of their relational experiences. QoL refers to the livability of an environment, the life-ability of a person, the utility of life and the appreciation of life measured against life changes. This falls within the positive psychological framework. The relational network of older persons seems to get smaller as people age. It is, however, not clear how older persons’ relational experiences shape their subjective experiences of their quality of life. The study was qualitative in design, allowing the researcher to gather information and investigate the phenomenon within the actual environment in which the older person resides. An inductive exploratory study was conducted to gather information on specific relationships of importance to older persons and the roles fulfilled by these relationships and how this contributed to experiencing QoL. Data were analysed through content analysis allowing the researcher to determine specific themes. Qualitative data was gathered by means of individuals interviews, focus groups, journals and by making use of the Mnogo-method. Provisional trends and findings will be discussed highlighting the importance of positive relations in promoting the QoL of older persons.

Quality of life in different age cohorts of older persons in South Africa
Lizanle De Jager; Vera Roos
Evidence exists that a person’s construction of Quality of Life (QoL) changes as the older person becomes. Limited resources were found with a specific focus on QoL and how it is subjectively experienced by older persons of various ages. The purpose of this qualitative inquiry was to explore how QoL is subjectively experienced in ‘younger’ and ‘older’ old people and to describe the different components that construct QoL for them. Qualitative data was gathered by means of individual interviews, focus groups, journals and the Mnogo-method. The research problem was addressed from a positive and developmental psychology perspective. A qualitative exploratory and comparative design was used; comparative studies focus on the similarities and differences between groups. Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA) was used for analysis. Line-by-line analysis occurred; a dialogue was developed, followed by the construction of themes. Provisional findings will be discussed. This study forms part of a PhD. Comprehensive results will be available in March 2012. Based on analysis of individual interviews, dissimilar value systems seem to have an impact on the way QoL is constructed for individuals. Decreases in energy and health for the ‘older’ cohort, have an influence on the way they construct QoL. Financial concerns and social constraints were prominent indicators having an influence on QoL in both cohorts.

Aging: Pain or pleasure?
Brenda Hattingh
Our quality of life is a conscious choice. This research was done in five retirement centres in South Africa in order to determine the factors that influence the quality of life of our aging population. Three retirement centres in financially affluent suburbs and two centres situated in less affluent areas were included in the research. The research comprised personal interviews and questionnaires used in group sessions. Approximately 280 persons aged 65 to 93 took part. The following five factors were found to be common amongst all aging people, irrespective of their age, financial income, area or retirement centre they lived in: boredom, negativity, insecurity, ignorance and fear. The alternative choices of: adventure, productivity, faith, love and freedom, were introduced through workshops and follow up discussions. The outcome revealed that those aged persons who had a positive disposition towards life, were open to new suggestions and development programs. It was also found that those persons with inherent negativity and unresolved psychological issues, found it more difficult to heal these issues while their negativity became more acute. Life expectancy is increasing and our demographics will be including more senior citizens in the future. However, the subject of psychogerontology does not yet receive the recognition it deserves. This is creating new personal, professional and
community challenges while a wide variety of untapped potential is being lost. This calls for a new awareness and intervention on a global scale.

The effectiveness of a community-based life goal pursuit programme for preventing depression in older adults

Nahoko Kusaka, Doshisha Women’s College, Japan; Shinko Tokutsu

A goal-directed programme, based on cognitive-behavioural therapy, was offered to older adults with the objective of improving their psychological well-being and preventing depression. The participants, aged 65 to 80, were assigned to an intervention group (n=13) and a control group (n=20).

Assessments were performed both before and after the intervention, along with a follow-up comparison six months later using the Meaning in Life Questionnaire (MLQ), the Herth Hope Scale (HHS), Ryff’s psychological well-being indicators, the SDS (Zung Self-Rating Depression Scale, 1965) and the Self-efficacy in preventing depression test (pre-test, post-test, and follow-up test, respectively). In order to analyse our hypothesis, which predicted that the intervention groups would improve more than the control group, mixed-effects models, fixed for treatment time and groups, were fitted to assessment scores. The intervention groups had significant improvement with regard to time as compared to those in the control group on all subscales in MLQ, HHS, Ryff’s psychological well-being indicators, SDS, and the self-efficacy in preventing depression test. Single-effects analyses with the Bonferroni Test indicated that there were no changes between each testing point in the control group. There were significant differences between the pre- and post-test results in the intervention group. The findings of this study showed that the programmes improved the levels of psychological well-being and self-efficacy in preventing depression. Implications for the effectiveness of the programme on making participants’ lives “wonderful” will be discussed.

Older adults in isolation in Madrid: Six years’ experience of support

Manuel Munoz, Universidad Complutense Madrid, Spain

This study presents the service of psychological support to fragile elders with social isolation in Madrid (SPS). The aim of this service is to acquire an approach of persons with clear risk of social isolation, which allows leading these situations to normalisation, assigning social opportunite resources in every case, and even facilitating involuntary internment, and considering the legal incapacitation at the end. The SPS follows a strategy of outreach, home-based, community interventions and case management, in order to link this isolated population with social and health services. Engagement, assessment and intervention protocols are used. Of the total of 165 old people in social isolation who have been attended by SPS in the past 6 years, 123 cases were closed by the intervention of SPS. Most are women, single or widowed, childless, living alone and with a mean age of 81.01 years. Mental disorder is detected in more than half of this population. They have a very high number of unmet needs and very difficult living conditions. The present applied investigation has revealed the need to have professionals trained in psychological strategies of outreach, engagement and treatment that should allow an approach, with certain guarantees, to the problems of this group. The information indicates that interventions with this type of population need a long duration, with interventions to medium and long term (between 1 and 43 months).

Bidirectional causality between contact between grandparents with grandchildren and grandparents’ identity

Jun Nakahara, Osaka University, Japan

The causal relationship between the contact between grandparents with grandchildren and grandparents’ identity has been interpreted from the perspective of symbolic interaction theory (SIT). SIT suggests the following implications: First, when a person internalises a positional designation, owing to the interactions in role relationships, a role identity is formed. Second, the maintenance of positive role identity is an important motive for an individual selecting an action. In other words, SIT hypothesises bidirectional causality between contact of grandparents with grandchildren and grandparents’ identity. This study aims to explore the bidirectional causality. Two surveys were conducted with elderly people (n=311) over 60 years of age, belonging to the center for lifetime study. The 2nd wave (7-8/2011) was conducted around one year after the 1st wave (7-8/2010). The participants who had grandchildren and responded to both the surveys were included in this study. The result of the modeling analysis of the cross-lagged effects was conducted using the longitudinal data in the 1st and 2nd waves. This showed that while the frequency of contact with grandchildren in the 1st wave determined grandparent identity in the 2nd wave, grandparent identity in the 1st wave did not determine the frequency of contact with grandchildren in the 2nd wave. This result confirms the first implication, but not the second one. The finding indicates that the more there is interaction between grandparent and their grandchildren, the more positive is the grandparents’ identity, but that positive grandparent identity might not be a motive for role-related interactions.

Subjective age and well-being among the Japanese elderly

Aya Toyoshima, Osaka University, Japan; Yuki Obara, Hirohiko Hirono, Kiyoshi Hibiya, Yasuyuki Gondo, Taketo Furuna, Shinichi Sato, Aki Shimanouchi, Shuichiro Watanabe

Formerly, “Self-youth” phenomenon, that the subjective age is younger than chronological age, has been picked up in the field of social gerontology. Especially, the tendency of “Self-youth” among elderly people has been considered, in particular that it was influenced by negative stereotype about ageing. (Markides & Boldt 1983). However, we think that younger self identification among them is more an adaptive phenomenon to maintain their everyday life. In this study, we measured 3 kinds of subjective ages on the middle aged and the elderly, such as Feel Age, Physical Age and Brain Age. We hypothesised that these subjective ages would have some relationships with their well-being. We conducted a questionnaire including WHO-5 as a scale measuring well-being and 3 variables of subjective ages for Japanese, 244 middle-aged, 263 young-old and 104 old-old people. Correlations of these 3 variables of subjective ages with WHO-5 were significant. Feel Age and Physical Age showed a medium level of correlations with WHO-5. But the correlation between Brain Age and WHO-5 was lower than Feel Age and Physical Age. A result of multiple regression analysis for WHO-5 as a dependent variable showed that Feel Age and Physical Age had significant regression coefficients. However, Brain Age had significant but only low level effects. These results may indicate that Feel Age is related to Physical Age more than Brain Age. We think that physical strength may be a more important factor than a cognitive factor for peoples’ feeling of younger identity and well-being.

An auto-ethnographic study of a young woman’s relational experiences of older persons

Janine Van Aardt, North West University, South Africa

People are embedded in social networks, including family, friends and the broader community. The aim of this study is to explore the relational experiences of a young woman and older persons in the different social networks in which she functions. An auto-ethnographic research design was used, which is a self-narrative method focusing on the understanding of the self, others and the culture. The participant is a 22-year-old female and her social networks can be described as multi-racial (Indian, White and Coloured) and multi-lingual (Afrikaans, English and Hindi). Data were gathered by means of a personal journal as well as the Mmogo-method™. The journal was completed by means of open-ended questions reflecting the experiences of the younger woman’s relationship with older persons. The Mmogo-method™ is regarded as a visual data gathering method, consisting of clay, beads and straws which are used to make visual constructions, which are regarded as projections. Data were analysed by means of thematic analysis. The findings revealed that the young woman’s community networks which consist of different social networks, varying in their levels of closeness and with different motivations for their involvement with one another, formed her understanding of relationships. In these diverse relational networks she developed respect for diversity irrespective of race and age. She developed sensitivity and adaptability towards older persons in various social and cultural contexts. In conclusion, being exposed to diverse relational networks contributed to her ability to interact empathetically to people across different cultures.

Nonagenarian longitudinal study of active ageing

Maria Dolores Zamarron, Autonoma University of Madrid, Spain; Rocío Schettini; Angeles Molina; Maria Lopez; Marina Munoz

The objective of this study was to analyse the main determinants of active nonagenarian ageing. A sample of 188 independent individuals older than 90 years (mean age: 92.9; 67 men and 121 women) living in “the community” (N=76) or in residences (N=112), were assessed through the European Survey on Aging Protocol (ESAP) by collecting an-
thropometric, health, life styles, psychological and social data. A year after the baseline evaluation 104 individuals were re-assessed (42 men and 62 women). Mean age 93.3 (range: 91–103). Active Ageing classifying criteria was as follow: Satisfied or very satisfied with life, have a good or very good perception of health, functional and cognitive capacities preserved. A regression analysis was carried out to predict which factor, evaluated on the baseline, explain a year later subject active ageing. Hearing capacity, associative learning and productive activity, were the active ageing nonagenarian strongest determinants. Physical, cognitive and productive factors predict active ageing in the very old individuals.
Research Area: Psychopharmacology

Session Type: Papers

The association between the oxytocin receptor gene (OXTR) polymorphism and trait empathy, as measured by the Interpersonal Reactivity Index (IRI)
Zhi Li Peking University, China; Nan Wu; Yanjie Su
Oxytocin exerts well accepted effects on one of the key social process: empathy. Previous researchers have demonstrated that oxytocin promotes emotional and cognitive aspects of empathy, by exogenous administration as well as on gene level. However, the effect of diverse gene locus haplotypes of oxytocin receptor gene (OXTR) on trait empathy lacks reliable evidence. The current research aimed at manifesting the OXTR effect on trait empathy on several gene locus haplotypes. Participants consisted of 101 genetically unrelated, non-clinical Chinese college students (46 males and 55 females). Interpersonal Reactivity Index was applied to measure the trait empathy from four dimensions: empathy concern, personal distress, perspective taking and fantasy. Fantasy and perspective taking measured cognitive aspects of empathy. Four single tagging SNPs on OXTR, rs237887, rs4686302, rs53576 and rs1042778 were tested. Genotype difference on perspective taking was found on rs237887 and rs4686302 whereas personal distress varied between rs237887 homozygous and variant carriers. On cognitive aspects, there is a genotype difference on rs4686302. The findings demonstrate that natural variants of OXTR are associated with trait empathy.

Meeting the underserved psychopharmacological needs of children and adolescents in the United States
Mary Sa Cambridge Medical Center, United States of America
There is a shortage of psychiatrists available in the United States to meet the mental health needs of children and adolescents. The under-supply of practitioners has resulted in children receiving inadequate care from mental health professionals and primary care physicians who lack the necessary training. There are about 7,000 pediatric psychiatrists practicing in the U.S. (AMA, 2009). However, according to the Surgeon General’s report from 1999, there were approximately 15 million children in the U.S. with mental health disorders and about 20 percent of them were receiving mental health services. Of that 20 percent, only a small portion were receiving care by pediatric psychiatrists. The population of children in the U.S. is projected to grow by more than 40 percent in the next 50 years to more than 100 million (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000). The demand for child and adolescent psychiatry is projected to increase by 100 percent by 2020 (U.S. Bureau of Health Professions, DHHS, 2000). One effective solution is to train psychologists to bridge the children’s mental health service gap by (1) providing consultation to primary care physicians and pediatricians and (2) licensing appropriately trained psychologists to prescribe psychotropics directly. This presentation will discuss both models taken from the presenter’s personal experience of practicing as a licensed prescribing psychologist and in collaborative practice with pediatrics and primary care providers. The future role of prescribing psychologists (RxP) as part of a new model of care will be discussed.

Prescribing psychologists in primary care
Steven Tulkin CA School of Professional Psychology, United States of America
The integration of mental and behavioural health into primary care has the potential to bring about significant improvement in primary, secondary and tertiary prevention. From the basic issue of how to increase acceptance and adherence to medical and behavioral protocols to the more complex issues of diagnosis and treatment of mental disorders, the integration of psychologists on primary care treatment teams represents a paradigm shift in health care. For psychologists to provide comprehensive care, they should be trained in the full range of biopsychosocial assessments and treatments, including prescription authority. Shortages of psychiatrists are increasing and primary care physicians do not have training in differential diagnosis of mental and behavioral disorders, or in the motivational interviewing techniques that can increase behavioral adherence. This presentation will provide examples of the work of prescribing psychologists in primary care settings, describing the scope of their work, along with illustrative clinical cases. Issues related to the process of system change and impediments to acceptance of prescribing psychologists will also be discussed.

Session Type: Posters

A common allele in the oxytocin receptor gene contribute to empathy and prosocial behaviour
Nan Wu Peking University, China; Zhi Li; Yanjie Su
The prosocial neuropeptides Oxytocin (OT) has an increasingly accepted relationship with personal generosity and charitable giving. A common variant (rs53576) in the Oxytocin receptor gene (OXTR) has been implicated in various social-behavioural phenotypes. However, the mechanism of Oxytocin promoting prosocial behaviour as well as Oxytocin situational specific effect remains unclear. We hypothesised that the empathy serves as mediator between Oxytocin and prosocial behaviours in diverse social situations. Therefore we manipulated the ingroup/outgroup contexts by priming Chinese and Japanese cultures and figures, both of which are collectivist. The current study aimed to examine how rs53576 variance contributes to empathy and prosocial behavior in different social contexts. 101 college students (46 males, 55 females, M=22.50y, SD=2.279) were genotyped of OXTR rs53576 and assessed with Reading the Mind in the Eyes Task (RMET), which assesses capability of affective mental inferences. The Public Good Games measure reciprocating cooperation of participants. We found a significant two-way interaction of priming context and genotype on RMET, such that individual with GG genotype under Japanese culture priming performed better with regard to empathy ability. The same interaction of genotype and priming contexts also existed in Public Good games, data analysis showed individuals with GG genotype contributed more in Public Good games than individuals with AA/AG genotype only in a Chinese culture priming context. The present finding provides further evidence that Oxytocin motivates in-group favouritism only for people with a certain genotype.

Session Type: Invited Addresses

Psychopharmacology and the evolution of primary care psychology
Morgan Sammons CA School of Professional Psychology, United States of America
This presentation will discuss the acquisition of prescriptive authority for psychologists as an integral component of the evolution of psychology into a primary care specialty. A history of the movement to obtain prescriptive authority by psychologists will be provided, along with a history and current status of psychologists’ involvement in primary care. The presenter will then outline specific competencies required for the successful integration of psychology into the primary care arena, and will suggest changes to the educational curriculum for doctoral level psychologists, including more specific training in psycho-pharmacology, to enable psychologists to prepare for new roles in the primary care environment. The presenter will also reference his experience as a prescribing psychologist who has worked in the primary care environment for a number of years. He is responsible for devising curricula needed to train psychologists in both psycho-pharmacology and the primary care environment. He has established training protocols for psychologists entering the primary care environment. He lectures and writes extensively on the issues of prescriptive authority and primary care psychology. Learning objectives (1) Attendees will understand the history of prescriptive authority for psychologists. (2) Attendees will gain an appreciation of the need for the integration of education in psycho-pharmacology in order to prepare psychologists for work in the primary care environment. (3) Attendees will understand specific knowledge-based and training competencies required for work in the primary care environment.

Session Type: Invited Symposium

Symposium title: Alcohol use disorders and behaviour change: Research advances from behavioural neuroscience to public health
Convener: J. Bruce Overmier
Brain-body mechanisms of emotional regulation and a novel approach to increase behavioural flexibility towards alcohol
Marsha E. Bates Rutgers University, United States of America
The desire to enhance positive emotion and reduce negative emotion is a primary motivation for alcohol use. Persons who are less efficient at regulating emotional arousal are vulnerable to the coping use of alcohol. Alcohol intoxication then further interrupts neurophysiological connections that support emotional regulation, and impairs the cognitive control of alcohol use behaviours. This presentation describes a brain-body system that helps regulate
emotional response to challenges and behavioural flexibility. This system’s function can be enhanced through empirically-supported biofeedback techniques that could be implemented cost-effectively on broad scale to enhance physiological modulation of arousal and reduce emotion-focused coping use.

Brain mechanisms of behavioural changes promoting relapse in alcohol dependent individuals with repeated detoxifications

Theodora Duka University of Sussex, United Kingdom

This presentation describes how alcoholic patients, as they experience more detoxifications and their alcohol dependence increases, show withdrawal-induced impairment in prefrontal subfields and inability to perform a task that captures two of the basic features of addictive behaviour – cue-induced motivation to seek a reward, and failure to inhibit such motivation when reward seeking is inappropriate. Furthermore, under emotional challenge, multiple detoxified alcoholics show an increase in integration of neural networks in sub-cortical regions, underlying a bottom up emotional input. These changes may confer inability in conflict resolution and increased sensitivity to stress, both of which may contribute to relapse.

Cognitive capacity and its impact on behaviour in alcoholics

Sara Jo Nixon University of Florida, United States of America

Detoxified alcoholics often exhibit deficits across a wide-range of cognitive tasks, ranging from neurophysiological aberrations to the inability to solve impersonal and interpersonal problems in real-world settings. These deficits are typically subtle and therefore often unrecognised and/or underappreciated by employers, primary care/mental health providers, friends and family. The failure to recognise these problems may increase work-place frustration and complicate familial adjustment and establishing appropriate peers. This presentation (a) provides an overview of these deficits and their neurobehavioural underpinnings, (b) explores how these deficits interfere with positive behavioral change, and (c) proposes opportunities for improving behavioural outcomes.

Alcohol use disorders and behaviour change: Research advances from behavioural neuroscience to public health

J. Bruce Overmyer University of Minnesota, United States of America

Current scientific consensus is that biological, behavioural, and environmental components of functioning are dynamically intertwined in complex adaptive systems that serve to promote health or illness. Highly prevalent health problems like alcohol misuse are resistant to interventions based on reductionist models of illness and require research and application from disparate knowledge domains. To promote public health, we need to understand how functional neurobiological and psychosocial mechanisms give rise to human behaviour that is integrated and flexible. Health across the lifespan is thus conceived as the dynamic outcome of interrelated functional systems spanning the micro level of the genome to the macro level of the global environment. This symposium on alcohol misuse spans adjacent levels of organised behavioural regulation from neurobiological to behavioural economic mechanisms and real-world dissemination of evidence-based interventions that are applicable to large numbers of people.

Screening and brief interventions for alcohol misuse among tuberculosis patients attending primary care clinics

Karl Peltzer South Africa

The aim of this cluster randomised controlled trial is to provide screening for alcohol misuse and to test the efficacy of brief interventions in reducing alcohol intake in patients with active TB (N = 462) found to be misusing alcohol in 42 primary health care clinics in 3 provinces in South Africa. At the clinic level systematic sampling is used to recruit newly diagnosed TB patients. Patients who screen positive for alcohol misuse over a 6-month period were given either a brief intervention based on the Information-Motivation-Behavioural Skills (IMB) Model or an alcohol use health education leaflet. Results and discussion will be presented.

Behavioural economics and strategies based on choice architecture to reduce alcohol-related problems

Jalie Tucker University of Alabama at Birmingham, United States of America

Behavioural economic research has robustly demonstrated that investment activities in humans and animals are vulnerable to delay discounting, wherein shorter term outcomes are weighed more heavily than delayed outcomes even when the latter have higher overall value. Choices depend on the available commodity set, and behaviour change strategies based on “choice architecture” frame options to help people make choices in their best interests (e.g., by making the default option the more beneficial choice). The implications for change strategies at individual, public health, and public policy levels to reduce alcohol-related problems are discussed, with emphasis on applications in lower resource environments.

Session Type: Symposium

Symposium title: History and evolution of training programs in psychopharmacology in the United States and Europe

Convenor: Steven Tulkin

The Southwestern Institute for the Advancement of Psychotherapy/New Mexico State University programme

Elaine LeVine New Mexico State University, United States of America

This presentation will discuss the unique aspects of the New Mexico State University (in collaboration with the Southwestern Institute for the Advancement of Psychotherapy) post-doctoral program in psychopharmacology leading to an interdiscipliary Master’s degree. Graduates of the program qualify to apply for a New Mexico license of Prescriptive Authority. Classes are taught in eight-hour modules with open book exams. Many of the classes are taught live in Las Cruces, New Mexico, on weekends. However, students may take a number of classes via a distant education format. The SIAP/NMSU Programme provides extensive hands-on training in conducting a physical exam as part of a pathophysiological assessment. Training in anatomy and physiology includes live brain dissections. The SIAP/NMSU Programme is presently the only programme designated by the APA that is supported by a major public university. The presenter will also summarise data about the number of students who have completed the programme who are prescribing and their locations throughout New Mexico and the United States.

Brief history of psychopharmacology training: Curriculum, politics, and progress

Morgan Sammons CA School of Professional Psychology, United States of America

Professor Sammons will review the history of training in psychopharmacology for prescription authority (RxP). He will include the rationale for approval of prescription authority for psychologists, significant steps in curriculum development, role of the American Psychological Association, politics regarding RxP, both within psychology as well as from other professions, and the current status of RxP in the US, noting the role of RxP in the evolution of models of health care.

Postdoctoral master of science program at the California school of professional psychology

Steven Tulkin CA School of Professional Psychology, United States of America

The Postdoctoral Master of Science Program in Clinical Psychopharmacology at the California School of Professional Psychology is the first and the largest postdoctoral psychopharmacology masters program in the United States. Our first class began in 1998 with 35 psychologists in the state of Louisiana, followed shortly by cohorts in California, Texas, Maryland, Oregon, and several other states. We have now graduated over 400 psychologists, with close to 80 of them authorised to prescribe. Some of our major accomplishments over the 14 years of the program are: (1) Being selected by APA Division 18 (Psychologists in Public Service) to partner with them on a nationwide initiative to train public service psychologists to prescribe. (2) Working with the Indian Health Service to provide training in psychopharmacology to psychologists working with Native Americans. (3) Graduating the first psychologist in the territory of Guam to receive postdoctoral in psychopharmacology training. (4) Having students from several countries including Qatar and Taiwan.

The European psychopharmacology training program, SIAP and the New Mexico State University

Huibert Van Dis University of Amsterdam, Netherlands

New Mexico State University (in collaboration with the Southwestern Institute for the Advancement of Psychotherapy) offers an interdisciplinary Master’s degree in psychopharmacology to psychologists in Europe. Many of the classes are online and discussions are presented in a synchronous fashion. A number of classes are taught live in the Netherlands so that students can obtain extensive experience in physiology (through dissection of a brain nervous...
A prescribing psychologist’s approach to treating the seriously mentally ill

Elaine LeVine New Mexico State University, United States of America

Research has indicated that the seriously mentally ill die, on the average, twenty years earlier than others without serious mental illness. We know that this population is more susceptible to a variety of illnesses that can lead to their early demise. In addition to their biological predisposition, the lack of sufficient care creates a great vulnerability among this population. This paper will talk about how the integrated care of psychotherapy and medication management provided by prescribing psychologists can help address the lack of services for this population. In addition, because of the close monitoring by the prescribing psychologist, as well as the use of cognitive and behavioural interventions, serious metabolic side effects can be more carefully monitored and managed. These principles will be illustrated with case material.

The extent and effectiveness of prescribing psychologists in the Indian Health Service

Kevin McGuinness U.S. Public Health Service, United States of America

The author of this presentation spearheaded the prescribing authority movement in the state of New Mexico with the purpose of improving access to care for the very many underserved mentally ill within the state. Since obtaining her prescriptive authority certificate, she has worked in an impoverished community near the Mexican border in a combined role as medication manager and clinical supervisor. With case material, her presentation will demonstrate how the poor and minority groups often receive improper medication or are overmedicated with untoward side effects when less intrusive measures might be effective. She will then explain how the prescribing psychologists “Psychobiosocial Model of Care” fosters social justice among such populations through the emphasis on patient education, extensive informed consent, as well as reducing multiple medications and implementing effective psychological techniques.

Consulting as a prescribing psychologist enhances primary care psychology in the Netherlands

Jan Derksen Raboud University Nijmegen, Netherlands

For thirty years clinical psychologists have practiced in primary care in close cooperation with family physicians in the Netherlands. Their short term psychological help is reimbursed by health insurance companies. In their assessment of the treatment of psychological disorders they are confronted more and more with patients that have been prescribed psychotropic medications, most of the time, by the family doctor. The psychologist trained in psychopharmacology has the advantage of seeing patients for 45 minutes and on a weekly basis instead of 10 minutes and with irregular frequency with the physician. The psychologist in contrast to the physician, is trained in assessment and has psychological techniques that enable him or her to get a good understanding of the psychological, social and biological contributions to, for instance, a mood disorder. This background results in a strong capacity to combine psychological treatment with medications but also to stop medication and switch to psychological treatment if necessary. In this lecture the psychological help available in primary care and the benefits of psychopharmacological contributions by psychologists will be explained and discussed.

Prescriptive authority for psychologists can foster social justice

Elaine LeVine New Mexico State University, United States of America

The author of this presentation spearheaded the prescriptive authority movement in the state of New Mexico with the purpose of improving access to care for the very many underserved mentally ill within the state. Since obtaining her prescriptive authority certificate, she has worked in an impoverished community near the Mexican border in a combined role as medication manager and clinical supervisor. With case material, her presentation will demonstrate how the poor and minority groups often receive improper medication or are overmedicated with untoward side effects when less intrusive measures might be effective. She will then explain how the prescribing psychologists “Psychobiosocial Model of Care” fosters social justice among such populations through the emphasis on patient education, extensive informed consent, as well as reducing multiple medications and implementing effective psychological techniques.

The extent and effectiveness of prescribing psychologists in the Indian Health Service

Kevin McGuinness U.S. Public Health Service, United States of America

This presentation will begin with a brief overview of the training and work of the original ten psychologists trained in psychopharmacology through the Department of Defense Demonstration Project. Then the numbers and venues of present-day military prescribing psychologists and prescribing psychologists in the Indian Health Service will be overviewed. The way the prescribing psychologists can interface with physician will be illustrated by this prescriber who is a Captain in the Public Health Service and who has been stationed at a federally qualified health center in rural New Mexico.
Discourses of xenophobia: A South African study
Nicola Graham; Rhodes University, South Africa

Since South Africa’s transition to democratic rule in 1994, extremely high levels of xenophobic attitudes and practices have been documented within the country (Crush et al., 2008). This rising xenophobic tide has attracted much scholarly attention, but to date there do not appear to be many published studies of this phenomenon from a social psychological perspective. This exploratory study examines how four employed South African women and men from varied racial and income groups talk about xenophobia. Individual semi-structured interviews were conducted, and the generated material was analysed using Foucauldian discourse analytic methods (Willig, 2008) in conjunction with positioning theory (Bamberg, 2004; Davies & Harré, 1990). The focus of the analysis was an examination of the ways in which black African foreigners are discursively constructed by South African citi-
Race, sex and class in psychology: Vision of hope for a fair and just South Africa
Hester Gertrude Pretorius University of Johannesburg, South Africa

The purpose of this paper is (1) to present a philosophical debate on the exigency for the profession of psychology in South Africa to adapt to the transforming society it purports to serve through reformatory thinking and (2) to provide recommendations on how the profession can transcend erstwhile discriminatory practices in race, sex and class. The discussion commences with an analysis of the current state of the profession of psychology in South Africa in relation to the selection of students for training as professionals in psychology, the current training model for professionals in psychology and the practice of psychometric assessment and test development. The author then argues that the current state of psychology practice in South Africa is experiencing a moral dilemma because the practice framework has not yet transformed to allow psychologists to address psychological services. Based on this dilemma, the author argues that there is a need to create a post-conventional moral consciousness in the profession to bring the practice of psychology in-line with the needs of all people in South Africa. The paper concludes with a discussion of a preferred scenario for the practice of psychology in South Africa and engages a debate on an initial step toward developing a theory of implementation. This debate is considered from an ethical and moral viewpoint, with consideration given to transformation and legislation.

Everyday anti-racism in interpersonal contexts
Rob Ranzijn University of South Australia, Australia; Margaret Mitchell; Danielle Every

Everyday conversations among non-Indigenous Australians are a significant site in which racism towards Indigenous Australians is reproduced and maintained. This study explores the possibilities of everyday antiracism by asking how people negotiate racist discourses in interpersonal contexts. 12 first year psychology students (10 female, 2 male, aged 18–50) who had completed a compulsory Indigenous studies course were recruited as participants. Semi-structured interviews were thematically analysed for the constraints and facilitators in responding to racism in everyday contexts. As constraints against speaking up, participants offered “social expectations to fit in,” “fear of provoking aggression and conflict”, assessments of “the type of relationship”, whether they “could make a difference” and the “type of racism”. As a facilitator for speaking up, participants reported they were confident in challenging erroneous statements when they felt well-informed and authoritative about the facts. The research suggests that everyday anti-racism requires a preparedness to deal with possible discomfort and “bad feeling” which participants reported avoiding. The paper concludes with suggestions for stimulating critical thinking and intergroup dialogue in relation to everyday anti-racism.

The legacy of racism continues to permeate and destabilise South Africa. However, Durrheim et al. (2011) argues that existing theories of racism are no longer sufficient for understanding this complex issue within the context of post-apartheid South Africa. They suggest that “Social change can only be informed by analyses of ongoing racial practices that are undertaken by people as they go about their ordinary lives: As people participate in forms of social life arranged around ideas about race, they are constituted as racial subjects in more complex and nuanced ways than can be captured by labels such as ‘racist’ or even ‘modern racist’.”

Nightclubs and clubbing have become international social and cultural phenomena, yet have received little attention from local academics. Likewise, there has been limited research into ethnicity and race in club culture abroad. Accordingly, this mixed-methods, multimodal qualitative study roots its analysis of social life in South Africa in the “ordinary lives of club goers, aiming to paint a rich ethnographic portrait of club culture while simultaneously building a scholarly analysis of the architecture and choreography of racialised practices and identities within club spaces. Drawing primarily on poststructuralist authors such as Judith Butler and Michel Foucault, the aim is to explore the ways in which racial subjects are constituted in clubs. The “vibe” is appropriated as a theoretical and analytic device for exploring how, as “a repeatability of materiality” and discursive process, it reinscribes ideas about race in clubs and mediates racial performativity.

Who’s the victim? Post-Apartheid racism, identity and discourse
Suntosh Pillay University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa

When an 18 year old white man went on a shooting spree in the Skierlik informal settlement in the North West province, the media labelled this a racist attack. Four black residents were killed and others traumatised. The media outrage that followed, in early 2008, reared a discourse of “small town racism” and post-Apartheid race-relations were again being debated. Residents of the town of Swartruge gens were interviewed, in order to investigate how place-identity is constructed in the context of racialised violence. A critical discourse analysis was used to argue that a discourse of victimhood emerged from all “race” groups in the town. White citizens claim they were all unfairly stereotyped by the media; black citizens claim that this is in fact a racist town as exemplified by the Skierlik incident; and Indian residents claim that their peaceful small town life has been disrupted by the black-white tension. Has Post-Apartheid life become a struggle for claiming victim status, and if so, what purpose do these discursive constructions of victimhood serve?

It’s the vibe*: Race, space, practice and subjectivity in South African nightclubs
Clinton Rautenbach University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa

The research suggests that everyday anti-racism requires a preparedness to deal with possible discomfort and “bad feeling” which participants reported avoiding. The paper concludes with suggestions for stimulating critical thinking and intergroup dialogue in relation to everyday anti-racism.

Race and Racism

Session Type: Posters

How racism impacts the development of postpartum depression symptoms in Hispanic women
Kelly Doyle Nova Southeastern University, United States of America; John Lewis; William Dorfman; Iriny Boules; Josie Augustin

In recent literature, researchers have examined how Postpartum Depression (PPD) impacts women in the general population and what variables can serve as protective/risk factors for these individuals such as socioeconomic status (SES), social support, marital satisfaction, and access to resources. Though research on the origin of disparities between racial groups exists, the literature fails to discuss how racism and discrimination impact the development of PPD in minority groups. Given that the literature reports Hispanic women as being more likely to report PPD symptoms in comparison to other ethnic group members, we will collect a sample of Hispanic women and non-Hispanic women reporting symptoms of PPD. To examine the differences in how racism impacts the development of PPD symptoms in Hispanic mothers and mothers of other ethnic/racial groups, the perceived effects of racism will be measured by structured interviews and racism/discrimination scales. We will assess this effect by constructing a hierarchical regression model in which the effects of racism are evaluated over and above the effects of the other predictor variables. We anticipate that Hispanic mothers perceiving higher levels of racism are at a higher risk of developing PPD symptoms than those who perceive little to no racism. Conducting this study will provide evidence for the potential impact of perceived racism.
racism on the development of PPD and allow us to identify pertinent risk factors for minority groups, thus paving the way for preventative measures and appropriate clinical, culturally-sensitive interventions.

How would you label me: Stereotypical behaviour of students at a South African higher education institution

Cebile Tebele University of South Africa, South Africa; Kathryn Nel University of the Western Cape, South Africa;

The study investigated stereotypical attitudes held by students at a South African higher education institution. The sample comprised 288 students with a mean age of 22.19 years (SD=3.103 years). The history of racism in South Africa is briefly described to contextualise the stereotypes and discourses that are found in the contemporary context. This study was deemed relevant due to the increasing reports of racist attacks and xenophobia at tertiary institutions in South Africa (Barton, 2003). The study objectives were two-fold, firstly to determine whether students at the institution showed stereotypical behaviour towards people from the same racial group as theirs and those from different racial groups. Questionnaires adopted from Durheim (2007) were utilised for data collection as they seek to identify stereotypes that students have about other racial groups. Discourse analysis was used to unpack the underlying discourses from the qualitative responses given by participants. These discourses were related to the prevailing paradigm at the time, which was more patriarchal and oppressive (April, 2008). The stereotypical observations made by the respondents in describing how they feel about, for instance, Afrikaner Whites, indicate that there are feelings of racial tension towards this group. Findings also confirm that stereotypes exist within the same racial group, alluding to Black-on-Black racism in this instance. As a university can be considered the workplace of students, it is likely that these findings will be mirrored in the broader workplace. This assumption is underpinned by the outbreak of xenophobic violence in South Africa during 2008.

Session Type: Invited Address

Racial identity conceptual frameworks rather than racial/ethnic categories

Janet Helms Boston College, United States of America

Until the advent of racial identity theories and related measures in the 1980s, most empirical research in psychology had erroneously treated socially ascribed racial or ethnic categories as though they were conceptual frameworks that could be used to explain human behaviour scientifically. However, in an attempt to replace factitious racial-ethnic categories in psychological research, racial identity theorists contend that being socialised as if one is a member of a disadvantaged or advantaged socially-constructed racial-ethnic group has implications for how one perceives oneself, as well as one’s related mental health, health, and other behavioural consequences. In this presentation, I review relevant literature and make recommendations for future directions.

Session Type: Invited Symposia

Symposium title: The Apartheid Archive project: Remembering and social transformation in post-apartheid South Africa

Convenor: Christopher Sonn

The Apartheid Archive: Lieu de memoire

Norman Duncan University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa

This presentation is partly based on an empirical analysis of 150 narratives collected as part of the Apartheid Archive Project. A salient feature of these narratives is the difficulty experienced by the narrators (as reported in the narratives) when they were initially invited to recount their earliest significant experiences with racism during the Apartheid years. The aims of this presentation are: (a) to explore some of the key reasons for this manifest difficulty in speaking about past experiences on the part of narrators who had contributed to the Apartheid Archive and (b) to examine the implications of this apparent reticence in dealing with the past for the growth and the strengthening of the Apartheid Archive Project narrative database. The research and publications produced thus far on the basis of the narratives contained in the database as well as recent writings on the emancipatory potential of memory work in societies recovering from widespread social trauma underline the potential utility of Apartheid Archive Project in understanding past and current social dynamics. Consequently, it may be of value to explore ways of broadening and strengthening the Apartheid Archive Project. The presentation will provide a series of recommendations in this regard by way of conclusion.

Reflections on past and present racist discourse on sexuality in South Africa

Tamara Shefer University of the Western Cape, South Africa

As part of a larger memory project: The Apartheid Archive Project, this paper reflects on intersections of gender, sexuality and racism in the narratives of a group of diverse South Africans. Applying a Fanonian psychoanalytic lens, the paper is concerned in particular with unpacking the power of fantasy in the reproduction of racist discourse and racialised regulatory practices around sexual intimacy. The paper elaborates on the power of imagined hostility and violent threat as well as fantasies of and desires for the ‘other’ in both troubling and regulating interpersonal relationships between South Africans as emerges in stories on apartheid. The paper further reflects on the long history of racialised surveillance of sexuality in colonial and apartheid South Africa, and interrogates the extent to which the proliferation of contemporary work in relation to HIV, gender and sexuality may be reproducing practices of ‘othering’, including the demonisation of male black sexuality in particular, that characterised the apartheid regime. Focusing also on public responses to a recent research report on men and rape in South Africa, and juxtaposed with the narratives on apartheid, the paper attempts to unpack the continued patterns of apartheid sexualisation (Ratele, 2001) in their contemporary articulations.

Speaking unspoken memories: Voices about Apartheid racism from the South African diaspora in Australia

Christopher Sonn Victoria University, Australia

There is a growing recognition of the importance of storytelling and autobiographical work in critical approaches to social inquiry. This approach is central to liberation psychology that emphasises the importance of deconstructing ideologies of race as part of the process of empowerment. In this article I draw on this approach to discuss themes that have emerged in research in Australia with South African immigrants about identity construction following relocation, as well as the stories immigrants wrote for the broader project. The themes within the stories highlight the public spaces in which different groups interacted and the strategies of surveillance (petit apartheid) white people used to control black people. Narrators wrote about the effects of as well as the ways in which they resisted petit apartheid. The stories also suggest that participants continue reconstructing memories in the new context. It is within this new context that past narratives felt free to pursue personal, economic, and professional aspirations. It is also in this context that participants developed deeper understandings of the effects of racism on their subjectivities, and began deconstructing cultural mistrust rooted in Apartheid oppression. I discuss these ideas with reference to liberation psychology and the role of memory projects, such as the Apartheid Archive Project, for providing a space for collective remembering and for telling stories about the past and constructing new stories and subjectivities.

Apartheid archive project: Remembering and social transformation in post-apartheid South Africa

Christopher Sonn Victoria University, Australia

The apartheid archive project was launched in 2009 and was developed as a means to explore contemporary intergroup relations in South Africa. The project is premised on the idea that ever since the demise of formal apartheid, the ongoing effects of the ideology on memory, identity, intergroup relations, and social inequity continue to hamper a post-apartheid South Africa. Situated within a qualitative framework, the project initially targeted collecting 5000 narratives from ordinary South Africans about their experiences of racism and living under apartheid, and the ongoing effects on individual and group functioning. The project is thus also a repository for people’s stories as well as a means for exploring the methodological, interpretative and praxis possibilities of engaging with history from a psychological standpoint. In this symposium we offer a selection of papers by researchers engaged in the apartheid archive project. The first paper provides an overview of the project including its genesis and subsequent development. The second paper delves into methodological, interpretative, and political possibilities and tensions based in and flowing from the project. The final three papers offer exemplars of the different theoretical and conceptual lenses researchers have utilised to work with the narratives deposited and in related projects as they engage with understanding the ongoing impacts in the lives of individuals of racialised domination, and its intersections with dimensions of gender and class.
The Apartheid archive: Memory, voice, and narrative as liberatory practice
Garth Stevens University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa; Norman Duncan

This presentation explores the socio-political imperative and psychosocial value of re-engaging and expanding the apartheid archive in contemporary South Africa. It suggests that this archive’s entanglement with de facto official histories of South Africa has resulted in certain elisions about the historical content of this archive, but also compromises our ability to examine the ongoing effects of our racialised past. It argues that the archive needs to be liberated from these socio-political constraints, expanded, re-appropriated and reclaimed, if we are to more fully apprehend and comprehend the impact of this history. Utilising the Apartheid Archive Project (AAP) as an exemplar, the paper highlights the value of retrieving personal memories in countering the totalising effects of official histories, argues for the relationship between such memories and the articulation of voice for those marginalised groups and subalterns that have been excluded from official histories and the archive. It suggests that the narrative is a liminal mnemonic technique that allows for the expression of these memories as fragments and traces of the past that are re-constituted in the present, but also allows for a future imaginary.

Breaking the ignorance contract: White South Africans’ recollections of complicity with Apartheid
Melissa Steyn University of Cape Town, South Africa

It has become a commonplace joke in South Africa that one cannot find any white South African who admits to having voted for the Apartheid government. White South Africans tend to produce accounts of their past in ways that present innocence, or at least ignorance, of how their privilege was premised upon the disadvantage of black South Africans. The paper explores some of the complexities of dealing with the shame and continued self-interest that inhibits the admission of complicity. Drawing on the emergent field of epistemologies of ignorance, and based both on focus groups with white South Africans on the topic of “what we knew,” and on the narratives collected in the Apartheid Archives, the paper investigates the costs and rewards of breaking faith with the ignorance contract that holds white collusion with racial privilege in place.

Session Type: Symposia

Symposium title: Engaging with issues of race in everyday and organizational contexts in South Africa and Australia
Convenor: Christopher Sonn

White people’s constructions of political violence in apartheid and post-apartheid South Africa
Danilo Caforio Wits University, South Africa

There appears to be limited literature in South Africa examining the social constructions of political violence in colonial and post-colonial times, from the perspectives of white people. The aims of this research were to explore constructions of political violence that occurred during the apartheid era and the post-apartheid period and how these constructions of political violence intersect with white people’s constructions of the self and other. Data that was gathered from six white South Africans using interviews were analysed to address these questions using Critical Race Theory and whiteness studies as a framework. Based on the findings, it is argued that constructions of political violence in contemporary South Africa are mediated in significant ways by ‘race’ and racial identities. Specifically, it is argued that different identities of whiteness strongly shape constructions of apartheid and post-apartheid political violence, as well as constructions of the Self and ‘Other’. It is also argued that apartheid seems to have fostered a particular view of ‘otherness’ that is in very stark contrast to the multiracial tolerance fostered in South African society today. The findings of this study add to a growing body of literature centering on critical race studies and are discussed in terms of anti-racism practices and social transformation in South Africa.

Examining barriers to employment equity: The complexities of gender and race solidarities in a bank’s empowerment discourses
Hugo Canham University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa

This paper examines what enhances and what detracts from empowerment initiatives in banks by looking at the empowerment discourses operating within a South African bank as it seeks to implement its employment equity policy. The Act requires all employers with a staff complement of more than fifty to plan for demographic representation in relation to race, gender and disability. The focus of the paper is on the intersections between gender and race as these are key social asymmetries which the policy seeks to address. Pheterson (1986) called for authentic gender-based solidarity which comes from a place of being conscious of internalized dominance, internalized oppression (Fanon, 1963) and an understanding of relative oppression arising from patriarchy and racism. In line with this call, this paper draws on interview data with professional level employees in a bank in order to examine alliances between “black” and “white” women in the banks empowerment drive. The emerging picture is one of complexity where racialized solidarities often trump gendered alliances. Key barriers include a deficit approach to employment equity in relation to notions of merit, and deeply entrenched historical and mutually reinforcing alliances for the maintenance of privilege. While these are firmly rooted in South Africa’s history of race-based politics, it does not bode well for black women empowerment and leaves the dominant hegemony unshaken and whiteness firmly ensconced at the centre of power.

Reproducing privilege and disadvantage: Making visible racialisation in everyday talk about barriers to aboriginal and non-aboriginal partnerships
Amy Quayle Victoria University, Australia

While more recent events in Australia’s history represent a significant departure from direct violence, exclusion and control, more subtle forms of racialised oppression continue to shape the lives of indigenous people in post-colonial Australia, as well as relations between indigenous and non-indigenous Australians. Guided by writing from a decolonising standpoint, this study explores the everyday ways that race is reinscribed and unequal relations of power expressed, constituted and legitimised in a context marked by colonial dispossession. Using discourse analysis, I examined explanations of barriers to indigenous and non-indigenous partnerships in the context of the Community Art Network Western Australia’s Strategic Partnership Initiative. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with a total of seven non-indigenous local government representatives across four shires. Participants were four male CEOs and three female Community Development Officers, recruited through CANWA. Data analysis distinguished three interrelated discourses in local government explanations: Abstract liberalism, culture blame and silencing and forgetting the past. These hegemonic discourses reflect and reproduce Aboriginal marginality as well as the power and invisibility of whiteness. Resetting relationships between indigenous and non-indigenous Australia as part of the broader project of liberation necessitates critical engagement with whiteness or the deconstruction of normativity, as a means of creating new listening positions, forging new subjectivities and ultimately, in establishing more receptive social environments. Creating more receptive social environments is posted as an essential prerequisite in moving toward true reconciliation and in transforming the domain of Aboriginality, in post-colonial Australia.

Race in organisations: Examining continuities, responses and strategies for change
Rejone Williams WITS University, South Africa

Confronting racism remains a complex and complicit task. Emphasis for addressing racism has primarily been on changes in legislation, structures, policies and practices with some attention paid to changing attitudes and behaviours of those not at the receiving end of racism. The experiences, behaviour and agency of those at the receiving end of racism have largely been unsupported and overlooked as a factor in the continuing dynamics of racism. Guided by writing in the psychology of oppression and liberation, this paper examines the psychosocial and personal manifestations of racism for “black” individuals and the multiple ways they are challenged by and respond to racism in organisations. Archival data gathered as part of systematic diagnostics for and evaluations of anti-racism workshops and semi-structured interviews with individuals for a larger study are analysed using narrative analysis. The analysis shows that there are policy and other structural responses that have been implemented to address racism. However, there remains a lack of knowledge about the continuity of racism in different settings and the ways in which people respond. The data shows diverse responses and also the multiple individual and group level resources required for negotiating and disrupting racism. It is argued that greater attention has to be paid to “black” agency and how it is supported in theory and practice as a factor in ending the destructive impact and cycle of racism in organisations.
Why study race and resilience? What we can learn from examining blacks in South African and US contexts

Tabbye Chavous University of Michigan, United States of America; Robert Sellers

Our symposium will examine resilience processes among Black youth in South African and US contexts. The study of risk and resilience between and among these populations is appropriate given parallels in historical experiences related to race and oppression in the two settings. This introductory paper will present the construct of resilience, overviews of psychological frameworks on resilience, and highlight the utility of studying Blacks’ experiences in different social, ecological, and national contexts to understand the nature of resilience and use this understanding to promote youths’ positive development. Across every spectrum of life in both American and South African contexts (education, income, well-being), there are significant racial differences in success indicators. Despite significant racial stratification in these societies, there are numerous examples of individuals from disadvantaged racial/ethnic groups who overcome tremendous obstacles and become successful, or show resilience. Although considerable research from various disciplines attempts to explain racial group inequalities, relatively little has investigated resilience among individuals in disadvantaged groups from a psychological perspective. Past research examining racial group differences only as outcomes, is important but vulnerable to promoting a deficit approach to inequalities that blames the victims by conceptualising racial inequality in terms of inherent genetic, psychological, or cultural deficits within disadvantaged groups, or essentialising racial group differences and over-emphasising between-group differences at the expense of within-group variation. A resilience approach provides an important alternative conceptual framework for understanding racial inequalities, focusing on strengths rather than deficits and on understanding healthy development in spite of risk exposure.

Racial identity matters: The role of race, risk, and resilience in the psychological wellbeing of African American youth

Tabbye Chavous University of Michigan, United States of America; Robert Sellers

African American youth face myriad challenges to their healthy development in a society that has traditionally devalued them because of their race. Chief among these challenges is the continued exposure to racially discriminatory events. Research findings have consistently indicated that African American youth experience racial discrimination at non-trivial levels. Research has also consistently linked African American youth’s experiences with racial discrimination to a variety of deleterious academic, social, and well-being outcomes. At the same time, there is also evidence that many African American youth are resilient in the face of these racial challenges. African American adolescents’ racial identity attitudes seem to be a particularly important source of resilience. Racial identity refers to individuals’ attitudes and beliefs regarding the significance and meaning of race in individuals’ lives. This paper will review some of our latest research findings related to the interplay among racial identity attitudes, racial discrimination, and well-being outcomes in African American adolescents. The talk will conclude with a discussion of the implications of our research for the healthy development of African American youth and prescriptions for future research.

Race-class intersections as interactional resources in post-apartheid South Africa

Kevin Whitehead University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa

A prominent line of social scientific research, employing the concept of “intersectionality” (Crenshaw, 1989), examines relationships of inequality among categorically-based social groups – and in particular the ways in which these relationships are changing over time and across contexts (McCay, 2005). South Africa represents an important site for the investigation of such changes, as the collapse of the apartheid system gave rise to a dynamic period with respect to the country’s previously rigidly racialised class structure. In this paper, I examine how common-sense knowledge of South Africa’s complex post-apartheid race-class intersections is displayed and mobilised in ordinary episodes of interaction. I begin by providing a brief overview of the historical origins and current patterns of these race-class intersections, describing some ways in which they can be seen as both legacies of and departures from those of the apartheid system. I then present some findings from an ethnographically-informed, conversation analytic investigation of audio-recorded data drawn from interactional South African radio broadcasts. In my analysis, I demonstrate some ways in which taken-for-granted, common-sense knowledge about race-class intersections can be used and resisted in everyday interactions. This analysis reveals some ways in which continuities and discontinuities in common-sense knowledge of race and class between the apartheid and post-apartheid periods are both reflected and reproduced at the level of everyday interactions.
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SCi. High road traffic accidents and crime were contributing factors to SCi and PTSD. This study supports the view that significant neurocognitive deficits is a sequela of traumatic SCi and that high levels of PTSD impacts negatively on cognitive functioning in patients with SCi. The authors proposed that these factors be seriously considered in post SCi treatment and rehabilitation.

Applying a systems approach to job placement with special populations

Chrisann Schiro-Geist University of Memphis, United States of America; Chrisann Schiro-Geist

The presentation will focus on a systems approach to the job placement of persons with disabilities. An instrument which has been created to assess placeability of clients will be presented. Research on the validity and reliability of the instrument will be presented. History of the instrument and its development as a functional tool to create individual placement plans will be noted. The eight subsystems will be explored. Finally, the extended use of the instrument on populations of persons who are incarcerated will be presented, along with data on a special program existing in Memphis, Tennessee, which uses the systems approach with prisoners who are about to be released from prison.

Session Type: Posters

The influence of the Malamulele Onward Intervention Model on caregivers of children with cerebral palsy

Marilyn Adan South Africa; Gillian Saloojee; Patricia McInerney

The study explores the influence of the Malamulele Onward Intervention Model on the lives of caregivers of children with cerebral palsy who attend cerebral palsy clinics at the Butterworth and Taflofe in the Eastern Cape. The model provides intensive therapy for the children as well as education and home programme training for their caregivers. It aims to improve treatment available to these children as well as to lighten the burden of care on their caregivers. Data was collected during focus group discussions between caregivers and trained facilitators who were fluent in English and isiXhosa. The discussions were audio-taped and transcribed and then translated into English. The transcripts will be analysed using thematic coding techniques and the results will be presented.

Equine assisted therapy: A multidisciplinary, holistic approach in psychological well-being

Alexa Brand UNISA, South Africa

The present study examines the value of equine assisted therapy as a holistic approach to anger management in a sample of 6 girls from a children’s home in South Africa. The purpose of this presentation is to demonstrate the applicability of equine related therapy on trauma and anger in the context of rehabilitation, healing and confidence building. The study is ongoing at the time of writing this abstract. Qualitative data is being obtained by conducting participant observation and semi-structured interviews with participants. The aim is to identify themes pertaining to rehabilitative value of horse interaction, by means of content analysis. Results will be presented in poster format, utilising photographic images to demonstrate the therapeutic process. The researcher aims to demonstrate that the process of holistic equine therapy may be an innovative line of therapeutic psychology, applied to anger management, with global relevance.

Children and adolescents in family rehabilitation – what works in Finland

Pirjo Lehtoranta Rehabilitation Foundation, Finland; Ritva Linnekangas; Asko Sukkainen; Alla Jarvikoski

We investigate the factors explaining success in multidisciplinary psychiatric family rehabilitation for children and adolescents and their families. We surveyed 440 children between 5 and 16 years, their parents and the rehabilitation providers before and after the rehabilitation. The pre and post rehabilitation parent questionnaires included Goodman’s (1997) SDQ on their children’s symptoms. We analysed the children’s and parents’ perception of receiving help, and reduction in the SDQ scores using logistic regression. The duration of rehabilitation, family coherence, and parents’ concern over the well-being of their child predict reduction in symptoms measured using the SDQ. The duration and the form of rehabilitation (focusing on family therapy and group activity) and the social support received from the family and acquaintances predict parents’ perception of having gained resources from rehabilitation. The duration and the form of rehabilitation (focusing on individual and family orientated rehabilitation), and the resources parents receive from rehabilitation predict children’s perception of having gained help from rehabilitation. Family rehabilitation should concentrate on the needs of both the children and their parents. As the challenges faced by the children and parents differ, the availability of different forms of family rehabilitation is needed.

The chronic renal patients’ psychological rehabilitation: Strategies

Aymara Reyes Oriente University, Cuba; Edelsys Hernandez; Miguel Roca

In Cuba, there is an insufficient development in psychological intervention with End-Stage Renal Disease (ESRD) patients. For this reason, a strategy of psychological intervention is developed with the psychological rehabilitation in the ESRD patients, family and health staff, through the use of psychotherapeutic and educational methods. The design of the strategy was developed using qualitative methods, discussion groups with 15 patients and family, including interviews with the health staff (2 nephrologists, 3 nurses and 1 psychologist). The rehabilitation indicators identified were: Adaptation to the illness, family functionalization, social support, free time activities and insertion to activities of social nature. The application of these adaptations conforms to psychological intervention in four ways: patients’ group intervention, family orientation groups, mutual help duets, and the training of health staff. Partial and pilot applications have been carried out, with preliminary results that indicate the effectiveness of the strategy to improve adaptation to illness, emotional coping with the disease consequences, social support and more collaborative relations between the family and health staff to conduct the rehabilitation of renal disease patients.

Memphis city schools: College campus transition programme (CTTP)

Chrisann Schiro-Geist University of Memphis, United States of America; Ryan Cox

This poster presents a pilot customised employment program led by Memphis City Schools’ (MCS) Exceptional Children and Health Services, in collaboration with The University of Memphis Institute on Disability (UMID), The University of Memphis’ College of Education, and the Memphis Tourism Education Foundation (MTEF), and the department of Vocational Rehabilitation of Greater Memphis. Through this collaboration, students will have received customised employment training from which they will have developed job readiness skills to prepare them for employment in demand occupations with emphasis on the hospitality and tourism industry. This training will have culminated in the receipt of a certificate of programme completion issued by the University of Memphis’ University College. There are four stated goals of this programme. One is to provide students with mild/moderate disabilities a transitional linkage to post secondary educational environments and experiences while training for employment options that offer a living wage upon graduation from high school. Second is to develop and support internships during the transition from school to work process, along with our third goal of providing each student with “a seamless transition” to employment facilitated by The University of Memphis Center for Rehabilitation and Employment Research Employment Network Programme. Eligible students will be recruited to participate in the Social Security Ticket-to-Work Initiative. Last, we hope to connect each student to same-age peers through encouraging participation in post secondary sponsored activities.

Self-ratings and observer-ratings within the measurement of social competencies among young apprentices with learning disabilities

Burkhard Vollmers University Of Hamburg, Germany

This paper presents results of measurements of social competencies within a project of vocational rehabilitation in Germany called “VAMB” (www.vamb-projekt.de). A role-play was constructed in order to examine the social competencies of young adults with learning disabilities during their apprenticeship in companies. Members of staff were trained in order to observe the young adults. In a pre-post design of 143 young adults, mean of age was 19.6 years, were examined twice – at the starting-point of their apprenticeship and about 15 months later. Research questions were: (1) Do the ratings of trained observers correspond with the self-ratings of the apprentices? (2) Do our results differ from the extent of accordance of self-ratings of supervisors and ratings of members of staff in business companies? (Research literature of social psychologists was used.) Results of our study show that the extent of similarity of self-ratings and observer-ratings is rather equivalent to the analogical relation of self-ratings of executives and observer-ratings of members of staff in business companies. That means.
little correspondence of correlation-coefficients (less than .4) and a higher numerical level of self-ratings. In our study among young apprentices in Germany the range of correlations of self- and observer-ratings was .0 to .4 (Spearman’s Rho) within 14 items of observation. On average self-ratings were 0.5 points higher than observer-ratings (using a 5-point-scale).

The transformation of vocational rehabilitation in Germany: Results of a survey among disabled persons

Burkhard Vollmers University of Hamburg, Germany; Jasmin Saidie

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities obligated all states to "promote vocational and professional rehabilitation, job retention and return-to-work programmes for persons with disabilities" (Article 27). Therefore, in Germany, the system of vocational rehabilitation was transformed. The ARGE (http://www.arge-bfw.de) is an association of 28 Vocational Training Centres for disabled people throughout Germany. During the last three years the ARGE has changed completely the processes of vocational education and integration. The new leitmotiv is this: Not only domain specific knowledge is essential in vocational rehabilitation, but also the education of health literacy and social competences. Therefore the ARGE has launched two new features to support the disabled persons in order to facilitate their vocational reintegration. These two new elements are: (1) A new form of monitoring the process of vocational training by systematic self and observer ratings. (2) A new management tool to promote quick reintegration of disabled persons into the labour market. In autumn 2011 an online survey was conducted. 3105 persons, who got their vocational training within the ARGE, evaluated the new structure of vocational education. Methods of exploratory data analysis (EDA) were used to describe principal trends within the data. Main results are that the participants look upon the new organisation of their vocational training very favourably. They often however suffer from a lack of information concerning details of the process of vocational education within their own institution.

Session Type: Invited Symposia

Symposium title: Disability studies and psychology: Current and future directions
Convener: Leslie Swartz

Disability and psychoanalysis

Leslie Swartz Stellenbosch University, South Africa; Brian Watermeyer

This contribution to the disability studies symposium will discuss the complex interface between disability studies and psychoanalytic thinking. Psychoanalysis has been complicit in the pathologising of disability for a long time; recent work in the field however has helped develop an understanding of interpersonal processes at play in how different people respond to issues of disability. This understanding may be helpful in supporting movements for social change.

Programmes for individuals with autism and their families in United Arabic Emirates

Muna Bagh United States of America; Paul Probst; Allam Woel

The Sharjah Autism Centre (SAC) serves a total of 60 individuals with autism and their families. This paper aims at evaluating the outcomes of programmes running at this centre on a pilot-study level. The measures used for evaluation include video-based behavioural observation, standardised questionnaires and tests as well as semi-structured interviews and written therapist and teacher notes. The programmes to be evaluated include (a) a centre- and home-based early intervention programme for 20 children, aged 3–5 (b) a centre-based four-full day (per week) classroom programme, with some inclusion components, for 30 learners, aged 5–15 and (c) a short-term home-based parent-child and family counselling intervention programme for multiple needs families, and (d) a workshop-related programme for 10 adults. All programmes focus on strategies based on the TEACCH approach (Treatment and Education of Autistic and Communication handicapped Children) and related behavioural methods. In addition, in the multiple needs family programme, the “Solution Focused Brief Therapy (SFBT)”, which is orientated on cognitive-behavioural and systemic principles, has been used. Overall, the outcomes indicate tentative evidence for effectiveness in terms of child, parent/ family and teacher measures. Data from case studies will be presented that demonstrate how both the application of TEACCH strategies and the family support by SFBT has led to clinically significant decreases in challenging behaviours (e.g. compulsory symptoms), improvements in developmental domains, and relevant improvements in parent-child, sibling-child and teacher-child relationships.

Challenges of implementing ASD specific programmes in Namibia

Petra Dillmann United States of America

After a brief explanation on the history of the Namibian education system and the current efforts being undertaken by the Education and the Health / Social Services Sector, this paper will describe and evaluate efforts, challenges and successes of ASD intervention in Namibia. The methods used for this evaluation include (a) an analysis of a questionnaire sent to parents, teachers and service providers of children with ASD; (b) personal notes made from phone calls with parents and professionals; (c) protocols from relevant meetings and training sessions; (d) personal experience as a parent of a 23-year-old man with autism. Programmes, methods and treatments used include TEACCH (Treatment and Education of Autistic and Communication Handicapped Children), PCS (Picture Communication Systems), behavioural therapies, alternative and augmentative communication systems, ecletic home based programmes, and occupational therapy, physiotherapy and speech therapy.

Outcomes of a sexual education programme for children with autism spectrum disorders

Jacob Christina Lombard UnicaSchool, South Africa; Xavier Knox

With the prevalence of 1:100 for Autism Spectrum Disorders, there should be an estimated 490000 individuals on this spectrum living in South Africa. AIDS has emerged as one of the biggest social and health problems worldwide. Due to the large number of AIDS infections in South Africa, a huge responsibility has been placed on schools and other institutions to provide adequate education as a primary safeguard against the pandemic. One of the key features of Autism Spectrum Disorders is not necessarily sexual activity but rather social ineptness. Subsequently, our learners are particularly vulnerable to abuse. As a result, it is our obligation to educate these learners to practise socially acceptable sexual behaviour. The purpose of this programme was to initiate change, rather than to create knowledge. The 20 participants were students at Unica School for children with Autism ranging from 12 to 17 years of age. Data were collected through clinical observation and field notes. In addition, a questionnaire was sent out to the 4 educators as well as to the respective parents/caregivers, consisting of open ended questions and Likert scale questions, enquiring about changes in previously observed inappropriate sexual behaviour. Subsequently this paper would fall in the cadre of action research. Feedback received from participants’ care givers and educators reflected that this visually based programme has had positive influential outcomes in terms of improved practice and awareness socially, hygienically, and socially.

Synthesis of six related TEACCH-based outcome studies for Autism Spectrum Disorders

Paul Probst University of Hamburg, Germany

While TEACCH (Treatment and Education of Autistic and Communication-handicapped Children) has shown promising evidence for clinical validity there is still a lack of international outcome studies. In this presentation, a synthesis of six TEACCH-based outcome studies for children and adults with ASD conducted by author in Germany is provided. Study 1 describes the outcomes of a controlled single-subject design with a 7-year-old girl in a residential setting. Study 2 analyses the outcomes of a 3-year TEACCH-based intervention in a vocational setting with 3 adults. Study 3 includes the outcomes of a 3-month-follow-up parent group training with 23 parents of 24 children. Study 4 reports the 3-month follow-up outcomes of a teacher training with 10 special teachers of 10 children. Study 5 describes the outcomes of a centre-based social communication programme with 2 older children and a young adult conducted by 3 facilitators, including a parent tutorial.

Rehabilitation
component. Study 6 (descriptive) reports the outcomes of a home-based child-parent programme with a 5-year-old boy. The outcome measures of the six studies embrace standardised questionnaires, behavioural observation instruments, and semi-structured interviews. Overall, the synthesis of these six studies provides support for the effectiveness and social validity of TEACCH-based interventions across different subjects, ages and clinical settings. The results are consistent with outcome studies from North America and Europe. Cross-cultural implications for the educational and health sectors are discussed.

Symposium title: Improving quality of life for people with disabilities
Convenor: Ishbel McWha

Access to mental health services for people with psychiatric disabilities living in a poor, rural community in the Eastern Cape Province, South Africa
Stine Braathen Stellenbosch University, South Africa; Leslie Swartz

People with psychiatric disabilities are among the most vulnerable and marginalised groups of any population. Despite their increased vulnerability to physical illness, they often lack access to medical, psychological and social services. There is a pervasive relationship between culture and psychiatric disability, but we know little about actual experiences at the interface between psychiatric disability, culture and accessibility to health services. This project uses qualitative, in-depth research methods to examine factors influencing access to mental healthcare among Xhosa speaking people with psychiatric disabilities in Madwaleni, South Africa. The results are based on in-depth interviews with people with psychiatric disabilities, as well as health care providers from both the professional sector (biomedicine) and the folk sector (healers and indigenous practices of various kinds). The results show that the availability of mental health care is limited in this community, and even where services are available, there is limited use of and access to them. The reasons for this are complex, varying from lack of awareness of mental health and mental health services, conceptualisation of mental health, living conditions of the users to working conditions for health professionals. The relationship between these factors will be described and discussed. This study shows that there is a need to raise awareness among health providers as well as the community on issues of psychiatric disabilities, such as causes and triggers, treatment possibilities, how to get help, referral and living with a psychiatric disability.

EquivFrame: Analysis of equity for people with disabilities in 51 health policies from Sudan, Malawi, South Africa and Namibia
Joanne McVeigh Ireland; Leslie Swartz; Mutamad Amin; Hasheem Mannan; Amani El Khatim; Alister Munthali; Gert Van Rooy; Malcolm MacLachlan; Shahla El Tayeb

While many health services strive to be equitable, accessible and inclusive, the right to health of people with disabilities often goes unrealised, particularly in low-income countries. A policy analytical framework was developed: EquiFrame, to evaluate (1) the extent to which 21 Core Concepts of human rights were addressed in policy documents, (2) coverage of 12 Vulnerable Groups, including people with disabilities, (3) Core Concept Quality (reflecting commitment to monitoring), and (4) Overall Summary Ranking (a composite). Literature searches and consultation workshops, with over one hundred stakeholders, practitioners and policy makers in Africa, contributed to identifying key issues for human rights and social inclusion. In each country two raters independently applied EquiFrame to policies that sought to address their major health challenges. 51 policies, ranging from disability policies to national health policies from Malawi, Namibia, South Africa and Sudan were assessed. In general, policies did not reflect the particular health challenges within each of the four countries. Our analysis highlighted some strong policies, serious shortcomings in others, as well as country-specific patterns. EquiFrame facilitates policy analysis and benchmarking, and provides a means for evaluating policy revision and development with regard to the promotion of human rights and social inclusion. If social inclusion and human rights do not underpin policy formation, it is unlikely they will be inculcated in service delivery. We call for a programme of health policy revision - across low and high-income countries - to promote the inclusion of people with disabilities.

A disability inclusive workforce: Evaluating a just-in-time toolkit for managers
Ishbel McWha Cornell University, United States of America; Hannah Rudstam

Managers are often the key gatekeepers of those employment decisions that most impact on disability inclusiveness in the workplace. Practical disability-focused training for this group is critical. However, traditional methods have had little success in reaching mid-level managers, perhaps because of their lack of time to invest in training, and rapid rates of turnover. In response to the need for non-traditional training approaches, the Northeast ADA Centre developed an innovative “Just in Time” programme; an online toolkit featuring ten quick and easy-to-use tools to address typical disability-related workplace situations faced by managers. In addition, the programme actively builds the capacity of each organisation’s affinity (“core”) group, who promote the toolkit and disability inclusiveness amongst their coworkers. This presentation will introduce the toolkit, and will outline the results of ongoing impact evaluation across a range of US organisations. An in-depth pilot of the toolkit with two organisations (one public and one private) has recently been completed. Data suggest a positive impact on core group capacity, including a significant increase in knowledge and behavioural intent. Interviews with managers indicate a potential for the toolkit to positively impact long-term disability-inclusive behaviour. Ongoing evaluation utilises a longitudinal approach, gathering data from managers at multiple time-points, while concurrently engaging the core group to provide insights on observed changes within their workplace. This research demonstrates the positive impact of a relatively low-cost intervention that can have on disability inclusiveness at work.

Access to healthcare for disabled persons in rural community in South Africa
Richard Vergunst United States of America

The study looked at the challenges that people with disability present to achieving access to healthcare in a poor rural community in South Africa. There is international evidence that people with disabilities face barriers when accessing health care services and that there is “inadequate specific information” available about effective interventions that work to improve the lives of people with disabilities. These findings call for “urgent attention to the issue of access to appropriate health care for people with disabilities especially in low income and middle income countries” (Tomlinson et al., 2009:1857). Disability and access to health care among the poor rural populations has received less attention. There is scarce data on their health needs (Lisher et al., 1996:45). While poor rural residents generally experience barriers to access to primary health care, these problems are further exacerbated for people with disabilities. Meeting the health care needs of rural residents with disabilities will require interventions beyond health care, involving access more broadly (Tezoni et al., 2006). This study used qualitative interviews in addressing access issues to health facilities for disabled persons in Madwaleni, a poor rural Xhosa community in South Africa. Health service users and providers were interviewed. Findings identified facilitators and barriers for disabled persons to access healthcare in the rural community.

Symposium title: Survivorship qualities with trauma
Convenor: Elias Mpofu

Social support mediated survivorship in Pakistani women with post-earthquake trauma
Elias Mpofu University of Sydney-Cumberland, Australia; Kaye Brock; Jasim Anwar

This study investigated social support effects on experiences of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Participants were 425 Pakistani women of reproductive age and with recent earthquake experience. The cross-sectional design study used data collected from the women using the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) reproductive health assessment toolkit. PTSD was measured using the Harvard Trauma Questionnaire (HTQ). A score of ≥ 2.5 from the HTQ indicated experience of PTSD. The survivor women had superior coping post-earthquake with supportive family and particularly spouses. Survivorship was also higher with continuity in housing arrangements, and gender sensitive health care services. Social support in the context of conservative community norms enhances survivorship in women of reproductive age and recent earthquake experience.
A neural network predictive model to estimate future transfer of knowledge to the work environment
Eduardo Cascallar Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium; Carla Quesada; Pilar Pineda

Given the level of importance and investment that personnel training has in a modern corporation, it is a central concern that the training provided to employees results in tangible changes in their work and has a measurable effect on the organisation. We offer a new approach to understanding the concept of statistical relationships in psychological research, which provides a method of multiple comparison for quantile splittings of data sets (objects) for each measured psychological parameter. Thus, it is necessary to refuse a preliminary promotion of a hypothesis about the form of the dependence (linear or any other concrete non-linear dependence). That is, the method allows us to determine, for an investigated matrix of the data, both the form of dependences, and a degree of their expressiveness with regards to various pieces of test scales, in a unified system of measurement. This system has achievable norms for coefficients of connection strengths, resulting in the analogues of individual correlations accepting values close or equal to a unit. We will consider the programme-realised method of classification of dependences (for the author’s method of the studying of statistical dependences). Classification are defined kinds of dependences: 11 for triads, and 28 for quarters. The basic types of dependences: dependence with a maximum and a minimum, increasing and decreasing, but not linear fluctuations max-min and min-max. In each type we include various quantities (from 2 to 9) of kinds of dependences (for fewer triads, as they have more than quarters), which are defined by symmetry, as well as the general increasing or decreasing tendency, shift to the left or to the right, and uniformity of change. Criteria for such automatic classification are defined.

Utilising evaluation research as mechanism for empowerment, knowledge and skills diffusion
Hester-Louise Henderson UNISA, South Africa

The context in which the majority of smaller not-for-profit (NPO) and community based organisations operate in Africa does not always lend itself to the easy implementation of sophisticated evaluations as required by their funding organisations. Furthermore, funding agencies and the community based organisations - the recipients of this funding, do not always define the parameters indicating the success of a project similarly, resulting in both parties being left frustrated by the results the evaluation methods produced. It is therefore pertinent that evaluation studies, especially those conducted in low or under resourced areas and smaller organisations in Africa, be approached with more than merely the primary goal of outcomes measurement. It is suggested that evaluation methodology incorporate mechanisms through which the process of evaluation creates opportunities for both the empowerment of target organisations and the transfer and diffusion of knowledge and skills to and within these organisations and their service beneficiaries. Secondly it should allow for the collection of data in formats that are meaningful and functional for both the funding and target organisations and their beneficiaries.

Enabling active participation of hospitalised children through the use of participatory techniques
Coyne Imelda Trinity College Dublin, Ireland; Ana Martins

The aim of the study is to share our experiences of using participatory techniques to enable children and young people (aged 8 to 16 years) to express their views on decision-making. There has been a methodological shift in research methods, from approaches that view children as ‘passive actors’ to methods which engage children as ‘active participants’ in the representation of data. Participatory techniques help to reduce the power differential in researcher-child relations. The successful use of participatory techniques lies in the process of information-sharing, discussion, and action rather than simply on the type of tools used. Children represented one group of participants from a larger qualitative research project which sought multiple perspectives (parents, doctors, nurses and allied healthcare professionals) on triadic decision-making in a children’s hospital in Dublin, Ireland. Data were collected through single interviews, focus groups, participatory observation and participatory techniques. The first phase involved participatory observation and individual interviews with children (n=10), their parents and healthcare providers. The second phase involved probing questions on data from phase one, with the purpose of understanding rationale for behaviour, which could be challenging. Therefore participatory techniques were used with individual interviews and focus group discussions to enable dialogue about abstract aspects of decision-making. We used photovoice, sorting cards and diamond ranking exercises which are a visual representation of ideas designed to work with children of different ages with varied literacy skills. Participatory techniques relaxed the children, encouraged active participation, promoted dialogue, facilitated explanations and enriched the data.

The development and validation of an adja-cency segregation analyzer
Nicola Jacobs University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa; Michael Quaye; Emmanuel Dufourq; Kevin Durheim

A number of different methods are available to quantify segregation at the macro-ecological level of cities, towns, and neighbourhoods. While this level of analysis offers a valuable understanding of broader political and economic issues, it neglects to investigate how interactions on an individual level can constitute or sustain segregation. With the exception of the seating adjacency index of Camp-
bell, Kruskal and Wallace (1966), there is a notable dearth of measures of segregation at the micro-ecological level of face-to-face contact. We propose a new way of quantifying micro-ecological segregation that has a number of advantages over the Campbell, Kruskal and Wallace I-index. Our alternative, entitled the Adjacency Segregation Analyzer, computes individuals’ segregation scores across three different levels of intimacy, and then aggregates these scores to provide a segregation score for the space as a whole. In addition to these observed statistics, the Adjacency Segregation Analyzer uses bootstrapping to calculate segregation z-scores, to determine whether these observed scores deviate from those expected under an assumption of randomness. The Adjacency Segregation Analyzer has performed well in validity tests and has been found to address the limitations in the Campbell, Kruskal and Wallace I-index. We thus propose that the Adjacency Segregation Analyzer is a viable alternative to the CKW-A index and provides a useful tool for the quantification of segregation.

The efficacy of the Parenting Education Program
Irwan Nuryana Kurniawan Freie Universität Berlin, Indonesia

The Parenting Education Program is designed to help parents acquire and internalize foundational parenting skills, knowledge regarding school-aged child development, and a basic spiritual approach to parenting. This will assist them to raise their children effectively, leading to positive outcomes for both parents and children. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the efficacy of the parenting education program as indicated by the knowledge, skill, and behavior changes reported by participants. A retrospective post/pre rating survey was administered to 29 participants from 3 experimental groups (ages 6-10; n =11) after they completed all sessions of the parenting education program. The sample consisted of 29 participants (27 women and 2 men), each parent with at least one child at elementary school. Participants’ ages ranged from 29 to 52 (M=37.94, SD=5.20). Mean scores and the paired sample t-test were used to determine the significance level of changes. The results provided preliminary support for efficacy of the parenting education program. Participants reported statistically significant improvement in their ability to use the five foundational parenting skills, their confidence in parenting, and their satisfaction within their family. Parents reported a significantly increased ability to try different approaches and deal with challenging situations. The implications of the current findings and the limitations of current study are discussed.

Applying fuzzy set theory principles to analyse Likert scaled data
Natale Le Roux University of the Free State, South Africa

Likert scales or Likert type items are commonly used in questionnaire design to collect psychological and educational data (Gob, McCollin & Ramahoto, 2007). Responses to the Likert items are generally viewed as ordered categorical observed variables in which the underlying trait is latent or unobserved. In practice, parametric and non-parametric statistical methods are used to analyse Likert scaled data with varying success. The “permissible statistics” controversy has divided social scientists into two opposing groups, namely the pragmatists and the fundamentalists. The debate about which is the most appropriate statistical method to analyse Likert scaled data are the focal point for this research. Baillie (1993) asserts that psychological concepts are vague and imprecise and their boundaries are not clearly defined. The principles of Fuzzy Set Theory have been proposed to analyse imprecise and vague data. The objective of this research is therefore to apply the principles of fuzzy set theory to analyse Likert scaled data and secondly to compare the results to a non parametric and a parametric statistical method. A comparative analysis will be conducted between the fuzzy conjoint model, the proportional odds model and analysis of variance (ANOVA).

The visual image as discussion point: Increasing validity in boundary crossing research
Linda Liebenberg Resilience Research Centre, Canada

This presentation is based on a larger study exploring the use of visual methods as a communication tool in research where the researcher crosses boundaries such as culture, context, age and so forth. To illustrate the value of this methodology, particularly in instances where power imbalances are heightened in the research context, a case study was conducted with five teenage mothers from a sub-economic community outside Cape Town, South Africa. This presentation will explore how the use of visual methods contributes to increased validity of data. Specifically, this discussion will consider how the use of images as a communication tool increase participant control over the research process, and incorporates participant self-representation via a period of self-exploration, improving contextual accuracy and relevance of data.

Research as human elevation
Helena Marujo University of Lisbon, Portugal; Luis Neto

Transformatively, appreciatively, phenomenological and systemic (TAPS) research refers to investigations that are framed by a fundamental appreciation of what works in a given context, and that strive to respect phenomenological experiences, uphold, and improve life in relation to the myriad potentialities and solutions already present, involving dialogues and communion between all the systems that interact in a particular setting. This type of research has an immediate practical orientation, where addressing social justice, changing power issues, implementing critical pedagogy and activating participatory actions are vital, but is also for the sake of scrupulous methodology and perceptive theory. The model is supported by the idea that questioning is always intervening, and that there is a moral obligation to use research as a way to improve human lives, transform social realities, and mobilize people and community’s recognition of resources and strengths as outcomes of investigation. The TAPS research processes involve (a) qualitative methods that give an active voice to all the participants; (b) appreciative and positive inquiry; (c) systemic, collective and dialogic dialogues involving all the stakeholders; (d) the three temporal dimensions (past, present, future); (e) different languages (poetry, photographs, drawings...) complementary to verbal methods of gathering data, enrolling right and left brain hemisphere strategies; (f) the researcher’s perspectives and feelings during the recollection of data and its analysis. The model defends, nevertheless, that it is mostly through meticulous description and compelling explanation that the findings can lead to constructive, actionable implications. This type of research follows a dialectical path to make it meaningful and significant in terms of realism, responsiveness, practicability and effectiveness. As Paulo Freire described it, the dialectics of research is a praxis, considering that a research study that is not aimed to transform risks is an exercise in futility. We would also add that a research process focused on the problems and needs, in individuals per se, and in pre-determined inquiry, also risks being detrimental – it risks drawing attention to what is not functioning in a person’s life, reinforcing isolation of individuals from their contexts, histories and collective endeavors, and risks passivity and distance towards science and its mechanisms. Supported on the TAPS model, examples and data from several research processes coordinated by the authors will be detailed, including domain areas as diverse as community actions, health programs and clinical work, exemplified in research projects on (1) well-being in populations living in poverty, (2) post-traumatic growth processes in children with terminal diseases, their families and health professionals, and (3) micro-analysis of communication processes between therapists and clients in positive clinical psychology. In all the cases presented there will be a focus on the processes, factors and hermeneutics involved, as much as on how research infused the participants with their creative presence and empowered them and their communities by means of the positive, appreciative and innovative dialogues that transcended a fusion of understandings, creating emancipatory conversations in practice.

Determinants of risk behaviours among adolescents: Implications for educational policy in Latin America
Hugo Morales Pontificia Universidad Católica, Peru

The education system in Latin America typically does not stimulate non-cognitive learning outcomes. Empirical evidence suggests that non-cognitive achievements can act as a protective factor in future risky behavior when these consist as part of the educational goals. These outcomes are relevant for the promotion of a healthy lifestyle during the life course. According to the Pan American Health Organization (2008), the problems of public health and safety originate at school age, especially during adolescence. There is empirical evidence for the influence of the school in preventing risky behavior among adolescents (Rutter, 2005). The aim of this study is to identify the causal factors that act as determinants in different behaviors such as delinquency, drug use, unprotected sex and gang membership in a sample of 1,000 students of secondary education last year in Peru. We evaluated a taxonomy of risk behavior and risk-protection variables reported by the international literature through an anonymous survey. The results showed that student, family and school variables act as predictors of...
risks behaviors such as delinquency, drug use and unprotected sex. Similarly, school protective factors were associated to such risk behaviors. The attachment between teachers and their students were significant outcomes. A probit causal model with ‘random effects’ was estimated in order to analyze comparatively the school effects in comparison to the student variable effects and their families on risky behavior. Finally we discuss the relevance of these findings for the design of educational policies (based on evidence) that contribute to the promotion of healthy lifestyles.

Psychological research: In theory and praxis

Carlos Rivera University of Puerto Rico, Puerto Rico; David Fryer

From our community’s critical psychology standpoint, we regard it as essential to engage with critical methodology, radical reflexivity, ethical-ideological-political considerations and institutional power in relation to the manufacture and legitimation of knowledge through psychological research, and to do so not just in theory, but to enact research practically in radically different ways. Whilst community psychologists, radical psychologists, critical psychologists, critical social psychologists, feminist psychologists and others have called for years for a reconstruction of research in psychology, problematising areas such as the conceptualisation of subjectivity, the ontology of the subject, relational and recursive knowledge construction in research, institutional power fluctuations from dispositions that transcend research, etc., the transition in practice from traditional ways of doing research in psychology to less problematic ways, has seldom actually been achieved. We call for the rethinking of the ‘reviewing’ of literature, the obliteration of differences between theory and practice, the explication of links between methodological and theoretical aspects of research, the uncovering and critiquing of ethical-ideological-political positions taken up, implicitly or explicitly, by researchers and the reconstitution of knowledge from a critical standpoint. We call for reflection on questions such as: What impediments and impositions inhibit the development of new ideologically progressive, theoretically sophisticated, effectively emancipatory research? What would constitute resistance to such impediments and impositions? And, crucially, how can such resistance be facilitated?

Deconstructing the focus group as a transformative methodology and potential intervention

Mario Smith University of the Western Cape, South Africa; Maryam Papadaki; Ronelle Carolissen

Focus groups have traditionally been conceptualised as having advantages such as, increased number of participants, observable dynamic interactions, and cost-effectiveness when compared to other qualitative methodologies. An aspect of focus groups that has been referred to in process comments, but has not been optimally explored from a methodological point of view is the transformative nature of focus groups. It is thought that this transformation comes about as a result of participants needing to qualify and even sometimes defend their beliefs and opinions. As mentioned before, this often happens as an aside, rather than an intentional consideration on the part of the researcher. the aim of this paper is to report on a study where the transformative nature of a focus group was intentionally investigated. the paper reports on a study where three focus groups were facilitated with 9 health professionals who work in the area of sexual abuse and/or intellectual disability to explore their familiarity with the statutes regarding sexual offences. Findings indicated that the category of registration and place of employment largely determined both familiarity with statutes and general stance towards knowledge of legislation. Clear shifts in perception took place among the participants underscoring the transformative power of the focus group methodology. Participants reflected on the need to effect behavioural and attitudinal change as a result of having participated in the focus group.

My first Bayes: How to run your first Bayesian model using MLWIN/AMOS/MPLUS

Rens Van De Schoot Utrecht University, Netherlands

Did you ever encounter one of the following problems: (1) A data set too small for your complex model? (2) Non-normally distributed variables? (3) Negative variances? Or did you ever want to compute: (1) The probability that your hypothesis is true after observing the data? (Note that this is not the interpretation of the classical p-value.) (2) A 95% probability that your estimate (e.g. mean, regression coefficient) is in between two values. (Note that, again, this is not the interpretation of the classical confidence interval.) During this workshop you will be introduced to Bayesian statistics. This includes: Bayes theorem, why and when to use Bayesian statistics, P(H|data) versus P(data|H), choosing prior distributions, interpreting posterior distributions and how to do with posterior estimates. The emphasis will be on applying the methodology to solve the issues mentioned above.

Multidimensional item factor analysis with optimal ridge maximum likelihood estimator

Rulin Wu Beihang University, China

Multidimensional Item Factor Analysis (MIFA) is a popular topic in recently research of mathematical and statistical psychology. The limited information estimation method for ordinal data based structural equation modelling framework is strength of less time consume. However, when it is employed more non-converging results and Heywood cases are incurred, especially when the Maximum Likelihood (ML) estimator is used. Ridge ML method (or Tikhonov regularisation), which performs better than ML in terms of convergence rate and convergence speed, has been developed (Yuan, Wu, & Bentler, 2011). The current study extends the ridge ML method, and proposes an approach for choosing optimal value of regularisation parameter. The Monte Carlo simulations about MIFA are conducted. Results show the optimal regularisation approach based on minimum of mean square error of estimates offers more accurate estimates.

Using different single-case designs to illustrate academic procrastination interventions

Fan Wu University of Houston, China

The purpose of this study is to illustrate the advantages and disadvantages of different single-case designs using an intervention for academic procrastination as an example. Single-case research has played a crucial role in evaluating interventions designed for behaviour modification (Kazdin, 2011). Four single-case designs will be discussed: A-B-A design, multiple-baseline design, A-B-C design, and changing-criterion design. Academic procrastination is common among students and adults; it also influences learning and achievement negatively (Clark & Hill, 1994; Harriott & Ferrari, 1996; Solomon & Rothblum, 1984; Wesley, 1994). About half of the college students procrastinate consistently (Day, Mensink, & O’Sullivan, 2000). Possible associations of procrastination include depression, anxiety, and low self-esteem (Lay, 1992; Lay & Schouwenburg, 1993; Lay & Silverman, 1996; Martin, Flett, Hewitt, Krames, & Szanto, 1996; Saddler & Sacks, 1993; Senecal et al., 1995; Solomon & Rothblum, 1984). Cognitive and behavioural interventions have been used with students who procrastinate. Five interventions will be discussed: strategies for achievement - a web-based course, task management groups, brief cognitive-behavioural coaching, time management training, and a study skill course intervention. An academic procrastination workshop which integrates the content of the five interventions will be offered to students and adults. Four single-case designs will be used to illustrate this intervention. Hypothetical examples and graphs will be used to demonstrate how each design will work. Advantages and disadvantages will be discussed.

Session Type: Posters

New methodology: Are computer and paper and pencil based tests equivalent?

Marta Boinski University of Gdańsk, Poland; Paweł Atrozsko University of Gdańsk, Poland; Janina Nowak University of Gdańsk, Poland

Technological progress has enabled new possibilities in the field of psychological studies. Currently, it is common to conduct computer based research via the internet. However, to date there are no systematic studies which would demonstrate equivalence between measurement of psychological variables with paper and pencil, and computer based versions of questionnaires. There seems to be a shared implicit assumption among psychologists that there are no differences between the results obtained through these two methods of measurement. In order to empirically test this presupposition, our research team has begun a research project, the aim of which is to identify possible sources of inequivalences between these two types of measurement in psychological studies. The methodology incorporates different testing sequences, a wide spectrum of psychological traits which may vary according to their stability in time, systematically modified testing interfaces, and different samples of subjects varying in important demographic characteristics: age, education, sex. The preliminary results suggest notable differences of correlation coefficients between two versions of scales for different measured variables.

The exploration of context in intergenerational relationships

Monique Fourie NWU Potchefstroom Kampus, South Africa

The goal is to explore how different contexts in which people grow up have an effect on intergen-
erational relationships. A collective case study was adopted as research design. The theoretical framework used was the theory that events early in life affect your current behaviour thus, also your social relationships with people around you. We also looked at how things we pick up subconsciously can affect our outlook on life and how we perceive others. Data were collected using the Mnemo-method® (Roos, 2008; Roos, 2012.). The participants were 18 students and 15 elderly people (60+ years old). Data were collected from observations, reflections, visual information, transcriptions and group discussions, and were analysed using thematic analysis. Before the study, we wanted to know whether context has an effect, and if so, in what way. It was found that context, specifically cultural, values, religious background, and experiential contexts do have a marked influence on intergenerational relationships, because the differences in these fundamental aspects of life affect the way older and younger people interact, which in turn, has an effect on intergenerational relationships. The findings have promise in helping future researchers to uncover a way of making it easier to find common grounds for people from different generations to connect, relate and form better relationships.

An interdisciplinary challenge: Method triangulation in the field of educational neuroscience

Danilo Jagenow; Free University Berlin, Germany; Frances Gottwald; Diana Raufelder; Aimee Ferreira

There is an ongoing debate about the relationship between the disciplines of education and neuroscience, which are characterised as “a bridge too far.” We show how these disciplines can profit from each other. Based on a methodological technique that directly links quantitative, experimental and qualitative data, an interdisciplinary study was designed, to bridge the gap between neuroscience and education by using method triangulation. In our SELF-study[1], the methodological procedure (1st step) starts with a quantitative survey (N=1000 students), investigating educational and psychological aspects of socio-emotional factors and motivation in school. By using latent class analysis four different learner types could be identified: (1) teacher-dependent learner, (2) peer-dependent learner, (3) peer- and teacher-dependent learner, (4) independent learner. In experimental studies (2nd step), the variables (socio-emotional factors) will be evaluated in terms of their effectiveness with maximal accuracy by using neuroscience procedures. In an event-related fMRI study, differences in striatal activation between the different learning types using a probabilistic learning task (Remijnse, Nielen, Uylings, & Veltman, 2005) will be tested. Qualitative guided interviews with the 48 students from the fMRI study will be used (3rd step) to gain a closer description of the four different learning types and the empirical reality of social relationship and the daily learning processes in school. We expect to identify basic principles of the interaction between learning-processes, motivation and socio-emotional aspects of adolescents by applying a behavioural, cognitive as well as the biological (neuronal) approach. [1] SELF = socio-emotional learning factors.

New methodology: Are computer and paper and pencil tests equivalent?

Nowak Janina University of Gdansk, Poland; Marta Boiniska University of Gdansk, Poland; Pawel Atroszko University of Gdansk, Poland

Technological progress has enabled new possibilities in the field of psychological studies. Currently, it is common to conduct computer based research via the internet. However, to date there are no systematic studies which would demonstrate equivalence between measurement of psychological variables with paper and pencil, and computer based versions of questionnaires. There seems to be a shared implicit assumption among psychologists that there are no differences between the results obtained through these two methods of measurement. In order to empirically test this presupposition, our research team has begun a research project, the aim of which is to identify possible sources of inequivalences between these two types of measurement in psychological studies. We have explored different testing sequences, a wide spectrum of psychological traits which may vary according to their stability in time, systematically modified testing interfaces, and different samples of subjects varying in important demographic characteristics: age, education, sex. The preliminary results suggest notable differences of correlation coefficients between two versions of scales for different measured variables.

The identification of desirable and undesirable processing strategies by fixed-links models in repeated measures data

Karl Schweizer Goethe University Frankfurt, Germany

Fixed-links models are useful tools for the identification of all kinds of method effects and also of processing strategies that are chosen by participants in completing the items of a cognitive measure. The precondition for the identification of processing strategies is that they incorporate different testing sequences, a wide spectrum of psychological traits which may vary according to their stability in time, systematically modified testing interfaces, and different samples of subjects varying in important demographic characteristics: age, education, sex. The preliminary results suggest notable differences of correlation coefficients between two versions of scales for different measured variables.

A review of integrative data analysis using across independent longitudinal studies

Wenqing Tang South China Normal University, China; Mingqiang Zhang; Jieting Zhang

Metal-analysis is a noteworthy method that fosters the development and maintenance of cumulative psychological science. In development psychology, though it is essential to develop cumulative and innovative development psychological science, usage of meta-analysis limited by the amount of published information on particular research issue, the complexity of longitudinal designs, the sophistication of analyses, and practical limits on full reporting of results. Integrative data analysis (IDA) has been considered and proved by several studies to be necessary and effective in the pursuit of cumulative psychological science, as well as in a cumulative development psychological science, when raw data are available. IDA is defined as an emerging set of methodological techniques that involves the simultaneous analysis of multiple independent samples? it was characterised by a host of advantages, but also some challenges in development psychology. There are also some practical explorations in analysis of pooling longitudinal studies. The article drops the focus on a review of IDA using in pooling longitudinal studies under the combinational framework. We described the theoretical foundation of IDA and its procedure in analysing multiple longitudinal studies; especially discussing the psychometric models that dealing with different kinds of heterogeneity in pooling data analysis. In summary, the authors concluded with a discussion of potential limitations and directions for future research on IDA in longitudinal studies.

Reliability and validity of essay tests under different testing and scoring designs: A simulation study

Satoshi Usami Tokyo Institute of Technology, Japan

In Japan, essay-type tests have been widely used in university entrance examinations and national surveys, as a result of strong needs among teachers, and examiners, to assess, not only knowledge and understanding abilities, but higher-level abilities in educational assessment. However, in essay test scoring, rater disagreements generally arise in practice, and this often leads to a serious influence on test quality (i.e. reliability and validity). Additionally, testing designs such as scoring methods, the number of rating points, the number of raters and items and resolution methods (i.e. how to adjudicate (also referred to as "arbitrate" and "moderate", see Penny and Johnson, 2011) the rater disagreements to report a single item score), are also important keys for reliability and validity of essay tests. In the present research, we performed two wide simulation studies to provide the answers for a question: what factors have the strongest impact on the reliability and validity of essay tests, and what is the best way to improve the reliability and validity of essay tests in practice? In simulation 1, we compared the results of reliability and validity based on reliability coefficient (i.e. correlation between true scores and actual test scores) and accurate pass/fail rates, under different testing and scoring designs. In simulation 2, we comprehensively evaluated the impact of different resolution methods (i.e. rater mean, parity, tertium quid, and expert) on reliability and validity of essay tests.
Functional principal component analysis in ERP
Min-Qiang Zhang South China Normal University, China; Min-Ping Xiong
Event-related potentials are collected by placing electrodes on the surface of the scalp. These studies produce millions of datapoints every few seconds, and the points are correlated in time. These data thus consist of highly intercorrelated observations. However, traditional statistical methods ignore the obvious autocorrelation between successive points and cannot analyze these high-dimensionality points. Nevertheless, functional data analysis makes up for these shortcomings, and in addition, functional principal component analysis can reduce dimensionality and reveal latent structure in the relations between variables. Consequently, this study firstly analyze ERP signal with the functional principal component analysis method. These three principal components extracted with a functional principal component analysis method are fully consistent with cognitive outcomes. The good conclusions powerfully support the analysis of ERP signal.

The development and theoretical underpinnings of the Mmogo-method
Vera Roos North-West University, South Africa
Existing data-gathering methods mostly neglect the contextual dynamics in which meanings emerge and within which they continue to exist. The aim of the presentation is to discuss the theoretical underpinnings as the rationale for the development of the Mmogo-method that can provide social researchers with a deeper understanding of the personal, relational as well as the collective experiences, perceptions and meanings of people in cross-cultural and intergenerational research contexts. In this method, people create their own data by making visual representations that project meanings on different levels and which is jointly explored in a participatory manner. The Mmogo-method is regarded as a visual research method which is used to access unconscious meanings of participants’ lived experiences. Participants are asked to place themselves in a circle comprising eight to ten people. They are then asked to make a visual representation based on an open-ended prompt by using malleable clay, colourful beads and straws. The visual representations are regarded as external narratives and data are obtained by exploring the visual representations of each of the participants individually as well as the informal group discussions that emerged spontaneously from the group about the topic. Case studies of different research contexts will be discussed to illustrate the process of how deepened complex interpretations were derived at. A practical demonstration of the application of the method will also be included in the presentation.

Critical discussion of the papers in the symposium
Catherine Ann Cameron University of British Columbia, Canada
Prof Ann Cameron from the Psychology Department, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C., will critically discuss the papers presented in the symposium: "The Mmogo-methodTM: Gaining a deeper understanding of personal, relational and collective meanings in people in different contexts".

Applying the Mmogo-method: Experiences of loneliness among Batswana older people
Carlien Kahl South Africa
Ageing in Africa and the world is an all-encompassing phenomenon that affects individuals and societies. An expanding older population (people aged 60+) in South Africa led to this research, which represents an attempt to explore the experiences of loneliness from an African perspective. The aim is to gain some understanding of the subjective experiences of loneliness in specific socio-cultural contexts as the existing literature’s applicability to these contexts is uncertain. Qualitative research was used together with a convenience sampling method whereby Setswana-speaking older people (16 women and two men) from Ikageng, Potchefstroom, South Africa were selected. Data were collected by using multiple qualitative data gathering methods: in-depth individual interviews, the Mnogo-method, group discussions, reflexive notes and observation. Multiple data analyses included phenomenological analysis, key-words-in-context and strategies stipulated by the Mmogo-method. These analyses enhanced trustworthiness through crystallisation. The results showed that loneliness in this context is experienced as a lack of meaningful interactions with other people and coping with loneliness is primarily to connect with other people – to be with them, through daily conversations and to initiate contact by engaging in shared activities. Loneliness is also managed by maintaining intergenerational relationships and to interact with significant people at traditional ceremonies. The Mnogo-method is regarded as a qualitative data gathering method that assisted researchers to obtain data in a culturally-sensitive manner, because it is a method in which personal, relational and collective meanings can be expressed.

The value of the Mnogo-method in a participatory community-embedded project with rural Sotho adolescents
Linda Theron NWU, South Africa
The value of the Mnogo-method in a participatory community-embedded project with rural Seseho adolescents will be discussed. The aim of this paper is to comment critically on the methodological value of this method with rural youth who have limited English and who are typically bound by cultural conventions when interacting with adults. The broader context of the study is the five country Pathways to Resilience study which is a mixed methods study that is investigating the formal and informal pathways of youth resilience. South Africa is one of the five participating countries and our research site is located in the rural Eastern Free State. Most of our participants are growing up in traditional Africentric ecologies. One consequence of this context was the need to include qualitative methods that resonated with the culture of our participants and so we included the Mnogo-methodTM. Drawing on these lived experiences with rural, Seseho-speaking adolescents, we report benefits of this method (i.e., Africentric cultural alignment, generation of rich data, serendipitous therapeutic potential), and considerations for future use (i.e., smaller group size, presence of culturally competent researchers, collective Mnogo-building towards closure, and ethical imperatives).

Applying the Mnogo-method to older women to explore loneliness and quality of life
Vera Roos North-West University, South Africa
The aim of this presentation is to illustrate the use of the Mnogo-method together with focus groups and diaries to explore the subjective experiences of women regarding loneliness and quality of life. Loneliness is associated with and chronic conditions, anxiety and depression exist which impairs quality of life (QoL). In the study on loneliness, 15 older women voluntarily participated at a service centre for the older persons in Potchefstroom, North West Province, and 10 older women at a residential care facility in Bloemfontein, Free State Province of South Africa participated in research about their quality of life. The visual data obtained from the Mnogo-method was analysed by means of semiology and the textual data obtained from discussions about each visual representation were analysed by means of thematic analysis. The Mnogo-method contributed to access rich data from the participants which were supported by the data obtained from the focus groups and diaries. The projections that were elicited through the Mnogo-method provided a forum for the group to share experiences in a non-threatening manner. The manner in which the research is conducted also seems to facilitate a trusting relationship among the participants, including the researcher. In both cases of data collection it was found that the projections were used by individuals as a medium through which they could communicate feelings and experiences that was not obtained in the individual interviews or the diaries.

My first Bayes: How to run your first Bayesian model using MLWIN/AMOS/MPLUS
Rens Van De Schoot Utrecht University, Netherlands
Did you ever encounter one of the following problems: (1) A data set too small for your complex model? (2) Non-normally distributed variables? (3) Negative variances? Or did you ever want to compute: (1) The probability that your hypothesis is true after observing the data? (Note that this is not the interpretation of the classical p-value.) (2) A 95% probability that your estimate (e.g. mean, regression coefficient) is in between two values. (Note that, again, this is not the interpretation of the classical
During this workshop you will be introduced to Bayesian statistics. This includes: Bayes theorem, why and when to use Bayesian statistics, P(H|data) versus P(data|H), choosing prior distributions, interpreting posterior distributions and what to do with posterior estimates. The emphasis will be on applying the methodology to solve the issues mentioned above.

The German national educational panel study: A new database for psychologists interested in empirical educational research

Thomas Baeumer NEPS, University Bamberg, Germany; Hans-Peter Blossfeld; Hans-Guenther Rossbach; Sabine Weintert; Jutta von Maurice NEPS, University Bamberg, Germany

The German National Educational Panel Study (NEPS) provides access to a huge data base on educational processes and decisions, learning opportunities, competence development and returns to education. In addition, the special situation of migrants in Germany is focused on. The samples cover the whole lifespan from birth to retirement and beyond. To make information about relevant educational processes over the entire life course available as quickly as possible, a multi cohort sequence design is utilised. Starting in 2009, the data of the first wave of a starting cohort of adults aged 23 to 64 years is already open to the scientific community. Data collection of four additional starting cohorts (kindergarteners, fifth-graders, ninth-graders and college freshmen) began in winter 2010/2011 and data will soon be released by the NEPS Data Center. Finally, a birth cohort (seven-month-olds) will start in 2012. Overall, the sample size approaches 60,000 target persons as well as 40,000 context persons (parents, childminders, educators, teachers and principals), making the NEPS one of the greatest scientific endeavours in social sciences. In this presentation, we will give an overview of the conceptual and theoretical bases of the panel study and the constructs and variables that are implemented in the assessments so far. We will focus on two areas that may be of special interest for psychological analyses: measurement of competencies and competence development over the lifespan as well as educational processes and opportunities in formal, non-formal, informal and family learning environments.

The survey of health ageing and retirement in Europe: A European research infrastructure on aging

Frederic Malter Germany; Ivo Noci

Turning the challenges of population ageing into chances is a top priority for Europe and many countries around the world. The Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) helps to understand individual and societal ageing. It is an infrastructure that collects micro data on health, socio-economic status and social and family networks of more than 40,000 individuals aged 50 or over. The third wave of data collection in 2008/2009 (SHARELIFE) focuses on the life histories of the participants and allows to assess the effects of welfare state interventions through the linkage of individual micro data over the respondents’ entire life with institutional macro data on the welfare state. Currently (Nov. 2011), the fourth wave is being finalized in 18 countries, with Estonia, Hungary, Portugal and Slovenia as new additions. The current wave brought new cutting-edge innovations to SHARE. An extended module on social networks was added to the instrument, allowing a detailed assessment of respondents’ social embeddings and satisfaction with social connections. This new module will enable us to explore critically under-researched aspects of older people’s life, e.g. relationships between retirement and social connectedness. Further, in the German subsample, experiments are being conducted regarding interviewer training and respondent incentives, as well as the highly innovative collection of dried blood spots that will enable researchers to examine a whole new dimension of relationships between objective biomarkers and socio-economic characteristics.

The multiple-cohort longitudinal study SOEP as a rich data source for psychological research

David Richter Socio-Economic Panel Study, Germany; Juergen Schupp; Gert Wagner

The German Socio-Economic Panel Study (SOEP) is a wide-ranging representative longitudinal study of private households. Every year, nearly 11,000 households and more than 20,000 individuals are interviewed. Data provide information on all household members, including Germans living in the states of both the former East and West Germany, foreign citizens, and recent immigrants to Germany. The panel was started in 1984. The SOEP sampling framework allows for longitudinal analysis of the entire life course within the household context. Initially, the survey focused primarily on questions informed by concepts from economics and sociology as well as political science. Psychologists have discovered the SOEP data in recent years as well, mainly for longitudinal measurement of life satisfaction. The SOEP has included particular psychological concepts (i.e. locus of control), however, since as early as the 1990s. Additional concepts such as personality, reciprocity, subjectively rated justice, tendency to forgive, affect and mood, as well as cognitive competencies have been added since then. Correspondingly, the number of SOEP-based publications in high-impact psychological journals is increasing steadily, partly due to the fact that the SOEP data are freely available for scientific research purposes. The presentation will give a brief overview of the SOEP and the psychological concepts measured. In addition, we will lay out the possibilities for researchers to influence and shape the SOEP survey programme. In particular, the recently launched “Innovation Sample” will offer unique opportunities to introduce new survey concepts and engage in interdisciplin ary collaboration.
International research on addiction and mental health: Fostering collaborations

Merry Bullock
American Psychological Association, United States of America

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the World Health Organisation (WHO), report that illicit drug use is 1 of the top 20 health risk factors globally. In fact, drug use disorders are associated with an increased risk of HIV/AIDS, hepatitis, tuberculosis, suicide, overdose deaths, and cardiovascular diseases. According to the 2011 UNODC World Drug Report, nearly one-fifth (17.9%) of the world’s injection drug users have HIV; more than half (50.3%) have hepatitis C; and nearly one-quarter (22%) have hepatitis B.

As part of the National Institutes of Health (NIH), the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) encourages international collaborative research applications on drug abuse and addiction that take advantage of special opportunities that exist outside the United States including access to unusual talent, resources, populations, or environmental conditions in other countries that will speed scientific discovery.

This presentation will highlight the mission of NIDA and its scientific priority areas including: linkages between HIV/AIDS and drug abuse, and prevention, initiation, and treatment of nicotine and tobacco use (especially among vulnerable populations such as children, adolescents, pregnant women, and those with co-morbid mental disorders). Innovative research funded by NIDA include all areas of science addressing drug addiction including but not limited to prevention, basic science, epidemiology, treatment and health services. Other NIH international programmes, research training, and funding opportunities, including the NIH Fogarty International Center, will also be highlighted.
Research Area: Sexuality

Session Type: Papers

Facilitating intergroup contact to reduce sexual prejudice: A contact hypothesis intervention
Clinton Anderson American Psychological Association, United States of America

This presentation describes an intervention to facilitate interpersonal contact that reduces sexual prejudice and to buffer lesbian, gay, and bisexual people and their allies who undertake the intergroup contact from the negative mental health effects that may result from the stress of the contact. The Michigan (US State) Psychological Association developed the intervention for use by psychologists and other mental health professionals with grant funding from the Arcus Foundation. Extensive research on the contact hypothesis has shown that intergroup contact between majority and minority group members reduces prejudice against the minority group among the members of the majority group, including reductions of sexual prejudice from contact between sexual minorities and heterosexual people. Further, research on resilience and minority stress suggests that sexual minorities may combat minority stress by engaging in various forms of coping, including socio-political activism and seeking out social support. Five skills are the core of the intervention: (1) evaluating the risks and rewards of initiating prejudice-reducing intergroup contact; (2) identifying people who are appropriate targets of prejudice reduction; (3) reducing the target’s anxiety in the contact; (4) using helpful language and body language; (5) recognising possible negative feelings and emotions that may be experienced during or after intergroup contact and addressing them through self-care, stress management and professional help, if indicated. The presentation will include evaluation results from the use of the intervention. Participants will guided through a process of identifying potential settings in which they might provide the intervention and provided information about how to obtain the materials.

Conflicts between same-sex sexual orientation and religion: A framework for affirmative psychotherapy
Clinton Anderson American Psychological Association, United States of America

This presentation aims to increase participants’ knowledge of and ability to apply, a framework for affirmative therapeutic practice with adults seeking sexual orientation change. The American Psychological Association Task Force on Appropriate Therapeutic Responses to Sexual Orientation developed and published the framework in their 2009 report. The Task Force report provides a scholarly, evidence-supported framework for responding to clients who seek to change their sexual orientation, their behavioral expression of the sexual orientation, or both. A brief overview of the report will include the systematic review of the research literature on sexual orientation change efforts, but the bulk of the presentation will focus on the recommended psychotherapeutic framework, in which the emphasis is on ethical and evidence-based intervention that supports the integration of religious and sexual orientation identities in conflicted clients. The framework aims to counteract the either-or understanding of conflicts between same-sex sexuality and religious beliefs that have characterised much of the popular and professional discourse. The framework affirms the importance of science as the basis for psychology’s application to improving human well-being, while respecting religion as an important aspect of human diversity. The affirmative therapeutic framework includes five elements: (1) acceptance and support; (2) comprehensive assessment; (3) active coping; (4) social support; and (5) identity exploration and development. The presentation will also provide a brief experience of active consideration by the participants of barriers and opportunities to the application of the framework in their practice, research, and training activities.

Stigma and identity in the light of homosexual territories
Rafael Barreto UNIRIO, Brazil; Francisco Farias

Currently the theme of diversity, respect for differences and the fight against discrimination has been widely discussed in various academic fields in Brazil and worldwide. In this sense the present paper reports on homosexuality, with an emphasis on male homosexuality, which over the years has been gaining more visibility in society, to form a group that, based on factors such as collective memory can be seen as capable of composing identity(ies) and define territories often made as a means of refuge from the discrimination faced by this group. Thus, this paper presents part of work developed during a Master’s degree in demography which has described the dynamics of some spaces of sociability of homosexuals in the city of Rio de Janeiro - Brazil. In this study we analyzed some territories occupied by this group, understanding the symbolic field created by it, which was realized through elements such as distinctive dress and vocabulary, for example. It also made a brief analysis of how to give the relations between the members of this group as well as the relationship between them and individuals external to it. During the investigation it was possible to perceive the relationship between the trauma of homophobia and the formation of identity(ies). Finally a discussion is proposed about the conflicts in which these individuals are, the process of stigmatization (including participating in its formation as an individual and group), among other issues, leading the reader to ponder the question of respect for differences.

The sexual identities of high-income female sex workers in Johannesburg, South Africa
Shannon Bell University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa; Lynlee Howard-Payne

There is a vast amount of empirical research exploring the physical health of female sex workers and their risk of contracting and spreading sexually transmitted infections. Also, a number of studies have been dedicated to the dangers of sex work, such as physical violence, rape and the social implications of stigmatisation of these women. There is, however, little empirical evidence exploring the negotiation between female sex workers’ professional and personal sexual identities. This research aims to qualitatively explore and understand the sexual identities of high-income female sex workers from the northern suburbs of Johannesburg, South Africa. It was found, after conducting semi-structured interviews with six high-income female sex workers, that the social stigmas that exist in society regarding sex work and sex workers influence various identity- facets of the high-income female sex worker’s personal life, professional life and self. Through the use of narrative analysis, various narrative categories emerged such as change in perception of self and others, “othering”, issues surrounding males, contradictory defences of the social stigmatisation, sex as “work”, personal relationships, and management of personal versus professional sexual identities. It was found that the sexual identities between the high-income female sex worker’s personal and professional lives are different from each other. Therefore, various psychological mechanisms are put into place to negotiate the differences in order for the female sex workers to manage the different roles they have to occupy, as well as adequately function in their daily lives.

Constructing sexuality following a voluntary termination of pregnancy
Catriona Boffard University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa; Nkululeko Nkomo

The consequences of having a termination of pregnancy on women’s sexuality are somewhat underresearched and unknown. In addition, very few studies examine the interplay between discourses on sexuality and construction of sexuality after a voluntary termination of pregnancy. This presentation discusses the findings of a recent study that explores this relation. Seven women from private termination clinics in Johannesburg were interviewed, using a semi-structured and open-ended interview schedule. The data was analysed using both discursive and critical discourse analytic methods. The findings indicate that women engage with sexuality following a termination of pregnancy in very complex ways. Sexuality following a termination of pregnancy is mediated by a number of discourses on sexuality. However, it is clear that these discourses are intricate and multifaceted, and that within one particular discourse lie further sub-discourses. Prescriptive notions of women and their bodies within a patriarchal framework are particularly relevant, as are discourses of women’s sexuality in line with heteronormativity. Furthermore, the discursive techniques which participants’ employed, such as justification and validation, ultimately support the emerging discourses and further strengthened the participants’ way of speaking about sexuality following a termination of pregnancy. In light of these findings, the implications of how women construct their sexuality following a termination of pregnancy will be discussed.

Rape is newsworthy: Discourses of attribution in news media reports of sexual violence
Werner Bohmke Rhodes University, South Africa

Social explanations for incidences of sexual violence frequently take the form of accounts of the event which facilitate the attribution of blame and responsibility between the individuals involved in...
certain ways. It has frequently been the case that such attributions provide discursive and rhetorical support for the perpetuation of rape myths and victim-blaming practices (Anderson & Doherty, 2008) and which, in turn, become the discursive resources that undergird rape-supportive cultural attitudes and practices (Gavey, 2005). Drawing on a feminist and discursive theoretical framework, this paper argues in line with Anderson and Doherty (2008) that the aforementioned attributional features of social accounts for sexual violence are not restricted solely to the interactional context of individuals discussing events in isolation, but due to their social and discursive nature, have become regularly repeated features of public domain discussions and reporting of incidences of sexual violence. The paper presents a discourse analysis (Parker, 1994; 2005) of short newspaper articles reporting on cases of sexual violence in South Africa that critically examines the manner in which implicit and explicit attributions of responsibility and blame are reproduced and circulated in public discourse and texts in manners that often inadvertently repeat rape-supportive attitudes and understandings of sexual violence.

Prison inmates with a heterosexual romantic partner inside the same prison: Loneliness, sexual satisfaction, and quality of life
Rodrigo Carcedo University of Salamanca, Spain; Maria Oroz; Daniel Perlman; Felix Lopez; Noelia Fernandez-Rouco; Richard Faldowski
This work has focused on the differences in loneliness, sexual satisfaction, and quality of life among three groups of prison inmates: inmates with a heterosexual romantic partner inside the same prison, i.e. a fellow prisoner, inmates with a partner outside the prison, and inmates without a partner. In-person interviews with 70 male and 70 female inmates from the Topas Penitentiary (Spain) were conducted. These inmates lived in the same facility, but in gender-segregated modules. After controlling for age, nationality, total time in prison, actual sentence time served, and estimated time to parole, the results showed a lower level of romantic loneliness, and a higher level of sexual satisfaction and global, psychological, and environment quality of life for the group of inmates with a heterosexual partner inside prison. These findings highlight the positive attributes associated with heterosexual romantic relationships between inmates inside the same prison.

Weapons, ornaments, and female choice
Lei Chang Chinese University of Hong Kong, China
According to evolutionary psychology, specific perceptual and cognitive response systems have been fashioned by the ancestral environment to solve specific and recurrent survival and reproductive challenges. Because ancestral men and women have faced drastically different reproductive issues, the processing of mating information should evoke gender differential perceptual and cognitive response. I will present a series of experiments to illustrate this evolutionary psychological principle. In a similar research paradigm, these experiments manipulated mating motivation by exposing participants to attractive opposite-sex stimuli while examining the expected cognitive and perceptual response to different experimental tasks. Drawn from three separate studies that have been carried out at the Chinese University of Hong Kong, these tasks included processing war scenes and war-related words, responding to high risk sports, and performing creativity tasks for men and, for women, evaluating voice pitch and completing romance-related lexical tasks and explicit mate evaluations. By testing various hypotheses about human mating behaviour that are derived from Dawin’s sexual selection theory, these experiments also serve to illustrate how empirical and, specifically, experimental studies can be conducted to test evolutionary theories.

Heterosexuals’ attitudes toward same-sex parenting: The case of Portugal
Pedro Costa UIPES, Portugal; Claudia Rita; Inês Fernandes; Sara Caldeira; Henrique Pereira; Isabel Leal
During the last decade in Portugal, there have been political changes regarding the rights of gay, lesbian, bisexual and transgender individuals, such as the right to marry. However, parenting by same-sex couples is not legally recognized, and there are legal impediments for same-sex parents to adopt a child. The purpose of this study was to assess Portuguese heterosexuals’ attitudes toward same-sex parenting and the reasoning behind them. 993 participants (266 males and 727 females), aged between 18 and 69 years with a mean age of 34, responded to one of three online questionnaires using a quasi-experimental methodology: Each questionnaire included a case vignette depicting a heterosexual, a gay, or a lesbian couple wishing to adopt a child. Participants were then asked to evaluate if the couple would be fit to adopt and if they anticipated any social and emotional problems with the child. Results revealed that participants evaluated more favourably the heterosexual couple than did the same-sex couples. Furthermore, participants consistently anticipated more child’s social and emotional problems if they were adopted by a gay or a lesbian couple. Group differences revealed that men evaluated less favourably gay and lesbian couples than women did. Religious affiliation also revealed that Catholic people were less favourable toward gay and lesbian adoption than atheist people were. Implications of these findings will be discussed.

Discourse analysis of hypersexual disorder diagnosis
Roshan Das Nair University of Nottingham, United Kingdom
There has been considerable media hype about prominent public figures claiming to have ‘sex addiction’. The diagnosis of ‘hypersexual disorder’ (one framing of ‘sex addiction’) has been proposed for inclusion in the DSM-5, but there is debate about the validity, utility, and implications of such a diagnosis. There is concern whether this is another way in which sexuality can be controlled by some social actors. This study adds to this debate by using discourse analysis (DA) to highlight issues about this diagnosis and the rationale offered for its inclusion in diagnostic systems. DA is an interdisciplinary approach which closely reads texts (e.g., diagnostic criteria) to examine the role of language and power in framing an issue/problem. From a theoretical perspective, there appears to be limited consensus whether the issues should be framed as addictions, obsessive compulsive disorders, or impulse control disorders. DA of the rationale for the diagnosis revealed how legitimization of the construct relied on a selective representation and reading of extant literature, silencing dissent, establishing the discourse of science and empiricism as ‘regimes of truth’, and reproducing discourse of monogamy and fidelity to pathologize transgressive sexualities. This study exposes the inherent power dynamics in the language used to frame diagnostic criteria for hypersexual disorder, highlights the lack of consensus in framing the diagnosis, and problematizes the issue without having to subscribe to either end of a moral panic-libertarian continuum.

"Not into the scene": Gay men’s narratives of gay social norm negotiation in New York City
Brian Davis The Graduate Center, CUNY, United States of America
Whereas past research has found a strong association between negative mental health outcomes and weak identification with gay social groups, increasingly affirmative attitudes toward gay men within U.S. urban culture over the past decade, suggest the possibility of expanded opportunities for gay men to explore social identities that may include, but are not necessarily limited to, gay social groups. In the present study, prospective participants completed an online screening survey, where inclusion criteria consisted of: a) high self-esteem, b) low internalised homonegativity, c) lack of characteristics marginalised in the larger gay culture (e.g., older age, larger body size), and d) low level of involvement in gay social activities (e.g., pride parades, bars). Ten white gay men aged 20-50 residing in New York City then participated in semi-structured one-on-one interviews. Analysis of latent themes indicated that the men maintained positive gay self-identities while negotiating perceived gay social norms when those norms came into conflict with prioritised aspects of self-concept. This negotiation involved two distinct strategies of dissent (challenging group norms to better the group) and disengagement (eschewing gay social groups in favor of alternative, sexually affirmative social groups). These results suggest that gay men’s participation in gay-related activities and identification with gay social groups may constitute one of many viable and sexually affirmative routes of socialisation. Implications for developmental models of sexual orientation and the coming out process are also discussed.

"Because we’re not straight": Interpretative repertoires of the valueless and compromising lesbian woman
Natalie Donaldson Rhodes University, South Africa; Lindy Wilbraham
With the inclusion of sexual orientation in the Equality clause of our post-Apartheid Constitution, which demands equal rights and protection for all individuals regardless of sexual orientation, South Africa has been praised as one of the most liberal countries in the world. However, discriminatory discourses such as homosexuality as ‘un-African’ and unnatural, which often result in brutal hate crimes against LGBTIQ individuals (such as cor-
Determinants of elderly sexual behaviour in Ille-Ife, Nigeria
Opeyemi Ekundayo Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Nigeria
Aging has become an issue of growing research interest, especially as the average life span in the world has grown longer. However, relatively little is known about the sexual behaviour of the elderly compared to adolescents and younger adults, especially in Nigeria. The study examines the determinants of sexual behaviour among the elderly in Ille-Ife. The study was a cross-sectional survey that collected data from the elderly in Ile Central local government area using a multi-stage sampling technique. The sample consisted of 375 adults comprising 170 middle adults (45.3%) and 205 older adults (54.7%). A standardized psychological instrument and interviews were used to collect data from the respondents. The analysis of the questionnaires showed that the pattern of sexual behaviour, that is, holding hands (53.2%), hugging (52.1%), kissing (50.9%), fondling 58.0%, caressing (60.1%), vaginal sex (51.5%), use of condom with spouse (72.5%), use of condom with someone other than spouse (90.9%), and transactional sex (61.1%) are more prevalent among middle adults than older adults. Sex, religion, educational level, occupation, and marital status do have a significant influence on the sexual behaviour of middle and older adults. Analysis of the interviews revealed that female older adults are significantly influenced by family type. As against the notion that sexuality does not have a place in the lives of the elderly, this study concludes that sexuality is integral in their lives.

Sexual epistemic plurality, or provincialising sexuality
Kirk Fiereck Columbia University, United States of America
This paper explores how "the sexual" is culturally and historically constituted in contemporary South African society. The categories of psychology that are used to order and understand sexual expression and experience, such as heterosexual, homosexual, and transgender, among others, are historically specific, non-universal constructs. During the course of its past and present global circulation, the discipline of psychology, along with its categories, has encountered and encroached upon other cultures that enact their own concepts and categories to organise sexual life, albeit cultures that do not bear the designation "scientific." In the South African context, this encounter has produced, what I term here, "sexual epistemic plurality." This analysis draws upon a diverse set of ethnographic and historical data in order to trace the circulation, dissemination, emergence and dialectical entwining of psychological and non-scientific epistemises within the multicultural context of South Africa. Consideration is limited primarily to those categories that delimit and describe same-sex desire (i.e., homosexuality, gay and lesbian, etc.), but necessarily engages with concepts related to sex and gender. In large part, the history of sexuality in South Africa has been written with reference to the concepts and categories of a psychological epistememe, despite the existence and relevance of non-scientific sexual epistemises in the everyday lives of South Africans. This examination troubles those mono-epistemic readings of "the sexual" and argues for the perspective of epistemic plurality in order to contribute to a more adequate theory of sex, gender and sexuality in contemporary South African public culture.

Experiences of homophobia at institutions of higher education among a group of gay men in Cape Town, South Africa
Neil Henderson University of the Western Cape, South Africa; Tamara Shefer
Homophobia and hate crimes against the LGBTI community have been widely documented in South Africa notwithstanding the huge advances that have been made to protect the right of sexual orientation since post-1994. Studies conducted at universities have also highlighted that these remain sites that reflect a heteronormative society and in which gay and lesbian students continue to experience homophobia and hate crimes (Ellis, 2009). This paper draws on a larger qualitative study on how gay men construct a gay identity and negotiate their relationships within contemporary South African contexts, following constitutional and legal changes in this respect. The paper reports on one of the key findings that of participants’ reported experiences of homophobic, rejection and ‘othering’ of their desires and sexual practices, as it manifests in their experiences of being students. It recommends that men and women who engage in ‘hate speech’ and crimes, and homophobia in general on the campuses should be disciplined, that inter-disciplinary gender and sexualities studies should be promoted at Faculty level and that queer groups should be encouraged with a focus on facilitating space for alternative sexualities. A qualitative study based on in-depth interviews with 15 participants, a sample of self-identified gay men, aged 20 to 46 years, drawn from a local university and through snow-balling in the larger Cape Town Metropole, was conducted. Interviews were audio-recorded, transcribed verbatim and analyzed through qualitative thematic and narrative analysis, drawing on the listening guide of Gilligan and co-authors (2003).

The mental health implications of anti-LGBT policies: Global perspectives
Sharon Horne University of Massachusetts Boston, United States of America; Ronald Schilltler; Alyssa Jacaruso; Raphael Apter
Drawing on an emerging body of research documenting the negative psychological impact on LGBT individuals and family members during anti-LGBT legislative campaigns and movements (e.g., Horne et al., 2010; Horne, Rostosky, & Riggle, 2011; Riggle, Rostosky, & Horne, 2010; Rostosky, et. al., 2009; Rostosky et al., 2010; Russell, 2000), this presentation extends the discussion to the role of global psychology in the prevention of legislative-related stress during political movements aimed at limiting LGBT rights. For example, recent proposed legislation in Russia and other post-communist countries has increased the visibility of sexual minorities in these areas, but there are few psychological resources in place to support LGBT individuals. Similarly, research suggests that LGBT individuals who lack legal status due to the lack of inclusion of same-sex relationships in immigration laws, experience greater LGBT minority stress. We will highlight current policies that are potentially harmful to LGBT individuals and families (e.g., St. Petersburg, Russia; U.S. states, etc.) and describe steps that LGBT psychologists, allies and psychological associations can take to reduce the debilitating effects of anti-LGBT policies. Debates related to the rights of sexual and gender minorities are highly polemic; concerns that will continue to attract legislative and judicial attention in countries around the world. A brief overview of the international human rights context and growing LGBT rights advocacy within which this is being played out will be provided. Our discussion will include social justice perspectives that enlist psychologists in the mission to reduce human suffering and inequity.

Sexual experiences of a group of young, low socio-economic, South African females
Kim Howard University of Witwatersrand, South Africa; Peace Kiguwa
Current psychological research on HIV, sexual violence and other ‘perils’ associated with female sexuality highlight discourses of female sexuality that often fail to acknowledge and engage with social practices of sex, sexuality and desire that are agentic and emphasize pleasure. These public discourses tend to emphasize the problems of danger, disease, abuse, population explosion and disempowerment. Absent from these dominant accounts of perilous sex are alternate constructs of sex as pleasure, desire, arousal, connectivity and fun. Through qualitative interviews with five women between 19 and 26 years of age, this study aimed to get insight into how a group of young women from a low socio-economic cohort interpret their experiences and negotiations of sexual relationships. The personal and social motivations underlying the different sexual experiences of these young women were diverse and varied. All participants, to a greater or lesser extent, engaged in sex in order to secure a long-term mate to ‘have and hold’ and with whom to procreate. Some had been forced, coerced and motivated by money and material goods, yet all participants described times
What questions do young people have about sexuality? Perspectives of urban Indian adolescents
Jahnvee Joshi Nirmaia Niketan College of Home, India; Kiran Parab; Anuradha Bakshi

The aims of this research were (a) to examine the sexuality-related questions of urban Indian adolescents, (b) to compare these questions by age and gender of adolescent, and (c) to explore whether parents were aware of the sexuality-related questions of their adolescents. Judgemental sampling was used to select 100 participants from socioeconomically-privileged, two-parent Hindu families residing in Mumbai—40 adolescents (14-year-old and 18-year-old girls and boys), their mothers, and a subset of 20 fathers. Data were collected using individually administered interviews. Quantitative and qualitative data analytic strategies were used. Younger adolescents had a significantly higher number of questions than older adolescents. While for all the adolescents most questions related to biological aspects of human sexuality, many younger adolescents also asked culturally-relevant questions such as, “Is it okay to have a girlfriend?” The most frequently asked question by girls was “What do people do when they have sex?” versus boys who asked “What measures can be used to have safe sex?” Not surprisingly, many parents either did not know what questions their child had asked or stated that there were no unanswered questions. The findings are interpreted using a cultural framework including a cultural psychology theory of mind (Shweder et al., 2006). Implications for sexuality education in urban India are also discussed.

Attitudes of Nigerian professionals towards lesbians and gay men: Implications for counselling
Joseph Kinanee Rivers State University of Education, Nigeria; Jessica Ezekiel-Hart

It is widely reported that many African governments are not favourably disposed towards the concept and practice of homosexuality, due to their value system. Late last year, the Nigerian Senate passed a bill criminalising gay marriage and any same sex “amorous relationship”, with a 14-year imprisonment for anyone found guilty of such relations as well as similar punishments for individuals/groups campaigning for the rights of LGBT. Presently, Sharia law in the northern part of the country already prohibits homosexual relationships, spelling out very drastic punishments for LGBTIs. In the light of the above, these researchers investigated the attitude of 200 Nigerian professionals living in a University community towards lesbians and gay men, with a view to ascertaining possible factors underlying such attitudes. An adapted version of the Attitudes towards Lesbians and Gay Men Scale (ATLG) was used for data collection. The respondents were mainly teachers, civil servants, lawyers, medical doctors, engineers/ technicians. The study revealed generally negative attitudes towards homosexuals and lesbians, due to cultural, religious and other social factors, irrespective of the respondents’ professions. Over 90% of them called for more stringent homophobic laws to be put in place. These results have great implications for counselling and the defence of human rights in Nigeria, which are discussed in the paper.

Profiling the female sex offender: An initial proposal
Sheranne Kramer University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa

The female sex offender has recently become the subject of increased academic, legal and medical attention. While this interest is gradually strengthening, currently available information concerning female sex offenders is somewhat limited. Most of this information is based on single case studies or larger studies limited to the American population. Furthermore, this work is, for the most part, focused on a singular aspect of female sexual offending such as cognitive distortions or childhood histories of abuse or the offender’s self-knowledge systems. While these studies are obviously valuable, they do not help us to identify a comprehensive and holistic profile for the female sexual offender. As a result, we currently understand female sexual offenders as a heterogeneous group and we are therefore unable to develop generalised assessment devices and rehabilitation services. Accordingly this paper forms the initial part of a larger study that aims to profile the female sexual offender according to various sets of both qualitative and quantitative data. This initial part will focus on a review of the available and current literature in order to identify both the information that we do have concerning female sexual perpetration as well as the gaps in current knowledge. This review will then inform the latter part of the study which will involve the surveillance and interviewing of both victims and perpetrators of female sex crimes as a means to develop a profile of the female sex offender. The profiling of the female sex offender will become a significant source of information for test developers, rehabilitation services, clinicians and policy makers in the field.

A discourse analysis of gay mens’ identity constructions in a same-sex marriage
Bruce Leing University of Johannesburg, South Africa

This study, which is located in a social constructionist epistemology, offers an exploration of how gay men in a same-sex marriage construct their identity. Recent studies on same-sex marriage have focused on the celebratory aspects of the institution and utilised phenomenological methodologies whereas this study employs a critical psychology framework and incorporates both Foucauldian and queer theory to gain a critical perspective of the identity of the gay married subject. Four men who self identify as gay and had been married for at least a year were used as the participants of this research and Parker’s discourse analytic guidelines were applied to analyse the interview texts. This research approach explores the influence of language in the shaping of identity and the effect of institutional and ideological power. The analysis found that the discourse employed by the participants entrenches heteronormativity as a moral and sexual authority and reinforces homophobic attitudes. The married gay man positions himself as a ‘decent’ sexual subject and locates the single gay man as amoral and ‘deviant’. The study found that ‘decent’ married gay man assumes the heterosexual sexual subject and locates the single gay man as amoral and ‘deviant’. The study found that ‘decent’ married gay man assumes the heterosexual sexual subject and locates the single gay man as amoral and ‘deviant’.
Sex, sexuality, relationships and love in South African media
Caretha Laubscher UNISA - UCAP, South Africa
The pervasive, accessible and popular nature of media makes it an excellent instructor, offering an opportune way to learn about sensitive and taboo issues. However, the media can be harmfully limiting, stereotypical and one-dimensional. In most societies and cultures it is acceptable to use “sex” to sell products. It is also acceptable to genderise relationships and to typecast love, but to negotiate satisfying sex and sexuality is a “tabooed” story. I explored why popular South African media talk about sex, sexuality, relationships and love and explore the way general society prefer to talk about these topics. The study incorporated a qualitative method of enquiry and adopts a social constructionist view on the themes as they emerge. Popular media is seen as the voice of society and the media makes it an excellent instructor, offering an educative function. The analysis identifies the discourses in 66 media articles that impact on participants and are predictable from the circumstances in which invisibility is associated with homosexual visibility in the 21st century post-Apartheid context. The paper presents a narrative account of initial successes in advocating for an LGBT-affirmative psychology in the Philippines. I will talk about the development and adoption of the official policy statement by the Psychological Association of the Philippines (PAP) against anti-LGBT discrimination in October 2011, possibly the first of its kind in South-east Asia. I will also discuss ongoing localized efforts in professional organizing, teaching, and offering of LGBT-affirmative psychological practice for Filipinos. Opportunities and challenges facing Filipino LGBT psychologists will also be analyzed within the context of Philippine psychology and the LGBT rights situation in this developing, post-colonial nation.

The real world is the cruellest world: The politics of homosexual visibility in the 21st century post-Apartheid context
Jacqueline Marx UFH, South Africa
This paper is taken from research that analyses the politics of homosexual visibility in dressing-up, cross-dressing and drag performances that take place in a small city in South Africa. The study draws on Butler’s notion of performative resistance and adopts a Foucauldian genealogy to examine the conditions that make visibility possible and through which particular representations of homosexuality are articulated and read, or remain unread or mis-read. Information about dressing-up, cross-dressing and drag performance was obtained in interviews, from documentary evidence, and from audio-visual recordings of drag shows and gay and lesbian beauty pageant competitions. Semiotics and a Foucauldian approach to analysing discourse were used to interpret the written, spoken, and visual texts. This paper focuses on the potential for harm that is associated with homosexual visibility in the 21st century post-Apartheid context and consideration is given to the circumstances in which invisibility is desirable.

Integrating an in-depth analysis of the discourses of South African bisexual women
Ingrid Lynch University of Pretoria, South Africa; David Maree
The discipline of psychology has typically upheld a monosexual binary, with heterosexuality and homosexuality positioned as the only legitimate categories of sexual identification. Within such a structure bisexuality is not considered a viable sexual identity. In public discourses female bisexuality is generally constructed in delegitimising ways, such as through constructions that equate bisexuality with promiscuity, describe it as an eroticised male fantasy or as a strategy to retain heterosexual privilege. This feminist poststructuralist study explores the discourses drawn on by a group of South African women who self-identify as bisexual. Data collection entailed conducting interviews with 13 bisexual women. The discourse analysis focused on how the various constructions of bisexuality identified in the text function. The analysis identifies a number of discourses that impact on participants’ positioning as bisexual. In a post-Apartheid context, participants regard fixing their identity along strictly defined lines of difference as oppressive and resist bisexuality as primary to their identity. The analysis further indicates that in claiming a bisexual identity, participants risk marginalisation in the face of delegitimising discourses that construct them in negative terms of promiscuity, hypersexuality and sexual decadence. Silencing discourses further construct same-sex attraction as un-African and as sinful. The analysis concludes with a discussion of participants’ strategies to normalise bisexuality. This study contributes to accounts that explore diversity in sexual identification. It has implications for how female sexual identities are theorised and contributes to the visibility of bisexual women in South African discourses of sexuality.

LGBT psychology in the Philippines: Initial inroads
Eric Manalastas University of the Philippines, Philippines
This paper presents a narrative account of initial successes in advocating for an LGBT-affirmative psychology in the Philippines. I will talk about the development and adoption of the official policy statement by the Psychological Association of the Philippines (PAP) against anti-LGBT discrimination in October 2011, possibly the first of its kind in South-east Asia. I will also discuss ongoing localized efforts in professional organizing, teaching, and offering of LGBT-affirmative psychological practice for Filipinos. Opportunities and challenges facing Filipino LGBT psychologists will also be analyzed within the context of Philippine psychology and the LGBT rights situation in this developing, post-colonial nation.

Self-objectification and the desiring subject: Being a blind man in a sighted world
Kharnita Mohamed University of South Africa, South Africa
Derived from an ethnographic study in 2006 conducted with visually impaired male students at the University of the Western Cape in Cape Town, South Africa, this paper reveals how the students utilised oculocentric discourse strategically in their interactions with the sighted. During the study, it emerged that visual criteria and experiences were fundamental in crafting masculinity. The paper addresses the formation of masculinity when the visual is not embodied and yet the visual has primacy in shaping interactions. To be a desired and desiring subject requires policing gendered boundaries through a presumed normative subject. The absence of sight does not necessarily mean one is outside of a visual episteme as the male students ascribed to a form of visuality to properly display masculine desires and demonstrates the modalities of self-objectification in the quest to be desired. The disconnection between sensory experience and its discursive use informs us about the ontological power of the visual episteme in creating meaning and generating social relations and elucidates the pressures of visual signifiers and practices in the formation of masculinity.

The influence of religiosity and spirituality on sexual behaviour and sociosexuality among African undergraduates
Simon Moripe University of Limpopo, South Africa; Solomon Mashegoane University of Limpopo, South Africa
The influence of religious motivations on sexual attitudes and behaviour has been established using Western samples. The purpose of the present study was to examine the association of religiosity, and spirituality, to sexual attitudes and behaviour in an African context. Three hundred single, African undergraduate students completed questionnaires assessing socio-demographics, religiosity, spirituality, sexual behaviour and attitudes. Both religiosity and spirituality were measured as multidimensional constructs, and sexual attitudes were conceptualized as sociosexuality. Data was collected at one point only. Scores of sexually experienced and inexperienced students differed on intrinsic religiosity and belief in the afterlife measures, and did not differ on almost all the aspects of spirituality measured.
Sociosexuality was related to intrinsic and extrinsic religiosity, but was not related to almost all the spirituality facets. Furthermore, gender and intrinsic religiosity predicted sociosexuality with consistency. The results are discussed in the context of the planning of prevention programmes for sexual risk among African students.

Mapping the mindsets of rural youth in an emerging lesbian, gay and bisexual community
Juan Nel; UNISA Centre for Applied Psychology, South Africa; Theo Sandfort; Louise Polders
Lesbian, gay and bisexual (LGB) youth are diverse in psychological profile. Segmenting LGB youth based on mindsets, allows for the identification of key target groups on which research could focus, and that might best benefit from interventions supporting their well-being. The research that informed this presentation aimed to both identify and profile the various segments (mindsets) among rural LGB youth in the North-West Province, South Africa. Past research into LGB South African youth has focused primarily on urban contexts while rural youth are typically excluded. Data were collected using convenience sampling and multiple methods of recruitment. Participants comprised 275 self-identified LGB youth between the ages of 16 and 34 years. Rim weights were applied to the data to ensure an accurate representation of the youth across age, sex and racial lines. Cluster analysis was used to segment the LGB youth. The four composite cluster variables defining the mindsets were: gender non-conformity, mental distress, internalised homonegativity and active hiding of sexual orientation. Hierarchical cluster analysis results found a 3-cluster solution to be the most stable and meaningful data collection at step two was aimed at discovering the differences among the clusters. Experiences of social discrimination were significantly more prevalent among the well-adjusted segment, while sexual abuse and rape were more common among the conflicted and hidden group. The gender non-confirming and distressed group displayed significantly more drinking problems. The needs profile of each segment will inform future interventions and optimal allocation of resources.

Influence of television on adolescent girls’ sexual attitudes and behaviour
Tebogo Nganase; University of Limpopo (Medunsa), South Africa
This study explored how television influences the sexual attitudes and behaviour of adolescent girls in Mabopane, a black township in Gauteng, South Africa. Qualitative research was used as it allowed the author to obtain rich data from the participants who were between the ages of 16 and 17 and enrolled for grades 11 and 12. Although the area of adolescent sexual behaviour has been widely researched, there appears to be a lack of information concerning adolescents’ sexual behaviour and attitudes relating to Africa, especially South Africa. The author investigated adolescent girls’ experiences using in-depth individual interviews, and did a thematic content analysis of the textual data she gathered from the participants. The results of this study indicated that adolescent girls from Mabopane feel that television does influence their sexual attitudes and behaviour, and that television does not display the consequences of sex, thus influencing adolescents to engage in such behaviour. Furthermore, the participants indicated that television is not the only influence in their lives; other factors, such as parental guidance and peer pressure, also contribute to shaping their sexual attitudes and behaviour. Frequent television viewing was mentioned as resulting in adolescents changing their sexual beliefs and adopting behaviours seen on television.

An exploratory study of homosexual Xhosa men’s experience of traditional circumcision (ulwaluko) in the Eastern Cape, South Africa
Anathi Ntizini; University of Fort Hare, South Africa; Hlonelwa Nqangweni
This study investigated perceptions of homosexual traditionally circumcised Xhosa men about their ulwaluko experience. This is also an initiation into manhood and the pain that an initiate experiences in this transition to manhood plays a vital role in validating his masculinity and bravery. The ritual also establishes contact with the sacred realm and constructs future social identities. While homosexuality emerges in multiple sites to reproduce inequality and abuse, especially in the virulent strains found in South Africa and the African continent, ulwaluko could surely be construed as the most threatening, to a young Xhosa man’s self esteem, of such sites. Respondents were nine (9) Xhosa men aged eighteen (18) to twenty-six (26) from the Eastern Cape who were recruited using snowball sampling. A thematic analysis revealed that their reasons for undergoing ulwaluko ranged from wanting to validate their ‘manhood’ to being forced to undergo the ritual in an attempt to convert them to heterosexuality and adopt the traditional roles associated with a post-ulwaluko experience.

Meaning of human sexuality and sexuality education: Perspectives of urban Indian adolescent boys and their parents
Kiran Parab; Muktangan, India; Anuradha Bakhshi; Jahnvee Joshi
In India, there has been some resistance from parents to sexuality education programs for adolescents. A misconception is that sexuality education programs incite promiscuity. Given this background, this study was designed to elicit the definitions of human sexuality and sexuality education from adolescents and their parents. Importantly, reflexive data collection at step two was aimed at facilitating expansions in the participants’ conceptualisation of sexuality and sexuality education. Hundred participants were selected from Mumbai using judgmental sampling (i.e., forty 14- and 18-year old girls and boys, their mothers, and 20 fathers). All participating families were two-parent, Hindu and privileged. Individual interviews were conducted using reflexive data collection as a qualitative strategy; data were analyzed using quantitative and qualitative methods. As expected, at step 1 most of the participants attributed biological meanings to human sexuality and sexuality education. At step 2 when the participants were facilitated through the use of specially constructed concept cards, there was a shift seen for most of the participants from biological (e.g., sexual act, reproduction) to comprehensive meanings of the terms sexuality and sexuality education (e.g., emotional, cognitive, behavioral, and cultural dimensions). Dyadic and triadic congruence regarding the perspectives of members of a family was established. Low degree of congruence was observed in the spontaneous responses whereas a high degree of congruence was observed following facilitation with concept cards. Findings are discussed using the theory of cultural psychology.

Czech lesbian family study: Negotiating family identity during transition to parenthood
Eva Polaskova; Masaryk University, Czech Republic
The main research aim was to contribute to understanding of parenting experience of Czech lesbian women who have decided to become parents within a same-sex relationship in planned lesbian families. In particular, it was to identify and examine the specifics of the transition to parenthood with a special regard to its partial aspects (key moments and events) of the decision-making process lining the couple’s path to parenthood. The qualitative study was designed as an exploratory-descriptive type of research. The sample consisted of 10 planned lesbian families represented by the parental couple. The criterion for sample inclusion was lesbian identity of the respondents, fact that all women were engaged in a same-sex relationship and were raising in a shared household only children that were born within the context of the current relationship. All couples were subjected to a joint in-depth semi-structured interview followed by an individual interview (both with the biological and social mother). Consequently, a focus group was run with a part of the respondents. The acquired data were processed on the grounds of the principles of qualitative methodology (interpretative phenomenological analysis) and the analysis was supported by the qualitative data software package Atlas.ti. Descriptive processional model of transition to parenthood in lesbian couples is presented. Its individual components represent key moments and events that gradually "emerge" with the transition to parenthood and that involve specific psychosocial tasks.

The role of sexual sensation seeking and attitude toward condom use in risky sexual behavior of the heterosexual single male
Wahyu Rahardjo; Gunadarma University, Indonesia; Matrisya Hermita; Gunadarma University, Indonesia
Risky sexual behavior is known as a world-wide sociosexual phenomenon, and sexual sensation seeking as well attitude toward condom use have been chosen as factors to be investigated in this study. The study is one of proactive efforts to overcome the phenomenon, which occurs despite of the increase of HIV/AIDS cases. The heterosexual single male, figured as the sexual initiator and holding the important role of sexual decision maker, was chosen as the subject of this study. The aim of this study is to investigate the contribution of sexual sensation seeking and the attitude toward condom use in risky sexual behavior. Seventy-eight heterosexual single males living in Jakarta, Indonesia, were selected using the snowball sampling tech-
nique. Participants were questioned, and gathered data were analyzed using multiple regression. The results showed that sexual sensation seeking contributed highly to all kinds of risky sexual behavior. Additionally, the attitude toward condom use is that it is not too desirable in the number of vaginal intercourse. These findings show that sexual sensation seeking plays an important role in risky sexual behavior, while some differentiation appeared in sexual seeking sensation based on participants’ first vaginal sexual intercourse and blood test status. Research findings in Asia related to risky sexual behavior focusing on other variables, including substance use in China and Hong Kong (He et al., 2007; Ngai et al., 2006), and male to male sexual intercourse in Vietnam and Cambodia (Colby et al., 2004; Girault et al., 2004) have been used as references in this study, and gave other views in understanding the phenomenon of risky sexual behavior.

Homosexuality: The disclosure process during adolescence
Veronica Lee Robertson Stellenbosch University, South Africa; Marcia Johnson; Anna Rieckmann; Matthew Johnson; Veronica Robertson; Fischer Hakan; Charmaine Louw

During no other time in history have lesbians, gays and bisexuals been the recipients of so much attention, scrutiny and unprecedented acceptance and inclusion into mainstream culture. However, many individuals with alternative sexual orientations remain fearful of disclosing their sexuality. Adolescents with alternative sexual orientations face unique challenges, such as the coming out process, during which they must recognize, explore, and disclose their orientations in a way that heterosexual individuals need not. Disclosure of sexual orientation is a struggle for most lesbian, gay and bisexual youth due to fears of discrimination, ostracism and violence from others. Despite a growing body of scientific literature on homosexuality, in general little is known about the coming out process and its impact on an adolescent. This study seeks to help fill the gaps by giving voice to the adolescent by exploring their experiences of coming-out and will provide insight and knowledge to clinicians to aid adolescent clients throughout the coming out process. This qualitative research study was embedded within an interpretive/constructivist paradigm. Purposeful sampling was used to select five male and five female participants. Semi-structured individual interviews and reflective notes were employed. The findings suggest that male and female participants experienced a similar trajectory to coming out. Reactions of parents ranged from extreme outrage and expulsion from the home to support and acceptance. The participants’ parents were initially ill-prepared and unable to support their child during his/her disclosure.

Troubling South African masculinities and male sexualities
Tamara Shefer University of the Western Cape, South Africa

The imperatives of HIV together with the challenges of violence against women in South Africa has seen an increase in research focusing on gender and sexuality as well as more recently on boys, men and masculinities. While welcomed, this paper argues a deterministic discourse on men’s sexuality and masculinity in general, is inherent in many of the current understandings of heterosexual practices which have tended to focus on girls’ and women’s vulnerabilities. Researchers appear to ‘buy’ into normative assumptions of the male sexual drive discourse, that men are driven primarily by an inherent sexual drive. Such assumptions are also arguably underpinned by racist and classist discourses, in which African masculinities have been ‘othered’ through racialised and colonial discourse that have historically represented Black men as hypersexual and hypermasculine (thus removing the gaze from white men), resulting in blaming, stigmatising and othering practices. Arguably, any efforts at challenging normative gender roles and power relations between men and women need to acknowledge and unpack the complexity of the male position especially as intersected with social inequalities of class, ‘race’, sexuality, health, status, geographical location and many others. The paper argues for a critical reflexive lens that is sensitive to the impact of knowledge production on cultural representations of masculinities and that attempts to explore sexual relations between men and women as a negotiation of power and practices, rather than a simplistic reflection of patriarchal power.

The experience of homophobia of young South African homosexual men belonging to ACTIVATE
Thulisile Shelemba University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa; Noleen Pillay

This research is set against the backdrop of a country that endorses equal human rights to see if changes in legislation have had an effect on the publics’ attitudes towards homosexuals. With the new constitution in South Africa that prohibits homophobia and encourages equality on the grounds of sex, gender and race, this research aims to bring to the fore the experiences of young South African homosexual men in contemporary South Africa. A qualitative research design was used wherein a focus group was conducted with eight young South African homosexual men who belong to ACTIVATE: a lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender organisation at the University of the Witwatersrand. Using thematic content analysis, it was found that the patterns of religion, culture, race and gender have an effect on their experiences of identifying as homosexual men. Furthermore, a social constructionist framework was employed in this study which guided us in delineating their experiences. It served to inform us that its tenets of language, interaction and knowledge have a bearing on their lived experiences. Although there have been changes in legislation, the participants’ responses were mixed, but the perception was that attitudes towards homosexual men are gradually changing. According to the participants there were decreased homophobic attitudes from heterosexuals who knew of homosexual people.

Policies and practices: A review of sex education in the USA, United Kingdom and Australia
Precious Sipuka UNISA, South Africa

Early sexual activity and teenage pregnancy is a global health problem. Early sexual activity does not only result in teenage pregnancy but also exposure to HIV, STI and the inevitable interruptions in young people’s education. Sex education should not only be limited to the influence of parents and society but also educational institutions. In a recent effort to combat the increasing problem of teenage pregnancies, the South African Minister of Health embarked on a campaign of introducing sex education in primary schools in the near future. The aim of this paper is to review the sex education programs and policies in four different regions. This will serve as an example and an aid to South Africa as it attempts to introduce similar sex educational programs in its primary schools. A literature review will be conducted on programmes in the United States, United Kingdom, and Australia in order to understand the state of sex education in these settings. Sex educational policies and practices will be reviewed. The review appraises positive changes sex education has brought about as well as the challenges thereof. Guidelines for the composition of a comprehensive South African sex education programme for primary schools will be discussed along with a possible research plan on testing it.

An intersectional analysis of the experiences of black lesbian women in Cape Town
Angeline Stephens UCT, South Africa; Fiorello Boonzaier

A current multi-site qualitative study explores the discursive constructions of gendered subjectivities of women in intimate lesbian relationships in South Africa, with a specific focus on the issues of power and abusive practices. Recent lesbian scholarship recognises the multiplicity and complexity of sites of power that extend beyond patriarchy. The current study employs focus groups and depth interviews with lesbian women from KwaZulu-Natal, Gauteng and the Western Cape in an attempt to unveil and better understand these complexities. This paper presents two themes that have emerged from a preliminary analysis of the data generated from the Cape Town group. More specifically, it explores the extent to which race and locality intersects with lesbian identity, subjectivities and gendered power among black women. It does this by firstly examining the challenges associated with constructing alternate gender identities in a society that maintains heteronormative practices. It illustrates how the current South African context simultaneously liberates and constrains black women in their attempts to establish relationships that are free of power imbalances. Secondly, it explores the concept of race and the experiences of racism within the lives of these women. It explores how subtle forms of racial inequalities, whether perceived or real, serve to alienate and marginalise black women within the lesbian community. The paper concludes by considering the possible permutations for power imbalances within lesbian relationships due to perceived racial inequalities within the lesbian community.

Homophobia in schools in Pietermaritzburg, South Africa
Angeline Stephens UCT, South Africa

The pervasiveness of homophobia in schools is well documented in international scholarship. Although there is a growing body of schol-
arship in the area of homophobia in South Africa, the focus tends to be guided by policy issues at a macro level and located within the discourse of ‘democracy and rights’. Significantly less research is directed at exploring homophobia within schools. This paper presents the key findings of a recent questionnaire survey that aimed to explore levels of homophobia in secondary schools in Pietermaritzburg. The Homophobia Scale, developed by Wright, Adams and Bernat (1999) was administered to 1301 learners from seven ordinary, public, co-educational schools in Pietermaritzburg. Key findings suggest that significant differences exist across gender and race. More specifically female learners scored significantly lower than their male counterparts in all three sub-categories of the Homophobia Scale: Negative affect, behavioural aggression, and cognitive negativism. Indian learners were found to have the highest levels of cognitive negativism in comparison to learners from other race groups. The findings are discussed in the context of two broad themes: Firstly, the changing South African political, historical and social landscape and the accompanying contradictions contained in all levels, and secondly, schools as institutions of power that control access to information. The paper concludes by suggesting the need for multi-levelled, inter-disciplinary interventions that consider the unique South African landscape.

Taxi queens: Transactional sex and risk behaviour among young girls and taxi drivers in the Western Cape, South Africa
Anna Strebel South Africa; Nokuthula Shabalala; Cheryl Potgieter; Claire Wagner; Tamara Shefer
The phenomenon of transactional sex and its possible consequences, which include teenage pregnancy, gender-based violence and HIV, have been widely documented. Some information has begun to emerge, mainly anecdotal and in the media, about young girls who ride with older taxi drivers, and are thought to have sex with them in exchange for gifts and money. This study aimed to explore issues of gendered sexuality in the relationships between ‘taxi queens’ and taxi drivers in the Western Cape, South Africa. Thirteen focus groups were held with youth in local communities, 25 individual interviews were conducted with young girls identified as taxi queens, and 225 questionnaires were administered to taxi drivers, in order to explore perceptions and experiences of young girls’ and attitudes of drivers. It was found that there was widespread recognition of transactional relationships between young girls and older taxi drivers, which were regarded as largely exploitative and stigmatising, especially for the girls, although they also reflected complex power relations. Substance abuse, risky sexual practices and physical coercion were commonly reported. The findings confirm the importance of considering this particular phenomenon within broader interventions focussing on gender, sexuality and HIV among youth, families and in the public transport sector.

Understanding the partners of masculine identifying trans people
Liesl Theron Gender Dynamix, South Africa
Becoming the partner of a transgender person radically complicates the partner’s experience of their sexual orientation. It challenges gender norms and sexual identity expectations and queering both heterosexual and homosexual spaces. This presentation draws on a digital story-telling DVD clip I produced and on my scholar research. I interviewed eight female partners of masculine identifying trans persons from different ethnic groups and varied in income and age. The message in the video aims to inform the viewer about the unspoken choices, courage and support given by partners of trans persons. Secondly it illuminates the need for counseling, guidance and support for couples. The presentation will share information about different experiences by heterosexual, bisexual and lesbian partners, and how each of them dealt with intimacy and relationship situations. Transitioning is central in their relationships and consumes prime energy from both persons. Partners need time to adjust. Many partners find it hard to ‘pay attention to their own personal and relationship issues’. Due to the overwhelmingly heteronormative world the couples are bound to function in, I am of opinion that there is indeed a solemn need for debriefing, counseling, therapy and guidance. By no means is this because of one person in the relationship being trans per se, but rather as a result of a transphobic, heteronormative and homonormative society. The partners of trans persons are functioning as much on the margins of society as their trans partners.

Markers of well-being among Hijras, the male to female transsexuals
Seemantini Tumkur Shivakumar S.D.M. College, India; Manjula M.Y. S.D.M. College, India
People often assess well-being based on their own criteria for evaluating the quality of life. Generally physical, psychological, socioeconomic conditions, family relationships and community acceptance contribute holistically to the level of satisfaction and happiness one experiences. The current research has taken a qualitative approach to understand the determinants of well-being among Hijras - male to female Transsexuals. The participants were selected from the Bangalore district, Karnataka, India. They were selected based on cut-off scores obtained on the Subjective Well-being Inventory. Among 100 participants, four fell under the category of high subjective well-being and 22 under the category of low subjective well-being. Out of this, three from the high well-being category and five from the low well-being category volunteered as participants for in-depth interview. The eight in-depth interviews were analysed thematically. Some of the markers that emerged are the nirvana — castration ceremony, acceptance by the general population, support they get from the Hijra community, job profile, violence towards them, positive and negative emotions experienced and sense of control over the same, perceptions and attributions about their condition.

Lesbian parenthood in South Africa: Perceptions and experiences of significant role-players
Sjouke Ummels linked to UvA and UP, Netherlands; Carien Lubbe-de Beer; Henny Bos The Netherlands
This paper reports on lesbian parenthood and the perceptions of significant role-players who have had contact with lesbian parent families mainly in the education, legal and medical systems. South Africa has come a long way in this relatively short time after apartheid, characterised by a liberal legislation. However, stigmatisation still takes place against people with a homosexual sexual orientation. The homo-negativity, being two female parents and the support system give shape to the way lesbian parents experience parenthood. In this study nine semi-structured interviews were conducted with people who have experience with lesbian parent families in their professional life. The interviews were transcribed and analysed using Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA). Two super-ordinate themes emerged from the transcriptions, namely Homonegativity in South Africa and Lesbian parenthood.

Binaries and boxes, or not: Unpacking a health care provider sensitisation training model
Delene Van Dyk OUT Wellbeing, South Africa
Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex (LGBTI) people, as a sexual minority group, often experience challenges in the uptake of psychosocial services. High levels of homonegativity and ignorance, as well as heteronormativity, increase the discrimination and stigmatisation experienced in healthcare settings. The Binaries and Boxes model of sensitisation training was developed through a reflective process over a period of more than four years and is based on a human rights- and sex-positive approach. Informed by social psychology and the principles of experiential and adult learning, this psycho-educative workshop is interactive and participatory - a non-threatening one-day training – in which the aim is to deconstruct fixed and linear notions of identity and behaviour and assist in stereotype reduction and the debunking of myths. Also, it empowers psychologists and other health-care providers to understand the unique health challenges faced by LGBTI persons and the importance of LGBTI-affirmative stances in healthcare. The model, its theoretical approach and feedback of participants, will be briefly outlined during the presentation. The model consists of a four quarter grid, covering the main areas of human sexuality. It includes sex (biological concept), gender (social construct), sexual orientation and sexual practices (behaviour plus meaning). Heteronormativity and internalised homonegativity are introduced during the discussion on sexual orientation. The content may not be new to the trainees, but the style in which it is presented, is new, fresh and insightful.

Disinhibited sexual behaviour in dementia
Susan Van Hooren Open University, Netherlands; Monique Bakhuizen-Pons; Luk Gijls; Wim Waterink
Dementia is a degenerative disorder that is characterized by cognitive decline and behavioural problems. Disinhibited sexual behaviour is one of the behavioural problems resulting in serious distress and discomfort among family, health care professionals, and other residents. The aim of this study was to examine the prevalence and frequency of a large range of sexual behaviours among elderly with dementia and to investigate their association with demographic and clinical characteristics. The study sample consisted of 56 patients with dementia. The results
Sexuality

showed that a broad range of sexual behaviours is prevalent among one third of the present study sample. These behaviours were present in men and women, but men uttered more verbal sexual comments and exposing behaviour. Specific behaviours were also more prevalent in patients with a partner or patients with a dementia diagnosis other than Alzheimer’s disease. These findings on disinhibited sexual behaviour have theoretical implications, diagnostic value and offer new ideas for dementia care.

Session Type: Posters

Moderating effect of having a heterosexual romantic partner inside a prison on the relationship between interpersonal needs and quality of life

Rodrigo Carcedo; University of Salamanca, Spain; Maria Ramos; Daniel Perlman; Maria Orgaz; Felix Lopez

The main focus of this study was to investigate the moderating effect of having vs. not having a heterosexual romantic partner inside the prison, on the relationship between interpersonal needs and quality of life. In-person interviews were conducted with 55 male and 64 female inmates from the Topas Penitentiary (Spain). Higher levels of social loneliness and lower levels of sexual satisfaction were associated with lower levels of quality of life. In addition, the interaction between sexual satisfaction and romantic partner status was significant. Higher levels of sexual satisfaction were associated with higher levels of quality of life for only the group without a partner. These findings indicate the detrimental aspects that can be associated with not having a satisfactory sexual life while incarcerated.

Moderation effect of enforced sexual abstinence on the relationship between sexual satisfaction and psychological health of prison inmates

Rodrigo Carcedo; University of Salamanca, Spain; Maria Ramos; Daniel Perlman; Noelia Fernandez-Rouco; Felix Lopez; Maria Orgaz

The purpose of this study was to investigate, in a sample of prison inmates, (a) the relationship between sexual satisfaction and psychological health and (b) the moderating effects of heterosexual activity level (abstinent vs. non-abstinent) and gender on the relationship between these two variables. In-person interviews were conducted with 82 male and 91 female inmates from Spain’s Topas Penitentiary. These inmates lived in separate modules within the same facility. Sexual satisfaction was a significant predictor of psychological health but only for members of the sexually abstinent group. These findings point to the positive effect of sexual satisfaction on psychological health, especially for inmates in a less favourable sexual situation (i.e., sexual abstinence).

Sex education in Spain: Training, attitudes and involvement of school teachers

Rodrigo Carcedo; University of Salamanca, Spain; Isabel Vicario-Molina; Paola Ilabaca; Jose Luis Martinez; Eva Gonzalez

Sex education in Spain is considered to be a cross-curricular issue, however, school-teachers often fail to integrate sex education contents in their teaching practice. Since it is essential that teachers have appropriate knowledge, skills and attitudes with regard to sexuality and sex education, in order be effective sex educators, this study aims to examine the relationships between involvement in sex education, attitudes and training. A total of 3760 pre-school, primary and high school teachers throughout Spain completed an on-line questionnaire that gathered information on the above mentioned variables as well as other socio-demographic and professional factors (sex, age, educational stage, type of centre, academic training, and years of teaching experience). Analyses show that teachers who are trained in sexuality and sex education are more likely to have positive attitudes towards sex education. Data also indicate that trained teachers are more likely to implement sex education in their teaching practice. Finally, differences in attitudes towards sex education according to type of school, educational stage and involvement in sex education, have been found. Consistent with previous findings, sexuality and sex education training seems to encourage school teachers’ adoption of positive attitudes toward sex education and involvement in sex education. Therefore, suggestions for improvement of this training both in the field of university education and continuous training are offered.

Sexual differences and predictors of psychological health and quality of life in transsexuals

Rodrigo Carcedo; University of Salamanca, Spain; Felix Lopez

Until now, psychological studies on transsexualism have been essentially focused on diagnostic, individual and personality aspects (Michel & Mornont, 2003; Pauly, 1990). The aim of this study was to investigate personal (body image, coping skills and self-esteem), and interpersonal aspects of the transsexual population (social and emotional loneliness and sexual satisfaction), and their relationship with their quality of life and mental health. Also, the study analyses the sexual differences between male (female-to-male) and female (male-to-female) transsexuals. One hundred and twenty persons were interviewed face to face, 60 male and 60 female transsexuals from all over (Spain). Mean differences (t-tests) and hierarchical regressions were utilised to study the relationship between personal and interpersonal variables with psychological health and quality of life. On the one hand, the results showed that lower social loneliness is consistently the best predictor of an improved state of anxiety, lower social loneliness and higher avoidant coping skills the best predictors of depression, and lower self-esteem and social support coping, the best predictors for quality of life. On the other hand, the study showed no statistically significant differences in all the variables included in this study between male and female transsexuals. These findings suggest the importance of working on improving social loneliness, self-esteem, and coping skills to reduce levels of anxiety, depression, and to increase quality of life for transsexuals, both male and female.

Preliminary findings of a study of the female’s relationship with her gynaecologist

Caroll Hermann; University of Zululand, South Africa

The objective of this study was to investigate the attitudes of gynaecologists and their patients regarding female sexuality, with special focus on discussing intimate problems experienced by the patients. The focus of this paper is on the dysfunctional perception of the male gynaecologist of female sexuality in spite of his medical background. Convenience random sampling of patients and doctors completed a semi-structured questionnaire and unstructured interview. Content analysis was used to quantify and analyse the presence, frequency and relationships of scripts and concepts. Inferences were made about the messages within the scripts and shared amongst the women. Results showed that a significant number of the participants had similar complaints and agreed that it appeared as if the doctors are unsympathetic towards women’s intimate queries and there is a perception that a female’s sexuality is secondary to that of males. Very few women felt that they could address these issues with their doctors and that there is a lack of support and understanding from the male dominated medical world. This study was based on numerous consulting room stories and supported the notion that psychology should focus more on educating males and how their perception of female sexuality can or would impact on the sexual experiences of females.

Legal recognition of same-sex partners and sexual minorities’ physical health

Ethan Mereish; Boston College, United States of America; Paul Poteat

Lesbian, gay, and bisexual individuals (i.e., sexual minorities) are at risk for greater physical health disparities than heterosexuals. Most of this research, however, is limited to U.S. studies, with a dearth of international research. Prevalence of psychiatric disorders is higher among sexual minorities living in the U.S. states with discriminatory policies (e.g.,
The social construction of young women's identity and sexual decisions

Neo Pule South Africa

The identity, sexual identity, and sexual decisions of young women have been explored from a social constructionist perspective in this text. The three concepts are therefore explored in terms of the reality of each of the participants. The work of Gilligan (1982), Bowen (1978) as well as other research carried out regarding sexuality, sexual issues and identity, particularly of young women, has been used as a theoretical background, as well as to gain a better understanding of the sexual lives of young people. The participants, who were all students at a South African higher education institution, were gathered by means of a volunteering system to participate in two focus groups. The focus group discussions included creative or artistic expressions as well as an application of the nominal group technique. The stories of the young women were recorded. The researcher obtained some understanding of these by means of the feminist post-structural discourse analysis. The participants reported that a relationship context, specifically connectedness, is essential to the social construction of the identity of young women. Furthermore, the participants indicated that an exchange of knowledge together with debate and negotiation, facilitates the social construction of female sexual identity. They finally reported that their own intra-personal script, generally informed by socialisation, context (family, friends, religion, beliefs, etc.), and past experience, as well as their need to care and nurture appears to inform the sexual decisions of young women.

Survey on the perception of discrimination in the workplace by Italian homosexuals

Riccardo Sartori Verona University, Italy; Angelo Benozzo

Italy is considered the second most homophobic Country in the European Union (European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights, 2011). It has no law against homophobia and no equality body covering sexual orientation discrimination in the workplace. The aim of this survey, carried out with 774 Italian homosexual employees, was to put in relation such variables as gender, education, work and coming out with the assessment of 8 discrimination behaviours (self- and other-directed) and 3 support behaviors (rating scale from 0 = never to 4 = always). Results show low frequencies of perceived discrimination behaviours. However males, people who are out at work, people with diplomas, people working in private sectors and people with temporary and part-time jobs declare more discriminations than females, people who are not out at work, graduates, people working in public sectors and people with regular and full-time jobs. As for the social support, people who are out at work, graduates and people with regular jobs declare more support than people who are not out at work, have diplomas, and/or have temporary jobs.
Session Type: Invited Symposium

Symposium title: PANEL: Medical male circumcision for HIV prevention: What it means to women
Convenor: Cheryl Potgieter

Medical male circumcision for HIV prevention: What it means to women
Cheryl Potgieter University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa

Persons in conversation will be Thando Mgqolozana, the acclaimed author of A Man Who is Not A Man (2009), a novel that deals with traditional male circumcision and other social issues such as sexuality and the manhood initiation tradition as practised by amaXhosa in the Eastern Cape Province, South Africa; Cheryl Potgieter, feminist professor of psychology and University Dean of Research at the University of KwaZulu-Natal; she is working on a project with Mgqolozana, which is on Zulu women's perception of the implementation of Medical Male Circumcision (MMC) in KwaZulu-Natal; and Dr. Kay Govender, School of Psychology, and HEARD at UKZN who is currently working on a project on MMC, geared to assess the perceived behavioural impact (risk disinhibition behaviours) - MMC on young men in a community site in KwaZulu-Natal. The panellists will, first and foremost, contest the term Medical Male Circumcision. They will talk to the issue of women's involvement (or lack thereof) in the role out of MMC for HIV prevention, the neglect of the social and cultural aspects of male circumcision in prevailing research on MMC - which has implications for women-, the dominance of heterosexuality in relation to MMC and various other important and controversial aspects of this phenomenon in relation to the reduction of HIV transmission. They will also share information about the projects they are involved in, which are directly related to the topic.

Session Type: Invited Workshop

Perspectives on guidelines for LGBTI-affirmative practice: Global and local experience
Juan Nel UNISA Centre for Applied Psychology, South Africa

This two-hour symposium, hosted under the auspices of the International Network on Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual Concerns and Transgender Issues in Psychology (INET), will provide perspectives on global and local experiences of the International Network on Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual Concerns and Transgender Issues in Psychology (INET), will provide perspectives on and Bisexual Concerns and Transgender Issues in Psychology (INET), will provide perspectives on the concept of LGBTI-Affirmative practice guidelines for the African context will provide a report on that session. This will be followed by a discussion of the relevancy of guidelines elsewhere, and how such processes may be initiated in other contexts.

Symposium title: Diversity among lesbian and gay parent families on four continents
Convenor: Charlotte Patterson

Diversity among adolescents in planned lesbian mother families in the Netherlands
Henny Bos United States of America

This paper is focused on the psychological adjustment of adolescents in planned lesbian mother families living in the Netherlands. Based on longitudinal data from 100 Dutch families studied since 2002, this paper will compare lesbian and heterosexual parent families and also explore diversity among adolescents growing up with lesbian mothers. Does it matter whether there is a known or unknown donor, whether youth have or have not experienced stigmatisation and discrimination, or whether the youth employ coping styles of different kinds? These questions will be addressed with standardised data about adolescent adjustment. This is the first such study of youth in the Netherlands, a nation known for its tolerant attitudes, so the results will make a unique contribution to research in this area.

Lesbian parent families in South Africa
Carien Lubbe-De Beer University of Pretoria, South Africa

This paper reports from a meta-analysis on six studies of life in lesbian families in South Africa. Three of the six studies explore experiences of parents in creating families via donor insemination or in vitro fertilisation. Two focus on children reared in lesbian mother homes, and another explores adoptive family experiences in the context of children’s schools. The meta-analysis is framed within a positive psychology framework, and highlights both risk and protective factors among lesbian parent families.

Sexuality

Symposium title: Intersectionality: Disentangling multiple identities related to sexuality
Convenor: Damien Riggs

Intersectionality: Disentangling multiple identities related to sexuality
Rashan Das Nair University of Nottingham, United Kingdom; Melanie Jeffens; Jhon Moreno

Intersectionality is a framework that enables us to explore multiple identities simultaneously, and how they interact with each other, causing disruptions and creating possibilities. In lesbian, gay, bisexual, and trans (LGBT) literature, much attention has previously been paid to viewing sexuality as the primary identity for individuals who subscribe to these sexual minority identity labels, to the exclusion of the existence of other identities they may have and their interactions regarding psychological outcomes. In this symposium, we examine how sexuality, sexual practice, race/ethnicity, disability, rehabilitation, and sexual identity are experienced by those who hold other minority positions in society, through four papers which focus on people labelled as ‘migrants’, racial and ethnic minorities, and survivors with disabilities caused by traumatic brain injuries (TBIs). Although each paper focuses on a specific aspect of LGBT life, using different historical changes in the experiences of gay fathers in the USA.

Experiences of exclusion within schools amongst a sample of south Australian lesbian-mother families
Damien Riggs Flinders University, Australia

Research continues to find that despite facing ongoing discrimination, lesbian mother families continue to thrive. This is perhaps nowhere more evident than in the educational system. The research reported here sought to explore the educational experiences of lesbian mothers and their children in the context of South Australian schools, through an online questionnaire comprised of rating scales related to experiences of discrimination and degree of comfort in the school setting. The findings suggest that a minority of the sample of mothers and a minority of the children reported experiencing discrimination within their children’s schools. Experiences of discrimination amongst mothers were statistically significantly related to the age of the child, outness of the mother, and the socio-economic rating of the school. The research also assessed the degree to which both mothers and children had heard the words ‘lesbian’ or ‘gay’ used pejoratively. A large proportion of children had reported hearing such negative usage, as had a minority of mothers. Having heard the words used negatively was statistically significantly predicted by the age and gender of the child for the children, and for mothers, the socio-economic rating of the school. Degree of comfort within school spaces amongst mothers was also assessed, with comfort negatively influenced by experiences of discrimination and the socio-economic rating of the school. The findings highlight some of the explicit and more subtle ways in which marginalisation occurs within schools and the pressures this places upon lesbian mother families.
methodologies, they all drive home one point: there isn’t one monolithic notion of an LGB or T individual or community, and that there is much diversity within these groups. The specific challenges and opportunities presented by having multiple identities and positions in society are illustrated through these papers. It is hoped that through these presentations, we are able to develop a more nuanced and comprehensive notion of what it means to be a sexual minority without homogenising experiences or ignoring differences. Recognising the diversity within the diversity is a strategy aimed at the identification of the dynamics of human development.

**Exploring hyphenated identities: The intersections of race/ethnicity and sexuality**

**Roshan Das Nair**
University of Nottingham, United Kingdom

Within some lesbian, gay, and bisexual (LGB) research and activism, the primacy of the sexual identity over other identities has been observed. This is problematic for ‘metamminorities’ (who may have multiple minority identities, e.g., Black and Minority Ethnic [BME] LGB), and fosters the notion of stasis of identities. While such primacy of sexuality identities over others is advantageous for the creation of a unitary voice to create positive change for sexual minorities, it also has the potential to create a hegemonic homo/bisexuality, which silences those who challenge the orthodoxies of such sexuality identities. In order to advance our knowledge for clinical practice, research, and policy, we need to tease out these ‘differences in diversity’, to examine how people form, develop, maintain, and update their sexual identities within a matrix of other identities, and not in isolation; the conflicts and contradictions between multiple identities and how these are experienced and dealt with; the challenges and opportunities that these multiple identities afford; and how to be still seen as a ‘group’ to continue our fight for positive change.

**Unraveling the complexity of sexuality after traumatic brain injury**

Jhon Moreno University of Montreal, Canada; Michelle McKerrall; Caron Gan

Sexuality is a complex and integrative function that encompasses cognitive, physical, and psychosocial components. Because humans are sexual beings throughout the life span, the expression of sexuality is linked to the overall health of individuals. Therefore, sexuality can be altered by disabilities, and adjustment to disease can transform a person’s sexual life. Sexual difficulties have been described in many medical conditions such as diabetes, cancer, spina bifida, neuromuscular diseases, arthritis, cardiovascular and pulmonary disease, epilepsy, stroke, cerebrovascular accidents, multiple sclerosis, Parkinson’s disease, and traumatic brain injury (TBI). Sexual problems in neurological diseases, including TBI, affect both the individual and his/her relationship with his/her partner. Epidemiological studies have shown that the incidence of sexual difficulties following TBI ranges from 50 to 60%. Specifically, TBI can limit sexuality by affecting the processing of sexual stimuli, the quantity of sexual desire, the expression and communication of affect, and sexual intercourse. A biopsychosocial approach to disentangle the variables implicated in sexuality after TBI is presented, including three interacting domains: a) Neuropsychological and psychological effects, b) medical and physical issues, c) relationship factors. For TBI survivors, sexuality needs to be addressed as part of the rehabilitation process in order to prevent the development of sexual dysfunction, to improve quality of life, and to provide a holistic treatment approach.

**Sexual diversity and disability: Future directions in traumatic brain injury rehabilitation**

Jhон Moreno University of Montreal, Canada; Michelle McKerrall

Sexuality in patients with chronic disease or physical handicaps deserves consideration because many clinicians and rehabilitation professionals show a lack of information/education on sexuality and disability, which is a major contributing factor towards the stigma attached to them. Following traumatic brain injury (TBI), survivors experience cognitive, psychiatric/behavioural and physical functional sequelae that impact sexuality. TBI survivors thus represent a group in need of multidisciplinary rehabilitation, including sexual and couples’ relationship issues. However, sexuality in TBI rehabilitation is often neglected because many professionals do not feel comfortable discussing sexual issues. Particularly, there is a literature gap concerning TBI, sexuality and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex (LGBTI) issues. In the rehabilitation process, LGBTI TBI survivors are exposed to both the disability and the sexual minority social stigmas because being in a sexual minority can place a person at risk of being socially discriminated against in the course of assessment, education, examination or treatment. Context-sensitive issues such as sexual orientation disclosure, fear about including partners in the treatment programme, heterosexual-centric attitudes, and homophobia are a reality in many cultures and settings, including healthcare. Neuropsychological issues in TBI, such as cognitive deficits, diminished self-awareness, anosognosia, the presence of psychiatric symptoms, and neurological comorbidities, as well as the psychosocial aspects impacting the family system make the treatment of sexual issues more challenging. A comprehensive approach in research and rehabilitation is required to address sexual and gender orientation of LGBTI TBI survivors since they have special medical, legal, psychological, and education needs.

**Lesbian and gay migrants: When, and how, does minority stress provoke negative outcomes?**

Melanie Steffens Friedrich Schiller University, Germany; Brea Burger

The minority stress model postulates that distal and proximal stigma-related stressors affect minority members’ mental health outcomes. More specifically, the psychological mediation framework proposes intra and interpersonal processes mediating the effects of stigma on health outcomes. Lesbian and gay migrants may experience stigma based on ethnicity and based on sexual orientation (the latter, both in the host society and in their ethnic communities). We posed the question under which conditions it is possible to cope with this multitude of minority stressors, investigating a diverse sample of lesbian and gay migrants in Germany (N = 137) and a lesbian and gay control group (N = 106). Whereas health or self-esteem did not differ on average between samples, migrants reported lower life satisfaction and less social support than their peers. Group differences in distal stressors concerned discrimination within families and ethnicity-based discrimination. Group differences in proximal stressors were more negative perceived attitudes in migrant communities, more internalised homonegativity, and more hiding of sexual orientation. Analyses within the migrant sample showed that social support and self-esteem were the main mediators through which stressors (stigma consciousness, internalised homonegativity, and hiding of sexual orientation) affected outcome variables (life satisfaction and psychosomatic symptoms). Overall, our findings show both who is endangered by multiple sources of minority stress and what are key factors for overcoming minority stress.

**Symposium title: Perspectives on guidelines for LGBT-affirmative practice: Global and local experience**

Convenor: Juan Nel

**Development and application of LGBT practice guidelines at American Psychological Association**

Juan Nel
UNISA Centre for Applied Psychology, South Africa

In 2000 the American Psychological Association (APA) adopted guidelines for psychotherapy with LGBT clients. The guidelines have proven to be a useful tool for providers of mental health services to LGBTI persons, for consumers seeking appropriate care from the mental health system, for advocates for LGBT equality, and for researchers and educators. The guidelines have also been translated into other languages and other national psychological associations are developing or have adopted LGBT practice guidelines. There were many challenges faced and met that are relevant to others who may wish to consider, or who are considering, a similar effort. For example, psychologists questioned the adoption of practice guidelines per se. Many argued the Ethics Code was sufficient to ensure appropriate care for LGBT clients. Other concerns involved issues of inclusion, e.g., whether to include transgender concerns. (They were not.) This portion of the programme will discuss the sixteen-year history from conception to adoption of LGBT practice guidelines at the American Psychological Association. It will examine: Types of guidelines (i.e., practice vs. treatment guidelines), the bi-partite internal structure of each guideline, (i.e., rationale and application), their relationship to the Ethics Code, the professional and scientific criteria for guidelines, and the importance of other minorities to the integrity of the guidelines. Finally, it will make recommendations for developing guidelines. For example, guidelines must not only reflect professional consensus and scientific evidence, they need to be culturally relevant and sensitive. Indeed, that is a primary motive for developing practice guidelines.
Guidelines for working therapeutically with sexual and gender minority clients: The British experience
Juan Nel UNISA Centre for Applied Psychology, South Africa

In 2007 a Working Party was constituted to develop a set of guidelines to help clinicians and practitioners in applied psychology work in an affirmative way when seeing lesbian, gay, bisexual, or trans (LGBT) people therapeutically. This resulted in a document Guidelines for Working Therapeutically with Sexual and Gender Minority Clients. The guidelines were submitted in 2009 to the Professional Practice Board of the British Psychological Society to consider and approve the practice statements and draft guidance. Following several iterations, the guidelines had not yet been approved as of November 2011. Various issues had arisen between the Working Party and organisations which represent psychologists and healthcare regulatory bodies. There are country and culture-specific challenges when writing any guidelines which deal with complex and “controversial” topics, such as sexuality, which are not only limited to individual attitudes and beliefs, but also organisational and societal perspectives. This session will deal with some of these issues in detail. By sharing our experiences, it is hoped that parties writing similar guidelines in the future can pre-empt such challenges and find local and culturally specific ways of dealing with them.

Ongoing ethical guidelines for Australian Psychological Society for gender diverse people
Juan Nel UNISA Centre for Applied Psychology, South Africa

Ethical guidelines developed by and for mental health professionals represent a public safety measure that Registration Boards refer to when required to investigate complaints of professional misconduct or unprofessional conduct. Ethical Guidelines amplify a profession’s Code of Ethics and are often informed by research evidence, consumer advocacy and human rights principles. Perhaps nowhere are the latter two sources of information more pertinent than in the case of marginalised groups, and in the context of issues related to gender and sexuality; this is especially true for sex and gender diverse people. This presentation will briefly outline the ongoing development of Ethical Guidelines for the Australian Psychological Society, for psychologists working with sex and gender diverse people. Emphasis is placed upon the principles that underpin the Guidelines, namely the right to autonomy and justice, and to respectful and competent provision of psychological services.

Perspectives from East, North and West Africa
Juan Nel UNISA Centre for Applied Psychology, South Africa

Africa is a continent of great historical, cultural and religious diversity. The diversity impacts on the legal and social position of LGBTI people, as well as provision of mental health services in the various regions or countries. Presenters and participants from the Pre-Conference Workshop introducing the concept of LGBTI-Affirmative practice guidelines for the African context will discuss the unique circumstances they have identified as pertinent to their parts of the continent and reflect on the discussions initiated in the pre-conference workshop.

Update on SA development of African psychological guidelines for LGBTI-affirmative practice
Niel Victor University of South Africa, South Africa

South Africa has a unique recent history in its inclusion of non-discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation in the 1996 Constitution. Non-discrimination was seen as part of the larger struggle for human rights. Yet, the struggle against the dominance of heteronormativity remains active and LGBTI individuals are exposed to continued significant risk and vulnerability to stigmatisation, discrimination and victimisation. This is unfortunately reflected in the current practice in mainstream mental healthcare in South Africa, which includes a lack of respect for differences and secondary victimisation. It stems in part due to the lack of localised guidelines and training to sensitize practitioners to issues of non-discrimination, awareness of LGBTI issues, and their own heteronormative beliefs and attitudes. There has been an increased call for LGBTI affirmative therapists, and the need has been expressed for clear guidelines in South Africa with regards to LGBTI affirmative therapies. Some of the potential areas for applications are touched on. The development of draft guidelines for LGBTI Affirmative Practice has followed a two-pronged approach thus far. In the first case, recent research among South African LGBT users of psychotherapy and counselling services highlights some of the areas of concern that would need to be included in the guidelines. Secondly a working group has been convened to design and fine-tune the draft guidelines. The outline for the guidelines is discussed and a way forward is suggested.

Symposium title: Sexuality in context
Convenor: Jacques Van Lankveld

Childhood sexual abuse and its impacts on sexual dysfunction in women with Borderline Personality Disorder
Zeynep Gunay Kadikoy Belediyesi KCRSM, Turkey; Jacques van Lankveld

Childhood sexual abuse (CSA) is traumatic, and creates numerous difficulties which affect the way the victim perceives herself, her attitudes toward her body, and her relationships with others. Today, sexual dysfunction (SD) and impairment is commonly observed in women with Borderline Personality Disorder (BPD). The primary purpose of this study was to examine whether CSA victims suffering from BPD have higher levels of sexual dysfunction and Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) symptoms than those subjects without CSA, but having BPD, and those in the healthy control group (CG). Sixty six women with BPD were divided into two groups; a sexually abused BPD group (BPD+CSA; N=31) and a non-abused BPD group (BPD-CSA; N=35). The results showed that although BPD+CSA and BPD-CSA group do not differ significantly regarding SD and PTSD symptoms, BPD+CSA group exhibited high levels of SD compared to both BPD-CSA group and the CG. Together, these findings indicate that the experience of CSA has a large impact on sexual dysfunction and PTSD levels in patients with BPD.

Does it take two to tango? The effects of partner presence on sexual arousal in the sex lab
Jacques Van Lankveld Open University, Netherlands; Marieke Dewitte; Dave Rubben; Jet Dinges; Charlotte den Butter; Andrea Grauvogl

Research into psychological factors in the etiology of sexual arousal disorder has often failed to include relevant partner cues in sex lab research. A study was performed in healthy female (N=12) and male (N=12) heterosexual volunteers in the psychophysiological laboratory. All participants underwent six different experimental conditions. They watched 5-minute erotic film fragments separated by neutral film fragments. Erotic stimuli were delivered either without further manipulation, while participants were confronted with their own mirror image (private self-focus), or while being observed through a video camera (public self-focus). This was performed either with or without their own partner being seated at the opposite side of the table with the computer screen on which the erotic stimuli were presented. Genital data were standardized using ipsilateral z-score transformation to make female and male data comparable, and to reduce intersubject variation in overall genital responsiveness. Partner presence resulted in increased levels of state self-focused attention, and in reduced genital responses, compared with the situation in which the partner was absent. Subjective sexual arousal was not affected. Moreover, a significant three-way interaction effect was found. Compared with erotic film alone, induction of state self-focus in the presence of the partner had a stronger inhibiting effect on genital arousal in men, compared to women. In contrast, increased state self-focus was found to produce stronger disinhibition of genital arousal in men, compared to women, when their own partner was not present.

Sexuality in context
Jacques Van Lankveld Open University, Netherlands

Sexuality is an important aspect of life throughout the life span. It contributes substantially to quality of life. Loss of sexual health, sexual function, or sexual well-being greatly impairs quality of life. Sexuality is optimally considered from a multifactorial or biopsychosocial perspective. In this symposium, three contributions (2, 3, and 4) focus on sexuality in groups of medical and psychiatric patients, respectively with Alzheimer dementia, non-Alzheimer dementia, and borderline personality disorder with and without childhood sexual abuse background. Sexual behaviour and sexual functioning in these groups have been studied from a biopsychosocial perspective, and quantitative data on sexual behaviour and functioning will be presented, highlighting the relative contribution of biological, psychological, and contextual factors. Another presentation (1) will focus on recent empirical data from the psychophysiological sex laboratory. Specifically, the impact was studied of partner presence vs. absence on genital and psychological sexual responses to erotic stimulation in healthy female and male volunteers. The research that will be
Sexual disinhibited behaviour in relation to Alzheimer dementia

Wim Waterink Open University of the Netherlands, Netherlands; Susan van Hooren

In nursing homes, sexual disinhibited behaviour (SDB) is recognized as a behavioral symptom of dementia. SDB can result in distress and discomfort among health care professionals and other residents. SDB can be expressed on different dimensions: verbal, non-contact, exposure and physical. Brain damage related to dementia type is seen as the primary cause. In one nursing home it was examined whether patients suffering from dementia showed sexual disinhibited behavior more often than or differently to patients suffering from somatic complaints. 21 Alzheimer, 10 non-Alzheimer and 17 somatic patients were included in the study. Analysis of covariance with gender showed that in general demented patients more often showed SDB than somatic patients. More specifically, concerning the verbal and exposure dimensions, there were no significant differences between Alzheimer patients, non-Alzheimer patients and somatic patients. However, with regard to the non-contact dimension, non-Alzheimer patients more often showed SDB than Alzheimer patients and somatic patients. In addition, Alzheimer patients showed no significant differences compared to somatic patients. The same pattern just failed to reach significance for the physical dimension. The findings indicate that SDB is due to dementia and SDB on a non-contact and physical dimension is probably due to damage to sub-cortical and frontal brain regions.
Can party affiliation be predicted from personality? An examination of the predictive influence of authoritarianism and locus of control on party affiliation

Reyhane Bilgic Middle East Technical University, Turkey; Bengi Oner-Ozkam

This study aimed to reveal the relationship between party affiliation and personality variables, namely, authoritarianism and locus of control. The reason for utilizing authoritarianism as a personality variable is the fact that it is the foremost concept used as a causal factor in party affiliation. In addition to authoritarianism, the personality trait of locus of control was included in this study due to the fact that this concept is widely used in political settings. The externally-oriented individuals are expected to be relatively passive in any attempt to change the world; therefore, they are more likely to be affiliated with autocratic political activities and ideological conservatism, while internally oriented individuals are expected to be more inclined towards social and political change. In order to examine the relationship between the aforementioned personality variables and party affiliation, 167 party members of all contemporary parties in Turkey were given a Turkish translation of Rotter’s (1966) External-Internal Locus of Control scale and Adorno’s right wing scale (1950). The parties that people are affiliated with were grouped in terms of extreme left, middle of the left, middle of the right, and finally, extreme right. The results of the multi-nominal logistic regression indicated that party affiliation could be reliably predicted solely from variables of authoritarianism and locus of control. Possible explanations for the findings and directions for future studies were discussed.

Unpacking intergroup anxiety

Huseyn Cakal University of Oxford, United Kingdom

In three studies (Study 1, South Africa, n=220 and Studies 2 and 3, Turkey, n=420), we tested the reliability of Stephan and Stephan’s (1985). We used structural equation modelling and analysed the data through a series of exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses. Results suggest that across all three studies Stephan & Stephan’s anxiety measure presented a three factor structure, rather than one as reported by earlier research. We also asked the participants to report their intergroup anxiety to using West, Gausel, & Turner’s anxiety measures. The results confirmed the three factor structure of Stephan & Stephan’s construct. These three factors reveal that intergroup anxiety can be unpacked into three different types of anxiety, as (a) concern about behaving inappropriately, (b) concern about being rejected by the out-group and (c) concern about being rejected by the in-group. Overall the findings point toward the multidimensional structure of the current intergroup anxiety measure, as incompetence anxiety, out-group anxiety and in-group anxiety.

United States policy towards trafficking in persons: Why psychology matters

Angel Colon-Rivera University of Puerto Rico, Puerto Rico

Trafficking in persons has become a pandemic problem that transcends borders and affects an estimated 27 million people around the world. Thousands are trafficked into the United States. Trafficking victims are largely under-identified and experience severe trauma and its perpetrators demonstrate utter lack of compassion for the people they enslave. From victim assistance and rehabilitation to program evaluation and best research practices, psychology has much to contribute to this emerging field. Yet the psychological community has been mostly absent from the research literature or policy discussions on the matter. The William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) stands as the lone piece of comprehensive legislation designed to address the needs of victims and punish traffickers in the United States. Despite its strengths, the US legislation still suffers from severe gaps which psychologist can help to fill. Among these gaps are: Critical protections and services for victims, a need for the operationalisation of the crime in ways that capture its uniqueness and thus increase prosecutions, a lack of program evaluation in its mandate, and more comprehensive data gathering. This article aims to describe the current psychological literature on trafficking in persons. It also discusses some of the current ways psychologist can become involved in the current debates. Recommendations for improving the last reiteration of the TVPA based on this research are included.

Psychology and refugee studies

Giorgia Dona University of East London, United Kingdom

This presentation traces the historical development of the relationship between psychology and refugee studies and it discusses their engagement with those who are simultaneously insiders and outsiders to local and global communities. The contribution of psychology to refugee studies is visible in the mainstreaming of the psychological concepts of trauma, mental health, psychological acculturation, psycho-social needs and psycho-social interventions within refugee studies where they are used as a metaphor of the refugee experience to symbolize forced migrants’ journeys and to inform humanitarian practice. The integration of these concepts interro-gates disciplinary boundaries and calls for the contextualisation of psychological representations alongside interdisciplinary ones like social suffering, belonging or social bridging. The paper also examines the tension between psychology and refugee studies. Forced migrants’ core predicament is one of mobility that challenges psychological theories premised on human rootedness. Psychology’s historical advancement situated within Western modernity is confronted with the appearance of multiple psychologies that emerge from violence and involuntary migration. Refugees’ communal experiences of conflict, displacement and transnationalism question individually oriented psychological explanations that take place in an increasingly networked world. The paper concludes with a discussion of how to strengthen synergies between psychology and refugee studies so that forced migrants’ lives can be improved and their roles in enhancing and enriching the societies we live in can be better appreciated.

Replay the past: Narratives of the “born-free generation” in South Africa

Tarryn Frankish University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa

Pumla Gobodo-Madikizela (2007) quotes an eight year old girl from Mlungisi township: ‘Let’s play a game’. The young girl has gathered together a group of her peers and orchestrates the re-enactment of a ‘necklacing’ in play, despite never having directly witnessed an actual necklace killing in the course of her own lifetime. This story suggests the importance for thinking about second generation memory in a post-Apartheid South Africa: How do young South Africans (‘the born-free generation’) make sense of and process a history that they were never a part of? This paper looks at stories told by adolescents in different geographical locations around KwaZulu-Natal: urban, township and rural communities. Cut through by gender, race and class divisions, their stories offer insight into the specific histories and realities of their different communities as well as the politics and psychology of second generation memory more broadly. In particular this paper explores a concept of ‘play’ in the machinations of identity making among the youth of South Africa. As alluded to by Gobodo-Madikizela (2007), the concept of ‘play’ tackles questions about how the next generation attempt to overcome social and psychological legacies of violence and trauma. Bringing together theories on child development and (inter)generational trauma this paper asks into the ways young South Africans ‘play’ with an indirect knowledge of an Apartheid past as they try to navigate their present and future.

Emotional climate in an Ecuadorian city: The influence of community belonging

Jose Luis Gonzalez-Castro University of Burgos, Spain; Carrera Darwin

A community’s, or country’s, emotional climate refers to a series of emotions perceived by a society in relation to its socio-political context (DeRivera, 1992). They are dominant emotions in a collective emotional state during a certain period of time. This concept of emotional climate is of importance in political and social studies since it allows us to envisage how a society is experiencing their individual and group interactions. Our study was conducted with 455 participants in Ambato, a middle sized city in Ecuador. We analysed through descriptive analyses (correlations, mean scores), factor analyses, and multiple regression how different variables influenced the perception of the community’s positive and negative emotional climate. Results show that socio-demographic variables (age, sex, income, etc.) did not predict either emotional climate. The most relevant explanatory factors were psychological well-being (Ryff, 1989), expectations about how things were going to be in a year’s time, and trust in institutional organizations (police, political parties, church). With regard to positive emotional climate, the most important factor was participating in community affairs and ac-
Predictors of a diagnosis of post-traumatic stress disorder in community-based asylum-seekers
Debbie Hocking Victoria University, Australia; Suresh Sundram; Gerard Kennedy
It is widely accepted that forced migrant populations have high rates of Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), and prevalence of PTSD exceeds that of migrant populations and the general community (Silove et al., 1998). However, compared to accepted refugees, evidence of psychiatric morbidity is sparse for asylum-seekers. In forced migrant populations, torture and cumulative exposure to traumatic experiences have emerged as the strongest predictors of PTSD (Steel et al., 2009). The present study aimed to examine the prevalence, and predictors, of PTSD in a community-based population of asylum-seekers (A-S) and refugees (PR). The analysis examined the relationship between psychiatric morbidity and both numbers of traumatic events and torture reported by participants. 131 adult refugees (n=33) and A-S (n=98) were recruited through the Asylum Seeker Resource Centre (Melbourne, Australia) for a prospective study. Demographic information and data via self-report measures for depression, anxiety and PTSD was gathered, which included a checklist for Traumatic Events (TEs) and Torture History. PR and A-S groups did not differ on incidence of TEs and torture, although A-S had higher rates of PTSD (52%) than PR (27%). Regression analyses found that the number of TEs was a predictor of PTSD but torture was not. However, when residency status (A-S vs PR) was included, the number of TEs no longer made a unique contribution. Undergoing the refugee determination process may be a more significant predictor of PTSD in A-S than pre-migration traumas.

Participation of South Africans with lived experience of mental illness in public mental health policy-making
Sharon Kleintjes University of Cape Town, South Africa; Leslie Swartz; Crick Lund
Participation of people with lived experience of mental illness (PLEMI) in policy-related decision-making can benefit their recovery. Policy participation of PLEMI has been limited during the 17 years of democracy in South Africa. This paper suggests strategies for improving participation of PLEMI in policy decisions which impact on their recovery within the South African context. A systematic literature review on strategies for participation in policy decision-making was conducted. 96 semi-structured interviews with 56 purposefully selected South African policy-makers, service providers and civil society organisations, and 40 urban and rural PLEMI was conducted. 12 key informant interviews were conducted with PLEMI involved in mental health advocacy initiatives elsewhere in Africa. A framework analysis approach [1] was used to analyse interview data, data sources were triangulated, and participant verification obtained for derived strategies for improving participation. Respondents identified five participation barriers: Stigmatization and low priority of mental health, poverty and poor access to social assistance, ineffective treatment and recovery services, lack of fora for involvement, and insufficient capacity of PLEMI for involvement in policy-making. Strategies to create a supportive environment for participation include stigma-reduction and advocacy for acceptance of PLEMI as policy participants, a supportive regulatory framework to promote participation, equipping providers and policy-makers to support inclusion and promote recovery of PLEMI. Development of self help initiatives and capacity-development of PLEMI for policy participation can also provide impetus to PLEMI voicing their priorities in policy processes.

Trans-generational transmission of war-related knowledge in post-conflict northern Uganda
Grace Lapwoch University of Ulster, United Kingdom; Ed Cairns
The recently ended war in northern Uganda lasted for over two decades. Most studies conducted in this region have focused on the impact of the war on mental health. No research has attempted to find out what the next generation is learning about the war. This study therefore set out to explore trans-generational transmission of war-related knowledge from mother to child in northern Uganda, in particular in the districts of Gulu. In January 2012 a total of 3 villages were visited and 9 Focus Group Discussions were conducted (3 in each village). The focus groups were conducted in Luo (the local language) by native speakers of Luo. A total of 71 mothers aged 20-60 years old took part, approximately 24 mothers from each village. The majority (45.7%) had not been themselves abducted nor had their children. 34.3% were formerly abducted mothers and 20% were mothers who had not been abducted but whose children had been abducted. Content analysis suggests personal experience of the war did not appear to influence mothers' opinions. The majority agreed that their children should be told about the war so they grow up to denounce war, understanding it does not solve problems, or so that knowledge of their suffering would be passed on to the next generation or to help counter the anti-social behaviours that some youth developed in the IDP camps. Those not in favour of telling children said the memories were too painful to recount.

Immigrants’ representations of their receiving society: The French Republican model
Romain Lebreuilly Université de Caen, France; Manuel Tostain; Joelle Lebreuilly
The present study set out to analyse how immigrants perceive their receiving country’s willingness to promote integration, looking specifically at the French Republican model of integration. We sought to set the ideals of this Republican model (separation of public and private spheres, secularism) against immigrants’ perceptions of French society. We surveyed 300 first-and second-generation non-European immigrants via a questionnaire probing the following three areas: (1) The French Government’s integration policies, (2) French people’s attitudes and behaviour towards immigrants, (3) the values of the Republican model. Results highlighted how attitudes towards immigrants within French society and highly contrasting perceptions of the French Republican model. The authors discuss the link between the immigrant acculturation process and the receiving country’s integration policy (French Republican model vs. politics of recognition).

Experimental support for dual path model of collective action participation intention
Jia Luihan Central China Normal University, China; Hongyu Ma
This study was aimed to construct a dual path model of collective action to explain why people engaged in collective action. The dual path model contained two paths, which were the cognitive path and the emotion path. There were 288 university students, 88 males and 200 females, sampled in the experiment. The experiment situation was the increase of the food price in one university dinner. The experiment had two conditions - one was procedural justice, which was to offer a voice to students in the process of food price inflation, and the other was procedural injustice, which was depriving the students of a voice in the process of food price inflation. A questionnaire survey followed the experiment. The independent variable was procedural justice of two levels, which were justice and injustice, the dependent variable was collective action participation intention. The standard of the cognitive and emotion paths were collective efficacy and anger respectively. Then we used SPSS to process the data by reliability analysis and regression analysis. Results suggest that procedural justice had a positive effect on collective action participation intention and that collective efficacy and anger had a partly mediate effect between procedural justice and collective action participation intention. The experiment supported the dual path model of collective action: the procedural injustice had a positive influence on collective action through cognitive path (which was collective efficacy) and through the emotion path (which was anger to influence collective action). The cognitive path and emotion path can motivate the collective action participation intention combined or separately.

The psychological aspects of terrorism: Dealing with and treating actual acts of terrorism effectively
Ludwig Lowenstein Southern England Psychological, United Kingdom
What follows seeks to describe the most recent research into the causes, manifestation, and the remedying of the destruction caused by suicide (homicide) bombers. Efforts are made to consider the causes as well as the personalities of such perpetrators. The author provides a description of such individuals favouring that terrorists have ingredients in the psychotic and psychopathic areas. They are deluded, suggestible and lack empathy towards the humanity they seek to destroy. Most important is the role of religious leaders
Predictors of relative deprivation in the Serbian and Indian contexts
Nebojša Petrović University of Belgrade, Serbia and Montenegro; Huseyn Cakal; Waheede Khan
In three separate studies, we investigated the role of social identity and inter-group contact on intergroup trust and perspective-taking. In Study 1, 400 Hindu and Muslim Indian university students completed a survey on intergroup attitudes. Intergroup contact and identification with the in-group were entered as predictors, and trust and perspective-taking as criterion variables. The predicted model was estimated using structural equation modelling and the results revealed that intergroup contact predicted trust positively, and significantly in both groups. Although positive, the association between perspective-taking and contact failed to reach the level of significance, contrary to our expectation. Additionally, in-group identification predicted both trust and perspective-taking negatively. In Study 2, using Bosnians as the target out-group, 100 Serbian students completed an omnibus survey on intergroup attitudes and were randomly allocated to control and experimental groups. Participants who were in the experimental group, who experienced vicarious contact with the out-group Bosnians through biographies, demonstrated higher levels of collective guilt, trust, and perspective-taking, than participants in the no-contact group. We then performed a regression analysis, where we tested the predictive role of in-group identification on trust and perspective-taking in both control and experimental groups. In-group identification predicted trust negatively, in both conditions, whereas it failed to predict perspective-taking in the experimental group. Results confirmed that positive intergroup contact has a direct positive influence on intergroup trust and perspective-taking indirectly. In line with earlier research we demonstrated the positive impact of contact on trust and perspective-taking.

Psychosocial dynamics of protest: The case of the Jan Lokpal Bill movement in India
Ravi Shankar Ravi Bhim Rao Ambedkar College, India; Girishwar Misra
Notwithstanding the fact that protest against societal problems has a long history, the individualistic bias of the mainstream social psychology has marginalised its study as a relevant phenomenon. Also, collective behaviour has traditionally been treated as irrational, illegitimate and regressive. The protesters were looked at as deficient/disturbed. Mahatma Gandhi championed Satyagarah as a protest in South Africa and subsequently in the Indian freedom struggle. Recent research reveals that protest behaviours could also be rational, legitimate, and progressive. Such behaviours are triggered not just by encroachment into one’s psychological space or by infringement on values or by usurping on one’s rights but are also exhibited as proactive/responding philanthropic activism for societal progress and development. This study explores the psycho-social dynamics involved in the recent protest movement led by a Gandhian Anna Hazare against the official tactics of delaying the creation of necessary legal provisions. The demand for a strong anti-corruption law (Janlokpal) got support across different regions of India and the parliament had to take cognisance of the public voice. Following a grounded theoretical perspective this study examined the processes through which the protest took shape and got mobilised. The psycho-dynamics of the movement are analysed using the texts from newspapers during the period of protest. The emerging grounded theory offers insights into the dialogical process of sharing and transformation of group behaviour as an emergent reality. The implications for understanding group level functioning are discussed.

When do people protest? Insights from anti-corruption protests in India
Ravi Shankar Ravi Bhim Rao Ambedkar College, India; Girishwar Misra
Protesting against official policies has a long history as a major source of social change in various parts of the world. Mainstream social psychology has not given it much attention as it goes beyond the range of normal social phenomena. Also, it is difficult to deal with the proto-typical linear model of individual social behaviour which often considers collective behaviour as irrational and regressive. The protesters, being part of minority, are often treated as deficient/disturbed. This paper explores the socio-psychological dynamics of protest behaviour by documenting an analysis of recent anti-corruption protest movements in the Republic of India. The nation-wide protest movement to bring legal provisions to eliminate corruption from the public domain was analysed. To this end the reports published in the national daily media during the period of protests, were qualitatively analysed using grounded theory. The analysis provides a conceptual model of the underlying psycho-dynamics in a temporal perspective. The emerging grounded theory offers insights into the dialogical
process of sharing, play of emotions, accentuated perception of anomalies, and transformation of values and behaviours at group level. It shows that protest behaviours are rational, legitimate, and progressive. They are triggered, not merely as reactions to encroachment of psychological space or the infringement of values, or by infringement on one’s rights but are also pro-active, constructive responses for controlling the future, and philanthropic activism for societal progress and development. The implications of protest behaviour for understanding emergent social processes are discussed.

Surviving gross human rights violations - exploring survivors’ experience of justice and reparation
Nora Sveaas
Department of Psychology UiO, Norway; Peter Elsass; Inger Agger; Brandon Hamber

The system of international criminal justice has taken long steps in order provide justice to persons subjected to gross human rights violations and accountability for the perpetrators of such acts. But there are numerous issues involved that need further engagement. The situation of the survivors, the rights for those who are testifying, the preparation and support needed to present complaints, etc. are all questions that need research as well as action. For those who have experienced severe abuses and loss of loved ones, the path to justice is often a long one, and seldom lives up to the expectations for justice. Most people today will probably never experience any form of legal process, but some may have been engaged in truth commissions, or have been presented for possible acts of reparation, including symbolic reparation. Some may have received therapeutic assistance and even rehabilitation, while others have struggled or coped without professional support.

Others again have been part of a community that has struggled or coped without professional support. The results indicate that the percentage of females in parliament does not correlate significantly with health \((r = 0.046, n = 44, p = 0.765)\), education \((r = 0.098, n = 38, p = 0.558)\), or military expenditure \((r = 0.137, n = 46, p = 0.346)\). These findings seem to inveigh against the cognitive dissonance theory and the hypothesis that the percentage of female parliamentarians influences the amount of money spent towards female agendas. It also seems as if the female agenda, which may be deemed to be pro-social, is not advanced by the women elected to parliament. With such empirical evidence, seemingly at odds with theory and the professed ideology of a socialised ideal, female parliamentarians should be urged to increase their advocacy of those issues that directly - and indirectly - affect women.

Organised psychology in Latin America: Reflections of the past, present and future
Marcelo Urra UARICS, Chile; Raymond Mar; Cornelia Mueller; Hermann Kappelhoff; Adele Goldberg

Psychology in Latin American countries has made its appearance in recent times and new institutions like the Latin American Union of the Entities of Psychology and the Ibero-American Federation of Psychology Associations have joined the Interamerican Society of Psychology (Sociedad Interamericana de Psicología), which has become the most important group of psychologists of the region. The work intends to analyse the past, present and future of organised psychology (OP) in Latin America. The concept of organised psychology is not common in the region and it is possible that this is not due to chance. The relations of OP to other actors of the society and its stability within the science field is analysed. The different activities in which organised psychology is involved - congresses, journals and task forces - are considered too. Finally a proposal is made to merge the concept of organised psychology in the field of that science in Latin America, based on the concept of psychology as an international endeavour, with global, regional and local institutions involved. This effort is needed for the progress of the discipline and for its relations with the society, and to increase the social relevance of this science in all fields of activity and learning.

Piloting the hate and bias crime monitoring form in South Africa: Preliminary findings
Hanlie Van Wyk UNISA, South Africa; Juan Nel UNISA, South Africa

Hate crime data is currently gathered in South Africa by different organisations to address their unique needs. Unfortunately such a disparate approach impacts the presentation of coherent and conclusive data to Government. To address this shortcoming the Hate Crime Working Group (HCWG) developed a multi-sectoral report and monitoring form to capture data across several hate crime categories, including nationality, sexual orientation, race and ethnicity. By collecting information about the nature and impact of hate crime across sectors the Working Group aims to ameliorate a major criticism of similar forms used in the UK, EU, Canada and USA, and hopes to contribute to combating hate crime. The research aims to inform the development of current legislation and policy is South Africa, demonstrating not only the need for policy and legislative change to effectively address hate crimes in South Africa but, most importantly, to highlight the significance of attending to the impact of hate crime on the individual, the community and society. A mixed method approach was used to collect secondary data in five provinces, as pilot qualitative data thematically analysed, while quantitative data analysis provided descriptive information.

The validation of the monitoring form would provide an accepted means of collecting and in time hate crime information and trends countrywide. It would also serve as a basis for training various CSO’s and government divisions in issues relating to hate crime. The preliminary findings demonstrate complications brought about by lack of conceptual clarity, absence of an accepted legal definition and often competing agendas.

Effects of authority trust, social justice, and outcome favourability on policy acceptability
Er-Ping Wang Institute of Psychology, CAS, China; Iie Zhou; Kuan-No Wu

Mass incidents, which increment, accompanied with China’s economic reform during the past three decades, refer to the conflicts between certain civili ans and local officials. Our field and laboratory research indicated that public policy failures and improper administrations were the root causes of mass incidents, and authority trust, social justice, and outcome favourability of public policies influence the policy acceptability of civilians. Although the Social Attitudes Survey of China (SAS-C) annually conducted since 2004 effectively predicted the regional possibilities of mass incidents, the relationships among the attitudinal variables of the surveys are not so clear. The purpose of this study is to replicate the analysis of the relationships. Data from the SAS-C of 2011 were analysed. The independent variables are local authority trust (3 items for general, intentional, and competence), social justice (2 items for procedural and distributive), and outcomes favourability (1 item). The dependent variable is policy acceptability (1 item). ANOVA results indicated that all main effects are significant, authority trust and procedural justice interaction and 3-way interactions are statistically significant. Hierarchical regression analysis shows similar results to the laboratory and field research, all main effects are significant; 3-way interactions are significant, with higher trust in authority intention condition, the interaction of procedural justice and outcome favourability being significant, there was no such interaction in lower trust conditions. These findings indicate that, with higher trust in authority intention, procedural justice may compensate unfavourable outcomes caused by certain policies, but there is no such compensation in lower trust conditions.

Moral education and educational ideologies in Mexican political transition
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This work considers the process of citizenship formation and education for democracy in the context of democratic transition that Mexico is dealing with. It establishes the study of two important elements that
control the behaviour of future elementary school teachers, moral reasoning (Kohlberg, 1992; Rest, 1993), and the educative ideology (O’Neill, 1981). As far as capacity, or thought structure, is concerned along with ideas or relative beliefs to the common goal of education. Elements that will allow them to truly choose between different paths of action, beyond accomplishments in a certain time and context. The project questions if the civic and ethic challenges developed among children and teenagers through the integral programme of civic and ethic formation for elementary education, are able to be verified in a potential way in the future teachers of the elementary education subsystem. It adopts a quantitative investigation model and an investigation design quasi-experimental, descriptively transactional, and correlative (Campbell y Stanley, 1966; Lopez & Perez, L.Llantada, 2005). A sample directed by critiques (Hernandez, Fernandez, & Bautista, 2006) concerning 495 students coursing the last semesters in seven professor institutions in the state of Chihuahua, Mexico, was configured. Profiles for moral and educative ideology for institutions were elaborated, considerable statistic differences with test "r" and ANOVA were obtained, "r" of Pearson for both two central elements, and they were thoughtful to the civic and ethic challenges to develop among elementary school children.

Introducing international psychology to U.S. professional psychology trainees

Susan Hawes Antioch University New England, United States of America

Professional psychology training at the doctoral level has made moderate progress in integrating issues of multicultural diversity in their curricula, exceeding that of Research-Practitioner training programs. In these programmes, some gains have been made in attention to issues of social justice. However, there is minimal, if any, attention given to issues of global mental health, and much less to issues of globalization, global poverty, HIV/AIDS in the southern hemisphere, problems of brain-drain in African nations, and so on. There are no training opportunities offered in the U.S., which would involve clinical psychology trainees serving the underserved in countries where there are insufficient numbers of practitioners to meet the mental health needs of their citizens. This poster will present an annual international assessment practicum offered to our students. The programme serves HIV positive children living in Soweto who are receiving home-based care services from a local Johannesburg NGO. The assessment model has attempted to integrate concerns about Western Psychology hegemony and to provide services that have direct pragmatic benefits for the children’s education. How well we are doing at attaining our goals for the children is a work in progress, as we adapt ourselves to practice-based needs every year. The benefits our doctoral trainees receive are without number. Input from attendees on our efforts will be very greatly appreciated.

 Worries as determinants for preference of presidential candidates in Uganda

Grace Wangasira Makerere University, Uganda; John Munene Makerere University, Uganda

The study examined the influence of worries in the determination of preference for the presidential candidates in the February 2011 Ugandan elections. Boehnke, Schwartz, Stromberg and Sagar’s (1998) measure of worries was administered to 705 (300 male, 405 female) Makerere University students in early February 2011 just before the 18th February presidential elections. Of these, 32.9% preferred the incumbent president, 40.7% an opposition presidential candidate, and 26.4% had no preference. Results showed that worries influenced the preference for presidential candidates. There was a significant difference between students who preferred the incumbent president and those that did not in their ratings for ‘worries in health and safety’ and ‘worries in social relations and meaning in life’. The former had the highest mean ratings for these worries. The major reason for preference of the incumbent president was to maintain peace in the country; and that for preference of an opposition leader was to bring change in the country’s leadership. Overall results showed that one’s worries about ‘health and safety’ influence his/her preference for a particular leader. It is therefore important for current and aspirant leaders to realise that issues of ‘health and safety’ over ride all other issues and significantly influence one’s evaluation and preference for a potential leader.

Factors that influence the treatment of children in penal systems: An international comparison

Jean Kubecck NYC College of Technology, CUNY, United States of America; Jesse Lyon; Vera Albrecht

At what age can a child be held responsible for a criminal act? This question invokes additional questions of the competency, autonomy, and culpability of children. This study presents a search of penal codes pertaining to the treatment of children (under 18 years) in countries around the world. Based on available data, the median minimum age at which a child can be transferred to adult court (MAT) is Oceania (10), North/Central America (12), Africa (13), Europe (14), and South America (14.5). The median minimum age at which a child can be charged for criminal responsibility (MACR) is lowest for Asia (9.5 years) followed by Oceania (10), North/Central America (12), Africa (13), Europe (14), and South America (14.5). The state of the United States vary widely and in common law states, no minimum age for criminal responsibility or the age at which a child can be tried in an adult court has been set. For states that have set minimums, the lowest age for MACR and MAT appears to be 10 years. Moderators are presented and discussed. Variables included: MACR, MAT, religion, GDP, adult literacy rate, constitutional authority, per capita income, and intentional homicide rate. Note worthy was the finding that lower literacy rates were associated with lower MACR. Similarly, type of constitutional authority was also related to MACR. We were surprised, however, to find that religion (Christian, Muslim, Other), income (GDP or per Capita) and homicide rate were not associated with MACR. Implications are discussed.

Attitudes towards regional diversity in Ukraine

Lyubov Naydonova Institute of Psychology, Ukraine

Regional differences in Ukraine have historical, cultural and economic origins. The idea of regional diversity was used by electoral political technologists in a negative separating context, introducing the idea of two poles existing in the country. We assume that some abnormally negative attitudes may arise in current political circumstances. The main goal of our research is to evaluate the attitude of young and adult people towards regional diversity. We used a new version of IAT (Greenwald, 1998) proposed for evaluating the regional diversity attitudes. Cities of the regions represented categories for East-West division, while words with positive and negative sense were chosen for the other dimension. A sample of inhabitants of Eastern, Western and Central regions of Ukraine was investigated (n=178). As a result we encountered some of the initially expected attitudes. The youth of each region tended to have positive views on people from their native region and negative ones on people from other regions, but there were some abnormal tendencies of negative attitude in the Central region. There was a discrepancy in the results of direct and implicit methods as well. Our findings allow us to propose specially organised group discussions aimed at attitude change in difficult cases. The possibility of using IAT for measuring attitude towards regional diversity was confirmed. The situation with the attitude towards regional diversity in Ukraine needs psychologists’ attention, as the dynamics of the attitude towards: regional diversity is an important indicator of efficiency and correctness of political electoral technology in Ukraine.

The relationship between locus of control and the South African national political environment

Charles Van Wijk South Africa

Locus of control refers to the prediction of how reinforcements change expectations. An internal locus of control was previously reported to be associated with access to political and economic power in ‘Apartheid’ South Africa. The democratization of South Africa gave equal access to political power to all its citizens. This study sets out to investigate whether post-apartheid political changes have altered the way a group of technical engineers in the public service perceive their own ability to influence their personal lives and political environment. A total of 297 male participants with a mean age of 30 years, comprising Black, Mixed-race, and White sailors, completed Rotter’s Internality-Externality Scale. This was scored using Ferguson’s (1993) two-factor solution, which comprise of a personal and a political control factor. The scores of the three race groups were then compared. Results indicate that there were no significant differences between the groups on the total score and scores on the Personal Control factor. All participants believed in an equal internal control over their personal lives. However, Black respondents scored more external than the other race groups on the Political Control factor, indicating a perception of lesser influence over political affairs. The results suggest that the effects of the shift in political power have not fully filtered down to ordinary citizens yet.
be appeals both at a national and sometimes at an international level. There is also the possibility of pardons or other legislative changes. People affected by human rights violations have several different roles, both formal and informal, in court trials. There is a need to address these roles in order to enable better support for people during, in between and after trials. This paper discusses some of these challenges involved in trials related to past human rights violations. The paper is based on a study on victims’ experiences of transitional justice in Argentina and Peru.

Coping with political suppression interviews with Buddhist lamas about how to survive Chinese terror

Peter Elsass United States of America

How to combine politics with spirituality and religion is a debated subject. The Tibetans have solved it in a unique way; symptoms related to stressful injury are rare among Tibetan survivors. This resilience may be a result of having a Buddhist point of view. Some, however, have argued that there might be an incentive in minimising distress in that this can attract much-needed political and financial support from Western admirers of Tibetan Buddhism. An example of Western romanticisation is the use of so-called ‘Mindfulness’, as a meditative method to make one more resilient towards daily stress. The Tibetan refugees also use mindfulness to cope spiritually with political terror. But for them spirituality is much more than being mindful. Video examples are given about how Buddhist Lamas orientated approaches to dealing with the needs of affected people. Without ethical and political considerations spiritual methods such as Mindfulness are just a tool and can be misused to create a sense of psychological wellness - even in a Chinese torturer.

Healing political wounds: The role of macro interventions in assisting victims of political violence

Brandon Hamber INCORE, University of Ulster, United Kingdom

Using personal experience from engagement with victims and survivors of political violence during the South African Truth and Reconciliation Commission, and peacebuilding work in Northern Ireland, the paper will delve into the complex interplay between individual psychological processes and macro political interventions. The paper will highlight the limits of narrow mental health and medical orientated approaches to dealing with the needs of victims of political violence. Specifically, the paper will explore the role of different macro-interventions and transitional justice mechanisms such as reparations, "doing justice", and truth recovery in assisting victims of political violence.

Court trials after gross human rights violations: Reflections on the roles of people affected by state violence

Nora Sveass Department of Psychology UiO, Norway

Court trials related to past human rights violations are important in many aspects, both for persons affected by human rights violations, and for society at large. Yet, such trials present several challenges for those involved. There are practical and economic as well as emotional challenges when going through such trials, and often a lack of support for people who have been affected by state violence. There is also a time aspect to such trials: Not only will they be of a long duration, there will also often

Disability studies and psychology: Current and future directions

Leslie Swartz Stellenbosch University, South Africa

Psychology has for a long time made contributions to how people think about and respond to disability. The disability rights movement has not always found this contribution helpful, however, and along with other disciplines in the health field, psychology has been accused of subscribing to a medical model of disability which disallows the experiences of people with disabilities. Along with other liberation movements, the disability rights movement foregrounds the expertise and participation of insiders and the importance of the insider voice. A key slogan for the movement is ‘Nothing about us without us’. This slogan is to some extent in contrast to moves within psychology and related disciplines towards what are termed more objective approaches to the work of psychology, to de-focus from subjectivity. The field of disability studies as it intersects with psychology offers interesting challenges to psychology and psychologists, requiring us to rethink many aspects of our discipline, from the methods we use, to the partnerships we make, to the ways in which we disseminate what we know. The papers in this session will illuminate various challenges we face and suggest ways in which they can be addressed. There will be a particular emphasis on the challenges experienced in southern Africa.

Training disabled people’s organisation members in southern Africa in basic research skills

Leslie Swartz Stellenbosch University, South Africa

It is well established that until comparatively recently most writing about disability and about the issues disabled people face in their daily lives has been produced by non-disabled people, often professionals providing health or welfare services. Disability activists, alongside activists in other fields such as women’s liberation and black liberation, have for some time insisted that it is important for disabled people to speak for themselves, to produce and disseminate their own knowledge about themselves. The politics of othering of disabled people is exacerbated in contexts like southern Africa, where most disabled people are poor and black and have not had access to high quality education. Most formal knowledge we have about disability worldwide is produced by well educated, mainly white able-bodied people from higher income countries. In recognition of these and other issues, the South African Federation of the Disabled (SAFOD), an umbrella organisation representing disabled people’s organisations (DPOs), obtained funding to launch a research plan designed both to collect information on disability in the region and to build
the research capacity of the national DPOs making up SAFOD. I was fortunate to be appointed Lead Research Partner to this project with a particular portfolio of training representatives of DPOs in basic research skills. The trainees were a very diverse group with respect to previous education and training, ranging from people ready to undertake masters degrees to some who have not completed high school. The training took place within a broader context of disability politics within which solidarity, loyalty and activism are highly valued, and in which there is widespread disillusionment with and scepticism about able-bodied researchers. I am an outsider to the trainee group in multiple ways, including the fact that I am white, Jewish, by birth, atheist, and an academic. One of the primary aims of the research training is to assist trainees to look critically at data and at issues of evidence. A recurring theme during the informal breaks in the training, however, and during often humorous asides, is the question of faith in relation to disability. Failure to take adequate account of more spiritual, affective and relational aspects of disability politics and identity in trainings like these may, paradoxically, inhibit opportunities for development of empirical research skills.

Claiming loss in disability
Brian Watermeyer
South Africa
Pervasive representations of disability carry associations with the idea of loss. These have been strongly rejected by the social model movement as stereotyping, which may perpetuate views of disabled people as incomplete, vulnerable or needing rehabilitation. Discourses of loss, acceptance and denial remain a lens through which disabled persons are misknown. It is posited that ascribed notions of loss serve to maintain feelings of control and mastery within the observer, quieting the destabilising psychic threat which disability poses. Further, disabled people positioned as having to deny imputed loss may be at risk of suffering self- alienation relating to a mode of being which is (necessarily, understandably) preoccupied with not being the personification of stereotype, at the expense of exploring aspects of identity and self. Such an orientation embodies unstable foundations for an entitled, articulate disability movement. Conceptual ideas are based on the author’s experience as a disabled group psychotherapist working with severely physically impaired adults.

Utilising leadership positions to model, encourage, and empower others
Gwendolyn Keita
American Psychological Association, United States of America
This presentation will focus on utilising the leadership positions to model, encourage, and empower others to broaden their focus of attention and seek greater opportunities to make a difference, and to see their roles as change agents. Leaders often follow in the footsteps of others who held the position before them. This often leaves a great deal of room to establish programmes and projects that can really make a difference in improving people’s lives. For example, while Director of the APA Women’s Programs Office, I spearheaded three Women’s Health Conferences to highlight the importance of Behavioural and psychosocial factors in women’s health, and health more broadly. There will be discussion on ways to get others to see their leadership positions as providing important platforms to facilitate, and convene others in ways that make a critical difference in solving social problems. The presenter is the Executive Director of the American Psychological Association’s Public Interest Directorate.

Effective development of leadership skills: Unlocking your leadership potential to effect a change within your community
Jennifer Kelly
Independent Practice, United States of America; Rosie Phillips Bingham Independent Practice, United States of America; Melba Vasquez; Gwendolyn Keita
Independent Practice, United States of America
This presentation on leadership development and effective use of our special skills and talents will be presented by four women of colour leaders within the United States psychological community. The four dynamic presenters will describe key strategies and components for leadership development, and what to do with that special talent in making a difference within your community—the psychological community and the community at large. The four presenters have all served in leadership positions within the American Psychological Association (President and Member-at-Large of Board of Directors, and Executive Director of the Public Interest Directorate) and their respective communities. They each bring unique perspectives to leadership development that will be shared with the audience. There are leadership characteristices and qualities that psychologists possess that can make a difference in the community. That includes making a difference at the grassroots level (bottom up) to policy change (top down). There will be focus on strategies to utilise our unique skills to make positive changes. In addition, techniques to further develop these skills will be provided.

Key principles in attaining and achieving leadership positions in psychology
Melba Vasquez
Independent Practice, United States of America
This presentation will provide information and principles involved in attaining and achieving leadership positions in various areas of careers in psychology. The path to leadership for this woman of colour in the United States will be described. The presenter is the first Latina/o and first woman of colour president of the American Psychological Association (APA), out of 120 APA presidencies. Basic leadership principles as well as the presenter’s “lessons learned” and personal experiences will be shared as strategies for a successful, healthy and productive process in attaining and maintaining leadership positions. "Choosing the high road" in the application of feminist and multicultural ethics and principles will be shared. Entering a world that requires navigating "microaggressions", stereotypes, and one’s own issues such as the "imposter syndrome" will be reviewed. Strategies to cope with adversity, e.g. engaging in productive work while balancing family and other aspects of self care, will be identified.

Symposium title: Psychological services and humanity approach in the process of transition from state to private sectors in East Europe
Convener: Miloslaw Solc

Attitudes toward democracy in post-communist states and their psychosocial determinants: The example of Poland
Urszula Jakubowska
Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland; Krys Kaniasty
Since 1989 Poland underwent a transformation from communism to democracy. Studies from the 1990s documented that Poles’ understanding of democracy deviated from the normative meaning of it. Poles envisioned democracy as a wealthy welfare state and had many unrealistic expectations for the future. This study examined (1) the current understanding of democracy in Poland, (2) attitudes toward democracy in general, as well as specifically in Poland, and (3) the relationship between these attitudes and various political actions. This research included both a convenience pilot study sample (N = 62, a phase completed) and a probability national sample of 400 adults interviewed by phone (a phase currently being conducted). The one-hour long phone interviews incorporated a host of scales measuring political attitudes, beliefs and behaviours. Perceptions of stressful political and personal events and psychosocial resources were also assessed. Analyses based on pilot data documented that many of the instruments purposefully constructed by authors had adequate psychometric properties. Political interest and sophistication mea-
sures showed reliable relations with assessments of an understanding of democracy, the importance of democracy for contemporary Poland, and engagement in political activities and descent. Political attitudes also correlated with social support, and personal and community efficacy specifically related to political behaviors. Erroneous understanding of democracy, disapproval of democratic changes and initiatives in Poland, continuous sense of anomic and political frustrations are relevant predictors of political behaviors. These factors may particularly be relevant for understanding contrarian behaviors such as political extremism or political indifference.

Psychology of democracy and democratisation: Experience from Central and Eastern Europe
Martina Klicperova Academy of Sciences, Czech Republic
Presentation focuses on a) psychological predispositions to democracy and b) the observed evidence of significant attitudes and representative mentalities in the region. Civic political culture, civic patriotism and civility are considered the three basic prerequisites for democracy (the Feierabend triad). Civility (civic ethos, morality of civil society) in particular is the key element, inevitable for negotiations and peaceful conflict resolution within democracy, a regime based on dialogue and balance of disparities. As citizens of the region cope with democracy, free market and economic challenge, several distinct mentalities can be identified by social surveys and cluster analyses: Progressive social liberalism, traditional morality, post-totalitarian mentalities, immoral opportunism, and risk-taking hedonism, among others. Their incidence in various countries and periods of transition will be presented. The post-totalitarian syndrome calls for particular concern as it includes specific immorality (intolerance to diversity, acceptance of corruption and cheating) and negative passivity, authoritarianism or parochialism. Psychologists can help by intervention (e.g., guidance for citizens used to state paternalism) and involvement in education and fostering of democratic citizenship.

Symposium title: Psychologies of occupation: The Palestinian family context
Convenor: Judy Roth

When ongoing trauma becomes normal: Compassion fatigue and collective healing
Laila Atshan United States of America
This presentation will explore the idea of secondary traumatic stress, also known as "compassion fatigue", in the Palestinian context. In contrast to the more familiar situation of professionals developing secondary trauma through merely hearing about traumatic events, the Palestinian professional is also subject to the subtle collective trauma that is an ongoing and ubiquitous stressor in Palestinian so-

Soldiers and children, soldiers as children: What enables dissociation?
Efrat Even-Tzur "PsychoActive", Israel
This paper focuses on psychological mechanisms of dissociation, dehumanisation and renouncement of subject position, and their relationship to the carrying out of violence. Its context is the violent towards children and families in the West bank, executed regularly by the Israeli military, as reported by human rights organisations, media sources and Ex-soldiers’ testimonies. The soldiers are usually normative citizens, expecting eventually to be parents. What brings them to take part in physical and psychological abuse of children? Based on my experience as a student and as a soldier-teacher in Israeli schools, and on research by education and psychology scholars, I will claim that the answer lies partly in the Israeli education system. Ex-soldiers report retroactively on the psychological state that enabled them to take part in violence against minors, contrary to their own basic values. Their accounts testify to a de-humanisation mechanism that leads to perceiving Palestinians, including children, as enemies rather than humans. This de-humanisation, affected by the messages of certain elements of Israeli education, allows the dissociation that enables the violent acts. I will further use my own research, to claim that soldiers’ testimonies reveal the effort Israeli army put into the infantilisation of young recruits, depriving them of their agency and subjectivity. Ex-soldiers tend to talk about themselves as “children” who were brainwashed. I will suggest a relation between the impaired subject position of the soldiers, the de-humanisation mechanism, and the deprivation of subjectivity from Palestinians, and the consequence of violence.

Controlling the population across generations: Mechanics of long-term military occupation
Gerard Horton United States of America
This paper considers some of the methods used to maintain control over a civilian population during prolonged military occupation. The paper primarily focuses on the arrest, detention and military prosecution of Palestinian children, and some of the effects this has on both children and families. The paper also contrasts the situation of Israeli children living in settlements, who are prosecuted in civilian, not military courts. Annually, around 500-700 Palestinian children from the West Bank are incarcerated in this military detention system. Credible reports of torture, ill-treatment and trauma have persisted for years. The majority of the children are charged with throwing stones. The ill-treatment starts at the moment of arrest when many children report experiencing terrifying night time raids on the family home, before being tied and blindfolded. The children are then transferred to interrogation centres where they are questioned alone and reports of threats and assaults are common. Most children confess and are imprisoned inside Israel, far from their parents, making visits difficult. By way of contrast, Israeli children living in the settlements are subject to civilian law. For the same offence, an Israeli child will see a lawyer before being questioned and is entitled to have a parent present at all times. This child will almost certainly be granted bail and is unlikely to serve a custodial sentence if convicted. Upon release, parents of Palestinian ex-child detainees report that their children experience nightmares, bedwetting, role playing, isolation, reduced academic performance and a general sense of hopelessness.

Psychologies of occupation: The Palestinian family context
Judy Roth City University of New York, United States of America
Under long term occupations both occupants and occupied develop a justified fear that they are living
in a sphere of danger. Perpetual occupation begets abnormal societies of traumatisation, where seething hostilities prevail. This panel focuses on psychological dimensions of the situation of Palestinian youth arrested, interrogated and incarcerated by the Israeli military in the Palestinian occupied territories of the West Bank and East Jerusalem. After presenting data on the particulars of arrest and contrast between treatment of Palestinian and Israeli youth arrested for similar offences (Paper 1), we turn to three psychological dimensions of this situation: the effect on Palestinian families of the dangers faced by their children, as evidenced in extensive interviews with mothers (Paper 2); The effect on Palestinian health professionals attempting to relieve traumatisation of a given arrest, when they share the whole society’s “normalised” condition of abnormal perpetual danger (Paper 3); the psychological processes of young Israeli soldiers perpetuating violence against young Palestinians. (Paper 4). We believe these topics to be of relevance to parties attempting to work towards justice for Israeli and Palestinian peoples, and to psychologists from other nations struggling with legacies and current conditions of colonial and ethnic occupations.

Symposium title: Race, risk, and resilience among black youth in the United States and South Africa: Conceptual, methodological, and application considerations
Convenor: Tabbye Chavous

Understanding sociopolitical development: Profiles of ideological beliefs among black adolescents and young adults
Elan Hope University of Michigan, United States of America

This paper focuses on Black youth resilience through examination of sociopolitical beliefs and orientations linked to youth agency and empowerment. Civic engagement, community involvement, and political empowerment are critical to promotion of well-being and positive development among minority youth, particularly those from historically oppressed groups. Watts and colleagues proposed a model of sociopolitical development (SPD) positing individual and contextual factors that influence how adolescents understand and become involved in society. SPD is an evolving understanding of cultural, economic, and political systems, how these systems define society, and how societal definitions impact one’s own status with the society while giving specific attention to oppression and injustices. SPD contends that critical analysis of authority and power, critical ideological beliefs, sense of agency, and opportunity structures are key factors related to increased societal involvement and positive development among youth. The current study examined critical ideological beliefs of 635 Black American youth (ages 15-25) and implications for political beliefs and behaviors. Participants were from the Black Youth Project by Cohen and colleagues. Cluster analysis of Black youth’s perceptions of fairness, government trust, and citizenship beliefs resulted in five cluster profiles of ideological beliefs. Youth’s demographic characteristics (age, income, father’s education) were related to cluster membership. Additionally, cluster group membership predicted political efficacy, political talk, political action (e.g. petitioning), and violence behavior. The study highlights heterogeneity of ideological beliefs among Black youth and helps extend current literatures on adolescent sociopolitical attitudes and positive development.

The youth research collaborative: Prospects and challenges for a youth participatory action research initiative
Robert Jagers United States of America

This paper describes a participatory action research approach to promoting youth agency for social change among Black adolescents from diverse urban and suburban community contexts. The Youth Research Collaborative (YRC) was developed by researchers at the University of Michigan’s Center for the Study of Black Youth in Context (CSBYC). YRC is a youth participatory action research initiative for African American secondary school students. Participatory action research is a methodological approach based in community psychology around collecting and documenting information that honors, centers, and reflects the experiences of people most directly affected by issues in their communities. That is, researchers and stakeholders collaborate to design and conduct all phases of research (e.g., formulating research questions, research design, data collection, data analysis, dissemination, and utilisation). The ultimate goal is increasing the likelihood that the products resulting from research will solve the problems that stakeholders define and experience. The UM-YRC programme was developed based on basic theory and research on adolescent development and sociopolitical development. The programme engages students in a critical analysis of their lived experiences and facilitates their use of social science research skills to design, implement and evaluate their efforts to address identified, actionable concerns in their schools and communities. This paper presentation will provide examples and an overview of findings from several youth-developed and youth-led projects. Findings will be used to discuss the intersections among education, adolescent development, and sociopolitical development, especially among African American boys and young men.

Using basic research to inform the development and evaluation of psycho-educational interventions and community development programs in South African contexts
Sibusiso Ntsangase United States of America

This paper describes examples of basic and applied psychological research (from community and developmental psychology) within South African contexts related to education, poverty, and HIV/AIDS. As a primary example, the author will focus a documented area of academic and social risk - learners with disabilities in South Africa schools and ways that black special needs learners are viewed and responded to in the South African context. First, the author will present research on self-esteem among special needs and non-special needs learners in Johannesburg, South Africa using an ecologically and culturally specific measure as well as traditional measure (Rosenberg’s Global Self-Esteem measure). The findings – counter to prevalent cultural views of special needs learners - indicate the utility of considering culture in the assessment of self-esteem. Furthermore, there were no significant self-esteem differences using the culturally-based measure between special needs and non-special needs learners in inclusive, mainstreamed classrooms. The findings indicate potential benefits of inclusion and also highlight the potential value of culturally-based self-esteem interventions as an important part of implementing inclusion of special needs learners in South African schools. Second, the author considers and describes how basic psychological research with special needs learners can be used in the development and evaluation of psycho-educational intervention and community development programs. Using the prior basic research example, the author will discuss programmatic approaches to influencing educators’ attitudes and beliefs about educational/classroom inclusion of special needs learners in Johannesburg, South Africa schools.

Symposium title: Surviving gross human rights violations - exploring survivors’ experience of justice and reparation
Convenor: Nora Sveaas

Culturally adapted approaches to healing of trauma for survivors of Khmer Rouge in Cambodia
Inger Agger ICT, Denmark

The objective of this study is to explore different forms of individual and collective symbolic reparations, which victims of the Khmer Rouge genocide may encounter in Cambodia, which is presently in a transitional justice process. The Khmer Rouge Tribunal (ECCC) started its proceedings in 2007, thirty years after the devastating events happening under the Khmer Rouge regime (1975-1979). The Tribunal, which is a hybrid UN/Cambodian court, is meant to be “restorative" and “ease the burden of the survivors”. However, it cannot award individual or material reparations, only "collective" or "moral" reparations. Therefore, the Tribunal has recommended the development of "non-judicial" forms of reparations such as memorial and remembrance activities, rehabilitation (psychosocial support for traumatised individuals and communities), and documentation and education. The study is based on six months of fieldwork in Cambodia which included qualitative and open-ended interviews with individual Khmer Rouge survivors and members of victim organisations, interviews with members of the indigenous healing system (monks, nuns, traditional healers), and with NGOs, mental health professionals, and staff from the Khmer Rouge Tribunal. The study also included observation of community activities aimed at healing, religious rituals and ceremonies concerned with improving the relationship to the dead, as well as proceedings of the Khmer Rouge Tribunal. The study seeks to contribute to the understanding of healing after violence-related trauma in low-income countries, which are transitioning from conflict towards peace and democracy.

Court trials after gross human rights violations: Reflections on the roles of people affected by state violence
Anne Margrethe Sonneland Diakonhjemmet University, Norway

Court trials related to past human rights violations are important in many aspects, both for persons affected by human rights violations, and for society at large. Yet, such trials present several challenges for those
involved. There are practical and economic, as well as emotional challenges when going through such trials, and often a lack of support for people who have been affected by state violence. There is also a time aspect to such trials: Not only will they be of a long duration, there will also often be appeals both at a national and sometimes at an international level. There is also the possibility of pardons or other legislative changes. People affected by human rights violations have several different roles – both formal and informal – in court trials. There is a need to address these roles in order to enable better support for people during, in between and after trials. This paper discusses some of these challenges involved in trials related to past human rights violations. The paper is based on a study on victims’ experiences of transitional justice in Argentina and Peru.

Symposium title: The facets and faces of human trafficking: The psychological and public health crisis of the 21st century
Convenor: Nancy Sidun

Human trafficking: Psychology’s role in prevention and intervention
Jill Bloom Massachusetts School of Professional Psychology, United States of America

Despite the increased public awareness of trafficking victims internationally, the knowledge base remains weak. Research on trafficking has moved minimally beyond estimating the scale of the problem, mapping routes between countries of origin, transit, and destinations and reviewing legal frameworks and policy responses. There is little reliable data on the number of trafficking cases and the characteristics of victims and perpetrators. In order to develop effective methods and programs for both prevention and intervention, a more nuanced understanding of trafficking survivors’ experiences is called for. Rigorous ethnographic and sociological studies based in-depth interviews with trafficking survivors are beginning to provide baseline data on trafficking victims. Too often victims of trafficking remain one-dimensional figures whose stories are condensed and simplified, limiting the development of culturally appropriate services. In order to develop appropriate assistance and treatment programs for trafficking survivors, increased attention must be paid to the expertise and practical knowledge of NGOs, and to programs serving victims of trafficking. Attention also, to the evaluation of well-designed studies, can help identify effective policies and best practice approaches. In focusing more specifically on issues related to mental health interventions, diagnosis and screening, it is essential that approaches help providers develop culturally sensitive and informed interventions. Working with other systems, who come into contact with trafficking victims is, also, an important role for differentiating between perceptions and treatment of trafficked survivors as victims versus criminals.

Symposium title: The social psychology of religion: Understanding religious prejudice
Convenor: Constantin Klein

Religious anti-gay prejudice: Physical aggression measured with hot sauce allocation paradigm
Joanna Błagowska Belgium; Vassilis Saroglou

The relationship between religiosity and prejudice against targets threatening traditional values is already well established but there is no evidence on whether such prejudice may lead to physical aggression. This is an interesting question. In general, aggression can be one of the consequences of prejudice. However, religious prosociality (even if limited to proximal and in-group targets) could prevent religious people from explicitly showing aggression towards their targets of prejudice. In an experiment with 130 participants (students), we used the hot sauce allocation paradigm as a measure of physical aggression towards (1) a gay target who presumably had written a text praising society’s progress in protecting gay civil rights (experimental condition), or (2) a neutral target who had written a text praising society’s technological progress (control condition). Religious fundamentalism, but also mere religiosity, predicted physical aggression towards the gay target. The results highlight the problematic behavioural consequences of religious prejudice.

Psychological impact of trafficking on women and girls
Cynthia De Los Fuentes Independent Practice, United States of America

Traffickers use a variety of coercive methods designed to destroy their hostages’ psychological defenses, create dependency, and limit chances for escape. These methods include physical, sexual, and psychological violence, isolation, relocation to areas where cultures and languages are unknown to their victims, forced dependence on alcohol or drugs, control of access to food, water, and sleep, and close supervision. As a result of these circumstances, trafficked women and girls face numerous negative consequences to their psychological welfare. This talk will address the psychological consequences of trafficking for women and girls. Victims of trafficking frequently experience psychological trauma that includes disassociated ego states, shame, grief, fear, distrust, hatred of men, self-blame and self-hatred, suicide, suicidal thoughts, and PTSD. PTSD develops in those trafficked women and girls who experience greater stressor magnitude and intensity, unpredictability, uncontrollability, and physical and sexual victimisation. Judith Herman’s (1992) definition of Complex PTSD “…prolonged, repeated trauma can occur only where the victim is in a state of captivity, unable to flee, and under the control of the perpetrator” will be presented as it is an appropriate frame for understanding the psychological sequelae of trafficking in women and girls. (Please note: this is to be apart of the symposium: “The Facets and Faces of Human Trafficking: The Psychological and Public Health Crisis of the 21st Century”).

Health HIV and human trafficking in women and girls
Raman Durvasula CSU Los Angeles, United States of America

Human trafficking places women at risk for numerous deleterious health outcomes, yet relatively little systematic attention has been given to the larger relationship between health and trafficking, particularly HIV infection. The major categories of health risk facing this population include: (a) Greater risk of acquiring HIV and other sexually transmitted infections, (b) physical violence, (c) substance use, (d) psychiatric disorders, (e) nutritional deprivation, (f) severe psychological stress, (g) poverty, and (g) lack of access to health care (Spice, 2007; Vijeyara et al., 2010). Past and ongoing histories of poly-trauma magnify the consequences of these health risks. HIV is of particular importance, with estimates that 25-80% of trafficked women and girls will become infected with HIV (Gupta et al., 2009), with higher risk of morbidity and mortality. This presentation will focus specifically on HIV/AIDS in trafficked women and girls and address: (a) The heightened risk factors for acquisition of infection in this population, (b) the specific types of clinical complications that this population of women and girls are more likely to experience, and (c) specific HIV prevention and treatment considerations that must be tailored for this population within the context of the unique psychological, economic, cultural, and social issues faced by these women. HIV/AIDS is one of many health risks faced by trafficked women and girls, however, better understanding of prevention/treatment of HIV and its sequelae becomes a model by which to address the myriad health risks raised by trafficking.

Modern day epidemic: Human trafficking
Nancy Sidun Kaiser Permanente-Hawaii, United States of America

After drug dealing, human trafficking, our modern day slavery, is the second largest criminal industry in today’s world and is the fastest growing. According to the U.S. Department of State, 600,000 to 800,000 victims are trafficked annually across international borders. These figures do not account for those trafficked within their home country. This symposium will highlight the structural and proximate forces involved in the maintenance of human trafficking, while paying special attention to how this phenomenon disproportionally affects tradition disenfranchised populations. For example, among those who are trafficked, estimates are that 80% are women and 50% are children. Additionally, a growing amount of research has indicated that socioeconomic factors, such as poverty and globalisation, are important factors leading to vulnerability. Traffickers target vulnerable individuals for exploitation, often exposing them to chronic stressful. Therefore, survivors of human trafficking are in need of the type of trauma-informed services. The role of psychologists in providing evaluations and writing psychological affidavits for victims of trafficking will be addressed. (Please note this is to be apart of the symposium entitled "The Facets and Faces of Human Trafficking: The Psychological and Public Health Crisis of the 21st Century".)

Does hetero-religious priming increase pro-sociality? Depends on the religion
Magali Clobert Université catholique de Louvain, Belgium; Vassilis Saroglou

Series of priming studies have shown that implicit activation of religious concepts leads to prosocial effects (activation of prosocial concepts, willingness to volunteer, cooperation, low retaliation). All these studies used Christian religious primes among participants of Christian background. What if priming participants with concepts from another than (Christian) background? In a study with 130 participants (students), we used the hot sauce allocation paradigm as a measure of physical aggression towards (1) a gay target who presumably had written a text praising society’s progress in protecting gay civil rights (experimental condition), or (2) a neutral target who had written a text praising society’s technological progress (control condition). Religious fundamentalism, but also mere religiosity, predicted physical aggression towards the gay target. The results highlight the problematic behavioural consequences of religious prejudice.
with a Buddhist version of the Golden Rule (Vilaythong et al., 2010). We argue that the other religion’s effects depend on the positive valence attributed to another’s own religion rather than on a general "outgrip" effect. In the present experiment, 117 Belgian students of Christian tradition were randomly assigned to three conditions: Buddhist prime, Muslim prime, and control (no prime). Primes were pictures that decorated the experimental room. Afterwards, participants’ prosociality was measured through a task of sharing hypothetical gains. Primes of a positively seen “other” religion, i.e. Buddhism, but not of a negatively seen other religion, i.e. Islam, implicitly increased prosociality. Social context moderates effects of religious priming on social behaviour.

Fuelling religious conflict - studies on the interaction between ideological beliefs and religious identification
Anne-Katrin Henseler Bielefeld University, Germany; Hector Carvacho; Andreas Zick
Many scholars have found evidence for the relation between in-group identification and out-group derogation. Also identification with religious in-groups has been proved to predict prejudice towards religious, ethnic and cultural out-groups (Hunsberger, 1995). However, some moderators have been suggested to indicate under which conditions in-group identification leads to prejudice (Brewer, 1999). This paper tests the content of the identity and ideological beliefs as moderators of this relation. Four experimental and correlational studies were conducted. In the first experiment we manipulated the level of religious identification in a sample of Christian students. We expected to find an interactive relationship between in-group identification and different beliefs (such as religious belief styles and ideological attitudes like social dominance orientation) to predict prejudice towards Muslims, Jews and non believers. In the second study, the Group Focused Enmity (GFE, Zick et al., 2008) survey was reanalysed looking for the same patterns, this time using the interaction between superiority beliefs and strength of religiosity to predict GFE. The third study was conducted to combine the relationships between social dominance orientation, religious belief style, and identification as predictors of prejudice. We expected to find support for a mediated moderation: the joint effect of social dominance orientation and religious identification leads to religious fundamentalism, which in turn enhances prejudice towards religious out-groups. In study four, longitudinal data of the GFE panel study were used to test underlying causal assumptions. The paper will sketch basic results and propose a new approach to understand why religious people become prejudiced.
Research Area: Social Psychology

Session Type: Papers

The role of historical collective memory and group identity in paradigm and behaviour change

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The research explored and discovered the roles of historical collective memory and group identity in paradigm and behaviour change. The research is interdisciplinary (Social Psychology and Political Psychology) and aims to understand the roles of historical collective memory and group identity in paradigm and behaviour change. The research focused and worked on paradigm and behaviour change in the TNI (Indonesian National Army) Reformation process. Research participants are 2 generals (architect of TNI Reformation - reformulation of armed forces), 3 retired generals (pro-reform), 3 retired generals (cons-reformation), 6 generals, 6 colonels, and 6 captains. The result is a theoretical model of paradigm and behaviour change generated from a qualitative method Grounded Theory. Research results showed contested historical collective memory inhibits paradigm change, but not behavior change. Negotiated collective memory and group identity, together, make way for paradigm and behavior change. Contested historical collective memory and group identity, together, inhibit paradigm change but not behaviour change. Keywords: Historical collective memory, group identity, paradigm change, behavior change.

The role of historical collective memory and social identity in intergroup forgiveness process

Riyanti Abriyani Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia

Intergroup forgiveness researches have been emerging lately, though it has long been recognised that the human behave differently in groups. The difference is caused by the occurrence of a change in personal identity to a social identity (Tajfel & Turner, 1979) and more emphasis is placed on in-group rather than oneself. The research is a Social Psychology research that aims to understand the role of the historical collective memory and social identity in intergroup forgiveness. The empirical context of the research is intergroup forgiveness between Indonesia and Timor-Leste people. Participants of the research are 6 Indonesians and 6 Timor-Leste residents who live in the border areas of both countries. Data collection is done by means of interviews (in-depth interview and focus group interview). The result of this research is a theoretical model of intergroup forgiveness generated from a qualitative method Grounded Theory. Results show contested historical collective memory strengthens the in-group’s social identity and derogates the out-group’s social identity. The fulfillment of basic needs determines social identity choice, the forced separation from the people who formerly was in-group raises social identity confusion, social identity confusion persists even though people already had the desired national identity, social identity confusion increases motivation to forgive, intergroup forgiveness at society level is perceived as the most ideal intergroup forgiveness for both groups, but not at the political level.

Mate or hate: Exploring the automaticity of in-group bias in Australian males

Joel Anderson Australian Catholic University, Australia; Leah Kaufmann

In Australia, there is an assumption of male mate-ship. This implies in-group preference along the social dimension of gender. However, homophobic attitudes are empirically reported as highest when both the target and perpetrator are men. This reveals out-group bias toward the same target if the salient social dimension is sexual orientation. The juxtaposition of clashing social categories complicates the already under-researched male in-group bias. This study examined the influence of self-reported religious affiliation, sexual orientation and individual differences in religiosity on implicit and explicit homophobic attitudes among Australian males. 60 females (M=26.89 years, SD=10.18 years; 43.30% Heterosexual; 51.70% Christian) participants completed a battery of religiosity measures, the Attitudes Towards Gay Men and Lesbians scale, and the Go/No-Go Association Task. The sample reported relatively positive explicit attitudes, but differences existed as a function of sexual orientation and religious affiliation. Specifically, straight participants reported more negative attitudes towards gay men than lesbians. This pattern did not exist for gay male participants. Christian participants reported more negative attitudes towards both gay men and lesbians than non-Christians. Implicit results revealed a females/positive and males/negative pattern for heterosexual targets. This pattern was reversed for homosexual targets. There was no interaction with the participants’ sexual orientation. These findings were interpreted as evidence that heterosexual, but not homosexual participants lack the mechanism that stimulates automatic own-group preferences consistent with Rudman and Goodwin’s (2003) proposition and that this is associated with sexuality-based prejudice.

Radio broadcast to increase couples intimacy

Fernando Arias-Galicia Morelos State University, Mexico; Mónica Mónica Páez Martínez

It has been said that radio programmes may have an educational impact. For instance, Boily (2004) refers to radio as a didactic support tool in teaching. Therefore, an experiment was launched in order to help couples to increase intimacy: sexual-ity, acceptance, and satisfactory interaction. 25 couples were assigned to the experimental group and 25 to the control group. They were married from 4 months to 36 years. Average age was 37 years. Average time of marriage: 11 years. Couples in the experimental group were instructed to listen to a series of six radio programmes designed specifically to increase intimacy; these were broadcast by a commercial radio station. Couples in the control group were asked not to listen. The instrument was administered both at the beginning and the end of the experiment to both groups. The Likert type Intimacy scale (Osanya, 2003) was administered before and after intervention. It has shown good reliability (.85). The T-test showed significant differences in the before and after scores in the experimental group. No significant change was observed in the control group. Radio broadcasts have shown a very important potential role to educate adults. Intimacy between couples may be an important factor to increase quality of life. More experiments in another settings and themes are mandatory.

Encountering politicisation: Group and intergroup dynamics at a public broadcaster

Corinna Arndt University of Oxford, United Kingdom

This paper uses the South African Broadcasting Corporation as a case study to explore how group dynamics and inter-group processes relate to a public broadcaster’s susceptibility to politicisation from outside. The analysis rests on specific sub-groups of journalists and editors that have formed around ethnicity/race, time of employment, political affiliation, age, skills level, and shared role perceptions. It reflects on individually held and collective attitudes, values and beliefs, about the resulting inter-group communication patterns and practices in the newsroom. Findings suggest that intra- and inter-group dynamics have a significant impact on (1) how the news and current affairs division as a whole perceives and performs its role vis-a-vis the political sphere; (2) how identity and value conflicts are managed within the organisation; and (3) the organisation’s widely acknowledged and documented resistance to change and professionalisation. The research is qualitative and largely exploratory in nature. Findings are based on extensive ethnographic fieldwork conducted between 2005 and 2011, including in-depth interviews with more than 100 current and former journalists and more than six months full-time participant observation in seven SABC newsrooms. The approach is interdisciplinary. It draws on group relations theory and contemporary theories of the systems psychodynamics of organisations; sociology (organisational culture, sociology of news production), and political science (the politicisation of institutions). It is work in progress based on ongoing doctoral research.

House of mirrors: National stereotypes in Iran, China, Canada and the United States

Fatemeh Bagherian Shahid Beheshti University, Islamic Republic of Iran

How do stereotypes of people in other nations compare with the stereotypes the people hold of themselves? University students from Iran, China, Canada and the United States listed up to five words or phrases that first came to mind when thinking about each others’ countries. They then rated their attitudes towards the words/phrases they listed. Americans generally received negative ratings, especially from Canadians. Canadians and Chinese generally received positive ratings, and Iranians received positive ratings from everyone except Americans. Predictions about in-group bias were not supported in that respondents did not generally hold more favorable stereotypes of themselves than of other nationalities. Predictions about out-group homogeneity were supported. Most participants showed more variability in ratings of their own nationality than in ratings of the other three. Several exceptions were found, suggesting that in-group and out-group phenomena shift with nationality and culture.
Lay theories and poverty-related social cognition in a hierarchical society: Philippine research

Allan B. I. Bernardo De La Salle University, Philippines

In many parts of the world, modern democratic social institutions co-exist with social practices that reflect historical social hierarchies and inequities. The Philippines is an example of a democracy where socio-economic and political power is concentrated in the elite, and social processes are characterised by transactions between the elite and the masses. The hierarchical nature of Philippine society has been traced to its pre-colonial history, through the colonial periods under Spain and the United states, and is maintained to this day. Social psychologists have proposed that social inequalities and hierarchies are perpetuated in part by specific aspects of social relationships that influence how people distribute resources across the different groups within a society. For example, research and theory has suggested that lay theories representing beliefs about how people control social outcomes (e.g., the Protestant work ethic) and about the essential qualities of human beings (e.g., incremental vs. entitative theories) are related to various types of intergroup behaviour, including some subtle forms of prejudice. Much of the work on lay theories has been done in relation to group-based hierarchies that are important in the West (e.g., gender, race, sexual orientation). In this paper, I present a series of studies in a research programme that inquires into various poverty-related social cognitions among the Filipinos from the higher and lower socio-economic groups. The studies refer to negative stereotypes about the poor, empathy for the poor, subtle forms of prejudice like dehumanisation, and behavioural asymmetries between upper and lower socio-economic groups in intergroup behaviours (i.e., conflict resolution, helping, and language attitudes), among others. The studies explore how poverty-related cognitions are shaped and propagated by lay theories and beliefs. The investigations focus mainly on the two meanings of the Protestant work ethic, but also inquire into other lay theories. The findings are discussed in relation to how lay theories shape intergroup behaviour even when the markers of in-group and out-group membership (and therefore of social identity) are not explicitly defined (in contrast to how membership in gender- or race-related groups is explicitly defined). These lay theories may be appropriated and given very specific meanings within the egalitarian discourses of democratic institutions in ways that perpetuate social inequalities and hierarchies. Finally, research on the development and activation of lay theories is discussed to point to possible social interventions that could transform the functioning of specific lay theories in the hope of transforming poverty-related social cognitions and inter-group behaviours.

Online study with 578 participants we looked for factors that influence the perception of such aggressive acts. In preparation we collected data about aggressive acts on subway stations as well as eyewitness reports. Using these we created a list of important situations, environment and person factors. Nine factors were chosen for a facet study. We wrote 64 short descriptions of possible aggressive situations from the view of an eyewitness. As we used a fractional factorial design each participant had to rate only a subset of four stories for the perceived dangerousness, for their emotions and for their behaviour in the imagined situation. Results of the mixed linear models showed strong effects for the factors ‘type of aggression’ (verbal or physical) and ‘number of aggressors’. Different aspects of the cognitive, emotional and behavioural measurements were influenced by the factors describing the culprit. ‘Gender of victim’ and ‘reaction of the victim’ (defence or withdrawal) did not reach significance for the cognitive judgements, but were significant for the emotional ones. ‘Presence of others’ and ‘video surveillance’ had an effect on all ratings. Only small differences could be found between the subsamples of men and women as well as younger and older participants.

The unconscious process of anchoring effects: Subliminal anchoring effects

Li Bin Central China Normal University, China; Wang Wei; Hongyu Ma; Yongyu GUO; Fuming Xu

Subliminal anchoring effects refer to a phenomenon that, even if anchor values are presented, subliminally could still make anchoring effects occurred. This study tries to explore the mechanisms of subliminal anchoring effects. A total of 270 undergraduate students were recruited. Experiment 1 demonstrated subliminal anchoring effects by a 2 (Anchor Types: High VS Low) × 2 (Presence or Absence of Subliminal Anchor) × 2 (Word Types: Summer VS Winter) × 2 (Time Pressure: Present VS Absent) between subject design. Experiments 2 and 3 demonstrated the interaction effects between subliminal-anchor and experimenter-provided-anchor, subliminal-anchor and self-generated-anchor. Experiment 4 explored the mechanism of subliminal anchoring effects by a 2 (Anchor Types: High VS Low) × 2 (Word Types: Summer VS Winter) mixed factorial design. The results in Experiment 1 showed that only under time pressure, Experiments 2 and 3 showed that only without experimenter-provided-anchors or self-generated-anchors, did subliminal anchoring effects happen. The results in Experiment 4 showed that participants were faster in recognizing anchor-consistent rather than anchor-inconsistent target words in the lexical decision task. This implies that the accessibility of the proposition property in numerical anchors may be the mechanisms of subliminal anchoring effects.

Relationships between various sources of social identification in South Africa

Elirea Borman University of South Africa, South Africa

Social identity theory holds that membership of social groups is integrated into the social component of our self-concepts which is – at least partially – defined by our membership of social groups. Although most analysts agree that individuals can identify with more than one group simultaneously, most research has focused on single ingroup-outgroup categorizations. However, researchers are becoming more and more interested in the dynamics of multiple group identification. Current theories such as optimal distinctiveness theory have been refined to include potential relationships between various group identities, while social identity complexity theory also emerged. Other researchers give attention to levels of social identification as well as the contextual cues that can activate particular identities. This paper focuses on the potential of multiple group identification in the diverse South African society and the relationships between various sources of social identification. The results of a countrywide random sample of 2,530 respondents representative of all population groups, provinces and regions of South Africa conducted in 2001 will be discussed. References will also be made to the results of follow-up surveys. Correlational and factor analyses were conducted to investigate the relationships between various forms of social identification. The results confirm the existence of subnational, national, supra-national and global levels of identification and the existence of complex identities, but contradict theory and common assumptions of the relationship between other identities such as racial and ethnic identities. Conclusions are drawn with regard to the implications for both intragroup and intergroup relations in South Africa.

Anthropomorphism for social change

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Anthropomorphic thinking about non-human animals and objects, influences both cognition and behaviour. The present studies demonstrate how this phenomenon can be used to influence behavioural intentions and potentially achieve public good in two distinct domains: public health and environmental protection. In Study 1, undergraduate students (N=69) at a private university in the United States were randomly assigned to think anthropomorphically or non-anthropomorphically about viruses. Participants in the anthropomorphising condition were more willing to engage in disease-preventing behaviours (e.g., handwashing, vaccinations, preventative medical care, etc.) than were participants in the control condition. In Study 2, a new group of undergraduates at the same university (N=75) were randomly assigned to anthropomorphise trees or not. Those in the anthropomorphism condition showed more positive attitudes toward trees and more willingness to engage in environmental conservation than did those in the control condition. Mediation analyses demonstrated that participant’s attitudes toward trees fully mediated the relationship between anthropomorphism and pro-environment behaviour. The adaptive relevance of anthropomorphism in light of recent kin-selection and group-selection research is discussed, as is the potential for using anthropomorphism as a tool for promoting human welfare.

An exploratory study of the metaperceptions of white females who adopt transracially in South Africa

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Metaperceptions and transracial adoption (TRA) have been investigated separately, although no research has investigated the metaperceptions of
White mothers involved in transracial adoption. Additionally, little research into transracial adoption has focused on the mothers’ experiences, as the focus has been on the child. It is therefore interesting to examine metaperceptions regarding transracial adoption in the South African context, as well as from the mothers’ perspective. The study aimed to explore how the metaperceptions of White mothers are constructed in relation to their transracial adoption. To do this, this study conducted a focus group discussion with five White mothers who had all transracially adopted Black and Coloured children through The Love of Christ Ministries (TLC), an organisation caring for orphaned children. The data from the study was analysed using thematic content analysis. The findings demonstrated the many challenges that are presented in transracial adoption for the mother, the child and the family. Such challenges included racial identity formation, parenting, family structure, cultures, boundaries and racism. From the results it was evident that the mothers’ experiences substantially affect the construction of their metaperceptions of their TRA. It is hoped that context specific interventions and support programmes will be developed to aid mothers involved in transracial adoption. Such interventions would improve their understandings and coping mechanisms used in response to their experiences of their TRA and their metaperceptions.

**Effects of bullying on stuttering**

*Susana Carvalho Universidade Federal de Sergipe, Brazil; Lucas Souza; Claudia Santos; Arion Oliveira*

Socially, the fluency of speech is a highly valued skill and people who stutter are potential targets for bullying. However, there are few studies that investigate the frequency and characteristics of bullying with this specific group. The aim of this study is to describe the relationship between bullying and stuttering and its effects. Participants (n=27) are patients at the Laboratory of Voice, Speech and Fluency at Universidade Federal de Sergipe, with diagnosis of stuttering and ranging in age between 14 and 64 years (IM: 27). All of them were invited to answer open-ended questions based on the topic of this research and agreed that the interviews were recorded on audio. Data were analysed through content analysis. The majority of participants (88% - n=24) has already been target of intimidation and, among these, 79% (n=19) does not react. Most of them believe that, from the moment they don’t care about what is said or done, will be no longer targets of bullying. This could explain the reasons for not reacting to attacks, but can also indicate their conformity to social stereotypes. For most participants, a worsening of the stuttering occurs in these situations. As effects on behaviour, bullying reinforces the avoidance of communication activities and social isolation.

**Imaginary, symbolic and real in the analysis of Albert Munyau's "Heaven does not fall"**

*Maria Carvalho University of Witwatersrand, South Africa*

The aim of this paper is to present a reading of the work of art by Albert Munyau, namely, “Heaven does not fall” through the three Lacanian categories: Imaginary, Symbolic and Real. A work of art can be described as an object that is considered by its creator as deserving to be exhibited to others. For the artist, a work of art might fulfill the role of trying to symbolise experience. A posteriori this artwork may indicate associations with the specific context in which it was created. Some of the questions that will be considered in this presentation is what makes a work of art attractive to the viewer and is it possible to view an image as a discourse? Identifying the meanings that may possibly be attributed to “Heaven does not fall” brings up issues that go beyond these meanings. The presentation will finally consider how art may translate the experience of dealing with what is impossible to represent not only to the artist, but also to those who are invited to engage with his work.

**Social identity related differential helping intentions of Chinese toward Japanese after 3.11 Japanese earthquake**

*Yong-Yuen Chen School of Psychology, BNU, China; Fang Wong; Yan Xu*

After a 3.11 Japanese earthquake, opinion polls on the Internet indicated that some Chinese people identified themselves as global citizens while others still held onto their Chinese citizenship identity. To test the hypotheses that social identity plays a vital role in shaping individuals’ helping intentions, the present research conducted three studies. Participants were 446 Chinese university students aged from 18 to 30. Study 1, a survey taken shortly after the disaster, confirms that there is a social identity divide among Chinese people, finding that participants with more salient global citizen identities expressed stronger intentions in helping Japanese people than those with more salient Chinese citizen identities. Study 2 replicated the results in a laboratory experiment and shows that when participants spontaneously identify themselves as global citizens more than Chinese citizens, evoking an overarching identity as human beings instead of a national identity, it strengthens their helping intentions, while a reverse pattern occurs if participants originally identify themselves as Chinese citizens more than global citizens. Study 3 further reveals that participants are more willing to help Japanese people when helping is considered as a means to defend their social identity, and less willing to help if it is seen as a threat to their social identity. The theoretical and practical implications of these findings for assistance between nations are discussed.

**Do cultural orientations facilitate better performances?**

*Lau Chi Yuen The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong*

Previous research has shown that self-constriasts affect individuals’ self-presentation style for impression management and goal attainment. However, less is known about how cultural orientations shape this goal-directed process and facilitate performance outcomes. In two studies, these relationships were examined among seven hundred secondary school students in Hong Kong. In study 1, bicultural identity integration (BII) was found to be correlated positively with assertiveness, individuation and modest behaviour. In study 2, some of these Chinese students were sampled to study their presentation performances in English and Chinese oral examinations which were graded by their teachers. BII predicted their presentation performances positively. More importantly, individuation mediated the link between BII and the presentation performances.

**African migrants’ acculturation experiences in South Africa: Reflections on context and interpersonal styles**

*Shingairai Chigeza North-West University Potchefstroom, South Africa; Vero Roos*

This article aims to explore the acculturation experiences of African migrants in a new context as well as their interpersonal styles that facilitated or limited their acculturation in South Africa. The study on which the article is based is part of a larger international research project on the commonalities and differences in the way that intergenerational relations, citizenship and belonging play out in three countries: The United Kingdom, France and South Africa. 10 families and 24 individual participants (men and women in the age range 18-59) from different African countries who had migrated to South Africa were selected through purposive sampling. The data were obtained through narrative inquiry and in-depth individual interviews that were thematically analysed using a secondary data analysis approach. Themes that emerged from the study were that the migrants used interpersonal styles that ranged from over-flexible to rigid. The relational processes involved in the acculturation of the migrants were the socialising role of the parents, concern about the absence of communal involvement and the lack of exposure to cultural rituals and traditions. It seemed that the migrants with a flexible interpersonal style could associate themselves with the new cultural context and expand their behavioural repertoire. The migrants in the study with a rigid interpersonal style often experienced disillusionment and discord. The study findings can be used to inform future research and support the adjustment of migrants in South Africa.

**Self efficacy, self-esteem and the intention to practice safe sex among Botswana adolescents**

*Rapaleng Chilisa University of Botswana, Botswana; Thlabano Kagiso; Cedric Vista*

Despite the existence of many notable HIV/AIDS programmes in Botswana, HIV spread and prevalence is still a concern in the country. For example, there is still a tendency among adolescents to have more than one sexual partner. Also, condom use is still not at 100% as indicated by the results from the 2008 Botswana Aids Impact Study (BIAS) III which showed that only 78% of 15- to 24-year-olds consistently used condoms. This study investigated the self efficacy and self esteem of Botswana adolescent males and females and how these predict their intention to practice safe sex through abstinence, consistent use of condoms if they engage in sex, sticking to one partner and resisting negative pressure from partners. An anonymous self administered questionnaire collected data from 286 adolescents (34.9% boys & 65.1% girls) of 10–19 (mean age 15.02, SD 1.02) years of age in Junior secondary schools. Multivariate regression analysis was used to evaluate the predictive power of self efficacy, self esteem and the intention to practice
safe sex. The findings of the study showed that adolescents who scored high in the self efficacy and self esteem scales, more likely had the intention to practice safe sex through either abstinence, consistent use of condoms if they engage in sex, sticking to one partner and resisted negative pressure from their boyfriend or girlfriend. Boys generally had significantly higher self esteem compared to girls.

Identity development as a function of self-regulation and social comparison
Renee Clarke Howard University, United States of America; Jamie Barden
The current research explores the impact of self-regulation (Kelperman, 1997) and social comparison (Festinger, 1954) on cognitive construals and short-term racial and academic identity seeking behaviours. Participants were 99 (21 male and 78 female) Howard University introduction to psychology students who self-identified as Black. These participants completed either a racial identity measure or a problem-solving measure and were given social comparison feedback. In the next step, they indicated whether they endorsed more ideal construals (hopes and aspirations) or ought construals (duties and obligations). According to self-discrepancy research (Higgins, 1987; Lee et al., 2000), the racial condition was expected to lead to endorsement of ought construals, as it involved viewing the self as a group member, while the problem-solving condition was expected to lead to endorsement of ideal construals, as it involved viewing the self as an individual. ANOVA analyses resulted in partial support for a self-regulatory process, as participants in the racial condition were likely to report ought construals, while those in the problem-solving condition were not likely to report ideal construals. Additionally, ANOVA analyses revealed support for the impact of social comparison on racial identity developing behaviours; those who performed well on a race-relevant assessment indicated more intent to engage in race-related activities. This finding was particularly true for those participants who measured high in racial centrality, which is a measure of the extent to which an individual defines him- or herself with regard to race (Luhtane & Crocker, 1992).

Interracial intimacy and hate crime: Examining possible connections
Kellina Craig-Henderson NSF/Howard University, United States of America
In the past two decades, a large volume of social science research has considered the meanings and manifestations of ethnic and racial status. Some of this work has also suggested that intimate interracial relationships serve as an important barometer of the quality of race relations in society. In the U.S., rates of involvement in interracial marriages have consistently increased during the last decades of the previous century, and data garnered from the previous century, and data garnered from the most recent 2010 Census are likely to be consistent with this trend. In step with these trends in interracial intimacy, there is another form of intergroup behavior with implications for the quality of race relations. According to the U.S. Department of Justice, there were more than 8,000 victims of hate offenses in 2009 in the U.S. Hate crimes represent a unique form of illegal, aggressive behavior perpetrated primarily because of what the intended target represents. This paper explores the possible connections between interracial intimacy and hate crime. Perpetrators of racist hate crime are likely to find certain forms of interracial intimacy and portrayals of it to be provocative. This discussion begins with close examination of several incidents involving hate crimes targeting an interracial couple. An analysis of the perpetrators, their motives, the victims and the circumstances of the incidents is presented. This is followed by a consideration of the way in which broader trends in interracial intimacy may be associated with certain types of hate crime. The paper concludes with discussion of the implications for the quality of race relations.

Cultural leadership related to emotions at work: The role of age, gender and cultural origin
Antonio De Pascali Italy; Carmen Tabernero
The higher presence of immigrant students in classrooms has become a significant fact of the educative system during the last decades in many countries. Such demanding working conditions elicit particular competencies in cultural leadership. This paper, in dealing with the current topic of multiculturalism, examines the perceived cultural leadership (task oriented and relationship oriented) in relation to the emotions experienced by teachers at work. In addition, we evaluate the effects of socio-professional variables (age, gender, seniority) on leadership style. The study sample comprised 600 teachers from different countries (Spain, Portugal, Venezuela). Results revealed that feeling positive emotions is related to a leadership style focus in both task and relationship oriented leadership. Female teachers presented a stronger cultural task and relationship oriented leadership than male teachers, while the youngest teachers showed stronger cultural relationship oriented leadership than the oldest teachers.

Psychological and biological mechanisms underlying control over anger and aggression
Thomas Denson University of New South Wales, Australia
Aggressive people are often characterized as socially reckless, not caring about control over anger-driven impulses. We investigated psychobiological mechanisms by which at risk individuals can exert improved control over anger and aggression. Aggressive participants who completed two weeks of self-control training showed reduced anger and aggression when exposed to a laboratory provocation (Study 1). Acute sugar consumption reduced aggression among those high in trait aggressiveness but had no effect on anger (Study 2). Consuming sugar helped those low in working memory overcome reliance on automatic determinants of aggression (Study 3). During induced anger control, individuals low in endogenous cortisol and high in testosterone showed the highest levels of activation in brain regions implicated in emotion regulation (Study 4). The studies suggest that those high in trait aggressiveness, low in working memory, or hormonally at risk do try to exert control over anger and aggression, but sometimes lack the ability.

Social mobility: A meta-analysis
Kitty Dumont South Africa
Social mobility is conceptualised by Social Identity Theory as social belief (versus social change) and individual behaviour (versus collective). Even though social mobility is theoretically part and parcel of the social identity approach and had been assumed by Tajfel and Turner (1979, 1986) to present a prepotent strategy to gain positive social identity, it has attracted less empirical attention and conceptual consideration than social change and intergroup behaviour. The studies that addressed social mobility and its correlates, however, revealed rather ambiguous results and suggest that this particular social identity management strategy is less straight forward than originally assumed. The present paper reports a meta-analysis conducted to address the following questions: (1) what is the overall impact of perceived permeability, stability, legitimacy and ingroup/outgroup identification on social identity? (2) what are the operationalisations of social mobility and its correlates? and (3) what kind of moderator/mediator variables can be identified? The results of the meta-analysis are presented and discussed in relation to future research.

Nostalgia from a social psychological perspective
Kitty Dumont South Africa; Lyn Lupke
From a historical point of view, the conceptualisation of nostalgia started off as medical disease (17th–19th century), evolved to a psychiatric disorder (20th century) and is now emerging as a fundamental human strength (21st century). Recent research has demonstrated that nostalgia is a common experience of individuals. It features more positive than negative events, is a self-relevant and social emotion, enhances positive self-regard and strengthens social bonds (Wildshut et al., 2006). An outstanding question, however, is whether nostalgia is possible on a group level, that is to say, as a second-hand emotion. Other emotions such as guilt, shame, happiness and pride have been shown to be experienced on behalf of in-group members. The present paper reports a descriptive study which collected both content of nostalgia on an individual level, and on a group level. The results are presented and discussed with regard to future research.

Being in intimate relationships: A comparison between romantic relationships and cross-sex friendship
Sajf Farooqi University of Delhi, India; Narender Chadha
Two people are said to be in an intimate relationship if they have mutual impact and interdependence. Satisfying relationships lead to happiness, whereas disturbing relationships lead to maladjustment. The purpose of this study is to compare two types of intimate relationships, romantic relationships and cross-sex friendship, and differentiate the affect that they have on the individual. The study examines individuals’ relationship quality and its role on their facets of self (self-esteem, self-disclosure, and self-monitoring) and emotional wellbeing. Self-report measures were administered on 60 people in a romantic relationship and 35 people who have a cross-sex friend and are not in a romantic relation-
ship. Relationship quality was measured in terms of six high and six low indicators. The people in a romantic relationship were asked to keep their romantic partner in mind, and the people in cross-sex friendship were asked to keep one of their cross-sex friends in mind, while responding to the scale used for relationship quality. For the other scales, the respondents of both the relationships were asked to give a general response. Significant differences were found between the two relationships on two indicators of relationship quality: relationship assertiveness and fear of relationship. Relationship quality was found to have a greater affect on facets of self and emotional wellbeing in romantic relationships, compared to cross-sex friendship. The data collection for cross-sex friendship is still in process, therefore, later changes in the findings may occur.

School at work or work at school? Social representations of students about technical education

Lígia Feitosa Instituto Federal de Goiás, Brazil
The present work seeks to identify the beliefs and perceptions of high school students concerning the technical education, once these students are inserted in a program that blends the regular high school education with the technical one. The framework used was based on the Social Representations Theory and the basic policies of Technical Education. The data have been collected by Free Word Association Tests and semi-structured interviews. The sample was composed of 40 high school students from the Federal Institute of Goiás, in Luziânia. This public was chosen due to the deployment time of this institution of education and the need to have access to what students were thinking about this new reality in Luziânia. The results demonstrate the need for a wider debate about the repercussions of technical education in the region and in the academic career of the students. Moreover, proposing future research about this subject is essential for building new knowledge with the already existing productions on the Technical Education category and mainly to demarcate their respective contributions to the world of work.

Identity and affirmative policies in Brazilian higher education

Norma Ferrarini Universidade Federal do Parana, Brazil; Crisfanny Soares; Miriam Pan
Affirmative policies that enable minority groups to enter Brazilian higher education have been in place since 2003. This case study analyses the transformation, in the construction process, of the identities of young people who have earned a place at the Federal University of Paraná through the racial quota program and have taken part in the Afroatitude Project conducted by the Federal University of Paraná through the racial quota program and have taken part in the Afroatitude Project. The discourse analysis of the testimonies of two students reveals how the transformation process of their identities took place. Initially, they were tied to a naturalistic conception of racial matters, either in terms of the constitution of their identity or concealment of prejudiced social attitudes, or the awareness of different concepts and scientific theories that impose a certain way of how social relations are understood. The results show that by participating in the Afroatitude Project these young people gained a new meaning of racial identity, university identity, the identity of the students who benefited from the racial quota and group identity. This transformation afforded the racial quota students greater integration with the institutional framework of the university and its culture, access to social knowledge and places, a better understanding of the multiple social determinations in the constitution of identity and the emancipation of individuals, experience of political awareness capable of mobilising forces of change, substituting the inertia of stigmatised identity with active participation as part of the construction of society.

Living on the edge: Violence and homelessness

Sonia Ferreira University of Coimbra, Portugal; Dora Redrullo
This communication focuses on the multiple facets that violence (psychological and physical) affect everyday people who experience homelessness. In this context, violence is analysed, taking into consideration its emergence and perpetuation, in different contexts and various forms, during their life trajectory (before, during and after experiencing homelessness). We intend to explore different shapes and consequences of violence on the person (e.g. physical and psychological abuse, aggressive and confrontational relationships, emotional abandonment, fear or no emotional ties with family and friends) that men and women in situations of homelessness experience. We also examine how those patterns of interaction (with different degrees of intentionality) perpetuate a strategy of "adaptation" to life on the street. To do so, we describe the increasing extraversion of reactive, conflicting and aggressive behaviours, the acceptance of violence and naturalisation of aggression in order to survive or, in the opposite extreme, the reaction of complete alienation from their situation. The conceptual matrix of Grounded Theory surviving on the streets (Maires Ferreiro, 2011) will be the conceptual support for reflection on this subject, particularly regarding the analysis of the dynamics of sociability of different groups of people who are/were homeless. For its generation the first author undertook participant observation of six Street Teams (started in December 2006; n=300 street interventions) and conducted 95 interviews with formerly homeless and professionals, having produced an original theoretical contribution with that of the out-group at three levels. Maires Ferreiro, 2011 will be the conceptual support for reflection on this subject, particularly regarding the analysis of the dynamics of sociability of different groups of people who are/were homeless. For its generation the first author undertook participant observation of six Street Teams (started in December 2006; n=300 street interventions) and conducted 95 interviews with formerly homeless and professionals, having produced an original theoretical contribution with that of the out-group at three levels, namely, "simple categorisation", "double cross-categorisation" and "tribe cross-categorisation", the effects of cross-categorisation can be investigated. The other two experiments were based on the first one. In order to explore whether positive or negative emotions of participants could influence intergroup deviation and the effects of cross-categorisation, a status factor was added in experiment 2. By adding the status factor, participants' locating of high or low status would be evoked, which helped us to explore whether higher or lower status could influence intergroup deviation and the effects of cross-categorisation in experiment 3. The research findings are as follows: (1) In general, cross-categorisation can decrease intergroup deviation, and the decrement decreases with increasing the dimension of classification. (2) In the positive or high-status situation, intergroup deviation and the effects of cross-categorisation were significant, but not in the negative or low-status situation.

Measuring of intimacy attitudes in Iran the intimacy attitude scale

Fakhteh Ghafari Payamnour University, Islamic Republic of Iran
Many theorists agree that intimacy is a multi-dimensional concept, consisting of several specific factors, and that intimacy attitude components are not the same thing. The Intimacy Attitude Scale originally developed by Edmund Amidon defined...
intimacy attitude components as: general intimacy, fear of rejection, loss of control in interpersonal intimacy and sexual physical closeness. In the present study the authors attempted to determine if the Intimacy Attitude Scale actually assesses these 3 components, and if gender and age cause differences in intimacy attitudes. 521 students completed the Intimacy Attitude Scale. The scale Cronbach alpha was 0.84 and test-retest correlation was 0.83 which shows that the Intimacy Attitude Scale – revised is a valid instrument. Also the Iranian norm for intimacy was 164. The results of factor analysis supported the 4 specific components of intimacy attitude, comprising different sub-scales. Multivariate analysis of variance results corroborated that intimacy attitudes are the same in different age groups and genders but vary regarding these 4 components.

Advancing African-centred psychology theory, epistemology, and praxis
Cheryl Grills Loyola Marymount University, United States of America

African-centred Psychology, as a concept within the academy, is still very much in its infancy. As a practice with philosophical and spiritual roots, it is centuries old. Scholarly debate is essential to its ongoing evolution. However, it must be a debate that is neither constrained to the lens of, nor concealed to, the self-ascribed authority of Western psychology. Further, this engagement must include serious discussion regarding: articulating the essential structures of knowledge in African-centred psychology that should guide training and socialisation of faculty and students; the parameters within which the tasks of research, teaching and praxis should be conducted; and establishing the legitimate modes of inquiry that should define what and how data is collected, and interpreted, and determining what constitutes evidence. Critical topics requiring greater attention will be discussed, including the essential role of community in understanding personhood, which is both bestowed and earned in African societies. We have yet to fully explore the insights from African metaphysics and epistemology for application in psychological work with, and counselling of, persons of African descent throughout the diaspora. If given due attention the implications are threefold: (1) greater attention to community building efforts in African-centred Psychology, (2) greater attention to resiliency and positive psychology, and (3) increased attention to interventions that build sense of community, social capital, and community safety nets to promote community and individual well-being.

Coping strategies and identity management of stereotype threat of rural-to-urban female migrants
Jian Guan China

The concept of stereotype threat is a situational predicament where individuals are at risk, by dint of their actions or behaviours, of confirming negative stereotypes about their groups. The general aim of our research was to investigate the effects and coping strategies of stereotype threat of rural-to-urban female migrants. The sample consisted of 124 rural-to-urban female migrants recruited using a snowballing technique. The present research consists of four co-relational studies. Study 1 began with a measure of identity fusion to explore Chinese female rural-to-urban participants’ city identity and country identity. The results indicated that female participants’ city identity was significantly lower in baseline than the rural identity. Study 2 used the measure of stereotype threat and measure of impression management to test coping strategies and identity management. It showed that, when facing the stereotype threat of city identity, the city identity of participants who had high impression management did not improve significantly, but the rural identity had a significant decline. Both of them were not significant of low impression management. In study 3, we used the measure of extreme behaviour. The results found that participants of high city identity had more city identifying behaviours than low city identity participants. Years of working in the cities as well as income influenced city identity. In study 4, a measure of role models was adopted. The results showed that the subscale improves significantly of city identities of participants who receive deserving role models, and that they had a significant decline of rural identity.

The picture of blind musicians in the fine art as a specific reflection of the society’s negative attitude
Vytautas Gudonis Sauliai University, Lithuania

With the help of fine art, we could encode the society’s attitude towards marginal groups (e.g., beggars, homeless, disabled and etc) in different eras. The attitude towards the disabled in ancient times was depicted in fine art. Looking from the realistic art perspective, historians, socialists of art, psychologists and other science representatives receive and obtain very interesting and useful information about the disabled. Through art, we could not only encode the real facts of life that painters was trying to depict in their works, but we could also obtain the historical concept of a particular era. More than 1000 reproductions of art works from the art collection "The Blind in the Fine Art" were studied. The goal of the research was to decode the society’s attitudes and stereotypes towards the blind in these art works. Meta-analysis and analytical interpretations. Theoretical research methods helped to determine the image of blind people. The examples of fine art have been studied as a social phenomena in order to determine historical realities and concepts.

Testing affective mediators of contact on endorsement of collective action taken by the outgroup
Meltem Guler Ministry of Justice, Turkey; Huseyin Cakal; Elvan Erturk; Miles Hewstone

Research on Collective Action rarely looks at the impact of the ingroup to support collective action taken by the outgroup. In this study we investigated the role of affective mediators of contact, i.e. perspective taking and trust, in predicting positive attitudes and collective action taken by the outgroup. 7039 participants solving the problem of the ingroup and outgroup identification in the case of non-human objects. In experiment 2, the ingroup and outgroup made the decision to support collective action taken by the outgroup or not to support it. The results found that participants with high city identity had more city identifying behaviour than low city identity participants. Years of working in the cities as well as income influenced city identity. In study 4, a measure of role models was adopted. The results showed that the subscale improves significantly of city identities of participants who receive deserving role models, and that they had a significant decline of rural identity.

Identification with all humanity and its predictors
Katarzyna Homer Chodchowska University, Poland

Identification with all humanity is one of the widest existing social identities existing. Individuals strongly identifying themselves with people all over the world feel close to them, care for them and perceive them as an in-group. Psychological literature gives evidence for an important role of this very broad social identification in enhancing prosocial behaviors and human rights orientation. Psychologists have also found its negative connection with social dominance orientation, ethnocentrism and right-wing authoritarianism. The author searches for the psychological background of identification with all humanity, in a current study focusing on the possibly predicting role of personality traits and empathy. Measures used in the study included the Identification With the All Humanity Scale by McFarland, The Interpersonal Reactivity Index by Davis and the NEO-Five Factor Inventory by Costa & McCrae. Eighty-five students between 19 and 50 years of age (54% females, 46% males, with places of residence from small villages to big cities) were tested. The results together with findings from previous studies on non-student samples, proved the crucial role of openness to experience and empathy (especially empathic concern and perspective taking) as characteristics which explained 41% of the variance in the strength of identification with all humanity. They can be thus perceived as a psychological basis to build strong broad social identifications, with all humanity as in-group. They are also important in the face of global problems of humanity, which may need global cooperation to be solved. These are economic crises, global warming, degradation of the environment, hunger, thirst and others.

As we see each other: Ethnic prejudice among Iranians
Fatemeh Hamzavi Islamic Republic of Iran; Fateh- meh Abed Hamzavi; Fatemeh Bagherian; Fatemeh Bagherian

Ethnic prejudice is a ubiquitous fact; however its challenge for individuals and societies’ wellbeing is much greater in multi-ethnic societies. This research makes the first attempt to provide an overview on ethnic prejudice among Iranian ethnic groups. 274 participants answered a questionnaire designed to
explore beliefs about the five major Iranian ethnicities including Baluch, Fars, Kord, Lor, and Tork. Results revealed interesting patterns of prejudicial common beliefs about each ethnicity. For example 78% of participants believed that Lors are naïve and foolish, 44% believed the same for Torks. About 20% argued that people of Baluch ethnicity are culprits, and 37% said that Kords are rigid and prejudiced. The Fars ethnicity, consisting of the majority of Iranian people, were described as benevolent by most of respondents. However, there were common beliefs regarding the Fars ethnicity as deceptive liars and arrogant people as well. The importance of these results indicate the necessity of addressing this issue and paying serious attention to this problematic phenomena in order to reduce the degree of negative attitudes among ethnic groups toward each other. The existence of negative attitudes would be a potential risk to the well-being of society.

Interpersonal values of Bangla and English medium school students
Md. Ashikul Haque Mahalapye Hospital, Botswana, Bangladesh
A comparative study was designed to investigate whether student’s interpersonal values differ as a function of medium of school, sex and family income in Bangladesh. School has an important role in influencing the development of interpersonal values. It was assumed that there might be different personal values in students in Bangla and English medium schools, due to a different mode of curriculum; environment at school; and economic background. The sample consisted of 100 students. Among them 50 students were from a Bangla medium school (25 male and 25 female) and 50 students (25 male and 25 female) were from an English medium school. They were taken from three different income levels. All the students were selected from class-X. The values in this test were measured with the Bangla version of Gordon’s “surveys of interpersonal values”. The data were analysed by 2x2x3 analysis of variance. Sex was found to be a significant variable in benevolence, conformity, leadership, support and recognition. Family income had influence on interpersonal values like benevolence, leadership and independence of these school level students. Medium of schools had no significant effect. The interaction between sex, income and medium was found as a significant variable in case of recognition.

The influence of meta-stereotype on intergroup relations of different social classes
Wen He Shanghai Normal University, China
The effects of meta-stereotypes on intergroup relations was studied in nationwide probability samples of higher social class and lower social class groups in China (N=347). The result showed: (1) For higher social classes, different manipulation of meta-stereotypes had no significant effect on perceived intergroup relations and desire for contact. For lower social classes, manipulating the salience of negative meta-stereotypes lowered outgroup attitude and perceived intergroup relations, and had no significant effect on desire for contact. (2) Outgroup attitude and perceived intergroup relations of the higher social class were significantly lower than those of the lower social class. Perceived intergroup relations had no significant difference. (3) Outgroup attitude of females was significantly higher than that of males, and perceived intergroup relations and desire for contact had no significant gender difference. (4) Mediation analyses revealed that for lower social classes desire for contact partially mediated the effects of outgroup attitude. Positive outgroup attitude improved the desire for contact, while negative outgroup attitude lowered the desire for contact.

Family processes and separation experiences in Mayan transnational mixed status families
Rachel Hershberg Boston College, United States of America
This paper presents findings from research with ten Maya K’iche’ transnational and mixed status families living between the U.S. and Guatemala. The study explored relationships within these families and how they are maintained or ruptured in contexts of prolonged separation as influenced by U.S. immigration and deportation systems. A grounded theory analysis of ethnographic data and in-depth interviews with at least one U.S.-based undocumented migrant parent, one Guatemala-based child, and one Guatemala-based or alternative caregiver from each family was developed to better understand and characterise the ways in which diverse family members perceive and narrate family relationships and separations. Findings suggest that caregiving efforts enacted by migrant parents in the U.S. vis-à-vis children in Guatemala—including persistent cross-border communication, financial support or remittances, and provision of advice or conselos-enable parents in the U.S. and children in Guatemala to maintain relationships despite prolonged separations. Findings also show that alternative caregivers and children in Guatemala form strong, nurturing attachments to one another, yet tensions arise in this relationship over time. This study purports that undocumented migrant parent(s) in the U.S., children in Guatemala, and alternative caregivers nonetheless contribute to their transnational families in unique ways. Findings also support research arguing that immigration and deportation policies violate the rights of families from the global south who migrate north to support relatives in origin countries. Implications for comprehensive immigration reform and new directions for research in psychology with transnational families are discussed.

The influence of choice on loss aversion
Mengjie Jiang Peking University, China; Lei Wang Peking University, China
Loss aversion is a kind of non-rational activity of human beings, and always affects our important decisions. It can result in serious social consequences. Numerous studies have confirmed the universality of loss aversion during the last 30 years. However, little has been found out about its causes. Some researchers pointed out that the reasons of loss aversion may be due to motivation bias. But there is not sufficient evidence supporting the explanation. To fill this gap, this paper explored the impact of choice on loss aversion. According to self-determination theory and cognitive dissonance theory, on one hand, things can be associated with themselves through choosing. On the other hand, people have the motivation of self-defense. So loss aversion can be enlarged when people have a choice. We ran two studies to test our hypothesis. Study 1 used the method of self-report questionnaire while Study 2 was a controlled experiment. The result from Study 1 showed that during the investment activities, there were more people choosing to sell the loss fund in the no-choice group than in the choice group. This result was confirmed by Study 2 that loss aversion is larger when they make choices by themselves. Results showed that choice had significant impact on loss aversion. It demonstrated that motivation may have a big impact on loss aversion. Results supported the argument that motivation bias may be a reason of loss aversion.

Attitudes toward migrant-workers and implicit motivation to control prejudice moderates the implicit attitude
Wen Jiang Central China Normal University, China; Na Ren Central China Normal University, China; Bin Zuo Central China Normal University, China; Dong- qin Fu Central China Normal University, China; Feixiang Hou
This study used explicit scene test and GO/NO-GO association task to measure attitudes to migrant workers. In Study 1, university student participants (N=161) inferred the thoughts of targets talking about their experience of becoming first time mothers. In Study 2, student participants (n=142) inferred the thoughts of other student targets discussing experiences of parental divorce, which, unlike motherhood, several participants had experienced themselves. In both studies, participants whose inferences were more consistent with stereotypes about these experiences (e.g., inferring that new mothers were tired, or that students with divorced parents had trouble getting along with step-parents) were more empathically accurate. Thus, shared schemas about particular experiences helped perceivers more accurately understand individuals’ thoughts. Furthermore, in Study 2, stereotype use helped perceivers equally, whether their own parents were divorced or not. Although past empathic accuracy research has frequently focused on finding “good perceivers” who are sensitive to reading idiosyncratic cues from targets, the current studies show that a substantial amount of empathic accuracy is achieved by relying on previously acquired knowledge.
workers in China from positive and negative stereotypes. The role of Implicit Motivation to Control Prejudice (IMCP) in moderating the implicit negative attitude was examined. Study 1 shows the result that College students proved prejudiced towards the groups by means of inhibiting the personality trait attribution on good behaviour, but have no effect on their wrong behaviour. In study 2, a Go/no-go test shows an implicit negative attitude to this group. This means there were significant differences between "group + negative stereotype traits" and "group + positive stereotype traits" words. Second, IMCP had no direct effect on GNAT effect, but the interaction of NAP and BOP did. In other words, Individuals high in NAP, and who consider themselves immune to bias (are high in BOP), might not be implicitly motivated to avoid bias, they have more implicit negative attitudes to the group. But those low in BOP would not be motivated to avoid bias if they do not think it is a bad thing, as assumed by Glaser and Knowles (2008). Third, there is a weak relationship between internalisation of the non-prejudiced scale and NAP, and explicit scale cannot predict implicit attitudes.

The effect of social categories in face perception of groups

Wen Jiang; Central China Normal University, China; Chua Zhang; Hongqiao Wang; Central China Normal University, China; Chuangang Ai; Central China Normal University, China; Bin Zuo; Central China Normal University, China

Although the cross-race effect (CRE) is a universal phenomenon in many races, both perceptual-experience and social-categorisation models have been used to explain the effect. But IOM supposed by Spero (2001) mix up the holistic processing between Experts-Novice and in-group/out-group. In study 1, we use a learning-recognition paradigm to prove that categorising people into in-group and out-group are sufficient to emerge advantage recognition, even when perceptual expertise is constant. The results show that college students in China did not show CRE, they have more face perception in race (stimulates include Chinese and Foreigners). We also use minimal groups to investigate the disappeared recognition of advantage to the in-group for a minority. In study 2, we use a two stage task including process style and process level to examine the IOM with the same race stimulus. And we found process level can improve face recognition. A composite face paradigm task has only a weak relationship with in-group and out-group processing styles. The first two experiments suggest that humans have self-protection motivation to recognise in-group members. In study 3, we add expressions of emotion to test the effect of face recognition. Results show that people have an advantage in recognising in-group members' positive faces, however to recognise out-group members' negative faces. At the end of the paper we use Evolutionary psychology and Error Management Theory to explain the face recognition of groups.

The relationship between European identity and various social-identity categories

Pelin Karakus; Ege University, Turkey; Tuğçe Erdem; Melek Göregeñli; Irem Umuroğlu

The aim of this research is to examine the relationship between European identity and various social identities in the context of social psychological determinants such as social identity process, multiculturalism and intergroup relations. A questionnaire focusing on identity and attitudinal issues pertaining to sex, ethnicity, urban-related identity, religion and Europeanness was administered to natives and ethnic minority members in Izmir. A field research was conducted with 250 adult participants. The 'visual representation of identities task' (Cinniarella & Hamilton, 2007) was adapted to Turkish. Gender identity was the most important category and was closer to the core self than all of the other identity categories. Ethnic identity was stronger and more central to ethnic minorities in Turkey than a sense of Turkish identity. This finding is line with previous studies (Göregeñli, 2010; Sandal-Önal, 2007).

Effects of situational concerns on the expression of gender stereotypes

Philippa Kerr; University of KwaZulu Natal, South Africa; Kevin Durheim; Nonhlanhla Mthiyane

Stereotype content research in social psychology typically ignores the situational, intergroup and interpersonal determinants of stereotyping, while experimental studies of stereotyping processes ignore the meaningfulness of stereotype content. Both traditions of research have neglected to study the details of how stereotypes are expressed in conversational social contexts. This paper reports a hybrid investigation, using highly structured interviews in an experimental design. It investigates the effects that variations of participant accountability and the interpersonal and intergroup context have on the content and performative features of gender stereotype expression. In the study, 240 white students and 240 black students at the University of KwaZulu Natal were interviewed by an interviewer of the same race as them. Participants were asked to give stereotypes about their own or the other gender, held either by them personally, by people of their gender, or by people in general, while the gender of the interviewer and the interviewee were manipulated. Data analysis is currently under way. We hypothesise that participants will present their own gender group – ‘men in general’ or ‘women in general’ – as more sexist than participants present themselves, as judged by the stereotypes they offer in each condition, which have been rated for communicability, favourability, warmth and competence. These studies join the growing literature which presents an image of stereotypes as resources for strategic activity, and potentially challenge the common social psychology finding that group members always exhibit an in-group bias.

Notions of identity among second generation ethnic return migrants of Oman

Nafaa Kharusi; Sultan Qaboos University, Oman

This paper explores the nature and construction of identity among second generation ethnic return migrants of Oman, a country on the south-eastern edge of the Arabian Peninsula. Applying an integrative social psychological approach in which identity is conceptualized as socially constructed, the study examines the narratives of 13 interviewees as they reveal their notions of belonging and subjective understandings of what it means to be an Arab, an Omani and a Zanjibari, the latter being the label used to refer to the migrants. Against a backdrop of socio-historical discourses, the role played by family and social networks is also investigated to reveal how this generation’s multi-layered notions of identity develop, as it defines and positions itself in interactions.

Racial integration study: A social intervention at the University of Cape Town

Caroline Kim; University of Cape Town, South Africa

Previous studies on contact theory have examined prejudiced attitudes, showing evidence that increased contact under optimal conditions decreases prejudiced attitudes. However, recent observational studies in settings that reflect optimal conditions for contact have reported a discontinuity between changes in intergroup attitudes and behavioural patterns, namely that improved attitudes do not reflect an increase in contact. Contact research in the University of Cape Town has shown persistent self-segregation, which impedes opportunities for contact in a context that promotes and supports intergroup interactions. This paper presents a social intervention implemented to create more opportunities for structured and ongoing interracial contact in a university residence setting where students live together in diverse bodies, but self-segregate. The impact of the intervention on friendship patterns, dining hall seating patterns, contact patterns, and attitudes toward outgroups and toward diversity-related issues will be discussed.

Exploring the sense of belonging of Setswana-speaking older women in Ikageng

Patricia Kolobe; North West University (Potchefstroom Campus), South Africa; Vera Roos

Older Setswana-speaking residents (60+) of Ikageng were asked to identify places of importance to them in Ikageng and the meanings they attached to the places. However, none of the residents identified any places of importance in Ikageng but repeatedly referred to their lives in Klerksdorp, the location they had been forcibly removed from in terms of the South African Group Areas Act of 1950 more than 57 years ago. The responses of these older people led to this research which aims at exploring their sense of belonging in the two locations. A qualitative research approach was followed, and participants were purposefully selected. Two sets of data were gathered and reported on with the focus on the narrations of 11 older Setswana people from the Day Care Centre for the Aged in Ikageng, a location outside Potchefstroom in the North West Province of South Africa. A narrative approach was followed for the data collection and analysis, and various qualitative research methods were used to collect the data including the Mmogolo-MethodTM, videos, focus group discussions, photographs and observational notes. Thematic analysis of the textual data, narrative-oriented inquiry and visual data established the trustworthiness of the research through crystallisation. The results of this study revealed that sense of belonging is a relational phenomenon: People have relationships with the physical environment, close interracial connectedness, as well as intergenerational cohesion. Forced removals disrupted the relational connections. The older people coped with the relational disruptions by displaying dispositional optimism and agency and by creating micro-communities.
Individual and majority action/inaction in regret
Lilavati Krishnan Indian Institute of Technology, India; Lilavati Krishnan

Studies examining whether regret is greater under action (commission) than under inaction (omission) have more commonly demonstrated greater action than inaction regret. However, there is also sufficient evidence of greater inaction regret. Investigations in this area rarely include social variables such as information about majority action/inaction. Two scenario studies involving student samples in India that investigated individual and majority action/inaction effects on regret, causal attribution, and subsequent action, are reported here. Study 1 showed a significant effect of individual action/inaction and a significant interaction between individual and majority action/inaction in the case of regret. Action regret was greater than inaction regret. However, in Study 2, the modified dependent measures hinted at the greater role of a match or mismatch between individual and majority action/inaction, rather than a clear individual or majority action or inaction effect on regret. Regret was greatest when both individual and majority acted, and least when both did not act. Subsequent action likelihood showed a weak but significant effect of the same variables. It was lower under individual action than inaction, and under majority action than inaction. Taken together the findings of the two studies point attention to the importance of social ‘norms’ of action/inaction and of implicit social comparison in the experience of regret. Possibly this social component provides a basis for external rather than internal attribution for the negative outcome.

Need satisfaction mechanism linking volunteer motivation and life satisfaction: Mediation study in volunteer’s subjective well-being
Yan Yuen Kwok Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong; Yan-Yuen Kwok; Eric Chul

A mediation model explaining volunteer’s subjective well-being was tested, and self-determination theory was deployed as the conceptual scheme. In the model, the effect of intrinsic motivation on volunteer’s life satisfaction, with need satisfaction experienced in volunteering as a mediating variable, is examined. Four hundred and forty-three participants, both with or without past volunteer experience, were recruited to complete the questionnaire. Mediation analysis suggested a path from intrinsic motivation to volunteers’ life satisfaction through need satisfaction experienced in volunteering, as identified during the volunteer experience. Neither volunteer participation per se nor extrinsic motivation was found to be related to volunteer’s life satisfaction. The roles of volunteer motivations and need satisfaction in affecting volunteer’s life satisfaction were identified in the present study, which provide insights for developing future volunteer programs.

Social groups’ adoption of both self and other-orientations increases power perceptions
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According to Pratt, Lee, Tan, and Piptian (2011), power is to meet one’s needs. Powerholders can use power for own benefits or for others (Lee-Chai & Burg, 2001). Previous researchers consider self-other orientation as a bipolar dimension, in which powerholders who use power for others would be less likely to use power for themselves (e.g., Chen, Lee-Chai, & Bargh, 1999). The current research investigated whether empirical evidence supports such an implicit assumption. Moreover, if powerholders are capable of flexibly using power for self and others, they should be well liked and respected, but at the same time less likely to have obligations than powerholders who use power for others. Thus, this research examined whether an adoption of both self- and other-orientations is related to participants’ power perceptions. According to a survey study of 105 females and 63 males in Taiwan regarding their ratings of social groups, the results suggested that self- and other-orientation should be conceptualized as two dimensions. Some groups (e.g., business executives, politicians) were perceived to be high on both self- and other-orientations. After controlling for familiarity ratings, the adoption of both self- and other-orientation was associated with power perceptions (r=.47, p=.002), but not with trust perceptions (r=.20, p=.21). Implications regarding self- and other-orientations and perceptions of power and trust were further discussed.

The influence of parenting style and self-regulation on adolescents’ flaming online
Li Lei Renmin University of China, China; Zhongming Wang

This study explored the relationships among parenting styles, self-regulation and flaming online of 710 adolescents since flaming has been a focus on the Internet. The results showed that: First, adolescents’ self-regulation had a significant direct negative effect on flaming online. Second, mothers’ negative parenting had a positive direct effect on flaming online, meanwhile its indirect effect was not significant. Third, although fathers’ negative parenting had no significant direct influences on flaming online, its indirect effect through self-regulation was significant. Both mothers’ and fathers’ positive parenting had no effect on flaming online.

Effects of pre-discussion preference characteristics on information exchange in group decision making
Hongchang Li HRSD, Zhejiang University, China; Zhongming Wang

The present research investigated the effects of pre-discussion preference characteristics on information exchange in group decision making by utilising a new experimental paradigm that eliminated the effects of information characteristics. Based on the perspective of motivated information processing, the authors predicted a positive effect of preference diversity on preference-consistent bias and tested the effects of the subgroup type, preference strength and their interaction with preference diversity. 84 undergraduate students formed 28 three-person groups and participated in a personnel selection task. Repeated measures ANOVA was used for the analysis of group level effects and confirmed the positive effect of preference diversity on preference-consistent bias. HLM analysis showed that individuals in majority subgroups had stronger bias than those in minority subgroups, while those inconsistent groups had the smallest bias. The bias were weakened by group preference diversity for majority subgroup members but were strengthened for minority subgroup members. Neither the main effect nor moderating role of preference strength on preference-consistent bias was significant, although it did decrease the exchange of preference-inconsistent information. The results showed the importance of preference characteristics at different levels, and methods to improve group decision making were suggested.

Clarifying the group boundaries: The role of intergroup threat
Tingyan Li Southwest University, China; Zhao Yufang

The present research investigated help behaviour from an intergroup perspective. We examined how intergroup threats might impact prosocial behaviour in an intergroup context. In Study 1, laboratory groups were used to compare help behavior toward the threatening out-group and the non-threatening one. In Study 2, real groups and a fictitious group were used to compare help behaviour toward the in-group, the threatening out-group, and the non-threatening one. Across two studies, when no intergroup threat was perceived, participants acted prosocially toward both the in-group and the non-threatening out-group. However, when intergroup threat was perceived, in-group members received more help than members of the threatening out-group. In addition, the non-threatening out-group received more help than the threatening out-group. Overall, the findings suggest that intergroup threat functions as a differentiation in group boundaries and a differentiation in prosocial behaviour in an intergroup help context.

The social representations of mental illness in China: A new approach to the study of the stigma of mental illness
Qiang Li Nankai University, China; Wenjun Gao Nankai University, China

It is widely acknowledged that the stigma of mental illness can impede the treatment and recovery of people with mental illness. Efforts to further understand stigma should be informed by research on components of stigma and factors related to them. One way to do this is to study the social representations of mental illness, and this new approach allows us to examine stigma in the context of its social and cultural backgrounds. However, such research is rare in China, even though the stigma is more prevalent in China than in Western societies. The present research aims to fill this lack of knowledge by exploring cognitive components of the stigma of mental illness from the social representations approach. We recruited 1028 Chinese community residents from 12 different regions of China to complete a battery of questionnaires. There were three main results: (a) Social representations of mental illness include six facets: unpredictability, unusual appearance, social withdrawal, character flaws, care requirement and communication disability, which constitute the cognitive components of stigma; (b) people varied in their endorsement of these representations in terms of gender, age and education backgrounds; and (c) traditional values can predict these representations, and this finding reflects a Chinese cultural characteristic of stigma and indicate that traditional values
might be a source of stigma. These findings elucidate the components of the stigma of mental illness in China and suggest that one way to reduce stigma is to develop targeted strategies to change negative and inaccurate social representations.

Relationship between measurement of the college students’ time management tendency and culture approach

Wen Liu, Liaoning Normal University, China; Shan-shan Zhang

The general aim of the study is to investigate the structure of time management and its relationship with value. Thus, the study includes the psychological as well as the economic perspective.

According to the time management theory, and the relevant questionnaire and scale, we put forward the theoretical structure of time management questionnaire. We randomly selected 872 college students (484 female and 388 male) from four universities in Dalian, China. Participants filled out two validated questionnaires in classroom, including the measurement of time management tendency, Individualism-Collectivism. It took about 30 minutes to complete the questionnaires. The correlations between factors were calculated with spss16.0 and the structure models were analysed with AMOS 4.0. In the analysis of structural equation modeling, the structure of questionnaire about the measurement of time management tendency was constructed. Preliminary inquiry theory structure was analyzed by exploratory factors and confirm factor. The results showed that: (1) The Time Management Questionnaire includes six factors: planning, delay time perspective, controlling, confusion tendency and resistance. (2) We also test the reliability and validity of the questionnaire, the study indicates that the homogeneity reliability, split-half reliability and test-retest reliability are all very high, and concurrent validity is obvious. (3) Vertical Individualism can forecast the planning, controlling, confusion tendency. Vertical Collectivism has significant positive effects on time perspective and stress.

Desirability or feasibility: Self-other decision making differences

Jingyi Lu, Peking University, China; Xiao-fei Xie, Peking University, China

For most decisions, people either decide for themselves or act as advisors. The current research examined how people weighted desirability and feasibility differently when deciding for themselves versus others. Based on Construal Level Theory, we propose that in the decision making processes, compared to deciding for themselves, individuals who choose for others would focus more on desirability, yet less on feasibility. Across five experiments, the predicted self-other differences emerged in preferences during decision making (Experiment 1a and 1b), information seeking before choosing (Experiment 2), and attributes recalling after decisions having been made (Experiment 3a and 3b). These findings suggest that decision behaviors are determined by decision target.

The discourse and rhetoric of marginalisation among Muslim men in the United Kingdom

Russell Luyt, University of Winchester, United Kingdom

This paper considers how the discourse of marginalisation is (re)produced, and how Muslim men’s identities are constituted, through situated interaction in the United Kingdom. It points toward the important role played by the discourse and rhetoric of marginalisation in Muslim men’s accounts of their everyday life. Six focus groups were held with men resident in Southern England. A technique of discourse analysis that emphasizes norm-referencing rhetorical devices was applied. Findings, whilst indicating some complexity and diversity in participant accounts, reflected a high degree of agreement. Such high levels of agreement are unusual. They suggest the emergent discourse of marginalisation was orientated toward a similarly monolithic, but negative, dominant societal discourse concerning Muslim men. The discursive challenge posed by participants to this societal discourse sought, by contrast, to cast these men in a positive light. Findings hold important implications for our understanding of, in particular, marginalisation and men’s radicalisation.

A qualitative inquiry into relationality between 3rd generation American Jews and non-Jewish Germans

Charla Malamed Adelphi University, United States of America

I will present a qualitative inquiry into post-Holocaust relationships between 3rd generation American Jewish and non-Jewish German descendants of families who lived during the Nazi Regime in any of the Nazi-occupied areas. An unique component of this study is that each participant, in order to be eligible, needs to have had a meaningful emotionally invested ongoing relationship with the “other” (Jews with non-Jewish Germans, and vice versa). The interviews are clinical, dynamic, and open-ended, allowing the participant to speak about whatever they have found to be most meaningful. Using material from these interviews, I will discuss the ways in which individuals navigate their familial history, cultural memory, and personal experience with the ‘other’ in the ongoing construction of ‘self’ and ‘other’ identity. I will use psychodynamic theory to locate and interpret themes in this material, making links between individual histories and relationship patterns. Finally, I will identify the mechanisms by which intimate relationships permit individuals to separate out familial experience and cultural discourse from personal experience, thereby allowing for a progression away from the post-Holocaust dialectic between the “German perpetrator” role and the “Jewish victim” role.

Why do young people remain homeless on the street? The social environment as a de-motivating element

Jakub Marek, Psychiatric Center Prague, Czech Republic; Ladislav Csemy; Marie Vagnerova

Prague is among the cities with the lowest unemployment in Central Europe. Approximately 5000 homeless people live there, of whom one quarter are young people under 26 years of age. It turns out that the biggest problem of young homeless people is the lack of willingness to change their lifestyle. To determine the incentive structure of the respondents, we drew from the analysis of a semi-structured interview, a brief test TAT and a decision form. The target group consisted of 90 homeless people attending a day low threshold centre. The article examines the data through a qualitative approach. Most respondents considered “a good job” the major motivational element, which was beyond their current abilities and possibilities. They considered their life in the street as temporary. They perceive it as a “holiday” from normal duties or as a “school”, which provides subjectively important information or experience. The cycle of clients at the day centre indicates that respondents often go off the street alone without professional help. The problem occurs when there is a relapse of their homeless lifestyle, when the respondent fails to meet the standards of society and gets back on the street. The factor of permanent change lies in firm social relationships with people who do not live on the street. The ability to find functional social relationships is missing in the respondents. This is one reason why people return back on the street. Social relations are implemented in simpler living standards than in the resident society.

Transformational leadership in higher education: Developing a measure

Lauren Mawn Bangor, United Kingdom; James Hardy; Nichola Callow; Calum Arthur

Employing the differentiated model of transformational leadership (TL) (Hardy et al., 2010), Study 1 examined student and lecturer perceptions of TL in Higher Education (HE) lecturing. 29 students and 6 lecturers participated in focus groups and semi-structured interviews examining perceptions of TL. Results indicate the differentiated model of TL can be employed to understand lecturing behaviors. However, acceptance of group goals did not emerge as a relevant behavior in HE. Furthermore, ‘sense of humor’ and ‘self-confidence’ emerged as themes previously not represented in the TL literature. Study 2 aimed to develop a relevant measure of TL in HE. Utilizing established instrument development procedures, items evolved from Study 1, meaning units were subject to content validity examinations involving TL researchers, HE experts and students. Students (N=349) responded to the questionnaire in week five of the semester. Additional measures of satisfaction, efficacy and internalization were collected at week one and week nine. Reliability, factorial validity and predictive validity were examined using alpha coefficients, confirmatory factor analysis (CFA), and regression analyses respectively. Results showed the 8-factor model demonstrated acceptable alpha coefficients (> .7), reasonable factorial validity (RMSEA=.07 and CFI=.97) and good predictive validity, positively predicting variance in student satisfaction, academic and intrinsic motivation controlling for variance predicted by these at week one in addition, the measure also positively predicted variance in student performance (i.e., grades). In conclusion, these results offer support for the application of TL to the HE context.

The effect of culture priming and concept of money when we make choices of altruistic behaviour

Xue Mengjie, Central China Normal University, China; Chu Zhang; Bin Zuo Central China Normal University, China; Guoju Wang; Shan Sun Central China Normal University, China

Social Psychology
The current study explored how the concept of money and culture priming affect our choice of altruistic behaviours. 56 undergraduate students were selected to explore how culture priming, concept of money and position influence altruistic behaviour. The present experiment used a 2 × 2 × 2 mixed design, different culture primings, concept of money, and different positions (outsider, insider). According to different situations, subjects would make their choices after reading the story of an ex-student of the University of Cape Town. The results showed that culture priming, concept of money and position all had significant main effects. The results of our study supported the assumption that a lecturer’s race influences students’ perceptions. Experimental design photographs, allegedly of African and White lecturers, were presented to undergraduate students (n=173). Students rated each lecturer on six variables representing two broad dimensions: Likeability and ability. Results showed that African and White students rated African faces as higher on the likeability dimension (more attractive, friendlier and less strict) than White faces, while no pattern emerged for Indian and Coloured participants. Yet, White, Coloured and Indian students ascribed a higher teaching ability and competence to White lecturers. White and Indian students also preferred to be taught by White lecturers. African students, on the other hand, preferred to be taught by African lecturers. They saw African and White lecturers as equally competent. They ascribed higher teaching ability to White lecturers. Students thus form opinions about lecturers based on minimal demographic information. As this is the type of information available to students when interacting with lecturers for the first time, it seems plausible that African lecturers have to work harder to be seen as equally competent to their White colleagues. It is also argued that White students might use their ratings strategically. They might rate African lecturers as more likeable in an attempt to justify describing them as less able.

Does spirituality affect the quality of family relationship
Sajjad Mohammad Islamic Republic of Iran; Fatehagh Bagheriyan; Mohammad Seyedi; Fatemeh Bagheriyan Shahid Beheshti University, Islamic Republic of Iran

The purpose of this research was to study the role of spirituality in the quality of family relationships and coping strategies, and the mediating role of family communication in relation with family spirituality and family coping strategies. In order to examine the mediating role, 375 parents of students in Kemanshah participated in the study. They were selected through a multi cluster sampling. These parents answered the Family Communication Scale (FCS), Sanctification of Marriage Scale, Sanctification of Parenting Scale, and Family Crisis Oriented Personal Evaluation Scales (F-COPES). Results of simultaneous regression analyses and one way ANOVA showed that families with a high level of spirituality used coping strategies; cognitive reframing (F=18.68, p < .001), spiritual social support (F=18.86, p < .001), and mobilizing the family to acquire help (F=5.2, p < .006) more than families with a low level of spirituality. In addition, families with a high level of spirituality used passive appraisal (F=3.12, p < .04) less than families with a low level of spirituality. Results also indicated that family communication directly and indirectly plays a role of mediation between family spirituality and family coping strategies. Families with high spirituality, through appropriate communication, can better cope with internal and external family tensions.

Language and identity in indigenous African language speaking adults who attended ex-model C schools
Boitumelo Monageng University of the Western Cape, South Africa

The central aim of this study was to explore the identity formation of black African middle class young adults in the context of their educational and language experiences in ex-model C schools. The rationale for conducting the study was motivated by a need to understand how socio-historical events, which play out in language in education policies and practices, affect the identity constructions of young black adults who have been through a school system where English was used as the language of instruction. Post-colonial approaches to identity construction were utilized, influenced by the works of Fanon and Bulhan. Three participants who formerly attended ex-model C school were interviewed. With regard to the findings of the study, three main themes were identified, namely making sense of the new school environment, identity construction and the role of language in participants’ lives. Overall, findings of the study revealed that identity constructions were not static but rather reflected the historical and social processes wherein the participants lived. The participants adapted to the language of the school and considered themselves as multilingual. Race and class as markers of difference emerged as important constructs for identity formation. The mother tongue was still used by these participants; however it was used in contexts which were deemed appropriate by participants. If African languages are presented as having some sort of utility in the economic sector, this will hopefully result in a change of attitudes amongst indigenous African language speakers towards their own languages.

An adaptation of the needs based model of reconciliation to the South African context
Ines Meyer University of Cape Town, South Africa; Lisa Ferraz; Pumlita Hako

The Needs Based Model of Reconciliation postulates that in post-conflict situations perpetrators and victims have different socio-emotional needs. Victims are argued to have a need for empowerment and perpetrators want to be accepted in society. Three studies were conducted to test this assumption in the South African context. White South Africans who were privileged under the apartheid dispensation were equated to the perpetrator group while individuals from population groups who were disadvantaged were classified as victims. Data was collected via questionnaires. Sample 1 comprised employees (n=384) and undergraduate students (n=426). As expected, white individuals had a higher need for acceptance than empowerment, but previously disadvantaged individuals had equally high needs for empowerment and acceptance. It was assumed that previously disadvantaged individuals might feel disempowered, but also unacceptable when affiliated to institutions with a predominantly white culture. Study 1 was thus replicated in a sample of mostly unemployed South Africans living in black townships (n=243). Contrary to expectations, individuals again indicated similar levels of acceptance and empowerment needs. Study 3 assessed needs of acceptance and empowerment in the workplace (n=278). In this study, white and previously disadvantaged South Africans had a higher need for empowerment than for acceptance. The results of Studies 2 and 3 thus do not support the assumption that a white institutional culture creates a high need of acceptance among previously disadvantaged South Africans. Suggestions for alternative explanations of the results of Study 1 are provided.

“You like you therefore I am no racist”: The influence of first impressions on lecturer ratings
Ines Meyer University of Cape Town, South Africa; Zeleika Kinneer

Anecdotal evidence suggests that African academic staff at historically White universities in South Africa experience greater resistance from students than White staff. This study sought to assess whether
amongst indigenous African language speakers towards their own languages.

The percent and sequence of the ambivalent moral informations: Which is the stronger factor impacting the automatic evaluations

Ren Na Central China Normal University, China; He Wenhui Central China Normal University, China; Bin Zuo Central China Normal University, China; Guoju Wang; Dongpin Fu Central China Normal University, China

Our research was on the basis of studies of Rydell, Gawronski and other researchers (2009,2010). We manipulated the proportion and the sequence of the ambivalent moral informations about the target person to explore the formation of automatic evaluation. In our experiments participants received some positive (negative) moral informations about a target person in one color (e.g. red) context, then they saw some negative (positive) moral informations about the same person in another color (e.g. blue) context. Finally participants completed some measures of automatic evaluations to the target person and a unknown person in the two familiar color (red and blue) and a new color (gray) contexts. We found that when participants encountered heterogeneous moral informations about the target person, automatic evaluations became context sensitive. That was similar with Rydell and Gawronski (2009). We also found that the phenomenon that new contexts elicited automatic evaluations that reflected the valence of first experiences with the target person wasn’t stable. When the percent of informations in the second context increased from 50% to 60%, the automatic evaluations in new context acted on the recency effect. Furthermore in some situations the experiences of participants to the target person seemed generalise to the unknown person. The explicit evaluation was investigated too. Participants were Chinese undergraduates. There were 31, 19 and 38 participants in 3 experiments.

Cultural crisscrossing: Intergroup psychology among students involved in community engaged learning

Luzelle Naudé University of the Free State, South Africa

During the last few decades most countries have been confronted with the challenge of redefining themselves in the face of social change. In South Africa, these years coincided with the transition into a post-apartheid environment and the development of a society embedded in its own unique multicultural, multiracial, and multilingual context - a transformative experience of dramatic and deep significance. Through the lenses of contemporary social psychological perspectives this presentation explains how, by using service-learning and reflection as a vehicle to facilitate change, the conditions of optimal intergroup contact can be applied. The aim in the presentation is to describe how students from various cultural groups respond to the service-learning experience and create meaning from these cross-cultural experiences. Focus groups were conducted with postgraduate Psychology students that participated in a school engagement programme. Transcribed focus group records were analysed making use of constant comparative analysis. An argument is made for how cultural immersion through service-learning transforms students through the change processes of (1) resistance to take the first step, (2) border crossing; reacting to difference, (3) becoming conscious of complexity, (4) seeing similarity, (5) intercultural comfort and competence, (6) celebrating diversity, (7) forming friendships, and (8) paying it forward. I propose in this research that, in the South African context where diverse students do not have much opportunity to share social spaces, service-learning creates living and learning opportunities that balances challenges with support and diversity, with connecting in similarity.

The production of fantasy in talk, space and embodied practice

Tamaryn Nicholson University of Kwazulu Natal, South Africa

Historically, the study of fantasy has been one of the innermost workings of the psyche, making it largely inaccessible to those unwilling to work with a psychoanalytic model of the mind. This means that an important area of study remains largely unexplored by those working within alternative paradigms. However, with recent work by theorists such as Billig (1999), Burkitt (2010a, 2010b) and Durheim (2012) on the dialogic unconscious and repression, areas previously confined to psychoanalytic-lytic study are becoming more accessible to interactionist approaches. This paper theorises the production of fantasy in talk, space and embodied practice. Fantasy is argued to be accomplished through implication rather than articulation and to be produced on the boundaries of that which is speakable or performable within a given context. This paper reports on an ethnemethodologically informed ethnographic study which took place at one South African night club over the course of several months.

Over-confidence among male and female sports gamblers: Two different dynamics

Thomas Oberlechner Webster University, Austria; Donald Baillie; Julia Pitters

Based on a survey and actual betting data from N=434 male and female spectators of the EURO 2008 soccer tournament, this research examines the presence and reasons for over-confidence among people who place bets on sports in an online betting contest. While the results show no evidence for a better-than-average effect among spectators regarding their general prediction abilities, spectators systematically over-estimated the returns they expected to generate by betting on the outcome of games. Moreover, there was a strong link between the subjective importance assigned to soccer and self-rated ability to predict the outcome of games. However, self-rated soccer expertise was only very weakly correlated to objective prediction skills and to realised betting returns. Results also show that there were gender-specific differences in how the role of chance in the outcome of games is perceived. While men perceive a negative correlation between the role of chance in the outcome of soccer games and expected returns, women perceive this correlation to be positive. Results suggest that there are two different dynamics which may lead to over-confidence among sports gamblers, and that these dynamics are gender-specific. Perceiving soccer as important, leads to a wrong sense of subjective expertise and success when betting on the outcome of games. For self-declared non-experts to whom soccer is not important, attributing the outcome of games to chance involves betting over-confidence by way of feeling lucky. These dynamics in the over-confidence of sports gamblers may also be relevant in other areas of human judgment and decision-making.

The relationship between attitudes toward homosexuality, ambivalent sexism and perception of religiosity among Turkish university students

Nur Okutan Ankara University, Turkey

The aim of this study was to examine the relationships between attitudes toward homosexuality, ambivalent sexism, ambivalence toward men and perception of religiosity among Turkish university students. Index of Homophobia, Ambivalent Sexism Inventory, Ambivalence toward Men Scale and Perception of Religiosity Scale were administered to 275 Turkish university students (137 women, 138 men). The results revealed that the group with the higher negative attitudes toward homosexuality had higher levels of perception of religiosity, ambivalent sexism, and ambivalence toward men than the group with lower negative attitudes toward homosexuality. The findings were discussed within the framework of the related literature.

Quality of life as a facilitator of social tolerance

Diana Olukalne University of Daugavpils, Latvia; Mara Vidmire

This research examines the problem of life quality, as well as its connection with social tolerance, which is a significant factor affecting society’s social tension in the current uncertain economic and the labour market situation in Latvia. Temporality of the research associated with the Latvian population’s living conditions change. Social tolerance is one of the most important personal qualities in the context of cultural interaction in the modern world. People are not prepared for sudden changes in life and, therefore, it is difficult to assess the reality of, and share the responsibility to maintain harmony in a relationship with others. Previous studies among students found a negative correlation between quality of life and tolerance, and identified them as the major health and social relations problems, which became the basis for the purpose of this study: to investigate the quality of life and social tolerance of men and women as related to social indicators of individual behaviour. The study included 150 participants from the region of Kurzeme. To investigate quality of life and social tolerance the following methods were used: Diversity Icebreaker by B.Z.Ekelund, E.Langvik, method of determination of tolerance index by U. Soldatova, O.A. Kravtsova and O.J.Huhlayeva, life quality questionnaire. Data were processed in SPSS 19.0 programme. Analysing the data of tolerance index, the results showed that in the selection, average level of social tolerance dominates. In the result of data mathematical process, and analysis, a correlation between quality of life and social tolerance indexes was found.
Between morality and pathologisation: Attitudes towards de/criminalisation of suicide in Ghana and implications for the criminal code against attempted suicide

Joseph Osafo; Fatima Peters; Hjelmeland; Birthe Knizek; Charity Akotia; Luis Duque; Nilton Montoya; Heidi Peters; Fatima Peters; Hjelmeland; Birthe Knizek; Charity Akotia

Although there are no national statistics on suicide in Ghana, the act is becoming a considerable public health problem in the country. To understand attitudes towards suicide in the country, which could inform policy and prevention strategies, interviews were conducted on psychology students, nurses, psychologists, lay persons, police, politicians and key informants to understand their attitudes towards suicide. One of the attitude areas where informants’ views on suicide were examined was the present criminal code against suicide. Analyses of interviews using interpretative phenomenological analysis, showed that generally, attitudes towards suicide in Ghana lie between morality and mental health. For instance, whilst psychologists conceived suicide as pathology, psychology students, nurses, lay persons, and the police viewed it as constituting communal and religious transgressions. Such attitudes were also found to be consistent with informants’ perceptions regarding de/criminalizing suicide. Viewed as a moral issue, the act constituted the breach of a rule and the suicidal person was seen as culpable and worthy of societal condemnation and criminalization. However, viewed as pathology, the act constituted a disease or health crisis and the suicidal person was regarded as unwell and needing care, empathy and treatment. This presentation seeks to highlight the implications of these ideologies about suicide for the existing criminal code against the act in the country.

The predictors of non-Muslims’ attitudes living in Turkey towards Muslims

Ozgun Ozkan; Ankara University, Turkey; Derya Has- to; Fatma Yasin

The aim of this study is to investigate the effect of religious and ethnic group belonging, social dominance orientation, and perceived discrimination of non-Muslims living in Turkey, on their attitudes towards Muslims. The data collection instruments were Demographic Information Form, Religious Identification Scale, Perceived Discrimination Scale, Muslim Prejudice Scale, Social Dominance Orientation Scale, and Ethnic Identification Scale. The analyses were conducted on 67 participants.

Factors associated with the reduction of intimate partner violence

Alexandra Restrepo; University of Antioquia, Colombia; Luis Duque; Nilton Montoya; Alexandra Henao

The aim of this study was to determine factors associated with the reduction of intimate partner physical violence in the Medellin, Colombia, between 2004 and 2007. Two household surveys were conducted in Medellin, Colombia (2004 N=5,781 and 2007 n=4,653). These surveys used the same instrument to measure interpersonal violence (witnessing, victimisation and perpetration of intimate partner violence). We calculated the mean annual change in physical violence, using the Straus Conflict Tactics Scale. Logistic regression was used to estimate the relationship between change in physical violence and associated factors. Between 2004-2007 there was a relative reduction of partner physical violence of 50% (17.5% vs. 8.5%). Factors associated with this change were an increase of collective efficacy (B=3.3; standard error=1.0), and reduction in the following: Past year unemployment (B=0.06; standard error=0.12), perceived neighbourhood disorder (B=1.4, standard error=0.66) and violence, distrust (B=2.0; standard error=1.1), violence legitimation and interpersonal aggression (B=1.5, standard error=0.12 ). Frustrated expectan- cies and tolerance of law breaking reduction. Changes in the social environment contributed to the reduction in physical intimate partner violence in Medellin. Promotion of public policies that de- crease social factors such as machismo attitudes and distrust, and promote collective efficacy and employment, may contribute to reduction of partner physical violence.

The role of emotional intelligence and social health in adolescents

Azamidokht Rezaei; Islamic Azad University, Isla- mic Republic of Iran

This study aims to investigate the emotional intelligence and social health in adolescents. For this purpose 150 adolescents, boys and girls, were selected and the questionnaires of emotional intelligence and social health administered on them. Data analysed through correlation and the differences of variables in both groups were also analysed. Results

When illegible handwriting builds up confidence: Disfluency as a positive cue in social judgement

Nicolas Pierre; University Paris Ouest, France; Nico- las Pierre Andre

Fluency – the subjective experience of cognitive ease – has been shown to be an influential cue in social judgements. It had been assumed that fluency is experienced by people as something good (Jacoby, 1983). But expanding on the idea that people implement personal knowledge about what fluency means depending on the context (Schwarz, 2004), positive value associated with fluency is hypothesised to be malleable. A pilot study established that people have specific beliefs and personal theories about how handwriting reflects competence. A majority of our sample (91%, N=102) believed that physicians have illegible handwriting. In the main study, students (N=95) had to look at two sets of handwriting (legible vs illegible). Half of the participants were told that the two sets of handwriting were produced by doctors, and the other half, that they were produced by students. The main task was to judge each handwriting for legibility and writer’s competence and confidence. As hypothesised, the interaction between fluency and social judgement strength was significant. Judgements were more favourable for legible (fluent) handwriting among participants who were told that the handwriting was that of students. Inversely, judgements were more favourable for illegible (dis- fluent) handwriting among participants who were told that the handwriting was that of physicians. Discussion focuses on the role of naïve theories on the value associated with fluency. The current findings demonstrate that changing the meaning of fluency changes the direction of the positive hedonic effect of fluency.

Societal perceptions towards the hearing-impaired and their psychological implications

Mashakgene Ramokgopa; University of Limpopo, South Africa; Mahlogonolo Matlala

The aim of the study is to investigate societal perception towards the hearing-impaired and their psychological implications thereof. It is hypothe- sised that people with hearing impairment tend to think that they are negatively perceived by those who can hear. The study is qualitative in nature and is conducted among ten hearing-impaired partici- pants, who are conveniently sampled. Open-ended questionnaires are used to gather information. Vid- eo recordings are also used to supplement the ques- tionnaires. The Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA) is then used to analyse gathered data. The result indicates a positive correlation between perceived societal perceptions and self-perception. The implications of the findings are that negative societal perception results in negative self- perception and negative regard towards their impair- ment. The result of the study also highlights the importance of people learning to communicate in sign language, so as to make the hearing-impaired to feel well understood. This will foster better communication between the two communities, and will eradicate communication barriers.

The construction of sexual consent/coercion amongst incarcerated adolescent males

Fatima Peters; University of Venda, South Africa; Umesh Bawa

The increased reported number of sexual violence cases in the general community, amongst adoles- cent’s is a major psychological and economic prob- lem, placing them at greater risk to multiple risk factors such as HIV and Aids and teenage preg- nancy. Institutionalised youth not only face these risk factors, the expected and taken for granted sexual violence inflicted against them, is exacerbated by the fact that the only way to protect themselves is though aggression and violence. The culture of violence and gangsterism, within secure care insti- tutions is confounded by multiple and contradictory discourses related to sexual consent. Understanding how institutionalised, adolescent males construct sexual consent and its intimate association with coercion is what this paper aimed to address. This question is approached from a qualitative method- ological framework. Thirteen adolescent males par- ticipated within a semi-structured interview. Data was analysed thematically and a social constructiv- istic theoretical framework situated the research. The research identifies that the construct of sexual consent was densely convoluted and that sexual violence was often associated with the cultures of violence and gangsterism within secure care institu- tions for adolescents.
Psychological adaptation to isolation and confinement in a multicultural group in Antarc-
taxica: A multidisciplinary approach

Elisabeth Romet, INSEP, France; Carole Tafforin; Karine Weiss

The paper presents the psychological adaptation of the first two groups of winterers in the French and Italian polar station, Concordia. This station, around 1000 km inside the Antarctic Continent, induces strong isolation and confinement for at least 9 months. Groups of 13 and 10 winterers include French and Italian volunteers who work to maintain the station and to conduct scientific experiments in astronomy, seismology, magnetism, etc. Isolation and confinement in extreme environments, leading to various individual and social phenomena. The main areas of adaptation involve mood, interpersonal relationships, somatic symptoms, and performance. The methodological approach chosen here is a combination of psychological, ethnological, and ethnographical techniques including self-assessment questionnaires, individual interviews, cognitive maps, observation of public spaces and the way in which these impact on her self-image and self-worth. Ultimately, the victim is empowered and is able to find a more appropriate way of expressing her individuality. This research presentation argues that make-over programmes, such as the one described in this vignette, appropriate psychological language and concepts in the service of fashion, in the ways in which these discourses and ways of speaking function are highlighted through reference to episodes of popular ‘make-over’ television series. In particular, the presentation focuses on the way in which the use of these discourses creates positions of power within the narratives, leading to the inevitable paradoxical conclusion that only certain socially acceptable expressions of individuality are authentic. Thus, through using a language of empowerment these psychological fashion discourses actually create the very victims they claim to rescue, in accordance with Schirmer’s (2010) formulation that “a fashion victim ... is an individual who negates his own individuality in the very act of exercising it” (p. 9).

Causal explanations for infidelity of Latvian residents of different age groups

Ivets Ruza Daugavpils University, Latvia

People in general tend to express a negative attitude towards infidelity. However infidelity is a common phenomenon, which can happen rather often in romantic relationships. The experience of being betrayed by a loved one can substantially affect the sense of self-worth, and might therefore negatively influence a person’s general psychological well-being. The causal explanations for infidelity may increase or reduce the effect of traumatic emotions for a betrayed partner and feelings of guilt for betrayer depending on how partners explain the act of infidelity to themselves. Getting older, people tend to change their attitudes towards the world and things because of their experience. It is supposed that people of different ages might have different explanations for infidelity. The current research focused on causal explanations and verbal responses concerning infidelity in romantic relationships presented by Latvian residents of different age groups (N=886). The results demonstrate significant differences in causal explanations for infidelity between the different age groups of participants. Implications of these findings and directions for future research are discussed.

The appropriation of psychological discourse in the service of fashion

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During an episode of a popular ‘make-over’ television series the fashion victim, who has been targeted as the fashion victim, makes over the victim’s host, an impeccably dressed facilitator, and reframes the victim’s victimhood by making her into a more fashionable person. This paper focuses on the way in which the use of these discourses creates positions of power within the narratives, leading to the inevitable paradoxical conclusion that only certain socially acceptable expressions of individuality are authentic. Thus, through using a language of empowerment these psychological fashion discourses actually create the very victims they claim to rescue, in accordance with Schirmer’s (2010) formulation that “a fashion victim ... is an individual who negates his own individuality in the very act of exercising it” (p. 9).

A negative relation between shyness and self-esteem investigated with an implicit asso-
ciation test

Takafumi Sawauami The University of Tokyo/CRET, Japan; Tsutomu Fujii The University of Tokyo/CRET, Japan; Atsushi Aikawa

An increasing number of studies use an Implicit Association Test (Greenwald, McGhee, & Schwartz, 1998; IAT) as a measure of implicit personalities, attitudes, and self-concepts such as shyness, anxiety, and self-esteem. As one of its validity, the predictive validity of IATs measuring implicit shyness, anxiety, and self-esteem has been demonstrated (e.g., Asendorpf, Banse, & Mülke, 2002; Egloff & Schmukle, 2002; Greenwald & Farnham, 2000). As important as this, however, the concurrent validity has been ignored so far. Hence, we intend to show the concurrent validity of IAT for shyness. Previous research has consistently revealed a negative association between shyness and self-esteem (e.g., Cheek & Buss, 1981). Unless implicit constructs are entirely distinct from explicit counterparts, we expect that implicit shyness would be negatively correlated with implicit self-esteem. For investigation, a computerised experiment was conducted. Fifty-nine Japanese participants completed shyness IAT and self-esteem IAT twice with an interval of one week. In Structural Equation Modelling, the two parts of each psychological construct were set as latent variables in order to steer clear of attenuation. Consistent with our hypothesis, implicit shyness was negatively correlated with implicit self-esteem (r=-.72, p

Mate selection: Preference or importance?

Safoora Sepahi Shahid Beheshti University, Islamic Republic of Iran; Fatemeh Bagherian; Warren Thorngate; Fatemeh Bagherian

Most research in this area has been done through questionnaire methods. In this way, only criteria of preferences and not the criteria of importance have been investigated. For example, beauty has a higher preference rate for males than for females, but it has not been studied how important this is for males when selecting a wife. This study measures the differences and importance of criteria in mate selection. The tool was a computer program creating virtual space for mate selection. Participants were 295 people, 44 male and 151 female, with ages ranging from 18 to 35 years. Sex differences in Criteria of Preference were assessed by the Wilcoxon Test for both males and females. Sex differences in Criteria of Importance were studied by the Chi square Test. The results showed sex differences in both preference and importance; however, sex differences were not the same among males and females. For example, beauty had priority among all male participants compared to the female participants during decision making (Wilcoxon W =996.500, p < 0.001) but there was not any sex differences between them in their selected wife and husband regarding beauty. On the other hand, sexual relationship was more important for male participants than for female participants (W=9,744, p<0.01), but they didn’t choose it sooner than female participants. In conclusion, participants chose criteria of potential mates according to their preferences, but ignored some of them and paid more attention to others.

Antecedent of reactions to norm violation: Intergroup emotions or contextual factors

Roomana Siddiqui Aligarh Muslim University, India

Norms are shared realities that have considerable impact on behavior and vary from culture to culture.
Instances in which people act in ways that are congruent or incongruent with these shared realities may lead to feelings that start a chain of processes. According to the Norm Violation Theory (DeRidder & Tripathi, 1992) in an event of norm violation a process of escalation or de-escalation of negative intergroup behavior is expected. Its direction and intensity however will depend on various social and psychological factors. The present study aims to explore the role of contextual factors and felt emotions in regulating action tendencies in norm violating situations. Data was collected on 388 respondents (Hindus=221, Muslims=167). To measure action tendencies three situations of norm violation were examined and subjects were asked to rate the extent to which they experienced anger, fear or anxiety as a result of it. Three response alternatives (reconciliation, retaliation and retribution) were also provided and subjects were asked to choose the one they preferred most. The finding of the study shows that across the three situations anger was the most intensely experienced emotion followed by anxiety and fear. Further, respondents using retribution and retaliation experienced significantly more anger compared to those who preferred reconciliation. Apart from emotions it was the placement of groups in the social hierarchy along with the nature of the norm violated that determines the pathway in which emotions will motivate and regulate action tendencies.

When is bad stronger than good? A construal level perspective
Smita Singh James Cook University Singapore, Singapore; Shehnas Alam James Cook University Singapore, Singapore
The importance of bad or negative life events has been emphasised primarily all across in different domains of psychological literature (Baumeister, Bratslavsky, Finkenauer, & Vohs, 2001). In the present research, this supremacy of negative events was re-examined by adopting a novel method of Construal Level Theory (Trobe & Liberman, 2000). In addition, positive life events was also compared and contrasted with the negative life events. Participants responded to 20 positive and negative life event statements in terms of either the event taking place in a near or temporally proximal condition (yesterday) or far or temporally distal condition (one year ago) and whether these life events happened to them or others (social distances). Two hundred and fifty-six participants (110 males and 146 females, Mage=24.63, SD=6.08) were randomly assigned to a 2 (temporal distance: proximal vs. distal) x 2 (events: positive vs. negative) x 2 (social distance: self vs. others) mixed-factorial design experiment, where each participant was presented with a Life Perception Scale (LPS). The findings supported the hypotheses that greater psychological distance (temporal and social) indeed leads to decreased positivity and negativity associated in its perception. Further, perception of temporally distal events (both positive and negative) was found to have significantly lesser impact than temporally proximal events. Events (both positive and negative) perceived for another person (socially distal) showed a significant impact reduction as well; perceptions of negative or positive events for another person were indeed considered less positive or negative.

Sensory experience in the Mela: Noise and the perception of time duration
Tushar Singh Banaras Hindu University, India
The Mela is an incredibly noisy event with religious discourses, chanting, music etc. played (simultaneously) across hundreds of different sound systems. In two studies we investigated the experience of such a loud noise mixture. Such noise may be assumed to be inherently aversive (and as diminishing the pleasure of collective participation). However, perceptual experiences can be influenced by top-down influences, including cultural and social factors. We report two quasi-experimental studies in which a loud noise (a mixture of many sounds) was depicted as being recorded at either the Mela or at city (secular) locations. After listening to a 20 second sound clip, pilgrims reproduced its perceived duration. Previous work shows the perception of stimulus duration to depend on the meaningfulness of the stimuli (longer estimations when the stimulus is meaningful). In Study 1 we found longer estimations of elapsed time when the clip was attributed to a religious event. In order to investigate whether the results are due to mental processes occurring during encoding or during the time re-production task itself we conducted Study 2 in which the attribution of the noise to a source took place after the noise was played. Here we found no difference in the two conditions. This suggests the effect in Study 1 reflects processes occurring during the listening to the noise and that when the noise was attributed to a religious site it was experienced differently to when it was attributed to a secular site.

The joys of fatherhood: Teenage fathers talk about fatherhood
Nicole Smith University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa
Teenage fatherhood is an issue that needs to be considered particularly in the South African context and with regards to teenage pregnancy. The study aimed to explore what it means to be a teenage father, specifically in the disadvantaged community of Alexandra Township, Johannesburg. The study was qualitative in nature and individual interviews were conducted with five teenage fathers aged between 18 and 23 years. The data was analyzed using thematic content analysis. Key findings suggest that teenage fathers have strong feelings around how difficult it is to be a father at such a young age, the responsibility associated with financially providing for their child, and simply being present in the life of their child. This study gives teenage fathers a voice and illustrates their need for inclusion in the child rearing process and research on teenage pregnancy. The need for interventions to be put in place to help these fathers is highlighted.

Self-image maintenance and discrimination: A study of prejudice towards Chinese in Bandung Indonesia
Willis Srisayekti Padjadjaran University, Indonesia; Rasyid Bo Sanisasso; David A Setiady
Past research discovered that threatened self-esteem could increase prejudice, and that it would be followed by certain discriminatory behaviour, i.e. avoidance behaviour towards minority ethnic groups. This study was aimed at examining the effect of self-threat on discriminatory behavior towards Chinese. Applying experimental methods and studied in Bandung, Indonesia, Study 1 involved 28 female students (Sundanese, age 18-20 years; M=18.55, SD=0.8). Results showed that receiving negative feedback led to lowered self-esteem (.048; p Discussion focused on the conditions under which behavioral consequences of stereotype activation might be observed.

Gender stereotypes in high school girls threaten choice of science subjects
Mein-Woei Suen Chung Shan Medical University, Taiwan, R.O.C.; Liang-Ju Chiu; Yu-Chen Chen
The influence of gender stereotypes have been found in many conditions, such as in our working places or schools. Therefore, understanding the impact of stereotypes and deducing negative effects from stereotypes are becoming popular and important issues. In 1995, Steele and Aronson indicated that gender stereotype threat effect (STEs), explaining that stereotype threat effects would affect stereotyped individual’s performance. This study, thus, conducts a 2 (subjects: science vs. literary) x 2 (condition: control vs. threat vs. threat deduction) mixed participant design aimed at understanding how high school students who are influenced by negative gender stereotypes select science and engineering as major subjects. 339 female high school students in Taiwan participated. The subject-selected willingness was used as an independent variable. The statistical analysis reveals results as: (1) Significant interaction effects between subject and condition was found (F(2, 136)=4.056; p<.05); (2) There is a significant main effect of subjects (F(1, 136)=228.241; p<.001). The willing score to literary (M=537.27) is higher than to science (M=276.18) \( t(73) \). In science subjects, the threat deduction group had the highest inclination scores (M=321.23) than threat group (M=241.05), and then control group (M=272.41). In addition, this study also explores factors which may influence the choice of their major. More details and findings are discussed.

Followers’ characteristics and their leadership preferences
James J-M Sun Renmin University of China, China; Jian-Min Sun; Caihu Lin
Based on implicit leadership theory and similarity attraction theory, this study examines the relationship between followers’ core self-evaluations (CSE), power distance orientation and their preferences for charismatic leadership and paternalistic leadership which has three dimension namely, moral, benevolence, and authority, respectively. Descriptive statistics, correlation analysis, and hierarchical regression were conducted with data collected from 314 Chinese employees in different types of organizations. It was found that followers’ CSE correlates positively with their charismatic leadership preference and moral leadership preference. Followers’ power distance orientation correlates positively with their authoritarian leadership preference, but negatively with their moral leadership preference. A moderating effect of power distance orientation is found in the relationship between followers’ CSE and their charismatic leadership preference. Implications and limitations of the research were discussed.
Gender stereotypes of men about women: job involvement
Mahnaz Talebzadeh University of Isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran; Aboughaseem Nour

The real development of the world requires the participation of all citizens in the process of development, but it is not possible without the complete participation of women. For better development, organisations need those employees who can play a greater role when using all their talents and experience possible when they are involved in their jobs. Some research findings indicate that men stereotypically think that women are less involved in their jobs. Therefore the purpose of this study was to investigate and answer this question: Is there any difference between men and women in job involvement? For this aim, a random sample of 125 persons were selected from employees in Isfahan Water and Wastewater Company, Iran. The research instrument was Kanungo involvement questionnaire and Demographic questionnaire. The results showed that there is no significant difference between men and women in their job involvement. It must not be ignored that these stereotypes may result in self-fulfilling prophecies, and that women, instead of being job centred, see themselves as family centred and this attitude prevents them from entering higher positions. It is suggested that social psychology researchers attempt to clarify this social issue and conduct more scientific and applied studies in this context.

Complexity of in- and out-group images
Yona Teichman Tel Aviv University, Israel

The relationship between the complexity of objects of attitude and attitude extremity or moderation was studied with adults (Blair, Johnson & Zanna, 2005; Linville, 1982; Linville & Jones 1980). Based on ample findings indicating that young children possess and express stereotypes and prejudice (Teichman, 2001; Teichman & Bar-Tal, 2005), we present two studies. One examined Jewish Israeli children, 3 – 11 years of age. Different aspects of complexity of mental images of ‘a Jew’ and ‘an Arab’ who are adversaries in the conflict known as the Middle East conflict were investigated. The second examined traits attributed by children of similar age to the same images. This study included Jewish and Arab participants. In both studies the images were assessed using HFDs (Human Figure Drawings) that were systematically scored (Teichman 2001; Teichman & Bar-Tal, 2005). The drawings were followed by questions regarding names and attributed traits. On all variables (image complexity, number of traits, type of traits, and familiarity with names) Jewish participants favored their in-group. They also attributed more positive traits to their in-group. Arab participants did not differentiate between images. Assuming that early interventions regarding stereotyping, prejudice, or racism are desirable, our findings indicate that introducing more complexity to social representations at a young age may facilitate such change.

Examing the predictive value of five drinker prototypes in explaining drinking behaviour
Britt Van Lettow Erasmus MC, Netherlands; Pepijn van Empelen; Hein de Vries; Alex Burdor

We aimed to extend the Prototype/Willfulness Model (PWM) by examining other prototypes besides the generally examined abstainer and drinker prototypes. The predictive values of favorability and similarity of five drinker prototypes (abstainer, moderate drinker, heavy drinker, tipsy, drunk) were examined in explaining intentions, willingness and drinking behavior. An online prospective study was completed among 450 Dutch adults aged 18–25. At baseline, favorability and similarity (to oneself) for each prototype were assessed, besides other Theory of Planned Behaviour and PWM concepts. Drinking behaviour was assessed at one month follow-up. Structural Equation Modelling was used. Also, pairwise parameter comparisons tested moderation by gender. Drinking behaviour (R² = .40) was predicted by heavy drinker, abstainer similarity, intention (among women) and tipsy prototype similarity (among men). Intention was related to injunctive norms, drunk prototype similarity, and (among men) attitude, descriptive norms, tipsy and heavy drinker prototype similarity, and (among women) abstainer and drunk prototype favourability. Willingness associated with perceived behavioural control, abstainer favourability, drunk similarity, and (among men) moderate drinker and drunk prototype favourability, and (among women) attitude, abstainer and heavy drinker similarity. In conclusion, prototype similarity predicted behaviour, willingness and intentions. Favourability related to willingness and intentions. Interestingly, women’s drinking seemed intentional whereas men’s drinking seemed normative. Including more prototypes such as a drunk, moderate and heavy drinker prototype could augment the PWM. The results suggest tailoring and targeting interventions and research aiming to reduce alcohol consumption through drinker prototypes according to gender.

Ethnicity, gender and self: A study of North-Eastern Indian women
Sunil Verma Vivekanand College for Women, India; Dikki Bhutia; Tushar Singh Vivekanand College for Women, India

Women in India have been seen as the virtuous holders of the society, living a life of roles and doing their duties as daughters, wives and mothers. They have been confined to the predominant triangle of children, kitchen and temple. However, the changing era has affected various aspects of traditional Indian society as well as the status of Indian women. Women in India are now expanding their horizons, taking up new challenges and are pursuing higher education. While doing so they are challenging the traditional boundaries made for them. The present paper explores the conflict experienced by women of three ethnic communities and the types of strategies used while trying to maintain a balance between their professional and traditional role demands. A total of 170 women graduate students from three different ethnic communities (Nepali, Bhutia, and Lepcha) of Sikkim were administered the source of self-esteem inventory, the primary-secondary control scale, the Depression scale, the loneliness scale and the relational self-scale. Findings of this study revealed differences in self-concept in the women of the three different communities. Findings show different conflict and psycho-social patterns for different communities. The results are discussed in light of existing literature of ethnic differences and existing theories.

Your “truth,” my pain! A psychosocio religious study of abuse in the church
Rosemare Visser University of Pretoria; South Africa; Mihaly Berkics; Tamas Nagy; Xuejun Bai

In social structures people often claim to experience “abuse” and/or unfair treatment by superiors. The church as conventional supportive structure in society is one such structure and was the chosen context for the study. Secondary to blatant intentional abuse of power, the author researched unintentional actions and behaviours as reported by participants, resulting in their experiences of abuse in their respective church systems. An interdisciplinary psychosocio-religious qualitative study from a social constructionist narrative perspective was conducted. The thematic analysis of case studies revealed that dominant discourse and other social constructions played a role in these experiences of and interactions involving abuse. Apart from stimulating greater awareness of this phenomenon, the author suggests a humble revisiting of the origins of solidly held and imposed beliefs and so-called “absolute” truths by individual and collective groups. Focused dialogue between people, cultures, groups and disciplines is encouraged in this study.

Defence and efficiency motivated in group projection: Motivational underpinnings of ethnocentric judgments
Sven Waldzus ISCTE-IUL, Portugal; Miriam Rosa
Members of social groups often tend to ethnocentrically overestimate their ingroup’s relative prototypicality in comparison with relevant outgroups due to ingroup projection, that is the generalisation of distinctive ingroup characteristics onto superordinate categories encompassing both the ingroup and the outgroup. Predictors of ingroup projection have been identified, but the underlying motivational processes are still unclear. We propose that ingroup projection in insecure intergroup relations is defence motivated, whereas in secure intergroup relations it is the outcome of efficiency motivated cognitive biases. In three experiments we manipulated the security of the intergroup situation (stable vs. unstable higher status) and information processing (heuristic vs. systematic). In line with our hypothesis we found that in secure intergroup relations ingroup projection was stronger under time pressure (Study 1, artificial groups, N=91), cognitive load (Study 2, artificial groups, N=128) or lack of thoughtfulness (Study 3, natural groups, N=144), whereas the opposite pattern was found in insecure intergroup relations. We conclude that two different motivational processes can lead to the same ethnocentric judgments. Results have implications for attempts to reduce intolerance, oppression and misunderstanding between groups of different social status, as they suggest differential strategies depending on the context of intergroup relations.

The moderating role of gender and social anxiety on the relationship among Chinese adolescents’ online communication, self-disclosure and quality of friendship Jinliang Wang | Center for Mental Health, China; Dajun Zhang; Linda Jackson

Online communication, characterized by reduced visual, auditory and contextual cues, can make users less concerned about the perceptions others have of them. Recent studies have found that online communication can promote friendship quality when users communicate with their friends. The rich-get-richer hypothesis suggests that socially competent adolescents are more likely to use online communication as another means of maintaining their existing friendships. However, it is reasonable that adolescents with social anxiety often prefer to disclose their feelings and concerns in online settings. Adolescent boys usually face more inhibitions when self-disclosing in offline settings than adolescent girls. In online settings, however, where factors that might cause uneasiness in communication are removed, adolescent boys will be more likely to discuss intimate topics. In the present study, we examined relationships among gender, social anxiety, self-disclosure, quality of real-world friendships and online communication by Chinese adolescent Internet users (n=190) with a mean age of 16.6±1.22. Results indicated that online communication and self-disclosure are not related to quality of friendship, and online communication is positively related to self-disclosure. Participants were asked to fill in scales of Online Communication, Friendship Quality, Social Anxiety, and Online Self-Disclosure. Results found that for adolescent boys and adolescents with high social anxiety, online communication can explain more variance in users’ self-disclosure, indicating that gender and social anxiety moderate the relationship between online communication and online self-disclosure.

Positive gender-related role models can protect Taiwanese women from stereotype threats

Jui-Hsing Wang | Division of Infectious Disease, Taiwan, R.O.C.; Mein-Woei Suen; Jeaw-Mei Chen

It is common to evaluate mathematics ability using a exam result. Steele and Aronson (1995) indicated “Stereotype Threat Effect, STEs”. Some studies successfully use positive gender-related role models to deduce STEs on females’ mathematics (e.g. Marx & Roman, 2002; McIntyre, Paulson, & Lord, 2003). McIntyre et. al. used articles related to successful females in different fields to manipulate, and found better performances. However, they did not test whether a manipulation with opposite-gender role model can cause STEs or not. Thus, this study uses a 3-part (Role model: male vs. female vs. control) construct between-participant experiment design, and the accuracy of 23 GRE mathematical items is DV. One-way ANOVA (N=66 female Taiwan university students) reveals interesting results: (1)A significant main effect of Role model (F(2, 63) =6.48, p<.001) shows that different gender-related role models reveal different influences; (2)By Post Hoc analysis, male role models cause the significant worst math scores (M=71.07) rather than control condition (M=81.07; p<.005), and then female model (M=77.03; p<.05). As expected, this results support that a male role model can cause STEs and a female model seems to induce threat deduction. (3)Post Hoc interestingly shows no significant different between female model and control condition (p=.153). This finding differs from the results of McIntyre et. al. and needs be discussed. More details and findings are discussed. < .001) and post hoc test shows that participants in mixed-gender situation obtain lowest scores (M=69.64), in order, rather than same-gender situations (M=74.45; p=.06), and later individual situations (M=78.43; p<.05). More details and findings are discussed. < .001) and post hoc test shows that participants in mixed-gender situation obtain lowest scores (M=69.64), in order, rather than same-gender situations (M=74.45; p=.06), and later individual situations (M=78.43; p<.05). More details and findings are discussed. < .001) and post hoc test shows that participants in mixed-gender situation obtain lowest scores (M=69.64), in order, rather than same-gender situations (M=74.45; p=.06), and later individual situations (M=78.43; p<.05). More details and findings are discussed. < .001) and post hoc test shows that participants in mixed-gender situation obtain lowest scores (M=69.64), in order, rather than same-gender situations (M=74.45; p=.06), and later individual situations (M=78.43; p<.05). More details and findings are discussed. < .001) and post hoc test shows that participants in mixed-gender situation obtain lowest scores (M=69.64), in order, rather than same-gender situations (M=74.45; p=.06), and later individual situations (M=78.43; p<.05). More details and findings are discussed.

Mixed-gender testing situations and their effect on performance in mathematics in Taiwan university students

Jui-Hsing Wang | Division of Infectious Disease, Taiwan, R.O.C.; Mein-Woei Suen; Jeaw-Mei Chen

In schools, holding a mathematics exam in a mixed-gender situation is a common way to evaluate students’ academic achievement. However, since Steele and Aronson (1995) indicated “Stereotype Threat Effects, STEs”, most of STEs studies were conducted in individual testing situations which are different to our actual school situation. Thus, we conducted a two-factor experiment design. The accuracy of 23 GRE mathematics items are manipulated in testing situations (M=78.43; p<.05). More details and findings are discussed.

Warmth and happiness: A study on physical warmth and psychological warmth

Zeng Wang | Hebrew University, China

Happiness is one of the abstract and social perception concepts. In study 1, after finishing a scrambled-sentences task, participants with a happy experience gave higher estimates of room temperature than the participants in the control group. In study 2, participants who recalled a real, past experience of happiness gave higher estimates of room temperature than participants who recalled an unhappy experience. In study 3, participants who briefly held a cup of hot coffee judgments that target person as being significantly happier than those who briefly held a cup of iced coffee. These results suggest that the priming of happiness induces an actual feeling of warmth, and warmth makes people feel much happier. These findings are consistent with the embodied view of cognition and support the notion that social perception involves physical and perceptual content.

How the social contexts modulate the relationship between physical warmth and interpersonal process

Wenqi Wei | Peking University, China

Williams and Bargh (2008) found that experiences of physical warmth increase feelings of interperson al warmth. However, the results were obtained under positive social contexts (e.g., reading positive words or donating to a friend) and uncovered only the warm (positive) side of “warmth”. We developed a two-factor model with a physical-social perspective to explain how physical experience and social context interactively determine the interpersonal process. We conducted three studies to examine our two-factor model. Study 1 found participants who experienced physical warmth under negative social context made colder interpersonal judgment than those who experienced physical coldness. Study 2 and Study 3 further showed that physical temperature and social context had signif-
ic interaction effect on interpersonal behavior. Particularly, under negative social context partici-
pants in warm group showed less interpersonal warmth (less willing to forgive other’s fault (Study 2) or listen to sales promotion (Study 3)) than those in cold group. Our findings indicate that physical warmth may increase negative feelings associated with interpersonal processes and the effect of phys-
ical warmth on interpersonal processing is social-
context dependent.

**Engendering masculinities**

Nombasa Williams University of Adelaide, Australia; Sanjay Pattanayak; Roomana Siddiqui

According to the literature on culturally and linguis-
tically diverse parenting, refugee parenting practices and styles that are normative in countries of origin may not be sanctioned in Australia. In the case of refugee parenting, beliefs, practices, and values may be decentered in pre-resettlement contexts where survival becomes the primary concern. Engendering the discourse of masculinities to reflect a relationship between child protection and the experience of refu-
gee parenting for African men in both pre-and post-
resettlement contexts will inform culturally compe-
tent practice, intervention, and community develop-
ment that is inclusive of their gender-specific needs. This article brings an expanded masculinities per-
spective to the ecology of refugee parenting for resettle African men resulting from larger research findings with focus group participants. Incorporating notions of masculinity into the child protection discourse is an attempt not only to reduce existing gender under- and misrepresentation among South Australian refugees, but also to ensure greater visi-
bility and increase the role of refugee men in the process of developing culturally relevant and appro-
priate policies, practices, and services to assist suc-
cessful resettlement transitions while strengthening family well-being. The concept of masculinities, this article argues, must be treated as integral to any approach to working with refugees, particularly in areas that penetrate and may define the quality of their life experiences, expectations, and aspirations. Masculinities matter. Exploring refugee male percep-
tions, interpretations, and the enactment of masculin-
ity may unmask the differential experiences of refu-
gee women from men and ensure their integration into child protection services practice.

**Evaluative conditioning: The role of display duration, valence intensity and contingency awareness**

Zhao Xian School of Psychology, Beijing Normal University, China; Ye Li; Li Liu; Hongling Zeng; Jian Zheng

The purpose of the present study was to investigate the effect of display duration of US, retest the effect of valence intensity, CS-US contingency awareness, and their integrated mechanism on evaluative con-
conditioning, measured by explicit evaluative rating, combined with four-picture recognition test and item-based analyses. The hypotheses were tested in a 2 (display duration) × 2 (valence intensity) × 2 (CS type) mixed design, with CS type as a within-group factor, participants were randomly assigned to four groups: US short display (120ms) -strong valence, US long display (1000ms) - strong valence, US short display -mild valence, US long display -mild valence. Results showed that evidence was obtained for EC effect on the global level, with more positive ratings of CS+ than of the CS-. For display dura-
tion, EC emerged only on long display level. For valence intensity, EC was found only on strong valence level. And only participants who were categorised as "contingency aware" showed signif-
icant EC effects. However, contingency awareness did not significantly mediate the relationship be-
 tween display duration and EC effects, nor does the relationship between valence intensity and EC effects. This pattern of results partly supported the hypotheses, and emphasised the role of attention and awareness on EC effect. EC relies on US display duration, US valence intensity and CS-US contingency awareness, which is in line with a propositional account. Results also raise doubts about the views in implicit misattribution mecha-
nism and APE models. EC is unlikely to be an associ-ative evaluation process which requires little cognitive capacity and contingency awareness. The insignif-
ificant mediation effect also indicates that a propositional account needs further modification.

**Automatic and controlled cognitive re-
sponses to intergroup threat as assessed using the process dissociation procedure**

Ling Xiang Southwest University of China, China; Zhoa Yufang

Explicit and implicit methods are typically employed to investigate the respective controlled and automatic cognitive responses to intergroup threat. However, these may not be ‘process pure’ measures of automatic or controlled responses. The present study used the process dissociation proce-
dure to investigate the relative contributions of automatic and controlled cognitive responses to intergroup threat. Following exposure to a threat/ no threat manipulation, 50 rural undergraduates completed a recognition memory task, in which they were asked to identify all or select ‘old’ (pre-
viously presented) trait words relating to an urban outgroup. The results showed that, compared to the non-threat group, when rural members perceived threat from an urban group, their automatic re-
sponse was a decrease in favoritism for this out-
group - although it was not derogative - whereas the controlled response was neither positive nor nega-
tive. These findings are inconsistent with previous research using explicit and implicit methods. This discrepancy is probably due to the participants chosen being of low-status. There is an increasing body of evidence indicating that low-status group mem-
bres sometimes indeed display positive outgroup belief. Thus, it is not enough to illustrate that the cognitive responses to threat measured via explicit and implicit methods are not ‘process pure’. How-
ever, the current study has demonstrated that com-
pared to explicit and implicit methods, the PDP can successfully distinguish between the contribution of automatic and controlled processes, and provide a clear view to further explore cognitive responses to threat.

**The contents and automatic activation of the stereotype of Chinese migrant workers**

Zhang Xiaobin Central China Normal University, China; Qiao Chi; Fangfang Wen Central China Nor-
mal University, China; Shan Sun Central China Nor-
mal University, China; Bin Zuo Central China Normal University, China

These studies explored the contents and automatic activation of the stereotype of Chinese migrant workers. In study 1, we used the methods of inter-
views (50 college students as participants), ques-
tionnaires (300 college students as participants) and content analysis, and found the dimensions of stereotypes of Chinese migrant workers. The ste-
reotype contains three dimensions: The Chinese migrant workers are aggressive, thinking behind, and they always have bad behaviours. Study 2, using the classical method of implicit association test (50 college students as participants), confirmed the stability and automatic activation of stereotypes of Chinese migrant workers. The results were dis-
cussed with reference to the Chinese social system of division between the urban and the rural.

**How perception of power affects the percep-
tion of physical reality**

Qian Yang Tsinghua University, China; Xueya Zhou; Yang Bai; Ruqiao Zheng; Bohan Ye; Kaiping Peng

This experimental study focuses on how perception of power differences affects people’s perception of physical attributes in China and the US. In line with an embodied simulation, but contrary to a meta-
phor-enhanced perspective, this work shows that when comparing the same targets with different power/status cues, the participants perceived differ-
ent physical attributes of the targets. In the first
study, participants were asked to estimate the door sign size of “Manager’s Office” and “Janitor’s Office”, while in fact half of the times both signs were exactly the same size. Results show that, both Chinese and Americans falsely consider the signs of “Manager’s Office” to be much bigger than the signs of “Janitor’s Office”. In study 2, cartoon figures of both genders were presented to participants. The pairs are exactly the same figures but wearing different clothes (suite vs. casual clothes). Although there is culture difference in considering which kind of clothes stands for high power logo, and in error judgments on the female figures’ height, we found that people from both cultures make errors in judging the male figures with power to be taller. These findings extend previous research by showing that the perception of physical reality can be influenced by people’s perception of power differences. Implications for understanding the relationship between physical reality and psychological reality as well as the scopes of cultural differences are discussed.

Hometown and present location in relation to place identity

Yi Yang Beijing Forestry University, China; Jianping Wu

Place identity is one of the most important directions in the study of “people-place”. Under the conditions of Chinese modernization, the fluidity of the population increased, causing environmental changes that result in psychological effects on individuals that have become a prominent issue, and place identity is a key point. Place identity is a part of self-identity, which increases the personal feeling of belonging to a certain group, it also has a major impact on environmental values and the communication of policies. In this study, a 13-item place identity scale (hometown and Beijing separate) with one dimension was tested on a sample of non-local students who have separately studied in Beijing for one, two and three years (n=213). The majority of respondents were female (63%), and the average age was 20.3 years. Reliability and validity were strong. The Alpha coefficient was 0.91 overall, hometown and Beijing (present location) separately was 0.94 and 0.85; through exploratory factors, the KMO was 0.93; with related test values greater than 0.70. The results show that: (1) Hometown and Beijing (present location) in place identity are independent of each other. (2) There was no significant difference across gender. (3) Place identity and time had no significant linear relationship. (4) Place identity was one dimensional.

An investigation into mobbing experience, social dominance orientation, and organisational justice perception

Fatma Yasin Ankara University, Turkey; Derya Hasta

The aim of this study was to examine the relationship between social dominance orientation and organisational justice perception with mobbing experience. The sample of this study was composed of 139 volunteer participants, 66 (47.5%) private and 73 (52.5%) were public bank employees. The data collection instruments were Mobbing Scale, Attitude Survey, Social Dominance Orientation Scale and Organizational Justice Perception Scale. The findings of this study revealed a significant relationship between social dominance orientation and social mobility behavior (r = -.24, P < .5); struggle and mobbing (r = -.29, P < .01), passive coping and mobbing (r = -.31; P < .01). Mobbing was also significantly related with distributive justice (r = -.36; P < .01), interactional justice (r = -.42; P < .01) and procedural justice (r = -.44; P < .01). Besides, it was observed that the participants with low level education had more passive attitudes towards mobbing than participants with high level education (means; 5.38 (95), 4.89 (s=1.15); F1-135= 6.39, P < .01; eta2= .06). Passive attitudes level of private bank employees was significantly higher than public bank employees (means; 5.45 (s=.84), 5.12 (1.12); F1-135= 6.39, P <.01; eta2= .04). Social dominance orientation of private bank employees was also higher than public employees (means; 50.28 (s= 12.35), 44.17 (15.65); F1-135= 6.39, P < .01; eta2= .04). The findings of this study were discussed within the context of literature.

The relationship between attitudes toward social media and social support in Japanese university students

Masataka Yoshihara Kio University, Japan; Ritsuko PhD

In this investigation we conducted a questionnaire survey administered to Japanese university students (N=169) with the aim of clarifying the relationship between attitudes toward social media and social support. The factor analysis of attitudes toward social media yielded 3 factors: self-esteem, safety and misrepresentation. Active social media users scored significantly higher on the categories of self-esteem and safety. As a result of this partial correlation analysis, social support demonstrated to be positively correlated with safety as well as negatively correlated with misrepresentation.

Emotional expression recognition: Evaluative associations or stereotype associations?

Yancong Zhang School of Psychology, China; ChuZHANG; Yan QU; Chao QI; Bin Zuo School of Psychology, China

By adopting the comparative context experimental paradigm used by Bijlstra et al. (2010) and programming with E-prime 2.0, this study explored whether social categorisation processes influence emotion recognition by evaluative associations or stereotype associations. 85 subjects were randomly assigned to comparative context conditions including a dual-valence comparative context condition in which participants categorized happy versus angry, or happy versus sad expressions and a single-valence comparative context condition in which participants identified angry versus sad expressions. Participants were asked to identify and classify the two emotional expressions. In study 1, cartoon subjects were presented to participants. The single-valence comparative context condition, subjects identified sad expressions displayed on female targets faster. (2) In the dual-valence comparative context condition, subjects identified positive emotions displayed on female targets. (3) In the dual-valence comparative context condition, subjects identified sad expressions displayed on men targets faster, whereas in the single-valence comparative context conditions, subjects identified sad expression displayed on female targets faster. (3) On the response to angry expression, there was no difference between the dual-valence and single-valence comparative context conditions. The results indicated that when the valence of emotional expressions does come into play, that is to say, the valences are different, evaluative associations influence emotion recognition. When the valence of emotional expressions is the same, recognition facilitation occurs for stereotypically associated discrete emotional expressions.

In or out of the research situation: The case of ‘equal status’ in contact theory

Buhle Zuma University of Cape Town, South Africa

With particular focus on the South African context, this paper explores the optimal contact condition of ‘equal status’, stipulated in Contact Theory (Allport, 1954). Pettigrew (1973, 1998) argues that Allport meant ‘equal status’ in the research situation and not that people should have equal status prior to coming into the research situation. This is the accepted view in Contact Theory. This view allows for suspension of real differences and inequalities between social groups while they are research participants in the laboratory, or other equivalent situations. Yet people do not live their lives in the laboratory, and therefore the overlooking of real life inequalities is a glaring theoretical limitation. It is argued that socio-economic class is a crucial base for life chances, and for living a dignified life, and is thus salient in the relations between social groups wherever they occur. Race and socio-economic status are closely linked in South Africa, and differences in status in contact situations should not be downplayed. All this raises questions about the usefulness of Contact Theory. More broadly, it also raises questions about the aims and role of social psychological theory.

Session Type: Posters

Relationship between seating behaviour and interpersonal distance in Japanese undergraduates

Kenta Abe Gakushuin University, Japan

In social interactions, interpersonal distance is an important aspect of nonverbal behaviour, and seating positions in a university classroom provides a variety of information about individual students. There have been many laboratory experiments and projection methods in recent studies. However, there were few studies on seating positions in real situations. The aim of this study was to observe and investigate Japanese undergraduates’ seating behaviour in a natural setting. Seating positions were surveyed continuously for nineteen days. On each day, the observer recorded seating behaviours in a university computer room for an hour. Three hundred and thirteen students, 131 males and 182 females, were monitored in this study as the subjects. The observed items of information are as follows: The position of the seats chosen, the order of selected seats, and occupation time for each seat. Results revealed the following. (1) Seats near the ends were most frequently chosen. (2) When the seat at both ends was occupied, the vacant seat 1 or 2 seats away was occupied next. (3) The subject who occupied the seat at both ends tended to stay for a long time. The present study suggests the existence of the optimal interpersonal distance. The
results suggested that the students who selected the seats at the ends had sufficient interpersonal distance and felt comfortable compared with students who chose other seats.

**Influence of locus of control, perceived self efficacy and alcohol intake on risky sexual decision making among undergraduates**

Olukayode Afolabi Adekunle Ajasun University, Nigeria; Joan Obuseh

This study examined the influence of locus of control, perceived self efficacy and alcohol intake on risky sexual decision making among undergraduates. One hundred and thirty (130) participants residing and schooling in Ekpoma, Edo State, Nigeria took part in the research. They consisted of 67 (51.5%) males and 63 (48.5%) females. Three hypotheses were tested. From the results, it was found that there was a significant interaction effect of locus of control and perceived self efficacy (F = 2.785, df = 120, p < 0.05). It was recommended, among other things, that individuals be taught how alcohol intake, locus of control and perceived self efficacy can affect their relationship appraisals. This will in turn affect their cognition during a sexual encounter and ultimately lead to a better sexual decision making.

**Dating violence victimisation among Japanese High school girls and late 20s women**

Miyuki Aiba University of Tsukuba, Japan

The purpose of the current study was to identify the dating violence victimisation among Japanese adolescents, and to examine differences between high school girls and late 20s women in this victimisation. 430 high school girls (15~18 years) and 407 late 20s women (25~29 years) in Japan, responded to the internet survey. They completed self-report measures of victimisation in dating relationships (physical violence, emotional violence, economic violence, social violence, and sexual assault). Results indicated that 68% reported experiencing some form of dating violence in dating relationships. Emotional violence was the most experienced, and sexual assault the most painful. Comparison of the experiences of teenagers with those in their 20s, showed that late 20s women experienced significantly more of all kinds of violence than high school girls. In contrast, the degree of afflication had no significant difference between late 20s women and high school girls. The results showed that the most painful victimisation was different from most frequently experienced victimisation. Women in their 20s experienced more violence because they had many and various romantic experiences.

**Essential beliefs about mental disorder groups: natural vs. etiulative categories**

Eva Arino-Mateo University La Laguna, Spain; Armando Rodriguez-Perez, Veronica Betancor-Rodríguez

Recent research has shown that people perceive social categories in terms of fixed and underlying realities. Belief in the fixity of features and categories, not only has been a focus of research in the tradition of the implicit theories of the person, but has also been discussed in research on psychological essentialism (Gelman, 2003). The objective of this research is to analyse the essential beliefs from various mental disorder groups and to observe if lay people essentialise more to some groups than to others, and under which dimension it is done – the natural or the etiulative essentialist dimension. In the research presented, data are analysed from four questionnaires administered to 216 people which included a list of 20 mental disorder stigmas estimated through four dimensions: Biological basis, immutability, discreteness and informativeness. The cluster method that was used is the between-group linkage and the measure is based on squared-Euclidean. The results establish a clear distinction between two types of categories: Natural and artificial. Furthermore, this essentialist categorisation relates to similar observable or superficial characteristics of these social groups with their deep features. Thus, senses of surface features generates a mental representation of the category and its components.

**Social support for parents with multiple exceptional children and multiple normal children**

Ali Akbar Arjmandnia University of Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran; Keivan Kakabaraei; Gholam Ali Afroz

The purpose of this study was to compare the perceived social support in parents with more than one exceptional child, and parents with more than one normal child. In this ex-post facto research, the parents, n=800, (400 with exceptional children, and 400 with normal children), were selected by random and multi-stage sampling. They responded to the Multidimensional Social Support Scale (MSPSS, Zymth, 1988). Analysed data, with multivariate analysis of variance, showed that there are significant differences in three dimensions of social support (family, friends, others) between the two parent groups. Results show that parents of exceptional children had lower scores on the all dimensions: family, friends and others.

**Sarcastic intent: Funny or fearful?**

Dawn Blasco Pennsylvania State University, United States of America; Ashley Kerr; Victoria Kazmerski; Bryan Fleeson; Robert Fogle

A large body of research has examined the common situation where one thing is said in order to express another. Nonliteral language, such as metaphor, has been explored in depth, but sarcasm has been less studied. Sarcasm understanding relies on the consideration of social and cultural factors which are often ignored in models of language. Some have hypothesised that sarcasm is used to mute a criticism by infusing it with an element of humour. Others have focused on sarcasm as one aspect of relational aggression or bullying. We examined how college students perceived sarcasm. In Experiment 1, we found that hearing a word with sarcastic prosody while viewing a face created the perception of bad intent. In Experiment 2 we added contextual information and asked participants to read short texts in which a remark is made that, based on the context, is intended as either sarcastic or sincere. Participants were asked to rate how well faces with different emotions (Sad, Angry, Disgusted, Neutral, Surprised, Happy) matched the speaker’s intent. In addition, they completed measures of personality, relational aggression, and romantic relationship attachment. Gender emerged as a key factor in perception of intent, with male faces more likely to be perceived negatively in sarcastic situations. There were correlations between the tendency to use sarcasm and the Big 5 Personality factor agreeableness. These data support interactive models of non-literal language processing, in which social and cultural factors serve as early-acting constraints on interpretation.

**The model of student perceived professors epistemic authority**

 Solveiga Blumberga RISEBA, Latvia

The study analyses the social epistemology issue of transmission of knowledge in the context of social psychology, essentially focusing on authority as an attitude, and on an analysis of the structure of authority and situational structuring of authority. The aim of the study is to explore the epistemic authority of professors in institutions of higher education, as perceived by students of various study areas. The concept of epistemic authority has been used to pursue the aim (Raviv, Bar – Tal, Raviv, Abin, 1993; Kruglanski, 2005; Hepburn, 2006; Assmuth, Svennevig, 2009; Glenn, LeBaron, 2011). Exploring epistemic authority is related to exploring the degree of trust in epistemic authority (Kruglanski, et al., 2005). An epistemic authority study methodology including three interrelated surveys has been used in the study (Raviv, Bar – Tal, Raviv, Abin, 1993). Results showed that professor authority has a larger importance in student professional socialisation, cognitive and cognitive emotional aspects. Differences between the three areas of student views on professor epistemic authority were observed only in some cases. It was discovered that whether students acknowledge the professor as authority or not, affects reliance on information provided by the professor. However the overall reliance level is medium low, which proposes need to further research such situational causes.

**Risk determinants for alcoholism in Brazilian prison employees**

Juliana Campos UNESP - Universidade Estadual Paulista, Brazil; Valeria Schneider; Joao Maroco

The objective of this study was to assess the demographic and psychological factors that contribute to the risk factors for alcoholism, in 336 employees of two Brazilian prisons. The Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT), the Brief-Cope, the satisfaction and social support scale (SSSS) and the Maslach Burnout Inventory - General Survey (MBI-GS) was used. A structural equation model was developed to assess the contribution of demographic, work related and psychological factors (Burnout, coping strategies and social support) to the risk for alcoholism. The instruments presented an appropriate adjustment to the sample (AUDIT: X2/df = 3.190, CFI = 0.983, GFI = 0.985, RMSEA = 0.081; Brief-Cope: X2/df = 1.631, CFI = 0.962, GFI = 0.920, RMSEA = 0.043; ESSS: X2/df = 2.899, CFI = 0.900, GFI = 0.913, RMSEA = 0.077; MBI-GS: X2/df = 2.864, CFI = 0.955, GFI = 0.915, RMSEA = 0.075). The variables included in the model explained 38% of the variance of the risk factors for alcoholism. The psychological
variables and labour had \( \beta \) close to zero. There was significant contribution of gender (\( \beta = 0.287, p = 0.004 \)), religion (\( \beta = 0.171, p = 0.027 \)), smoking (\( \beta = 0.286, p = 0.002 \)) and alcohol intake (\( \beta = 0.838, p = 0.001 \)). The risk factors for alcoholism was significantly associated with demographic variables.

Implicit social comparison through self-other substitution and its role in behaviour change

Adam Chesterman
Université de Nîmes, France

When dealing with "sensitive" objects, studies have observed a mask/unmask phenomenon of certain elements of social representations: Negative opinions are masked in the first person, but unmasked in the third person (substitution). This phenomenon either corresponds to a drop in normative pressure, or a social comparison process allowing people to positively value themselves. Studies indicate that substitution drives people to adjust their behaviour to what is socially desirable. The present study aims to compare substitution with explicit social comparison, using one normative and one non-normative object (environmental awareness and collective gardening). We expected a devaluation of others through substitution and positive self-evaluation in the case of social comparison. 69 first year students participated, and were divided into three groups: Substitution, social comparison and standard. By using two questionnaire results show that individuals seem more favourable to both objects when submitted to substitution or social comparison paradigms. We observed a devaluation of others through substitution and positive self-evaluation through social comparison, but only in the case of environmental awareness, seemingly a normative object when compared to collective gardening. Self-other substitution seems to only induce social comparison in the case of normative objects. If this is not the case, individuals have no reference point from whence to compare. These results put into question the use of self-other substitution in the field of behaviour change, in favour of explicit social comparison, and drive us to develop a technique to effectively measure object normativity.

A description of the network of relations in an intergenerational research project

Johannes W Cilliers
North-West University, South Africa; Johannes Cilliers; Vera Roos

This presentation aims to explore the perceptions of members of two generations (older and younger people) about whom they regard as part of their intergenerational network. It is conceptualised that the focus of intergenerational relations is not clearly spelled out. The theoretical framework that informs the study includes intergenerational positions such as solidarity, ambivalence and conflict. In this research 18 white Afrikaans speaking people older than 60 (5 male), and 11 white and two coloured Afrikaans speaking students (one male) from NWU, aged 20–30 years, participated. Convenience samples were used. The participants made visual presentations (the Mmogo-methodTM, Roos, 2008) to describe whom they perceive as part of their intergenerational network. After the visual presentations an informal group discussion was held to obtain more in-depth knowledge. Visual and textual data were obtained and analysed thematically. Findings revealed that, both the older and younger people, when asked how they experience their relations with the other age-group, focused on intimate family relations (grandchildren and grandparents) and not on relations in general. This may have certain implications namely that, biased conclusions in terms of relations in general may result. Furthermore, if in fact the intergenerational relations in practice are merely focused on intimate family relations, the building of positive relations with other community members in general, may be hampered. It is recommended that data like this should be interpreted with caution and, for the sake of general well-being, the building of wider collective relationships should be encouraged in western cultures.

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in their collective memory, the main transformations in the landscape of this city. Interviews, tests for psychological assessment, and collection of material imagery will be instrumental in the research methodology employed. The largest goals of our project are the creation of a core interdisciplinary study of the memory in the rural context of Rio de Janeiro, as well as the creation of a digital collection with images testifying of changes in urban form of Seropédica.

Youth’s representations about terrorism
Alena Falomeeva
Moscow State University, Russian Federation

In the first phase of the study (2011), we conducted a series of in-depth interviews (12 women and 10 men at the age of 18–24 years, in Moscow). This study helped to identify several ideas that young people have about terrorism and the terrorist threat, and helped to make some meaningful conclusions. (1) Young people’s ideas about terrorism are not uniform. There is a generalised image of an anonymous enemy, acting in an “unpredictable and extremely cruel” way. (2) Interpretation of ideological bases and terrorists’ demands are grouped around five vectors: a manifestation of unwarranted aggression, fighting for a fair distribution of resources (poor against the rich, East against West), religious intolerance, ethnic conflict, reaction to the actions of Western politics. (3) Responsibility for terrorist acts goes to specific terrorist organisations (their leaders), or the state, which cannot ensure the safety of citizens, and the forced harsh measures which the state carries out on the organisers of the attacks, cause new waves of violence. (4) The consequences of terrorist attacks: the psychological and physical harm, fear and negative emotions, xenophobia, the growth of aggression and discrimination, restriction of democratic freedoms, threat of new terrorist attacks, destabilisation of the economy etc. (5) Perceptions of the threat of terrorism supported by feelings of vulnerability, loss of temporal perspective, non-localised anxiety, lack of control over their lives.

Evaluation of students adaptation at CESUCA’s college: An analysis of career identification and institution satisfaction
Marcia Franco Cesuca Faculdade (INEI, Brazil); Eva-Nisa De Brum; Fernanda Hartmann

An institution that seeks quality needs to establish and implement provisions and actions that help the student to integrate satisfactorily in the context of higher education, and also assist him/her in his/her professional and personal development. This study aimed to evaluate the suitability of Psychology students of the CESUCA (Higher Education Complex Cachoeirinha - Brazil) through a longitudinal study. The instrument used was the QVA-R (academic experiences Questionnaire: Revised, Almeida & Ferreira, 1997), which allows an assessment of the experience of college students. Our analysis focused on only two dimensions: career and institutional. The sample consisted of 33 students, evaluated when attending the second and fifth semesters, in a comparative analysis. There was an increasing identification with the course, revealing that as they evolve in the course, they are more identified with Psychology, believe they have made the right choice, and that the Psychology course enables them to have a professional achievement. Although they appeared to be more critical about the institution, the students revealed that, even if they could change the institution, they would not do that. The results provide everyone involved in the process of higher education with a lot of information and offer the Core Teacher Structuring (specific group of teachers who evaluated the course curriculum) elements to promote ideas and improvements, evaluating the suitability of the course in relation to demands in the current context.

Exploring interpersonal relationships of college students
Dongqin Fu
Central China Normal University, China; Bin Zuo
Central China Normal University, China; Yan Qu
Chuanguo Al Central China Normal University, China; Guan Quan

With the improvement of living standards and the reforming of the university system, as well as the income gap in regional economic development, there are many impoverished college students who are unable to afford the tuition fees. Some problems have appeared among them due to poverty, such as inferiority, interpersonal sensitivity and so on. This paper with three 22 between-subjects designs explores the effect of poverty and inferiority on interpersonal relationship of college students, which investigate the interpersonal relationship of 100 poor college students and 200 college students. Study 1 discuss the influence of poverty on the interpersonal relationship of college students by using the interpersonal relationship rating scale. Study two makes a diagnosis and analysis of inferiority of impoverished college students through measuring inferiority psychology diagnosis. Study three probes the effect of inferiority on interpersonal relationships by having a between-subjects design. The main findings of this research were stated as follows: Poverty has an important influence on the relationships of college students; poverty is the main reason for the generation of students inferiority; inferiority play a role of mediating variables in the influence of poverty on interpersonal relationships of college students. Through these researches we investigate the interpersonal problem of poor college students, and take effective intervention methods on their psychological adjustment. The principle aim of this study is to help students solve the economic and psychological issues so that they can develop healthily.

Five personality factors and intimacy attitude
Fakhteh Ghahami
Payamnour University, Islamic Republic of Iran; Azizollah Tajik Esmaeili

Associations between the personality variables of the five-factor model and intimacy attitude variables (Inclination for intimacy, Abstinence from intimacy, Physical and sexual attractiveness and Fear of intimacy) were explored. Participants (N=200) from committed relationships were administered the NEO Personality Inventory-Revised, Intimacy Attitude Scale-Revised and a demographic questionnaire. Correlation and regression analyses revealed that neuroticism was negatively associated with intimacy attitude. The association between Extraversion and intimacy was completely mediated by possessive for females but not male. Openness, agreeableness and conscientiousness are associated positively with intimacy but with different patterns in female and male. Implications of these findings are discussed.

Tolerance and moral judgment in college students of Lima
Mirian Grimaldo
Universidad San Martín de Porre, Peru; Cesar Merino

The aim of this study is to establish the relationship between each factor of the tolerance and the moral judgment in a sample consisted of 301 college students from the first cycle of a public university, according to sex and employment status (working and not working) from Lima, using the Morally Debatable Behaviours Scale from Harding & Phillips (1986) and the Sociomoral Reflection Objective (SROM) from Gibbs et al. (1984). We found a moderate correlation between factor of dishonest behaviour towards permissiveness and morals in the group of working students. No relationships were found between the factors of permissiveness and moral men, women, or the group of students who do not work. We discuss the importance of the work activity during university life. There the students learn not only about the specific activities of their profession, but also incorporate the necessary skills to develop as citizens.

Heterosexuals’ attitudes toward gay men: Classical and modern forms to express sexual prejudice
Jacopo Grisoli
University of Florence, Italy; Cristina Stefaneli

Negative attitudes toward gay men are considered one of the most deeply held prejudices in European countries. The way to express prejudice has changed, according to research that underline social norms. Now it is considered blatant prejudice and unacceptable. We examine if attitudes toward homosexual male people consist of one or two forms. Classical and modern prejudice, where the classical is blatant and the modern is more subtle and covert, were analysed. Using a group of Italian university students, self identifying as heterosexual, we administered a questionnaire with self report scales tapping classical sexual prejudice, modern homonegativity, Social Distance, Social Dominance and Authoritarianism. As hypothesised, participant’s level of modern male homonegativity correlated positively with their level of old-fashioned prejudice, social distance, authoritarianism and social dominance. The results also supported and revealed that modern and classical forms are distinguishable. We made a further examination of the discriminant validity of the scales on the basis of the participant’s gender. These results suggest that the prejudice toward gay people can be expressed by different forms. The findings integrate the research on attitudes toward male homosexual people with the main body of attitude research, in particular with models of attitude change and expression of prejudicial beliefs. Overt and blatant measures of homosexual prejudice are probably now not suited as to modern forms that offer a more sensitive indicator of homonegativity attitude.
Trust repair process: The effect of implicit theories and attributional styles
Vue Guo-An Nankai University, China; Hua-Wei Ma; Qi Yao
Although the positive effect of trust in organisations has been widely recognised, trust is easily violated and trust violations are more and more common in organisations. Previous research on trust repair mostly focuses on trustees’ repair tactics (e.g., apology and denial) and rarely considers trustees’ traits, or taking both parties’ traits into account. The present study aims to investigate how implicit theories of trustor and attributional style of trustee influence the effectiveness of trust repair. 2 (implicit theories of trustor: entity vs. incremental) × (attributional style of trustee’s apology: internal vs. external) between-subject experimental design was adopted and a simulated scenario, involving a context in which a employee violated his employer’s trust by job-hopping and wanted to return, was used. 520 undergraduates participated in the study. The findings show that the main effect of attributional style of trustee’s apology on the effectiveness of trust repair was significant. That is, the internal attributional style of apology was more effective than the external one. Furthermore, there was no significant effect of implicit theories, but the interaction between attributional styles of apology and implicit theories of trustor was significant. For trustor with incremental theory, the effect of internal attributional style of apology on trust repair was more effective than that of external one, whereas for trustor with entity theory, the above difference was not significant. The present research can enhance our understanding of trust repair process from the perspective of interaction between individual and context.

Mobbing in the academia: Understanding and predicting psychological violence in higher education
Benicio Gutierrez-Dona Universidad Estatal a Distancia, Costa Rica; Maria de Los Angel Carrillo
This study investigates the prevalence and predictors of mobbing in the academic world. It examines the effect of sex, job position, job condition, and discrimination experiences on 24 mobbing behaviours and three patterns of mobbing strategies, namely, attacking the victim’s (a) social communication and integration, (b) personal integrity, and (c) occupational or professional capabilities. Data was gathered from a randomized sample of N=639 university academics, administrators, and officials. 24 selected items of the Leymanns Inventory of Psychological Terrorism were factor analysed to identify mobbing patterns. A set of ANOVA and multiple regressions was calculated to identify predictors. Results showed that job position and job condition explained significant differences in the experience of mobbing, whereas no significant effects emerged from analyses defining sex as a predictor. Findings also revealed that discrimination due to victims’ job achievements, aging, political beliefs and professional envy accounted for 52% of the variance in attacks to victims’ social communication and integration. Discrimination due to victims’ education and political beliefs accounted for 29% of the variance in attacks to victims’ personal integrity. Finally, discrimination due to victims’ education and religious beliefs accounted for 29% of the variance in attacks to victims’ occupational and professional capabilities. Results are discussed in the light of Heinz Leymann’s theory of mobbing, considering mobbing prevention, early management interventions and vocational rehabilitation.

Multilevel approach to combat depression among high school students: Social capital and health
Michimasa Hago Nihon University, Japan; Tadakki Tomie; Shinji Sakamoto Nihon University, Japan; Yui Sakano
This study examines the relationship between depression, cognitive behavioural factors (e.g. cognitive social capital, social skills, and behavioural activation), and social environmental factors with regard to Japanese high school students. Kawachi (2008) argues that social capital is conceptualised as the resources available to the members of social groups. In particular, cognitive social capital, which includes shared norms, values, attitudes, and beliefs, predisposes people towards mutually beneficial collective action. Cognitive social capital is believed to enhance mental health. We collected data (N=1,217) through a random sampling method in Hokkaido (northernmost of the four main islands of Japan) and analysed the data through a multilevel approach (i.e., ML-SEM). The multilevel approach is a statistical technique which involves the use of a multilevel covariance structure model. In the modelling results, factors at the individual level that were significantly related to depression were Deficient Breakfast (p<.10), Sleeping (p<.01), Extra-curricular Activities (p<.01), Behavioural Activation (p<.01), Neighbourhood Cognitive Social Capital (p<.01), and School Cognitive Social Capital (p<.01), while the factor at the local level that was marginally significantly related to depression was the lack of Amusement Stores (p<.10). Coleman (1988) argues that social capital is a resource, which can be used to introduce social structure in the rational action paradigm. The multilevel approach suggests that we need to consider behavioural cognitive factors as well as social environmental factors.

Psychological roots of generalised intolerance
Katarzyna Hamer Chodkowska University, Poland; Hanna Hamer
The authors searched for psychological roots of generalised intolerance toward different groups usually stereotyped, discriminated and toward whom people have prejudices, like elders, women, homosexuals, addicts, people with different nationality or different attitudes toward moral dilemmas and others. In a current study authors focused on possible predicting role of personality traits, empathy, self-esteem and social identifications. Measures used in the study included Interpersonal Reactivity Index by Davis and NEO-Five Factor Inventory by Costa and McCrae, Self Esteem Scale by Rosenberg, Identification With All Humanity Scale by McFarland and Generalised Intolerance Scale by H. Hamer. 85 students were tested, 19–50 years of age, with places of residence from small villages to big cities, 46% males, 54% females. The results proved a crucial role of self-esteem, openness to experience, identification with friends and empathy (especially perspective taking and personal distress) as characteristics which explained together 60% of the variance in the strength of generalised intolerance. Intolerance was also connected with reluctance to prosocial behaviours: Participating in charities and in voluntary activities. The results are discussed in the context of future studies.

An empirical research on the well-being and its influencing factors of the rural left-behind elderly
Anming He School of Education Science, China; Yajing Xie; Peng Wu; Xiaoyong Hu School of Education Science, China; Quiping Hui
In order to explore the well-being and its influencing factors, such as variables of demography, gratitude and emotional intelligence, of the rural left-behind elderly, the 153 rural elderly whose children work as temporary labourers outside, were selected to fill in questionnaires, and the methods of variance analysis, correlation analysis and regression analysis were adopted. The results indicated that the rural left-behind elderly were satisfied with their lives in the main, influences of children connection and condition of health had significant difference on well-being, those who were healthy and usually connected by their children had higher well-being, the interactions of gender with condition of health, spouse with health conditions and connection with condition of health were significant. Gratitude was significantly positively correlated with the well-being of the rural left-behind elderly. Gratitude influenced well-being of the elderly through the mediating effect of emotional intelligence.

Exploring the blood relations and friendship strategies of help
Min Hu Central China Normal University, China; Tingting Teng Central China Normal University, China; Quan Gan; Bin Zui Central China Normal University, China; Yan Qu
Chinese interpersonal communication has two basic kinds of forms: Relatives and friends. When a person is in need of help, the motivation and forms of the help that come from family and friends are different. Researchers suppose that relatives are more willing to provide a great significant help to tide over the difficulties, and do not have very great patience about the real trivial things. Friends tend to build a reciprocal communication mode they could afford, and are more willing to show helplessness for very important, especially with a large amount of money, requirements. Firstly, we provide a definition for the most representative relationship of relatives and friends. Second, this paper explores the motivation of help to different people with the form of questionnaire for 800 people in all kinds of jobs. Thirdly, the experimental design divides 200 people into four groups. The first group of people decide how much money they will provide for relatives with a certain amount of money. The second group people decide how frequency they will provide help to different people especially with a large amount of money, require-ments. More attention should be paid to the deep reason of these problems, and how to handle kinship and

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friendship so as better to receive more harmonious interpersonal relationships.

The role of emotional intelligence in gratitude and subjective well-being of the rural left-behind elderly: Mediator or moderator? Qiuping Hui Xinyang Normal University, China; Anming He Xinyang Normal University, China
In order to explore the relationship and mechanisms of gratitude, emotional intelligence and subjective well-being of the rural left-behind elderly, 153 rural elderly people (whose children work as temporary labourers outside) were selected to fill in the Gratitute Questionnaire-6 (QQ-6), Memorial University of Newfoundland Scale of Happiness (MUNSH), and Emotional Intelligence Scale (EIS). Statistical methods, including variance analysis, correlation analysis and hierarchical regression analyses, are applied. The results indicated that: (1) Levels of gratitude, subjective well-being and emotional intelligence of the rural left-behind elderly were relatively high. (2) Gratitude was significantly positively correlated to well-being of the rural left-behind elderly, (3) gratitude influenced subjective well-being of the elderly through the mediating effect of emotional intelligence, and (4) emotional intelligence did not act as a moderator, and could not change the intensity and direction of the relation between gratitude and subjective well-being significantly. Thus, it seemed that emotional intelligence of the rural left-behind elderly plays a mediating role between gratitude and subjective well-being.

Individual differences in construal level and decision making
Takashi Ideno Graduate School of Waseda University, Japan; Kazuhisa Takekura; Shigetaka Okubo; Yuki Tamari; Shuzo Abe
Previous research of construal level theory (CLT) (Troe & Liberman, 2003), manipulated psychological distance or CL as independent variable. This research examined the relationship between individual differences in construal level and decision making. An internet survey was administered in Japan, garnering responses from 1600 participants. Our questionnaires consisted of 6 parts. Each part contained following items: (1) construal level scales (CL-scale) which reflected high/low-level construals, (2) decision-making scales (DM-scale) based on theories and well-known phenomena which indicated anomaly of decision-making, (3) scales for measuring respondents' time perspective (ZPTI short form), (4) Behavioural Identification Form, (5) judgment task, and (6) Regret and Maximisation Scale. Three latent factors were estimated from construal level scale (16 items) by factor analysis: (1) goal-oriented, (2) state dependency, and (3) simplification. Goal-oriented factor and simplification factor was mainly reflected high-level construal items, and state dependent factor reflected low-level construal items. Then 5 latent factors were extracted from decision-making scales (26 items) (i.e. deliberative decision, consistency, satisficer, uncertainty averse, risk seeking). Correlation analysis found that medial correlation between goal oriented (CL-scale) and deliberative decision (DM-scale) (r=0.58, p<0.001), and between goal oriented (CL-scale) and consistency (DM-scale) (r=0.42, p<0.001). State dependency (CL-scale) had medial correlation with deliberative decision (DM-scale) (r=0.58, p<0.001). Our results suggested that both high and low CL have close relationships with a deliberative aspect of decision making.

Selective attention can eliminate the mere exposure effect
Akiko Kamoda Bunkyo University, Japan; Nobuo Usui; Daisuke Yoshino
The mere exposure effect defined as the increased preference for a stimulus, following its repeated exposure (Zajonc, 1968). In this study we examined whether attentional inhibition for stimuli can eliminate the mere exposure effect. In experiment 1 (n=59), photos of four items from each of five categories (scissors, mechanical pencil, glass, jewellery, and bouquet) were presented randomly at frequencies of 0, 1, 5, and 10 times. These stimuli were presented at 1000 ms separated by 250 ms intervals. In the following task, participants were presented with the two stimuli from the same category and asked to indicate which stimulus they preferred. In experiment 2 (n=53), a filler task, hitting a space key as soon as possible, only when they found photos of cats, was added to experiment 1. The results showed that repetition without the filler task increased the preference for repeatedly presented stimuli, but did not show this tendency with the filler task. Selectively paying attention to the filler stimuli could mean the inhibition of attention to the experimental stimuli. Raymond, Fenske, & Tavassoli (2003) showed a similar effect of attentional inhibition with a rating scale and suggested that attentional inhibition may serve to reduce emotional salience of these stimuli. Our studies showed that the effect of attentional inhibition could be found at a behavioural level in the selection task between two items. It is suggested that attentional inhibition for stimuli can eliminate the mere exposure effect.

How do undergraduate and graduate students act in time of disaster?
Kimino Kawasumi Gakushuin University, Japan
The aim of this study was to elucidate how people act, and what information people seek, in times of disaster. Two hundred and twenty undergraduate and graduate students living in a metropolitan area were asked to answer the questionnaire, and their replies were analysed. The questionnaire included their action right after the Great East Japan Earthquake. Because all of them had no full-time job and were in the period of spring break, this investigation revealed how people without any time constraints had behaved just after the earthquake. Immediately after the disaster, the transportation systems were not functioning, and it was difficult to get information about traffic network, the seismic size, and so forth. The students tried to gather information by various means. This study also shows their way of obtaining information for making a decision whether to go home or stay out. Results are as follows: the behaviour depends on where they were at the 3/11 earthquake, and each of difficulty and necessity to go home were positively associated with their accessing the Internet immediately after the disaster. On the other hand, the quantity of information on the spot worked negative...
Societal judgments made toward pregnant women with stigmatised illnesses
Karen Lawson University of Saskatchewan, Canada; Melanie Bayly; Emma Cey
The present study examined social judgments made toward pregnant women with stigmatised medical conditions in terms of parental fitness and deservedness of social services and financial aid using attribution-affect-action (A-A-A) theory (Weiner, 1980) as a framework. University students (N=160; 124 female) were randomly assigned to read one vignette describing a pregnant woman whose medical condition varied in terms of the level of associated stigma (HIV, obesity, skin cancer, diabetes) and locus of causality (internal, external). Across medical conditions, an external locus of causality elicited more positive judgments toward the pregnant woman with respect to deservedness of social/financial services and ratings of parental fitness. Further, across all four medical conditions combined, attributions of blame were associated with higher ratings of disgust and lower ratings of sympathy toward the pregnant woman. In turn, sympathy was associated with higher ratings of the woman’s deservedness of aid, while disgust was associated with lower ratings on this variable, thus supporting the A-A-A model. Subsequent analyses revealed, however, that personal familiarity with the medical condition moderated the findings such that participants lacking familiarity evidenced the typical pattern of relations among the variables supporting the A-A-A model, while those that had personal familiarity did not. For these participants, neither the attribution of blame nor affective responses were associated with ratings of the woman’s deservedness of social resources. The role of personal familiarity in moderating responses to individuals with stigmatised medical conditions is discussed.

You should not feel that way! Boundaries of the emotional victim effect through expectancy violation
Kim Lens INTERVICT, Netherlands; Antony Pember- ton; Janne van Doorn; Stefan Bogartz
Research has shown that an emotional victim is perceived as more credible than a victim who behaves in a controlled manner. We explored possible boundaries of this ‘Emotional Victim Effect’ and examined the mediating role of Expectancy Violation. Seventy-nine students participated in this experimental study. Participants were randomly assigned to either a high crime severity (rape) or a low crime severity (threat) condition and had to read a highly emotional Victim Impact Statement. We extend previous research in three important regards. First, we expose negative effects of delivering a highly emotional victim impact statement, and demonstrate a mediating effect of expectancy violation: Observers expect a victim of a severe crime rather than a less severe crime to deliver a highly emotional victim impact statement, and in turn, base their credibility judgments on these expectations. Second, this study showed that a ‘mismatch’ between the observers’ expectations and a victim’s emotional demeanor negatively influences the observer’s attitude towards the victim. More specifically, incongruity leads to victim derogation and less sympathy for the victim. Third, incongruity can have important implications in the criminal justice procedure, in a sense that it could lead to negative effects on the extent to which observers would think that the described consequences should be taken into account when determining the punishment of the offender. In sum, we conclude that also victims who deliver a highly emotional Victim Impact Statement run a risk of secondary victimization by their environment.

Psychological adjustment of Vietnamese immigrants in South Florida, USA
John Lewis Nova Southeastern University, United States of America; Thuong Truong
This study examines the level of acculturation and the concomitant factors within the Vietnamese immigrant population in South Florida using the Nova Acculturation Scale, Vietnamese Revised (NAS-VR). Previous national data have shown that Vietnam is the fourth largest growing ethnic group in the U.S., but the literature on the level of acculturation or well-being of these Vietnamese immigrants, especially in Southeastern Florida, is limited. In phase I of the study, researchers translated the Nova Acculturation Scale into Vietnamese. In phase II of the study, researchers recruited participants and administered the Vietnamese version of the NAS-VR at various cultural events and places. Phase III of the study will consist of analysing the data to determine the actual level of acculturation and integration of this group in the American society. It is anticipated that the level of acculturation is related to age, length of time in the United States, SES, and gender. Furthermore, the data from this study will be utilized to determine the Vietnamese immigrant’s cultural identity: Do the participants identify with the mainstream US culture, Vietnamese culture (monocultural identity), or a blend of both cultures (bicultural identity)? Comparisons of the Vietnamese American immigrants’ level of acculturation to other ethnic groups and to other Vietnamese groups in the U.S will also be examined.

Interpersonal perception and relationship quality in university dormitory
Yuhui Li Renmin University of China, China; Fei Huang Renmin University of China, China
Twenty freshmen dormitories (18 6-person and 2 5-person dormitories) of a university participated in a round-robin design of interpersonal traits perception and its connection with relationship quality in their rooms. Both circumplex and traditional scales of interpersonal dimensions and both rating and
responses can explain extra variance in mathematical performance beyond explicit measures. Therefore, this study highlights the importance of adding AMP, a valuable way to measure automatic affective responses, to increase the predictive validity of performance.

Subjective well-being and locus of control: Moderating effect of personal belief in a just world
Ying Ma Peking University, China; Luning Ren; Lei Wang Peking University, China

Previous studies indicate that locus of control associates with subjective well-being (SWB), but the findings about this relationship are contradictory. Most research demonstrated that internal control related to SWB positively, while other research indicated adverse result. The present research aimed to clarify the mixed findings. We hypothesise that (1) the locus of control has significant correlation with SWB, (2) Personal Belief in a Just World (PBJW) moderates the effect of locus of control on SWB. PBJW is identified as the belief that the world is more just for me than generally. A total of 593 citizens from China were tested by questionnaire assessing SWB, PBJW, and locus of control. Multiple regression analyses revealed that individuals with internal control reported higher SWB. PBJW served as a moderator between locus of control and SWB: When citizens had higher scores in PBJW, the positive relation between internal control and SWB appeared more significant. Implications for theory, research, and practice are discussed.

A basic research on infidelity amongst contemporary adolescence in Japan
Koshi Makino JPA, Japan

In this study I conducted a questionnaire survey administered to Japanese university students (N=400) with the aim of understanding their experience of romantic love and infidelity. Their average age of participants was 19.09 years old. 52 students experienced infidelity out of the 400 participants. Results of the survey indicated as follows: (1) The experience rating of infidelity was 13.0 of the whole, and 17.4 of those having experienced romantic love. There was no difference based on sex. (2) Regarding infidelity, experienced people were reported to have had sexual relations with the others of the same age. (3) The main reason for infidelity is “sexual desire” in men, “attractiveness of the man” in women. The most frequent number of love affairs was 1 or 2 times. (4) The main reason of the end of infidelity was “feelings of guilt for the lover” in women.

The drawing power of crowds of different sizes and genders
Anum Malik Forman Christian College, Pakistan

The drawing power of crowds of different sizes and genders is a field experiment in social psychology that plans to investigate conformity in crowds. Inspired by the experiment conducted by Milgram, Berkowitz and Bickman (1969), the experimenter, Anum M. Malik, will use confederate crowds of different sizes and varying genders to gauge whether or not unaware individuals passing by a crowd have conformed or not. The stimulus (confederate) crowd will be exposed to an available population that is the individuals walking by in a busy marketplace (Liberty Market, Lahore, Pakistan). The crowd shall gaze upon a plain flag placed at the top of a building and the response of the bystanders will be recorded. There are three distinct hypotheses: the first is that the larger the stimulus crowd, the more likely the bystanders will adopt the gazing behaviour exhibited by the confederates. This gazing behaviour will be of two kinds: stopping and gazing up at the building or walking and adopting the gazing behaviour, both indicative of conformity. Bystanders may continue to walk on and ignore the situation, thereby not conforming. The second hypothesis states that the gender of the participants will affect the level of conformity and the third hypothesis states that the gender of the confederates will affect the level of conformity. After running 30 trials, trained judges will tabulate data using a set criterion. Statistical tests such as the ANOVA (linear contrast) and independent chi-square test will be run on the collected data and cautionary interpretations made.

Knowledge and attitudes in relation to HIV-AIDS in secondary schools: A comparatives study
Benvindo Maloa Mozambique; Marcos Pereira

The study’s aim is to analyse the knowledge and attitudes of students and teachers in Maputo and Niassa Provinces towards HIV-AIDS, at secondary schools where the Biz Generation program is being implemented as well as others schools where this program is not yet being implemented. In order to collect data, three instruments were used, namely, the social demographic questionnaire, Test of Scientific Knowledge of Aids (TCC AIDS) and Scale of Attitudes towards AIDS (EFA AIDS), 391 students and 66 teachers participated. The students from Maputo had more positive attitudes in all aspects on the EFA AIDS compared to the students from Niassa, although these students have obtained high levels of knowledge in the dimension of infection and treatment on the TCC AIDS. The students from schools where the program is being implemented had more positive attitudes than the students whose schools are not implementing the program. The students in whose schools the program is not being implemented achieved higher scores in the TCC AIDS than those in schools that are implementing the program in the infection and treatment dimensions. At the time present study was conducted no significant statistic differences were found on the TCC AIDS as well on the EFA AIDS on students and teachers in Maputo and Niassa, and neither between the ones that are currently implementing and those not implementing the program.

The causes of homelessness among young people in Prague
Jakub Marek Psychiatric Center Prague, Czech Republic; Marie Vagnerova; Ladislav Csemy

There are approximately 5000 homeless people living in Prague. One quarter of them are young people under 26 years. In order to determine the motivational structure we performed content analyses of in-depth interviews with young homeless people, analyses of answers to TAT pictures and evaluations of
Indian alphabetisation workshops: Exercising the otherness
Joao B. Martins Universidade Estadual de Londrina, Brazil; Grazielle Silva
This study aims to report the process of learning after observing the Indian school routine in the North of Paraná, Brazil, from a social, historical, cultural view, using the human development theory. In 2006, the Parana Estate Secretary for Education initiated a course for elementary school teachers (normal bilingual kaingang modality, under the auspices of Fundação Araucária - Paraná - Brazil, in an effort to enable new approaches to be developed, considering the importance of the learning process regarding the Indian people's values, along with the regular universal curriculum. The schools situated in Indian reservations, began to teach the Indian language concurrently with the Portuguese language. However, the research conducted at these schools showed that the results are not always positive, because the children find difficulty in learning both languages at the same time. In an effort to overcome this situation, a project was implemented to target the Indian daily routine and the process of alphabetisation inspired by the Vygotskian theories of social, historical and cultural development via workshops, where the alphabetisation experience and dynamics took place through teacher-oriented games. Thus, an intercultural education experience and dynamics took place through development via workshops, where the alphabetisation learning both languages at the same time. In an event, the impact of the event on the researchers and the impact of the researchers on the event. The aim of this research was to explore the experiences of the researchers participating as staff members in a particular group relations event, SAOT. Qualitative research using the hermeneutic paradigm was done. The data collected by the researchers during 2010 and 2011 was analysed through thematic analysis. Thematic analysis resulted in themes, for which working hypotheses were formulated, and integrated into the research hypothesis. The themes, working hypotheses and research hypotheses about the conscious and unconscious role of the researcher in a particular group relations event and the impact of the research component in a group relations event on the researchers, consultancy staff, the executive management and participants of the event will be presented.

Sarcasm in relationships: Hurtful or humorous?
Joslyn Mesing Pennsylvania State University, United States of America; Danielle Williams; Dawn Blasko
Sarcasm is an indirect form of speech used to convey a criticism. However, sarcasm is very ambiguous and therefore leaves the decoder of the conversation responsible for interpreting the speaker's intent. It has been found by previous research that several forms of sarcasm are used in communication and they are highly situational (Fiske & Glucksberg, 1989). The current study investigated the role of the speaker and listener's relationship status on the perception of sarcasm. Participants consisted of 31 male and 35 female undergraduate college students from the United States. Participants were asked to read scenarios that involved a conversation between two people who were in one of the three relationships: Romantic relationship, friendship relationship or stranger relationship. Each scenario ended with a comment that could be understood sarcastically or literally, e.g., "You are a great driver." Reading times were recorded for the scenario and the final comment. Participants were then asked to rate the scenarios on their degree of humour, sarcasm, insult, anger, and sadness on a scale of 1 (low) to 7 (high). Reading times showed that sarcastic comments took longer to process than literal comments. This effect was strongest in the stranger condition. The sarcastic scenarios in comparison to the literal scenarios were rated as more insulting and more humorous. This was true for all three relationship types.

Social support in spouses of alcohol abusers in an indigenous community: Qualitative analysis
Graciela Morales-Trujillo UNAM, Mexico; Guillermina Natera; Graciela Morales
The importance of social support and the relationship that it has with the health and wellbeing of people, has previously been demonstrated. It is therefore important to study vulnerable populations who are under chronic stress, such as living with an alcohol-abuser. In Mexico this perspective has not been delved into within the indigenous population. The objective of this study was to identify the social support that indigenous women have to combat stress, as a result of a husband who is an alcohol abuser, and to identify their main sources of support. We conducted a qualitative study based on grounded theory. The data were obtained through in-depth interviews, using the constant comparative method, and the number of interviews was determined by theoretical saturation. The greatest concern is the lack of economic resources, which is exacerbated by the husband's alcohol consumption, and the violence that they and their children experience. Other matters were infidelity and their husbands' jealousy, and the cultural context. It was observed that these women have little social support, and the use of social networks is minimal. It would therefore be important to develop interventions that help to strengthen their social networks and promote the use of those already in place, in addition to establishing standing programmes that focus on the mental health of this population.

Under the ethno-psychology approach, this cross-sectional study aims to distinguish how people perceive violence and the city in which they live, and whether this differs according to gender and educational level. This study used a sample of 450 women and 450 men, all of them students at public schools in Juarez, Mexico, ranging from 5th grade up to freshman year in college. The semantic differential rating scale was used to measure the connotative meaning of the terms “violence” and “my city.” Furthermore, a questionnaire was employed to measure the level of agreeableness when it comes to violence towards children, personal violence and military violence. Through the ANOVA test, it was possible to find a positive correlation between the meaning of the terms and the educational level. When evaluating the gender differences, there was a positive correlation between gender and the three modalities of violence, perception, evaluation and power and dynamics of the connotative meaning of the term ‘violence’ and the factor dynamics for the connotative meaning of the term ‘violence’ and for the factor dynamics for the connotative meaning of the term ‘my city.’ The only statistically significant interaction (gender/level of education) was found when examining the factor power of the meaning of the term ‘violence.’ It is intended that the findings of this study will help the decision-making process when it comes to acting upon, and preventing, violent behaviour that generates negative consequences in societal coexistence, by starting with a better understanding of the perceptual processes of a population.

Perceptions of violence in Juarez City: Psycho-socio-cultural meaning
Alicia Moreno-Cedillos University Aut. de Ciudad Juarez, Mexico
Alicia Moreno-Cedillos
Under the ethno-psychology approach, this cross-sectional study aims to distinguish how people perceive violence and the city in which they live, and whether this differs according to gender and educational level. This study used a sample of 450 women and 450 men, all of them students at public schools in Juarez, Mexico, ranging from 5th grade up to freshman year in college. The semantic differential rating scale was used to measure the connotative meaning of the terms ‘violence’ and ‘my city.’ Furthermore, a questionnaire was employed to measure the level of agreeableness when it comes to violence towards children, personal violence and military violence. Through the ANOVA test, it was possible to find a positive correlation between the meaning of the terms and the educational level. When evaluating the gender differences, there was a positive correlation between gender and the three modalities of violence, perception, evaluation and power and dynamics of the connotative meaning of the term ‘violence’ and the factor dynamics for the connotative meaning of the term ‘violence’ and the factor dynamics for the connotative meaning of the term ‘my city.’ The only statistically significant interaction (gender/level of education) was found when examining the factor power of the meaning of the term ‘violence.’ It is intended that the findings of this study will help the decision-making process when it comes to acting upon, and preventing, violent behaviour that generates negative consequences in societal coexistence, by starting with a better understanding of the perceptual processes of a population.

Deep roles: Are they real? A model of positive and negative interpersonal fantasies
Paul Moxnes AFF at NHH, Norway
In this paper I offer a model of seven bi-polar pairs of implicit organisational roles (deep roles) depicted...
as characters in European fairy tales: King vs Devil, Queen vs Witch, Crown Prince vs Black Sheep, Princess vs Whore, Wise man vs False Prophet, Slave vs Unfaithful Servant, and Hero vs Clown/Buffoon. The roles are framed on the four roles of the essential family (father, mother, son, and daughter) and its three good helpers (spiritual helper, material helper and epic helper). Fairy tale roles are not the customary language most psychologists favour. Nevertheless, this paper will demonstrate that characters from fairy tales are powerful archetypes for attributions—even projective identifications—laid upon individuals by their fellow group members. On the basis of 7234 individual deep role fantasies registered in 25 executive classes in a Norwegian business school, the deep role model of seven pairs of implicit organisational roles was confirmed. It seems reasonable to conclude that people navigate group space by constructing and consulting fairy tale role stereotypes.

Negotiating manhood among coloured men in the Western Cape
Jacqueline Mthembu University of Cape Town, South Africa; Floretta Boonzaier

It is increasingly recognised that the enactment of manhood endangers men and those around them. Participants of this study were men who reside in two low-income Western Cape communities. The purpose of this study was two-fold: firstly, to determine the relationship between conformity to traditional masculinity, gender role stress, and risk-taking behaviour among men; and, secondly, in a focus group setting, men were asked to define and explore the subjective meaning of masculinity. The study employed both quantitative and qualitative methods. Three hundred male participants completed questionnaires consisting of demographic and risk evaluation questions and three measures of male attitudes, namely the Male Attitude Norms Inventory-III (MANI-III; R24), the Masculine Gender Role Stress (MGRS) scale and the Maudsley Violence Questionnaire (MVQ). Eight focus group discussions elicited deeper meanings of masculinity. Quantitative research findings consist of the associations between conformity to traditional masculinity, gender role stress, and risk-taking behaviour. Also, qualitative discourses explored “…how socially produced ideas…” about manhood “…were created in the first place and how they are maintained and held in place over time” (Phillips and Hardy, 2002, p. 6). This study aimed to elucidate the underlying complexities of manhood that might reveal the vulnerabilities of men, and to offer some recommendations to programmes aimed at reducing health-compromising outcomes for both males and females.

Secure and disorganized attachment in the relational interactions in shelter for abandoned children in Kinshasa
Mbiyi Muadi Université catholique de Louvain, Belgium

The abandonment of children in Kinshasa and some of its psychological effects, such as attachment strategies and cognitive impairments are examined in this study. The aim of the study is to provide a suitable care needs device for not only physical, but also psychological needs of abandoned children. A sample of 50 abandoned children aged from 3 to 7 years, collected in an institutional setting in Kinshasa, DRC, compared to 50 children aged from 3 to 7 years living in families, all examined with ASCT (Attachment Story Completion Task), Raven Matrices (cognition) and a drawing of the family. The Disturbances of Attachment Interview (DAI) and Semi-structured interviews of parents and caregivers were realised. In subjects living in institutions, disorganized and secure attachment strategies are the most frequently observed with respectively 38% and 36%, followed by insecurity 22% and a special category “unclassified”, 4%. For the control group, attachment strategies are as follows: 60% secure attachment, 22% insecure attachment, and 18% disorganized attachment. The Raven Matrices showed a higher score than the average for all tested patients in the control group. In a population of abandoned children living in residential institutions in Kinshasa, caregiver-child interactions do not always give the possibility to develop a secure attachment.

Fukinshin as scapegoat phenomenon about the Japan earthquake after 3 months
Koshi Murakami Kobe Yamate University, Japan

When natural disasters or major accidents occur, people tend to react with negative feelings and assign blame to a particular person or organisation as a scapegoat. This tendency to expand the focus of criticism for epidemics and railway accidents has been reflected in newspaper analyses of disasters. The term “Fukinshin” (not proper), an everyday term used for inappropriate behaviour, has been used with increasing frequency since the earthquake in Eastern Japan. This study examined the growing number of references to Fukinshin in personal blogs. A keyword search found 30,025 blogs written in Japanese during the 3 months after the earthquake (3/11 to 6/10). The results indicated that this term was used in a large number of blogs, compared to the number of blogs in the same period. We used a sample of 3,004 blogs and created a database about behaviour identified as Fukinshin by bloggers. The results of this analysis showed that 9.4% of the blogs assigned blame for the behaviour of others directly, and accounted for 17.1%, combined with criticising this trend of assigning blame. These results differ from the above studies at expansion level.

Longitudinal study on influence of cognitive and affective empathy on aggressive behaviour in Japanese elementary school pupils
Tatsuya Murakami University of Tsukuba, Japan; Takuma Nishimura; Toyoko Sakurai; Shigeo Sakurai

Influence of empathy on aggressive behaviour among Japanese elementary school pupils was investigated in a longitudinal study. The participants were 547 fourth to sixth grade elementary school children in Japan. At time 1, they responded to the Cognitive and Affective Empathy Scale for Children, the cognitive components of which are constructed of two subcales: Perspective-Taking (PT) and Sensitivity to other’s emotions (Sens), whereas the affective components are constructed of four subcales: Positively Parallel Outcome (PPO), Positively Reactive Outcome (PRO), Negatively Parallel Outcome (NPO), and Negatively Reactive Outcome (NRO). Six months later, at time 2, participants responded to the Aggressive Behaviour Scale that consists of three subscales: physical, verbal, and relational aggressive behaviours. We conducted path analysis (using the Generalised Least Squares method) after controlling for the effect of sex. Results indicated that PT (β=.30) and PRO (β=-.13) were negatively associated with physical aggressive behaviours, whereas Sens (β=.24) was positively associated. PT (β=−.21) and OR (β=−.14) were negatively associated with verbal aggressive behaviours, whereas Sens (β=18) was positively associated. PT (β=-.21), PRO (β=−.12) and NPO (β=−.13) were negatively associated with relational aggressive behaviours, whereas Sens (β=.20) was also positively associated. These results validate and expand prior research. There was some evidence of the positive and negative influence of empathy on aggressive behaviours.

The effect of self-handicapping strategies on self-control: Does self-handicapping help to control state-anxiety?
Marumoto Nao Kansai University, Japan

The purpose of the present study was to examine the effect of self-handicapping (SH) strategies in controlling the state-anxiety and sympathetic nerve system activity as measured by the HF/LF ratio of heart rate. Participants were 46 college students (21 males and 25 females). The main experimental design was adopted from Harris & Snyder (1986). The SH scale and self-esteem scale were administered prior to the experimental session. In the experiment participants were asked to work on a task, explained by the experimenter to be a social intelligence test. Participants were provided some free time to practice before the test. A decreased amount of practice time was used as a measure of SH strategy. The results indicated no effects of self-handicapping on state-anxiety and sympathetic nerve system activity.

Reflexive modalities in different social contexts
Lyubov Nasyonova Institute of Psychology, Ukraine

The main goal of our study was to research particularities of different modalities (i.e. focus on one or another object) of reflexion and group reflexion representation in different social contexts in a natural environment. We’ve modified questions of the reflexive interview (by Naydonova M.) to receive information on reflexion and reflexion representation of reflexive environments in the natural environment by adults and young adults’ self-reports (N=123). We’ve focused on the frequency of realisation of four reflexion modalities (knowledge, experience, attitude, feelings) in different social contexts. ‘Friends’, ‘parents’, ‘other people’, ‘inner dialog’ have been specified as context environments. Scoring of each question was made according to a five-point Likert scale. Results: Age-specific (frequency of reflexion is higher for adults than for young adults - 3.2 and 2.9 points), gender (men and women types are different by modalities and environments) and context particularities of different modalities of reflexion were found. Individual reflexion takes place more often than a group reflexion (3.6 and 2.8 points). Individual particularities of reflexive modalities’ representation have been studied. Five types have been distinguished: medium, medium-
Effect of cognitive and affective empathy training on pro-social and aggressive behaviour in Japanese university students
Takuma Nishimura University of Tsukuba, Japan; Shigeo Sakurai; Toyoko Sakurai; Tatsuya Murakami
Psychological research has suggested that empathy is an important factor in promoting pro-social and reducing aggressive behaviour. In this study, we examined the effectiveness of empathy training based on anger management programmes using a pre-post-test design. Forty Japanese university students were divided into an intervention (N=17) and control group (N=23). The intervention group participated in a three-hour training session held at two times. The training comprised three sessions: cognitive empathy (e.g. to understand something from the other’s point of view), negative empathy (e.g. sharing of other’s negative emotions) and positive empathy parts (e.g. sharing of other’s positive emotions). Participants also responded to questionnaire surveys measuring empathy, pro-social behaviour, and aggressive behaviour in three times (pre-test, post-test, and follow-up). The time between post- and follow-up test was four weeks. The results showed significant intervention effects for all parts of empathy on the post- and follow-up tests and for aggressive behaviour on the follow-up test. However, no intervention effects were found for prosocial behaviour. Partial correlation analysis was conducted to investigate the empathic component that contributes to the containment of aggressive behaviour. We found that the control of aggressive behaviour is associated with variation only in positive empathy. These results suggest that this programme would help increase empathy and decrease aggressive behaviour. We also found that positive empathy is the most effective empathic component in suppressing aggressive behaviour.

Influence of causal factors on youth attitudes toward patriotism
Supida Nontamat Mahasarakham University, Thailand
The purposes of this research were (1) to develop and examine the validity of causal model influenced on the youth’s attitudes toward patriotism in the Northern and Southern regions and (2) to study Thai values, self-esteem, democratic carefulness, and media’s influences, which were affected in the youth’s attitudes. The three-stage stratified random sampling of 1500 undergraduate student from the university in the North-eastern area for the second semester 2010 academic year were selected to be the samples. The statistics for data analysis was Path analysis for Structural Equation Modelling (SEM) with latent variables. The research findings were 1) the causal model to effected attitudes toward patriotism of the youths in the North-eastern region was confirmed by empirical data regarding X2=131.277, df=110, X2/df=1.193, P=0.081, CFI=0.999, GFI=0.990, AGFI=0.986, RMSEA=0.008. 2) The directed factor to affected attitudes toward patriotism was Thai values. Both directed and indirect factors’ effect on attitudes toward patriotism were self-esteem and democratic carefulness, and the factor effected indirect on attitudes toward patriotism was media’s influences. All variables of the model could explain the 69.797 percent variance of attitudes toward patriotism.

Demographic postulates in the effects of child labour on the academic performance of secondary school students
Eunice Ohidah Kaduna Polytechnic, Kaduna, Nigeria; Victor Shammah
This study examines demographic postulates in the effects of child labour on the academic performance of secondary school students. The population is all secondary school students in the Federal Capital Territory. The sample used consisted of 6000 randomly selected students drawn from 12 secondary schools in the Federal Capital Territory. Data were collected using the designed questionnaire and respondents’ school continuous assessment/examination records. The data were analysed using percentages. Findings revealed that, respondents demographic variables influenced the effects of child labour on their academic performances. It was therefore concluded that child labour affects the emotional and psychological well-being of the students which in-turn affects their behaviours. Consequently too, the behaviour also affects their cognitive capabilities. This is evident by their overall low-academic performances, class-levels repetitions and below-average learning abilities in general. This, among other reasons, spoiled the idea of the Universal Basic Education and breed illiteracy in Nigeria even at this stage of human civilisation. Thus, the educational significance of these findings includes: The provision of insight on the nature of child labour in Nigeria thereby making it possible for educational advocacy, especially for the protection of children at risk, and the deterrents of perpetrators; information to government and human service organisations attending to child labour problems to enable them devise appropriate intervention strategies and to equip parents with information that will lead them to understand the negative effects of child labour on the development and future educational pursuits of their children.

Evidence of low life satisfaction among undergraduates in South-West Nigeria
Samuel Oladipo Tai Solarin University of Educo, Nigeria; Peter Olugbemi
The paper examined life satisfaction among 1429 undergraduates from South-Western Nigeria. An ex post facto survey design was adopted and a convenience sampling method was used. The sample comprised 475 (33.2%) males and 953 (66.8%) females, ages ranging between 16 to 27 years (M=28.47, SD=8.76). A validated scale was used for data collection, and the two hypotheses stated were confirmed, after testing with appropriate statistics. A total of 837 undergraduates (58.57%) had scores less than the mid point of 20; their mean was 14.03 (SD=2.42), 88 (6.2%) scored exactly 20, while 504 (35.33%) scored higher than 20; their mean was 22.84 (SD=4.74). Further analysis revealed that 308 (21.5%) of the male respondents have low satisfaction with life (Mean =13.79, SD=2.42), 837 (58.5%) of the female respondents have low satisfaction with life (Mean =14.03; SD=2.40). 167 (11.6%) of male respondents have high satisfaction with life (Mean=22.66, SD=4.57); 425 (29.7%) of female respondents have high satisfaction with life (Mean=22.84, SD=4.74). The conclusion reached was that undergraduates have a low level of life satisfaction. There is no significant difference between males and females regarding life satisfaction. There is need for further research to explore the factors that account for low life satisfaction among this sample.

Analysis of Rhodes University students’ experiences of Facebook: Relationships and social capital
Jessica Oosthuizen Rhodes University, South Africa
An Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis of interview transcripts from users of the popular online social networking site, Facebook, examines the relationship between Facebook usage and the production and maintenance of social capital. Bridging, bonding, and maintained. In-depth exploratory interviews conducted with five Rhodes University students, who use Facebook, provided the study data. The themes that emerged from the data were: staying close to those who matter, keeping relationships alive, Facebook "friends" with benefits, staying informed, and Facebook as a (fun) distraction along with a number of sub themes. It has been suggested that Facebook plays a huge part in the lives of Rhodes University students and aids them in the formation and maintenance of social capital. Facebook was found to be used frequently by all the students involved in the study and benefitted them all in more ways than one.

The role of relevant recent autobiographical event emotional valency in implicit measures of ethnic attitudes
Irina Pliotka Baltic Psychology and Management University Colle, Latvia; Laura Simane; Dmitry Igninin; Nina Blumenau
The aim of the study was to test the hypothesis of recent episodic information influence that is related to ethnic attitude, on response latency in unconscious affective priming tasks (UAPT). Such influence could be connected with ambiguous change of response latency in different Stimulus Onset Asynchrony (SOA) intervals, when the attitudes are measured with implicit methods. Ethnic attitudes of 200 participants from two ethnic groups were measured with UAPT. The self-report method was used to measure explicit attitudes and recent autobiographical event emotional valency with attitude value conformity determination. Of the participants, 54% were selected with polar emotional valency of recent autobiographical episodes, to which reaction times on positive, negative and neutral aim stimuli, as well as reaction time shifts were explored. Subsequently, implicit ethnic attitudes in different SOA
intervals were determined. It was found that episodic information and its interaction with different factors influence reaction times as well as their shifts that correspond with the hypothesis. The results indicated a relevant episodic information effect that had not been previously considered when using implicit attitude measures. The results allow the development of a new attitude representation model in terms of semantic and episodic component interaction.

Comparison of self-handicapping and self-esteem among champion athletes and nonchampion

Hossein Rezabaksh Islamic Azad University-Karaj B, Islamic Republic of Iraq; Leila Sabeghi; Shahla Hojat; Esmat Danesh

Abstract The purpose of this study was to compare and determine the measures of self-handicapping and self-esteem among champion athletes and nonchampion athletes in Karaj City. The research method was causal-comparative (ex post facto) one. The sample was chosen on the basis of the stratified random sampling procedure, while considering educational level (undergraduate-graduate), gender, championship status as different quotas. The sample size was 115 students, which was calculated on the estimation of sample size formula. There were two research instruments for gathering the data. The first one was self-handicapping scale (SHS) developed by Jones & Rhodewalt (1982), while the second one was self-esteem scale (SES), (Rosenberg, 1965). The statistical methods used in the research were: one variable two-way ANOVA, correlation coefficient, one variable regression analysis. The results indicated that there was a negative correlation between self-handicapping and self-esteem among athletes (r = -.276, p<.01). Self-handicapping can predict self-esteem and vice versa (r = .276, p<.01). The correlation between self-handicapping and self-esteem among nonchampion athletes were stronger than champion ones. There was no significant difference in self-handicapping among girl and boy champion and nonchampion athlete students. In conclusion, the results suggest that coaches, sport psychologists and other interventionists should endeavor to promote but self-esteem inorder to diminish low use of self-handicapping strategies among champion athletes in sport domain.

Social identity, relative deprivation and intergroup contact: A holistic theoretical framework investigating xenophobic attitudes

Guillermina Ritacco HSRC, South Africa

While the history of South Africa (SA) is rippled with segregation, the post-Apartheid promise of a ‘better life for all’, and the great civil strife in its neighbouring countries, has meant a flow of African immigrants into SA seeking a ‘better life’. The movement of foreigners into SA has been met with great unrest and large scale violence which has raised concerns around human rights and stimulated much research around xenophobic attitudes. While this research has been important, it is argued that much could be gained from a social psychological, theoretically based study of xenophobia. This study seeks to investigate the role of social identity, relative deprivation and intergroup contact in explaining variances in xenophobic attitudes. It is hypothesised that strong social identity, high levels of relative deprivation and low levels of intergroup contact will be most highly correlate with more xenophobic attitudes. The study will collect data from 600 participants in the Western Cape, stratified by age, race and income. The study will assess (1) xenophobia, using a measure of Fear-Based Xenophobia, (2) social identity with a scale of Ethnic Identification, (3) intergroup contact with a scale of Nature of Communication and a scale of quantity and quality of contact and (4) relative deprivation with the Scale of Relative Deprivation-Gratification. This study will add much needed theoretical depth needed to the SA literature on xenophobia and will be useful in informing future policies related to immigration as well as future intervention-based initiatives aimed at reducing intergroup hostilities like xenophobia.

Psychosocial perspectives of adolescents on trial for robbery and crimes involving drugs

Jose G. Salazar Estrada Universidad de Guadalara, Mexico; Monica Almeida-Lopez; Norma Figueroa-V; Norma Ruvalcaba

The aim of this study is to identify the life conditions of adolescent subjects accused of having committed robbery and drug-related crime, from a psychosocial perspective. A tally of 122 dossiers were studied, from which 50% were male and female adolescents accused of drug-related crime, and the other 50%, for robbery. Seventy percent of males and 68.2% of females had consumed a type of drugs, 66% of the total of the sample showed little tolerance to frustration, 60% had an inadequate handling of affectivity, with a significant difference when studied for every type of crime. Among the differences identified, psychological conditions, such as personality, are more associated to juvenile delinquency.

Reflections on youth social inclusion in the city and community where they live

Leila Salles Departamento de Educação, Brazil; Deborah Fonseca; Joyce Mary Silva

This paper aims to discuss the social inclusion between poor youth groups, residents in the urban periphery, and their communities and city. Focus groups were conducted with young people who differed on the violence they had experienced. Their statements about the city, the places they go to, their community and the relationship with other young people were analyzed. Data analysis sought to identify the common themes, emphases and patterns presented in the speeches of the interviewees. The analysis of these narratives indicated that the youth relationship with the city and other groups of young people is often conflicting. The city is often seen from afar as there are few places that young people frequent. The differences between groups were pronounced. Young people tend to maintain relationships with those who they believe to be like them, excluding others even though this exclusion will lead them to describe themselves as lonely or give privilege to virtual relationships. The interactions are guided by similar lifestyles, including the places they go to and the life projects they build. The exclusion is instituted by the exacerbation of specific interests. Each of these ways of social integration indicates a way of exposing themselves, establishing relationships, making choices and setting differences.

Effects of partners’ group membership on the dynamics of trust in a trust game

Katarzyna Samson University of Warsaw, Poland; Andrzej Nowok; Anna Banaszkiewicz; Magdalena Roszczynska-Kurasinska; Michal Ziembowicz; Marita Kaczynska

Emergence of new forms of social and economic relationships, made possible through the development of information and communication technologies, attracts increasing attention to the concept of trust in strangers. When deciding whether to trust a stranger or not, people use cues for trustworthiness associated with the stranger, such as their group membership. Previous research in this area yields contradictory results – some confirm the hypothesis of greater trust for the in-group than for the out-group, while others reject it. To try to solve this contradiction, in the current study we examined the effects of partners’ group membership on the dynamics of trust in an iterated trust game (Berg et al., 1995). The participants (N=60, students) played 12 rounds of a trust game with a computer. In one condition they were told they were playing with an in-group member, in the other – with a stereotyped out-group member. Results show that the participants’ overall levels of trust are higher in the in-group partner condition, but in their opening moves this pattern of results is reversed. Sequence charts of aggregated behaviours reveal very different patterns of trust dynamics in the two conditions. These results suggest that in general people do trust in-group members more than out-group members, but when interacting with out-group members, awareness of a negative cultural stereotype incongruent with personal beliefs may lead to an intentional stereotype inhibition, which results in unnaturally uniform patterns of trust dynamics.

Motivated autobiographical recall among young vs aged individuals

Rasylid Bo Sanitioso Universidade de Sampaio onete París Descartes, France; Pascale Piolino

People are motivated to see themselves positively. To this end, they see themselves as characterised by traits they believe lead to desirable outcomes (e.g., success). Studies have shown that people attempt to justify (or to come to) self-perception as characterised by a desired trait via selective recall of past behaviours indicating the possession of the trait. Thus, when led to believe that extraversion leads to success, people recall relatively more past behaviours related to extraversion. In contrast, when led to believe that introversion leads to success, they recall relatively more past behaviors related to introversion. Thus, recall of autobiographical memories play a crucial part in maintaining a positive self-perception. The present study examines the impact of age and the associated loss of access to autobiographical memories with normal aging, on the ability to maintain a positive self. Based on existing literature, we expected aged individuals to show less biased recall (favouring recall of past behaviours consistent with the desired trait) than
young individuals. In the study, young and aged participants were first led to believe that extraver-
sion or introversion leads to a long life (an outcome pretested as desirable to young and old). Next, they
freely recalled past behaviours related to extraversion
and to introversion. Contrary to expectations, aged participants recalled past behaviours related to
desired trait, as well as their younger counterparts. This
suggests that motivation, a factor that has not
been studied related to aging and recall, could increase the ability of aged individuals in recalling
autobiographical memories.

Incivilities, fear of crime and concern of crime: How broken window theory work in
two different Italian contexts
Luca Scacchi Università della Valle d’Aosta, Italy;
Mariagrazia Monaci
The aim of this study was to examine the influence of incivilities on sense of insecurity in Italy. The "broken window" thesis claims that by reducing signs of disorder, police can make lasting reductions in crime (Wilson & Kelling, 1982). Other studies argue that this changes do not lead to decreased crime rates (Taylor, 2001). However, all these stud-
ies, as well as several others, link disorder to inse-
curity: People who perceive incivilities more are more fearful (Santinello et al., 1997). Moreover, past
works have stressed the multidimensional constructs underlying psychological reactions to crime: per-
sonal fear, social concern, and perceived risk have different predictors (Van der Wuff, 1986; Amerio &
Roccatto, 2005). The present study examined the correlat-
es of distinct dimensions of insecurity in a sample of 240 university students in two different contexts (120 in a mountain region not perceived as
insecurity and 120 in a metropolitan city in Northern
Italy). A self-report questionnaire was devised whose
main variables were: Personal wellbeing (Masse et al., 1998), social support (Zimet et al., 1988), sub-
tle and blatant prejudice (Pettigrew, 1995), perception of social and physical incivilities, perception
of territorial markers, and place identity (Bonaiuto, 2004). The first analyses confirm distinct
constructs underlying insecurity. Main results reveal
significant relationships between fear and social (but
not physical) incivilities, gender, depression and
negative place identity, whereas concern is linked
to blatant prejudice, social support and territorial
markers. Further analyses comparing the two differ-
ent social contexts will be presented.

Evaluation of peace intervention program among Middle Eastern teenagers
Juliana Schroeder University of Chicago, United
States of America; Jane Risen
We studied the effectiveness of a peace intervention program, Seeds of Peace, which gives teenagers from regions of political conflict a chance to meet and interact with the "other side" for three weeks in the United States. Two-hundred eighty-five campers from the Middle East participated in 2010 and 2011, representing the nationalities of Arab Israeli, Egyp-
tian, Jewish Israeli, Jordanian, and Palestinian. Cam-
pers show significant psychological changes from pre-
to post-camp. Specifically, campers feel more positively towards, trusting of, close with, and sim-
ilar to the other side. They humanise the other side
more, are more willing to compromise with the other
side, and more strongly endorse the possibility of peace. In addition, they consider people from the
other side more warm and competent after camp than
before. The attitude changes are specific to the
groups with which participants have contact at camp. Although campers report that they understand the
other side more after camp, our results suggest that
they continue to rely on pre-existing theories for the
other side. For example, Palestinians believe that "complete control of Jerusalem" is one of the most
important issues for Jewish Israelis, and miss one of
the actual issues reported to be most important to
Israelis, which is "recognition of my country's right
to exist". Follow-ups are currently being conducted
to determine whether the initial effectiveness of the
program is maintained after the campers return home.

The investigation of the cause of Japanese communication behaviour: The cultural-self
perspective
Kimhiro Shiomura Ferriss University, Japan; Risa
Funakoshi
The aim of the present research is to investigate the
predictive relations between Japanese Communication
Behaviour and Cultural-Self Construal. The data of 128 Japanese female university students were
submitted to the analysis. The analysis model is as
follows: "Independent Self-Construal" and "Interde-
pendent Self-Construal" the 2 dimensions of Cultur-
al-Self Construal, were set as exogenous variables, and "Expression of Self-Effacement", "Perceptive
Ability", and "Self-Restraint", were set as endoge-
nous variables. The path analysis was conducted by
AMOS software. The results of the analysis for all respondents showed that higher independent self-
construal was related to lower self-effacement, and that higher interdependent self-construal was related
to higher self-effacement, higher perceptive ability,
and higher self-restraint. Using the median split on
the results of the relatively high self-esteem respondents (n=64) showed that, unlike the results mentioned above, higher
independent self-construal was related to lower self-effacement, and that higher interdependent self-construal was related only to higher self-effacement. On
the other hand, the results of the relatively low self-esteem respondents (n=64) showed the same rela-
tions as in all the respondents. These differences were discussed and should be empirically explored in
further research.

The relationship between assumed-compe-
tence and cultural-self related concepts
Kimhiro Shiomura Ferriss University, Japan; Mariko
Suzuki; Risa Funakoshi
The present research investigated the relationship be-
tween Assumed-competence and cultural-self related
concepts. Assumed-competence is a "not real" com-
petence, and it is caused by undervaluing others re-
gardless of his/her own real capability (Hayamizu et
al., 2004). This research explored predictive factors in
cultural-self related concepts toward assumed-compe-
tence. Participants are 146 female university students who are studying in Japanese women's university.
Dependent variable is an Assumed-competence, and
independent variables are five cultural-self related
concepts; Interdependent Self-Construal, Independent
Self-Construal, Self-Esteem, Perceptive Ability,
and Self-Restraint. In addition to these variables, we
adopted "Relational Mobility in Society (RMS)" (Yuki
ets al., 2007) in order to examine the relevance of
each individual's cognition of the RMS to the relationship mentioned above. The results of regression analysis
for 146 participants showed that high Independent
Self, high Interdependent Self, low Perceptive Ability,
and high Self-Restraint (marginally) significantly re-
lated to high Assumed-Competence. Moreover, based
on a median-split on RMS score, the same regression
analyses were conducted on both divided groups.
The results of the participants (n=70) who have relatively high scores and those (n=76) who have relatively low
scores of the RMS showed rather different relationship
for each group. Those results described above indicat-
ed interesting findings. The first one is the inter-
vening role of RMS. The second one is that both
Independent Self-Construal and Interdependent Self-
construal indicated same positive relation to the As-
sumed-Competence.

The exploration of predictive factors for a
subjective adjustment to a higher education-
al institute
Kimhiro Shiomura Ferriss University, Japan; Mana-
mi Tomioka
The purpose of the present research is to examine the
predictive factors for a subjective adjustment toward a university (college). In the hypothesis model, the
predictive variables were four personality traits, and
three sub-dimensions of friendship in modern adoles-
cents. The criterion variables were sub-dimensions of
subjective adjustment toward the university. The par-
ticipants were 134 females studying in a women's
university located in the metropolitan area of Japan.
The data were submitted to the Structural Equation
Model (using Amos). A subjective adjustment to-
ward the university consists of 4 sub-dimensions:
"sense of comfort", "feeling of acceptance and trust",
"existence of task and purpose", and "absence of
feelings of rejection". The findings of the path anal-
ysis showed that significant predictive factors are
different, depending on respective sub-dimension of
the adjustment. The distinguishing findings are as
follows: while low "avoiding intimate relationship"
predicted a high score in sub-dimensions of a sub-
jective adjustment, high "gathering in crowds" pre-
dicted a high score in sub-dimensions of a subjective
adjustment. The importance for educational approach
based on the findings shown above was discussed.
Especially, in these modern days, some large portions
of the students in higher educational institutes do not
value academic achievement. It is important to seek
respective predictive factors of students' subjective
adjustment in each type of educational institute.

Meta-analysis of associate factors of attribu-
tional styles in Iran (2004–2011)
Mahnaz Shirani University Isfahan, Islamic Republic
of Iran; Amir Ghamarani; Azime Fatemi
Attributional styles related with some important vari-
ables such as thinking styles (Jen, 2010), optimism
(Gordon, 2007), depression (Calvete, 2008), mental
Prashthay (Rotenberg, 2011), confidence (Ciarrochi,
2007), hope (Ciarrochi, 2007), and academic achieve-
mint (Rezae, 2010; Hall, 2007), self-esteem
(Hirschy, 2005; Mousavi, 2004), mental health
(Shark, 2007), and life satisfaction (Ahadi, 2009)
have been researched. In this regard, the goal of this study was a meta-analysis of research about associ-ate factors of attributional styles in Iran. 19 studies that were eligible for meta-analysis were analyzed. The research instrument was a checklist of meta-analysis. This study is based on 4017 participants. Results indicated that the effect size of associate factors of attributional styles was 0.7(p ≤ .001). Taken together, the effect size of associate factors of attributional styles according to Cohen’s was high.

Meta-analysis of effectiveness of psychological interventions on reduction of aggression in Iran
Seyyed Siadatian, University of Isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran; Amir Gharamani; Ahmad Abedi; Abdolhossein Shamsi Ezhiyeh

In recent years, experts in the field of aggression were followed to assess and compare the validity and ef-fectiveness of psychological interventions. In this re-gard, meta-analysis or integrating results from differ-ent researches determine the effect size of psychological intervention. The goal of this study is meta-analysis of research about effectiveness of psy-chological interventions on reduction of aggression in Iran. This study determined the impact of psychological interventions on reduction of aggression. For this purpose among 40 studies, 29 studies which were methodologically accepted had meta-analysis per-formed on them. The research instrument was meta-analysis checklist. This study included 1150 subjects and 29 effect sizes. The results of meta-analysis indi-cated that the rate of impact of psychological inter-ventions on the reduction of aggression was 0.51 (p=0.00001). This effect size according to the Cohen table is rather high. Conclusion: psychological inter-ventions on reduction of aggression have high impact.

Contextual factors influencing responses to violations
Purnima Singh, IIT Delhi, India; R.C. Tripathi; Namita Pandey; Saurabh Maheshwari

The present study examines how the context of violation/harm, whether violation is economic, so-cial and moral, the victim-offender relationship and retributive-non-retributive responses of the victim, influence the attribution of violation by the victim, the future interaction and relationship with the of-fender. 160 respondents, both males and females belonging to three age groups, adolescents, adults and senior citizens, responded to a series of questions after reading vignettes depicting three kinds of viola-tions, moral, social and economic. Results showed that the age and gender of the respondent significant-ly influenced perceptions. Moral violations were attributed more to intentionality, disposition and the offender taking advantage of the situation. Retribu-tive responses of the victim were found to affect future interaction and offenders’ behavior.

Belief in standardised test bias may be nec-essary for stereotype threat negative impact on minority performance
Lloyd Sloan, Howard University, United States of America; Grady Wilburn; Daniel Martin

Sloan, 2000; 2009; Marx, 2006), but does with White test-givers, suggesting elaboration of Steele and Aronson’s (1995) theory. Other research sugg-ests that perceived unfair tests or biased live out-group evaluation may cause this arousal of Stereotype Threat in minority settings where it’s usually absent. Would enduring perceptions of standardised test bias therefore moderate the White experiment-er-produced intellectual performance decrements? 174 African-American university students comple-ted measures of perceived standardised test unfair-ness and validity and took challenging verbal (SAT) tests described as individually Diagnostic or Non-diagnostic by White or Black test-givers. The results showed that White test-giver/experimenter produced Stereotype Threat performance decre-ments while African American experimenters didn’t. Participant perceptions that SAT type standardised tests are inherently biased or unfair moder-ated this diagnosticity effect for White experimen-ters (but not for Black experimenters). Participants perceiving SAT-type tests as biased showed strong White test-giver/experimenter related Stereotype Threat performance decrements. In contrast, those perceiving tests as unbiased showed no Stereotype Threat effects whatever. These findings suggest that perceptions of bias in standardised testing-evalu-ation, appear to critically moderate the impact of White test-givers’ diagnostic testing. When the test itself is perceived to be unbiased, however, the White tester produced Stereotype Threat effect dis-appears. Reducing the perception of standardised tests’ unfairness therefore perhaps could diminish important stereotype threat produced performance failures.

The interactive influences of country-of-ori-gin images, subjective product knowledge, and actual quality of products on purchase intention
Mein-Woei Suen, Chung Shan Medical University, Taiwan, R.O.C.; Rou-An Chen; Yi-Ju Lee

Pereira, Hsu, and Kundu (2005) suggested that country-of-origin image includes three aspects: General country attributes, general product attrib-utes, and specific product attributes. Brucks (1985) demonstrated that there are three domains on measuring product knowledge: Subjective knowledge, object knowledge and experience knowledge. In addition, Chen, Chen, Lai, Ko, Wu, Hsu, Hsieh, Lee, and Suen (2011) have pre-liminary proved their hypothesis with Taiwan sam-ples. Thus, this study aims to extend a research on subjective knowledge and purchase intention in order to explore further relationships between them. This study followed above Chen et al. (2011) to conduct a 2 (country-of-origin image: high vs. low), 2 (subjective product knowledge: high vs. low), and 2 (actual quality of products: high vs. low) factorial design (N=129), and used general country attributes as a variable of country-of-origin image and sub-jective knowledge as a variable of product knowl-edge. The interesting results show that: The coun-try-of-origin image, subjective knowledge and actual quality of products respectively have a posi-tive relationship with the perceived quality of pro-ducts. Moreover, it shows that the country-of-origin image, perceived quality of products, and actual quality of products respectively have positive rela-tionships with purchase intention. This study, in addition, found that the subjective knowledge influ-ence the effect of country-of-origin image on the perceived quality of products. Thus, above findings can provide a basis for purchasing intention of consumers and a direction of designing advertise-ments for enterprises. More findings are presented and discussed in this paper.

Transgenerational comparison of perceived level of happiness in Chinese families
Xiaojie Sun, Dongbei University of Finance & Economics, China; Yanjun Xie; Kai Wu

This study was designed to investigate the differ-ence in the perceived level of happiness among three generations in Chinese families including children, parents, and grandparents. The Oxford Happi-ness Questionnaire was distributed among 255 people in 85 families. These included three genera-tions in Chinese families, generally in early 20s, 40-50s and 60-70s. Specifically 85 college stu-dents, who represented the youngest of the age groups, were required to distribute the questionnaires to one of their parents and one of their grandparents. The subjects from each of the gen-erations were asked to answer the questionnaire. The investigation of the differences in perceived level of happiness was achieved through the one-way ANOVA analysis. It was found that the 20s age group’s level of happiness was significantly higher than the other groups. While the happiness level between the 40-50s and 60-70s groups did not have a significant difference. The lower levels of happiness in the two older age groups may have something to do with the social and political changes that people in these ages have experienced during their lifetime.

Feeling sleepy and meaningless: The effects of social exclusion when sleepy deprived
Tina Sundelin, Stockholm University, Sweden; John Axlesson; Andreas Olsson; Mats Lekander

Social exclusion can cause depression, anxiety, and feelings of meaninglessness. These affective states are often comorbid with sleep disorders. Sleep restriction negatively affects general mood, optim-ism, and irritability. We hypothesised that being partially sleep deprived would increase the affective response to exclusion. 46 individuals (22 males) with a sleep need of 7–8.5 hours were randomly divided into a sleep restriction group (4h/night for 2 nights) and a control group. Parti-cipants then played Cyberball, a computerised ball tossing game, ostensibly with two other people over a network. The game consisted of two ses-sions, one where the participant was included and one where the other two “players” excluded the participant by not tossing the ball to them. A questionnaire was completed after both sessions assessing participants’ feelings of belonging, mean-ing, control, and self-esteem. The results showed that social exclusion leads to decreased feelings of meaningfulness, belonging, control, and self-es-teem in both groups (p<0.05). Compared with controls, sleep-restricted individuals were more negatively affected by exclusion in terms of mean-ingfulness (p=0.001). The sleep-restricted and the control group did not differ in feelings of belong-ing, control, or self-esteem. We show that after two nights of restricted sleep, the negative effects of
being socially excluded are amplified with regard to feeling meaningless, not to belonging, control, or self-esteem. The relation between sleep loss and feelings of meaninglessness may be of relevance for the link between disturbed sleep and aspects of depression.

The psychological challenges of parenting faced by orphaned children heading families in Nkaneng, Northwest Province

James Takaloni University of Venda, South Africa; Lesly Monganye

Orphans living in child-headed households within underprivileged communities are amongst the most vulnerable children other than those with parents. Due to HIV/AIDS a large number of HIV/AIDS orphans have rapidly increased. Death caused by HIV/AIDS left many of these children in great distress and poverty. The stigma and discrimination related to HIV/AIDS resulted in them being isolated. The study revealed that these children face problems such as educational sacrifice, lack of informal and access to social welfare services and disruption of normal life of childhood and adolescence. The study also discovered that most of these children felt ill-equipped to provide proper parental guidance and discipline to their siblings since they are themselves still children, young who need parental attention, guidance, love, social security and care. Researchers made use of a qualitative research approach, employing qualitative research design and purposive sampling method was utilised. Data were gathered through face-to-face semi structured interviews from sixteen (16) child-heads of households. All participants were heads of households aged between 13 and 19 years and were residents of Nkaneng informal settlement. The results of the study led to the formulation of the recommendations which are hoped to heighten awareness and stimulate interest among role players to assist these vulnerable children.

Dimensions of a "good society" using projective cognitive map techniques

Junko Takeuchi Waseda University, Japan; Masa-toshi Imaseki; Takashi Ideno; Kazuhisa Takemura

To consider the well-being and construction of society, measurement of the psychological composition of a "good society" should be an important issue. The purpose of this study was to investigate the psychological dimensions of a "good society" using new methods to measure the implicit psychological dimensions of perceived objects. In this study, two proposed methods were used: (1) Cork-board image mapping: participants (12 university students) were asked to write multiple things which compose a "good society" on cards one by one. Participants were also asked to put the cards freely in a circle of 60 centimeter in diameter on a cork-board. (2) Modified Personal Attitude Construct (M-PAC) Analysis based on PAC analysis (Naito, 2002) things which were mentioned by each participant as constituent of a "good society" were analysed based on the evaluated value of similarity. The experimenter showed the participants the result of cluster analysis and multidimensional scaling (MDS) for image mapping data and then asked participants to interpret the contents of each cluster. Referring to the protocol data of the participants, we interpreted the axes of MDS space. Individual analysis indicated that there were many individual differences for the contents and the structure of a good society, but that there were common properties of a good society such as security and happiness. Interpretations of axes of the cork-board and MDS were analyzed and the result suggested that there were main axes for judging "good society": "importance", "time", "systematic/non-systematic", and "individual/social."

Effects of empathy and cognitive biases on three types of aggression in Japanese students

Kawabata Takeyasu Shokei Gakuen University, Japan

We hypothesised that aggression will be inhibited by empathic concern, while it will be enhanced by personal distress and cognitive biases because they intensify egocentric concerns and impair empathic concern. 216 Japanese students responded to Davis’s Interpersonal Reactivity Index (IRI) including empathic concern and personal distress subscales, Cognitive Bias Scale (Okayasu, 2009) and Japanese Proactive and Reactive Aggression Scale (Isobe & Hishinuma,2007). Factor analysis of cognitive bias yielded the interpersonal sensitivity and self-deprecation dimensions and that of aggression extracted three dimensions of physical, verbal, and relational aggression. Because of gender differences in interpersonal sensitivity and aggression, we conducted SEM separately in each gender in order to test the hypothesis. The results of males showed that empathic concern did not affect aggression but two dimensions of cognitive bias indirectly increased relational aggression by increasing personal distress; and self-deprecation also increased physical aggression, but interpersonal sensitivity decreased it. Those of females showed that empathic concern decreased physical aggression but increased verbal aggression; personal distress indirectly influenced aggression by decreasing empathic concern; and cognitive biases also had indirect effects on aggression, that is, interpersonal sensitivity increased personal distress and self-deprecation increased empathic concern. Generally, the hypothesis was only partially supported by the results, which suggested more complicated relationships between the internal variables and aggression.

Classification of role relations in college students’ egocentric social support network

Wenqiang Tang South China Normal University, China; Min-Qiang Zhang; Nan-Nan Zhang; Shao-Qi Ma

Social support is fundamental for social integration and the emotional well-being of undergraduates. An egocentric social support network shows the relationships between the social support and support sources of individuals. In general, different support types may have different sources of support, the same source may also provide different support, but in a society, a particular source of support may provide a specific type of support. We plan to make a survey on about 400 college students in Guangzhou City by using a practical egocentric social network questionnaire. Log-linear latent class analysis is used to construct a typology of egocentric support networks showing the types of support respondents can expect from others with a specific role. Based on the existing research, the social support of college students can be divided into emotional support, talk support, sick support, recreational support, comfort support and financial support. For all six support items, respondents were asked to indicate from which role relation they could expect to receive that kind of support. Important role relations that are potential sources of support include: roommates, immediate kin, extended kin, friends, colleagues and neighbours.

The effects of interpersonal relationships on triggered displaced aggression

Syota Tanno Hiroshima University, Japan

Three studies examined the effects of interpersonal relationships on triggered displaced aggression (TDA). Study 1 developed a vignette method of TDA paradigm (Pedersen, Gonzales, & Miller, 2000) because of ethical concerns of conducting aggression research in Japan. The status of the provocateur was higher status and the status of the target was same status to the participants. Results conceptually replicated TDA effect as follows, (a) provocation was followed by a subsequent triggering behaviour by the target, it resulted in the most aggression, and (b) when initially provoked but then not triggered, participants displayed the least aggression. Moreover, the aggression rating in vignette was positively correlated with trait displaced aggression. Study 2 examined effect of the status of the provocateur and target on triggered displaced aggression. Results showed that low-status target is more likely to be the target of displaced aggression. This suggests that there is a possibility that displaced aggression may be directed toward socially weak persons. Study 3 examined the effect of the positivity of the relationship between aggressor and target on triggered displaced aggression. Results indicated that the positivity of the relationship between the aggressor and target acted as an aggression buffer. Although a person who is low-status is more likely to be the target of displaced aggression, it might be possible not to be the target by being nice to the aggressor. These results provide the first evidence that interpersonal relationships moderate TDA. Implications for instances of real world aggression are discussed.

Private and public collective self-esteem among students at a South African higher learning institution

Angela Thomas University of Pretoria, South Africa

This study explored the correlation between public and private collective self-esteem among 81 Black and 55 White undergraduate students, respectively, from a South African university. Two subscales of the collective self-esteem scale were used to measure private and public collective self-esteem. The former refers to an individual’s perceptions of how members of the out-groups evaluate his or her group, while the latter is an individual’s appraisal of the value of his or her group. These variables were measured in relation to respondents’ ethnicity. In this study, individuals within a larger, racially homogeneous group are further differentiated according to their native languages to form an ethnic group. A statistically significant correlation was found between public and private collective self-esteem among White respondents (r=0.405; p 0.05). Black students are a minority in the study’s context and, presumably, prone to prejudice (real or perceived). These experiences could undermine their public collective self-esteem but lead to strong
identification with the in-group in defiance and, consequently, enhance private collective self-esteem. White South Africans’ economic power and privileged social standing since the Apartheid era may account for the correlation found between public and private collective self-esteem among White respondents. It is recommended that future studies investigate the actual role of real or perceived prejudice in levels of private and public collective self-esteem and the relationship between these.

Use of non-monetary incentives as a motivational tool in sports
Tsheapeng Tshebe Michigan State University, United States of America; Dele Akpata; Brandon Irwin
The present investigation examined the extent to which Batswana athletes (athletes of Botswana) are motivated by social and tangible non-monetary incentives. Junior (ages 13–18) and elite (19 and above) athletes (190 males and 180 females) from various local clubs in Botswana responded to a questionnaire assessing their perceptions of and the extent to which they were motivated by tangible (e.g., cars, scholarships) and social (e.g., media coverage, praise from leaders, such as the Minister of Sports) non-monetary incentives. Results from the study showed that Batswana athletes placed significant value (p < .001) on both tangible and social non-monetary incentives regardless of gender and age. Also, results indicated that the level of importance placed on both tangible and social non-monetary incentives varied by sport. Boxing reported the least value (M = 1.85) on the importance of social non-monetary incentives while volleyball reported the highest value (M = 2.80). On tangible non-monetary incentives, netball reported the least value (M = 2.33) on tangible non-monetary incentives while basketball reported the highest mean (M = 3.21). These results suggest that non-monetary incentives may be a useful supplement to monetary incentives in motivating athletes to win medals in national sports organisations, particularly in Africa where economies are struggling. Results are discussed within self-determination and achievement goal theoretical frameworks.

Social and internal maladjustment caused by the perception of norms: The process of sacrificial selection in competitive situation
Yoriko Uehara Osaka University, Japan
In this study, we examined an actor’s maladjustment caused by his/her excessive normative consciousness. We earlier hypothesised that whereas ought norms, which are generally more compelling, prevent people from causing harm to others, ideal norms, which are less compelling, promote altruism. Further, we identified excessiveness as a mis-understanding of socially ideal norms as ought norms. However, although cost-benefit-related norms are prevalent, the degree to which they are considered appropriate, varies with communities. In the present study, we manipulated the rate of within-group conformance to examine its effect on identifying appropriate conformance. Participants read a scenario about a prisoner’s dilemma game played by dyads. If both players in a dyad selected cooperation or non-cooperation, both gained or lost points respectively. If either one selected non-cooperation, the non-cooperator gained points while the cooperator lost points. The participants were then asked to read about previous selections of group members, where the rate of conformance was 75%, 50%, or 25%. The participants completed a survey on their perception of cooperation. Participants who perceived cooperation as an ought in the 25%-conformance condition, and as not harming others in the 50% condition, conformed to cooperative norms even if the risks were high. In the 75% condition in which cooperation was most selected, their perception did not correspond to the selection. Interestingly, in the 25% condition, the selection of cooperation did not elicit pride, but it did so in the 50% condition. Therefore, we conclude that excessive-ness leads to further maladjustment.

Homeless people in Madrid (Spain)
Jose Juan Vazquez Universidad de Alcala, Spain; Sonia Panadero; Rosa Martin; Carolina Marin; Alejandro Iborra
Nearly a quarter of the Spanish population (19.9%) lives under the poverty threshold. Homeless people, due to their scarce social resources, are situated in the lowest position in terms of social exclusion. The objective of this study is to analyse the influence of certain variables, such as stressful life events (experiences that play a key role in one’s life and that frequently cause significant changes for the person involved (Vazquez, Munoz & Panadero, 2005)) in a homeless situation. In the last years, much research has focused on the relationship between these vital events and homelessness, and, as documented by previous studies, are a key variable to explain the origin, and maintenance of, a homeless social situation. This study was performed with a quantitative methodology, structured interviews conducted with members belonging to the three samples (a representative sample of homeless people living in Madrid city in Spain) (188 participants: men: 83%; women: 17%), an equivalent sample of high risk people and an equivalent sample of low risk people. The main characteristics of the sample and the results on stressful life events, and their influence on the processes of social exclusion-inclusion will be presented.

Perceived causes of poverty in developing countries among Spanish-speaking population
Jose Juan Vazquez Universidad de Alcala, Spain; Sonia Panadero; Jose Vazquez
In Latin America, poverty affects significant portions of the population, as vast social inequalities constitute one of the main impediments to development in the region. In this context, knowledge of attributions about the causes of poverty in less-developed countries becomes an important step towards the design of appropriate policies to counteract this impediment, as well as an important tool to guide strategies intended to modify the attribu-
tions. The present study analyses the attributions about the causes of poverty in less-developed countries made by Spanish-speaking university students originating from four countries with various levels of economic and social development: Nicaragua, El Salvador (less developed), Chile (moderately developed), and Spain (developed). Through a self-administered questionnaire, we polled over one thousand students from varying economic classes with regard to their opinions on the causal influence of various circumstances on the emergence and persistence of poverty in less-developed countries. The results show that the more than one thousand interviewed students could be divided into five, large groups which, depending on variables such as sociodemographic standing, political ideology, social class, religion or income, attribute the emergence and persistence of poverty in lesser-developed states to different factors: economic, political, or cultural factors external to the states themselves; factors relating to fatalism, natural influences, corruption and incompetence of the government; or factors related to customs, or dispositional traits of the inhabitants of the lesser-developed countries.

The relationship between account-giving and moral judgment for corporate wrongdoing

Jinmin Wang
Chiba Institute of Science, Japan

This study was designed to investigate the explaining-condoning effect in corporate wrongdoing situations. Japanese college student participants (N=102) read a short story describing a food fraud (unethical, illegal behavior of a large company) was detected by the authorities. The participants were asked to write explicit reasons for the wrong doing, and at no-explaining condition, some common names of goods. The results showed that (1) participants evaluated the "badness" of the wrongdoing itself, and the involved company "worse" at the conditions of more severe damage, or more company responsibility for the wrongdoing. Types of both accounts, and corporate transgressions, were discussed as possible reasons for the lack of explaining-condoning effect.

Perspective-taking and perception of intergroup conflicts

Zhao Xian
School of Psychology, Beijing Normal University, China; Xian Zhaq; Li Liu; Xiaoxiao Zhang; Jiaoxin Xin

Social psychologists have fruitfully investigated how to improve intergroup relations. However, less attention was paid to people's perception of intergroup conflicts. Numbers of researches showed that perspective-taking could decrease intergroup bias and outgroup prejudice. Current findings could not figure out whether perspective-taking could effectively alleviate the negative influence of intergroup conflict. We hypothesised that perspective-taking may reduce threat feelings arising from specific outgroup members in conflicts, and arouse threatened feelings arising from specific ingroup members in conflicts. Threats from specific outgroup members in conflicts may generalise to the whole outgroup, but threats from ingroup members in conflicts could not generalise to the whole ingroup. Three experiments were designed to test two hypotheses. The conflicts in first two experiments were artificial Han-Tibetans student conflicts. In experiment 3, we developed another artificial conflict with Tajfel's (1970) minimal paradigm. All these three experiments were single factor between-group design. Participants in the perspective-taking group were asked to redescribe the conflicts and write it down from the view of outgroup members in conflicts. Consistent with our hypothesis, in experiment 1, perspective-taking significantly reduced intergroup anxiety towards specific outgroup members in the conflicts and the whole outgroup, and aroused anxiety of specific ingroup members in the conflicts, but not the whole ingroup. Similar results were found in implicit threat priming tasks, explicit attitude measure and traits evaluation. Perspective-taking was a valuable tool to cool the tension between intergroup after intergroup conflicts.

Can female PhDs be high-level talents? Exploratory study of career possible selves of female PhDs

Wei Xiao
Tongji University, China; Bo Zhang; Hong Xu; Jin Liu

The contradiction between social values of female high-level talents and the phenomenon of "vacancy in high-level" has been generally confirmed. As female PhDs are reserve forces of female high-level talents, research on the career psychology of female PhDs and how they make career planning is especially important. Twenty-eight female PhDs from diverse hometowns, colleges, research fields and marital and child-rearing status participated in interviews focused on their hopes and the expected selves that they want to express and achieve. Participants suggested that career possible selves of female PhDs show significant differences in clarity, availability, balance and flexibility. Compositions of self identity and social identity, self construction and influence from others play roles of construction/direction and reconstruction/modification in the formation of their career possible selves so as to lay the theoretical foundation for the significant differences in the above external behaviour characteristics. This is a rare, female-PhDs-only study that examines the career psychology at the starting point of career decision of female high-level talents. Conclusions provide action plans for training and developing career self-awareness of the reserve forces of female high-level talents.

Impact of OTAKU phenomenon on undergraduates' living attitude and state

Min Yang Chia

OTAKU is a loanword from the Japanese language referred to people with obsessive interests, particularly animated cartoons, comics, or video games. However, it can relate to a fan of any particular theme, topic, hobby or any form of entertainment. In China, OTAKU is commonly called "Home Geek". More than 1000 questionnaires have been done among undergraduates from different majors in 15 universities. From the research, we know that OTAKU is very popular among undergraduates and addiction to computer is the main characteristic. Undergraduates hold diversified visions on OTAKU and half of them suggested certain changes on its negative effects. Nowadays, with the development and popularity of computer science and technology, Chinese undergraduates are proficient in using computers, which provided a cornerstone for them to be a "Home Geek". From the angle of social psychological development, most undergraduates belong to "born-in-1990s generation", usually they are the only child in their families, they grow up as a "spoiled generation", dare not to face the world and prefer to be addicted in a virtual social space, which help them to be a "Home Geek". Meanwhile, undergraduates have obtained much modern knowledge and are open to accepting new things, would like to show their creativity and innovation of a new phenomenon. In the process of socialisation they choose to stay at home, log onto the internet, and express themselves in their own style.

Effect of implicit attitude on automation use

Jiaoyan Yang
Institute of Psychology, China; Sun Xiangrong; Yang Jiaoyan; Wu Mingheng; Du Feng

Recent results in attitude suggested that both explicit and implicit attitude which was measured through an indirect way could predict human behaviour. However, explicit attitude was dominant in the prediction of deliberate and thoughtful behaviour, while implicit attitude was more predictive in spontaneous and automatic behaviour. In the present study we investigated participants' implicit attitude toward automation and its predictive effect on automation use. The results showed that the implicit attitude for automation was negative while it was positive for a human expert. Implicit attitude could be predicted by automation use. But the predictive effect of implicit attitude was moderated by automation reliability and judging time. Specifically, when the reliability of automation (which was 75%) approached that of participants (M=67.9%), implicit attitude predicted automation use worked very well. However, when the reliability of automation (which was 90%) and participants differed greatly from each other, implicit attitude had a smaller effect on automation use. Moreover, when the decision time was limited, the predictive effect of implicit attitude was significant, but it was not the case when time was abundant.

Antecedents and consequences of group emotions: Empirical evidence from China

Keshun Zhang
University of Konstanz, Germany; Jason Ringo; Ping Fang; Thomas Goetz

Group emotions are important as they influence action tendencies and behaviors (Smith, 2007). In China, negative group events are becoming more common (e.g. the killing of several kindergarten children, triggered a series of similar crimes, arousing anger and fear across China), however, few studies have studied group emotions. Thus, the current study explored their expression in Chinese society. Two studies were conducted assessing potential antecedents, firstly, group category and social sharing of emotion, secondly, to explore their influence on action tendencies. We hypothesised that group category and social sharing of emotion, impact on the strength of emotional reaction (H1) and that group emotions regulate group action tendencies (H2). In study 1, the group category (in and out-group) was experimentally manipulated in 144 Chinese high school students, by providing them with fake news to arouse their group emotions (happiness or anger),

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and action tendencies were measured. Study 2 (111 Chinese high school students) investigated the effects of social sharing of emotions on group emotions and action tendencies. Consistent with our hypotheses, in-group members generated stronger group anger and less happiness than out-group members. Furthermore, group anger intensity was maintained after emotion sharing, while, not sharing, led to the dissipation of emotion. Finally, group anger positively predicted action tendencies (spread news, protest) while group happiness positively predicted support tendency. Therefore, we concluded that negative group emotions and the generating of negative events, could be prevented, by obtaining prior knowledge about the individuals’ group categories, as well as the approaches utilized when sharing emotions.

A cross-cultural study of crime judgement

Yanyan Zhang Jilin University, China

The current research addressed three possible mechanisms through which culture shapes individuals’ crime judgements: beliefs about punishment functions, endorsement of moral foundations, and cognitive styles. In Study 1, bi-cultural Asian-American (N=213) and European-American (N=118) college students underwent cultural priming, performed computer-based cognitive tasks, read legal violation scenarios and completed various surveys and questionnaires. Study 2 directly compared American college students (N=331) from Study 1 to Chinese (N=295) college students in China. Results revealed both cross-cultural similarities and differences in crime judgements. On the one hand, there was no cultural difference in crime judgements related to the deterrence function of punishment, and those related to the modern moral foundations (i.e. harm and fairness) across cultural groups. On the other hand, culture influenced individuals’ crime judgements related to the retribution function of punishment, and those related to the traditional moral foundations (i.e. in-group, authority). On the other hand, culture influenced individuals’ crime judgements related to the “in-group” moral foundation. As hypothesised, Chinese held stronger negative attitudes toward the criminal if the victim was an in-group member. American people, however, reacted more negatively if the victim was a stranger. Finally, culture also influenced individuals’ crime judgements related to the “authority” moral foundation. Supporting my hypothesis, Chinese held stronger negative attitudes toward the criminal if the victim was an authority figure. Americans, however, reacted more negatively if the victim was a person sharing a similar social status.

Explanatory models of regionalist social participation in Chile: Between identity and rationality

Claudia Zuniga-Rivas Universidad de Chile, Chile; Rodrigo Asun

The social sciences have historically sought to explain popular participation in social movements that challenge the established order. The theories range from those ascribing social movements to irrational collective behaviour in societies undergoing accelerated processes of transformation, to models explaining popular involvement as driven by the rational calculation of costs and benefits. Despite this diversity, two large categories of models currently monopolise the attention of researchers: (1) theories related to social identity, which sustain that existing conditions cause people to question the situation of the group they identify with and explain it based on power relations with an exogroup. The endogroup then creates an active identity that challenges the power structure and seeks a solution: (2) modern theories centered on rational calculation, which affirm that involvement in collective conduct is contingent on people’s valuation of the social movement’s objective, perceived chances of success, the approval from their social milieu, and calculated benefits and costs of participation. This investigation tests both models’ predictive capacity concerning readiness to participate in regionalist movements in Chile. A representative sample (1,200 cases) in four regions was surveyed, and the data analysed using multiple regression and structural equation models. Findings are that readiness to mobilise is linked to perceptions of the objective’s importance, the mobilisation’s legitimacy, probabilities of success, significant others’ opinions and participation, prior participation experiences, and associated costs and benefits. Results are discussed according to Tajfel’s social identity theory and Klandermans’ model of individual participation in collective behaviour.

Causal attributions and meta-stereotypes among homeless people in Madrid (Spain)

Claudia Zuniga-Rivas Universidad de Chile, Chile; Jose Vazquez; Sonia Panadero

One-fifth of Spain’s population lives below the poverty line. Because of their social precariousness, homeless configure the lowest rung of society, the group most vulnerable to social exclusion. The proposed work analyses the causal attributions of homelessness and the meta-stereotypes maintained by Madrid’s homeless. Both cognitive processes (causal attributions and meta-stereotypes) are analysed according to various modulating factors, such as the utilisation of resources of assistance, age, place of origin, duration of homelessness, number and characteristics of stressful vital events suffered, etc. As reflected in the scientific literature, attributive processes as well as meta-stereotypes can exert certain effects on the inclusion/exclusion processes of the homeless. We worked with a representative sample of homeless in Madrid, interviewing them on the streets and in housing resources. The final sample comprised 188 homeless, 84% male and 16% female. A hetero-applied structured interview was applied, enabling us to avoid possible problems due to reading or comprehension difficulties of interviewees. Results show that, in relation to causal attributions, the construct has a multidimensional structure consisting of two factors: Attributions that hold the homeless responsible for their situation, and attributions that assign responsibility for the situation of the homeless to external factors. Regarding the meta-stereotypes, three possible categories are observed: The first would reflect a negative image of the homeless; the second, a positive image; and the third, a victimised image. The realisation of certain causal attributions and the use of various meta-stereotypes by the homeless are related to different variables.

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research results on some debated or under-researched aspects of competition, including the following: (1) The relationship between interpersonal competition and cooperation: Is it possible to compete cooperatively? (2) The cross-cultural aspects of competition: Is the concept of competition the same across cultures? Is there a collectivistic and an individualistic version of competition? (3) The developmental aspects of competition: What kind of representation 8- to 9-year-olds have about competition and winning and losing? How adolescents and young adults cope with winning and losing: Are there more and less adaptive versions? Do old people compete and in what way? (4) How morality/fairness of the competitive process shapes coping with winning and losing? (5) Is it possible to be highly competitive and be mastery motivated and task oriented at the same time? Are all types of competitions extrinsic motivations? (6) Do perceptions of the role of competition in social and economic life differ among young people brought up in different societies in terms of their political history, economic development and culture? The talk ultimately aims to demonstrate that competition is a significant dynamic force of individuals, groups and societies, but its constructive or destructive nature is dependent on individual, situational, cultural and societal factors.

Intergroup forgiveness and reparation: The role of identity and intergroup emotions
Roberto Gonzales Chile

Over the past 50 years, social psychology has prioritised the study of intergroup prejudice and conflict. By contrast, our understanding about how to actively promote positive outcomes within intergroup relations is less well developed. Studying the psychological processes of such positive outcomes is important because it could provide new insights for developing theoretical perspectives and planning real life interventions aimed at improving intergroup relations rather than simply reducing prejudice and conflict between groups. This presentation contributes to this goal by presenting and discussing new theoretical frameworks and empirical evidence examining the role of social identities and intergroup emotions in predicting intergroup forgiveness reparation in the Chilean context which is still dealing with the legacy of the political violence they experienced from the late 1960’s through the end of dictatorship in 1990. Specifically, it examines how important is to consider group identities (party identity) and superordinate (national identities) to predict several intergroup emotions associated with the wrongdoing (anger, guilt, shame, outgroup trust, and empathy), which in turn are expected to differentially predict forgiveness and reparation, the two major manifestations of the Chilean political reconciliation processes initiated after the recovery of democracy in 1990. Beyond the conceptual differences between forgiveness and reparation, this study analyses the differential relationships they have with these identity as well as emotional factors involved in the reconciliation process. Respondents were university students who identified with one of the two major political groups originally involved in the conflict (N right-wing=225 and N left-wing=264). All of them were politically socialized in democracy. Overall, the results confirmed the value of the predicted multivariate model and shows that the right-wing group differed from the left-wing group in many respects regarding the cognitive, emotional and identity factors associated with reparation and forgiveness. In addition, it was supported the meditational role that intergroup emotions play in mediating the relationship between social identities and intergroup forgiveness and reparation. This pattern of relationships was in turn moderated by the role those groups played in the conflict, supporting the central idea of considering social identities when understanding these processes. Theoretical as well as practical implications are addressed.

Social identities and intergroup relations: Models and applications in Iraq and Lebanon
Charles Harb American University of Beirut, Lebanon

When the state’s central power shrinks, collectives and groups step in to protect their constituents, and ensure the survival and prosperity of their respective members. This axiom applies to countries that have witnessed the dissolution of the state (e.g. Iraq, Palestine, etc.), an abrupt change of regime (e.g. Arab revolts 2011), or in countries with heterogeneous and fragmented societies (e.g. Lebanon). We elaborate on the Self-Categorisation Theory (SCT) to explain emerging intergroup conflict and propose a dynamic hierarchical system of identification that moderates socio-political violence. This moderating role of identities is tested in a representative sample of Iraqis (N=2724) and Lebanese nationals (N=1500 and N=1200), and is further tested in a controlled experimental setting (N=220). The implications of the model for (1) reducing intergroup conflict, (2) understanding political violence and (3) predicting social outcomes are discussed.

Social motivation, social interaction and motivated social cognition
Eva Jonas University of Salzburg, Austria

When people refuse to cooperate, distort or ignore information, and close off against well-mean improvement suggestions, the underlying reason is often that they feel threatened. The causes can be existential threats, restrictions to personal freedom, loss of control, experiences or observations of unfairness or the infringement of norms. These threats lead to the motivation to eliminate the threat - this governs our behaviour, and our cognitions. Psychological processes help explain why people often find it difficult to open themselves up to ideas and suggestions for change. When these ideas threaten the self or the in-group and related convictions, this leads to the discounting of new ideas and the corresponding interaction partner. The motivation to defend important convictions, to protect the self from attacks or to make a good impression on others affects processes regarding information seeking, the exchange of information and interaction. I present a model of social interaction and motivated social cognition in which different motivational theories are combined - such as terror management theory, dissonance and reactance theory, rational choice and fairness theories - to better understand processes in social interactions. Empirical studies exemplify how different parts of the model can be supported.

Creating tomorrow’s future: Psychologists working for the human rights of vulnerable children
Fred Bemak George Mason University, University of States of America

The next generation, the children, are the hope for our global future. Yet all over the world, many of these children are vulnerable, unsafe, and lack the opportunity for a positive and healthy personal, social, and productive future. Streetchildren, orphaned children, children affected by HIV/AIDS, school dropouts, trafficked children, migrant children, drug addicted children, and impoverished children all fall into this category, facing a life filled with uncertainty and a day-to-day existence. This presentation will illuminate the situation of vulnerable children and discuss the psychologist’s critical role in providing support.
healing, and interventions for this growing worldwide population. Culturally responsive psychological interventions will be discussed within a human rights and social justice framework which redefines psychology to address the needs of vulnerable children.

**Human rights issues with immigrants and refugees: The role of psychologists in advocacy and social justice.**

*Rita Chi-Ying Chung; George Mason University, United States of America*

The number of migrants in the world continues to grow and now constitutes over 3% of the world's population or an estimated 214 million people. Immigrants and refugees oftentimes face difficult issues of rapid social, familial, cultural, economic, and political changes. Given on-going wars, conflicts, natural disasters, famine, drought, poverty, climate and environmental changes, diseases and human trafficking, millions of refugees and immigrants are forced from their homes, villages, communities, and countries. The world's migrants have been found to have higher rates of depression, anxiety, and post-traumatic stress than the general public. Compounding their psychological social adjustment and adaptation, they are also confronted with racism, discrimination, and intolerance by members of the host country. Migrants are often viewed as foreigners whose values, beliefs, and worldview conflict with their host countries. Psychologists play a pivotal role in addressing this growing global issue of migration. Given migrants' multiple psychosocial and sociopolitical adjustment and adaptation issues, it is critical that psychologists provide culturally responsive interventions that challenge the negative societal views prevalent in many resettlement countries. This involves addressing psychological well being while simultaneously attending to human rights violations and social justice challenges faced by migrants. This presentation will discuss a culturally responsive model of psychological intervention for refugees and immigrants that addresses social justice and human rights and incorporates psychological advocacy to promote positive mental health and successful adjustment for migrants.

**De-silencing Muslim immigrants: An integration of psychological science and practice**

*Ayse Ciftci United States of America*

Religion, a dimension of cultural diversity, is one of the most critical variables in the immigrant experience. Among many immigrant groups, religion becomes more salient after migration because it affects the nature and kinds of identity embraced by immigrants. Muslim immigrants are one of the fastest growing minorities in the United States and they are expected to become the second largest religious group by 2020. Currently, there are an estimated 7 million Muslims living in the United States. Seventy-eight percent of these Muslims are born outside of it. Since 9/11 and the wars in the Middle East, there is a significant increase of the prejudice and discrimination experienced by Muslims resulting in an increasing number of civil rights cases and mental health problems. Religion can also function as a generic mental model that influences psychological well being. It is clear that religion permeates through an individuals social and culture modalities as well as the individuals psyche thus, it is imperative that psychologists fully understand how to incorporate religion more when working with Muslim immigrants. In doing so, psychologists need to understand Muslims beliefs and stigma about mental health. In this presentation, I aim to present Muslim immigrants stories from qualitative and quantitative studies as well as discuss clinical strategies to work with this population.

**Human rights advocacy: Linking psychology with global imperatives**

*Neal Rubin United States of America*

In 1948 the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) was the first solemn compact setting forth a global human rights agenda. Together with the Charter of the United Nations, a foundation was established for the world community to secure the dignity and security of all persons. However, in the shadow of the Holocaust and human experimentation, along with the emerging Cold war and the threat of nuclear annihilation, the role of science in forwarding the aims of this international organisation was largely absent. While this omission can be understood in the post-world war two context, the question of the relationship between scientific endeavors, academic pursuits and social justice imperatives remains to be articulated. The purpose of the proposed presentation will be to explore the role of psychological science and education in promoting a 21st century human rights agenda. How can psychologists link emerging knowledge in our field with formulating responses to humanity's struggles today? What is the relevance of our emerging evidence base for conceptualising models to address pressing health and mental health imperatives before our world community? This presentation will focus on the promise of psychology and psychologists to advocate for and to substantially inform today's challenges to human aspirations for a more just and secure world.

**Propounding a new cultural paradigm for psychological analysis of social media**

*Ali G. Afroz PCI Iran, Islamic Republic of Iran; Seyed Mohsen Fatemi; Mohammad Khodayari*

This paper focuses on cultural differences in processing information on media analysis and their implications. The study has a special focus on Iranian media and their psychological impacts. The paper argues that an Islamic perspective on media and media management calls for a radical transformation of consciousness where the etiological, ontological and epistemological reference points go beyond the perfunctory and superficial layers of materialism and consumerism. The psychological implications of such a shift would have a salient impact on the renaissance of the self, the revitalisation of society and the intellectual, emotional, affective and cultural development of people. Whereas the hegemony of the current mediated technological messages within the western paradigm would concentrate on economic and material development, and the indices and templates are designed according to the growth of material assets, resources and profits, an Islamic-oriented media would offer a concentration on the quintessential needs of human beings by virtue of a transcendentental perspective on human beings. Contrary to the pervasive utilitarian media which are devoid of any indication to the strong spiritual needs of human beings, an Islamic-oriented media would propound a solid and rich status for the spiritual development of human beings. This is tied to the presence of a monotheistic worldview (Towheed) and its implications where human beings are liberated from the hooties and manacles of hubris, arrogance, selfishness and corruption. A monotheistic-driven media would augur the possibility of elevation and ascension beyond the materialist paradigms thus producing programmes that pay attention to consumption of communities in view of novel horizons of religiousness, spirituality and sublimity.

**Integrating citizens into a community that engages in climate change mitigation behaviours**

*Mica Estrada California State University, Sacramento, United States of America; Alyssa Messina; P. Wesley Schultz*

Worldwide, millions of dollars are being spent annually to increase citizen knowledge about the science of climate change. Yet, scientific knowledge is not consistently related to engagement in behaviours that mitigate climate change. This study shifts the traditional focus on science education to a study of how citizens integrate into a thought community concerned about climate change. We suggest that widespread shifts in behaviour rest upon integrating citizens into a community that engages in normative climate change mitigation behaviours. Drawing upon previous work on the Tripartite Integration Model of Social Influence (TMSI) (Estrada et al., 2011), we hypothesised that knowledge that promotes efficacy, identity and values would be most related to engagement in behaviours consistent with a concern community. One thousand citizens were sampled in a San Diego public opinion poll to test the hypotheses. Results show that while science knowledge is significantly related to conservation and environmentally friendly transportation behaviours, these relationships are significantly mediated by efficacy (belief that one can engage in mitigation and adaptive behaviours), identification with a community of concerned citizens, and internalisation of concerned citizen community values. These findings support the hypothesis that knowledge that increases efficacy, identity and values is more important than knowledge that conveys scientific facts alone when encouraging citizens to engage in normative mitigation behaviours.

**Symposium title: Psychological contributions to mitigating climate change**

*Convenor: Linda Steg*

**Revisiting the role of culture in cultural psychology**

*Sayedmohsen Fatemi Harvard University, Canada; Ghollam Ali Afroz; Seyed Mohsen Fatemi; Mohammad Khodayari*

This paper argues that culture is inextricably tied to understanding psychological phenomena. By virtue of an in-depth analysis of the role of culture in facilitating or impeding social cognition, the pre-
Rethinking South African men and masculinities in the flows of liquid culture
Kopano Ratele
University of South Africa/MRC, South Africa

The majority of studies on men and masculinities have gotten entrapped in thinking about South African men’s practices through the Manichean frames of immutable power/powerlessness, dominator/dominated, violence/non-violence and risk/safety. The influential concepts, methodologies and theories used to understand men and masculinities have become an impediment, and in failing to grasp the flows of liquid power in a changing society, unwittingly reinforce a subtly racist image of black men. On the whole, studies appear unable to help us to understand how, in a transitioning, unsettled society, practices are maintained, challenged, rethought, shift, evolve, and/or fail to change. This symposium, whose rationale is to contribute towards taking us beyond the prevalent impoverished models used to approach South African men and masculinity, is intended to provide a space for researchers, teachers, clinicians, counselors, practitioners and activists with an interest in the critical and positive psychology of men and masculinities to share their work and insights. The symposium is designed to inform, challenge, promote, debate and influence the current direction and future of research, education, advocacy, and development practice related to men and masculinities in South Africa and beyond.

What we still need: Politicising personal pain in learning to care
Kopano Ratele
University of South Africa/MRC, South Africa

How do we as men who are under greater pressure of local and global forces to change, as men who are often but uncritically referred to as upholding traditional masculinity, author a more capacious form of masculinity? Above all, I will argue that we must learn to speak of what we need(ed). Only through speaking about what we needed in our past can we overcome the pain and insecurities of the past and overvaluation of appearances, but also learn to wash more dishes, change more diapers, and care for others and ourselves. Going back to where one came from intellectually, emotionally and maybe even physically leads to more awareness about those pains of childhood that very likely persist into adulthood and towards a more secure and fulfilling masculinity. Returning to reflect on the sources that went into making one into the kind of man one became can, I hope to show, make a person understand masculinity generally and his own gender behaviour better. I will argue that experiencing poverty or witnessing inequality, especially in early life, informs how we learn about what is important and what is not in our lives, culture, and society; that is, how we learn to care or not care, what to care for and what not. In the end, teaching ourselves and others to care is even more important in the face of poverty, inequality and times of rapid change.

Symposium title: Using sport to teach HIV/AIDS intervention life skills
Convenor: Glyn Roberts

Using sport to promote HIV/AIDS education for at risk youths: An intervention using peer coaches in football
Glyn Roberts
Norwegian University of Sport, Norway; Cyprian Maro
Norwegian University of Sport, Norway; Marit Sørensen

The purpose of this study was to investigate the effectiveness of an ongoing AIDS education intervention programme (EMIMA) using peers in a sport context. A quasi field experimental study was employed in which at-risk children in Dar es Salaam in Tanzania (n=764) were recruited (average age=13.6 years) and were randomly grouped into a treatment group and two control groups. The treatment group was peer coaches conducting the AIDS education to the children within sport. The two control groups were: In school children, who received traditional AIDS education; and out-of-school children who received no education at all. The intervention lasted for 8 weeks. The results indicated that the intervention using peers in sport were more effective in transmitting HIV prevention knowledge, cognitions and perceived behaviours than the control groups. Contrary to expectation, the school based HIV education was no more effective than the informal education obtained by the out-of-school children. The use of peer coaches within the EMIMA programme was reliably the most effective means for HIV/AIDS education for these at-risk children.

Developing a men's health centre in the Eastern Cape province: Ulwaluco as a vehicle in the development of positive masculinity
Mthetho Tshemese
Nelson Mandela Academic Hospital, South Africa; Nthuthuzelo Lusawana

Every winter and summer holiday, thousands of young boys in the Eastern Cape attend "ulwaluco" (traditional initiation). According to the latest, unofficial report, by the Eastern Cape House of Traditional Leaders, there were just under 10 000 initiates who went through Ulwaluco during the 2011 winter season. About 9 900 of these young men were successfully initiated into manhood, with about 50 dying and the other 50 hospitalised. Ulwaluco thus punctuates the development of masculinity of many of these young Xhosa boys in a significant way, since after successfully undergoing the initiation they can become "amakhwenkwe," accorded a new social status and title which signifies a desirable "ubodada" (manhood). For amaXhosa males there is no greater honour for a boy than shedding the undesirable status of being a boy. Due to the risk of death or injury, there have been calls to abolish the ritual, while some have argued for the adaptation of the ritual to be "mordenised" so as to improve safety and to reduce injuries. The problems facing traditional initiation have made us ignore the possibilities and opportunities of this ritual being used as a springboard for dialogue, for the creation of healthier, responsive and positive masculinity in the Eastern Cape Province. The current National Strategic Plan (2012-2016) includes medical male circumcision as part of HIV-prevention package. This presentation will attempt to demonstrate how developing a Men’s Health Centre in the Eastern Cape Province could help in contributing to the development of positive masculinities using traditional ulwaluco as a vehicle.

Symposium title: Mobilising spiritual capacities and religious assets to promote positive masculinity
Nailema Taliep
MRC-UNISA, South Africa; Tony Naidoo; Sandy Lazarus

The incidence and prevalence of male interpersonal violence becomns the need for innovative and effective strategies to address this unbridled scourge. The promotion of positive masculinities as opposed to focusing on male deficits has been identified as a strengths-based intervention approach. Using a spiritual capacities and religious assets approach is one possible, relatively unexplored avenue that can be mobilised to promote positive masculinity. This paper explores how spiritual capacities and religious assets can be leveraged to promote positive masculinity. This paper is part of a current ongoing international study on Spiritual Capacities and Religious Assets to Transform Community Health by mobilising Males for Peace and Safety (SCRATCHMAPS), carried out under the auspices of the Safety and Peace Promotion Research Unit (SAPPRU, MRC/Unisa) and the International Religious Health Assets Programme (Public Health at UCT, and LeBonheur Healthcare in Memphis).

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Gender issues in an intervention using peer coaches in sport
Glyn Roberts
Norwegian University of Sport, Norway; Cyprian Maro
Norwegian University of Sport, Norway

Young women in Sub-Saharan Africa seem to be dramatically more likely to be infected with HIV than young men (Glyn, Carael, Auvert, Kabindo, Chege. Musonda, et.a., 2001; Gregson & Garnett, 2000; Macphail, Williams & Campbell, 2002; UNAIDS, 2004; UNICEF, 2004). The higher vulnerability of females is not a question of biological differences
between the sexes, but is due to differences in gender roles in many ways. The purpose of the present study was therefore to examine the gender differences in HIV-related cognitive and behaviour intention variables of at-risk children in Tanzania and investigate whether involvement in interventions influenced male and female youths differently. Systematic gender differences occurred both at pretest and after the intervention. However, both genders benefitted from the intervention, but boys increased their scores more on some variables, especially those related to condom use. The intervention through EMIMA in particular empowered males more than females with the condom-related questions. The gender role expectations extant in the society clearly have a powerful and debilitating effect on condom use and ideas about behaviour in sexual relationships for women. To change gender norms is difficult, but it may require more systematic gender-focused interventions than in this project. Both other types of activity and using more gender sensitive measurements should be considered.

Combating HIV/AIDS in sub-Saharan Africa: Introducing mastery motivational strategies into a community based life-skills intervention through sport
Glyn Roberts Norwegian University of Sport, Norway; Cyprian Maro Norwegian University of Sport, Norway; Marit Sørensen

The research project investigated whether mastery motivational strategies could enhance the effectiveness of life-skills interventions for HIV education through sport. A quasi field experimental study was conducted in Tanzania with at-risk children (N=564) randomly grouped into two intervention groups and one control group. The intervention groups received AIDS education using trained peer coaches in football, with one group trained in using mastery strategies within the life-skills programme. Children in the intervention groups all reported significantly greater HIV knowledge and positive attitudes and safe-sex behavioural intentions. The mastery motivational strategies reliably enhanced risk reduction for some of the variables. Canonical correlation analysis revealed meaningful relationships of mastery strategies with the variables. The life-skills intervention through sport for HIV risk reduction was effective, and mastery motivational strategies enhanced that effectiveness.

Social class and prejudice: The role of ideologies supporting social hierarchies and aggression against "deviants"
Hector Carvacho Universität Bielefeld, Germany; Andreas Zick

The prevalence of prejudice among people of lower social classes has been widely documented and debated. Social class membership is accompanied by ideological configurations, which are tied to racist sentiments. Right-Wing Authoritarianism (RWA) and Social Dominance Orientation (SDO) are used as measures of ideological attitudes. RWA is conceptualised as a tendency to support aggression of strong authorities against deviants. SDO is the tendency to support the current social hierarchies. We expected them to mediate the negative relationship between social class belonging (indicated by income, educational level and job status, when available) and prejudices toward various groups, showing indirect effects in opposite directions. RWA is closer to working-class membership. Hence, higher income should lead to decreased prejudice, mediated by RWA. Conversely, SDO is more prevalent in high status groups, and is expected to explain increased prejudice among people with higher income. Study 1 tested these mediation hypotheses in a single model using SEM, including prejudice toward 8 target groups in a representative German sample. Study 2 replicated the model in representative samples from 8 European countries. Study 3 tested the mediation hypotheses longitudinally in a general population panel in Germany. Results revealed that RWA and SDO were negatively predicted by income, and independently mediated its relationship with all prejudices. RWA was the stronger mediator in most of the groups. Results are discussed in terms of ideological consistency, socialisation, and the role of aggression in the maintenance of social hierarchies.

Female violence: Attitudes toward women who kill their children
Afroditi Pina University of Kent, United Kingdom

The attitudes of mental health professionals toward individuals with mental health problems have been the topic of much debate. Carrying the "mentally ill mother" who has killed her child could provoke further negativity because that mother not only has a mental illness, but that illness has also resulted in her killing her child. Research suggests that education can result in an improvement in attitudes. The current study investigates the effect of education level on attitudes toward women who kill their children. It was hypothesised that participants would hold negative attitudes toward women who kill their children and that higher educational level (postgraduate vs. undergraduate) would improve those attitudes. A student sample was asked to complete a questionnaire that aimed to measure their attitudes toward four different cases of female homicide. The results suggest that attitudes toward women who kill their children are not more negative than attitudes toward other women who kill, whereas attitudes toward female homicide were negative. Education did affect attitudes as hypothesised. Therefore, the psychiatric care received by these women may be affected by negative attitudes and impact negatively on their recovery. It is argued that an educational program focusing on women who kill their children could be developed to improve the psychiatric care received and in turn improve the women's recovery.
Cynicism and social comparison orientation: A test of their association and consequences
Ben Chun Pan Lam Iowa State University, Hong Kong; Nicolson Siu; Wesley Wu; Sylvia Chen
Cynicism is a general belief/worldview in the negativity of human nature and interpersonal roughness. Recent research has attempted to explore the psychological mechanisms that undermine cynical individuals’ negative responses towards the world, and their psychological maladjustment. In this research, we examined social comparison orientation, a tendency to evaluate oneself in comparison to others, among cynical individuals. Results from two studies involving both high school and college students revealed that cynical individuals are more likely to compare their abilities with others (rather than opinions), engage in upward comparison to better others (rather than downward comparison), and criticise themselves in comparison with others. These socially comparative and self-critical tendencies then predicted negative psychological outcomes, e.g., dissatisfaction with life. We will discuss how the current findings can enlighten research on the cynicism, and self-process linkage.

The second edition of social axioms survey: A study in eleven countries
Kwok Leung Hong Kong
Based on a deductive, culturally decreed approach, new items were generated to improve the reliability of the original Social Axioms Survey. In Study 1, results from 11 countries supported the original five-factor structure and demonstrated higher reliability for the axiom dimensions as measured by the new Social Axioms Survey (SAS II). Meaningful associations between axiom and Big Five personality dimensions were found. Temporal change of social axioms at the culture-level was found to be quite small. In Study 2, additional new items were generated for social complexity and fate and control and then assessed in Hong Kong and the USA. Reliability was improved further for both dimensions. Two sub-factors of fate control were identified: Fate determinism and fate alterability. Fate determinism, but not fate alterability, was related positively to neuroticism. Other relationships between the axiom dimensions and the Big-Five personality factors were similar to those reported in Study 1. The short forms of the axiom dimensions were generally reliable and correlated highly with the long forms. This research provides a strong foundation for applying the construct of social axioms around the world.

The difference of social axioms found between people of Han and Zang nationality
Jianxin Zhang China; Shuang Chen; Li Ma
The present study is aimed at comparing the relations of nationality, religious faith and social axioms between Han people and Zang minority people. Participants were 196 people with an age range from 19 to 39, being recruited from Tibet and Shaanxi in China. Among the participants there are 50 people of Han nationality, and 127 people of Zang nationality. The old version of General Beliefs Scale was used to measure the social axioms, which included five dimensions: Reward for Application (α=0.90 in the present study), Religiosity (α=0.85), Social Complexity (α=0.84), Social Cynicism (α=0.88) and Fate control (α=0.81). The results showed that compared with the Han nationality, the Zang nationality held a stronger belief in religiosity [F (1,168)=4.63, p=0.03]. In addition, the females got higher scores than the males in Social Complexity [F (1, 146)=4.31, p=0.04].
The role of self-awareness in cooperation among Polish university students

Natasza Kossakowska-Berezewska University of Gdańsk, Poland; Krystyna Adamska; Małgorzata Lipowska

Cooperation is the solution for social dilemmas and processes of community coexistence and the prejudices they face. The interview was ordered to ensure that the participants offered information as they perceived it. The interviews were transcribed and analysed by the programme Nvivo. As a second phase, the study conducted four focus groups with Dominican and Puerto Rican residents in the metropolitan area, two for young people (under 21 years of age) and two adult. For the discussion of the focus groups a guide of questions was designed about the following topics: (1) Social coexistence, (2) intercultural relations, (3) conflicts, (4) adjustment processes in the host society, (5) discrimination, prejudice and xenophobia. The findings are presented and proposes future studies that can contribute to a better understanding of intercultural relations and conflicts that occur in the process of coexistence.

Changes on the social psychology in Latin America: The relation between local productions and world problems

Aluisio Lima Universidade Federal do Ceará, Brazil

In this presentation, we intend to discuss the uniqueness of Social Psychology in Latin America (especially the Brazilian Social Psychology) which, unlike the rest of the world, has a lot of controversy and opposing views on global production. For this purpose, we intend to present the impact of the crisis of relevance of Social Psychology in Latin America between 1930 and 1960, highlighting the critique about predominantly experimental model. In addition, we present an overview of the main local theories and methodologies currently developed and their relation to global issues. This discussion will allow us to explore models of science and paradigms that guide the different perspectives of Social Psychology and the challenges they face in their development.

The development of social psychology in Brazil: A case study in the necessity of a global perspective for the growth of psychological research

Karl Scheibe Wesleyan University, United States of America

In 1968, the discipline of social psychology was virtually non-existent in Brazil. Today the field is highly popular and thriving. The Brazilian Association of Social Psychology (ABRAPSO) was founded in 1980. It now sponsors biennial meetings attended by thousands of psychologists. While a number of Brazilians from the fields of anthropology, medicine, psychology and sociology were instrumental in fostering the development of social psychology, international influences have been conspicuous and important from the start - particularly from France and the United States. This paper will be a brief historical account of the development of social psychology in Brazil since 1968 with emphasis on both domestic and international influences.

Multiple goal management starts with attention: Automatic attention serves goal shielding

Julia Vogt Ghent University, Belgium; Jan De Houwer; Ayelet Fishbach

In a world overloaded by stimuli, it is important that attention is deployed to events that are relevant to the individual’s goals. However, when multiple goals are active, it would be dysfunctional if attention would be guided by all goals an individual pursues. Therefore, in order to shield the prioritised goal, attention should be allocated to events relevant to the focal goal and away from events relevant to competing goals. Three studies will be presented that tested this hypothesis for the automatic deployment of attention. The first study showed that automatic attention registers differences in value and success expectancy of competing goals meaning that more attention is deployed to stimuli relevant to a goal with a higher value or a higher success expectancy. This suggests that the attentional system prioritises the goal with the highest commitment. The second study demonstrates that events relevant to the focal goal of an individual are prioritised over emotional events referring to the survival motive (i.e., threatening stimuli). Hence,
surprisingly, the focal goal appears to be more powerful in guiding attention than evolutionary evolved motives. Finally, we investigated the automatic allocation of attention in self-control conflicts such as having to resist tasty but unhealthy food. Our findings reveal that attention is allocated to events relevant to the higher order goal (e.g., healthy food) and away from temptations (e.g., unhealthy food) but only when the conflict becomes salient. In sum, these studies highlight the role of automatic attention in self-regulation and goal shielding.

Symposium title: New findings in human values theory
Convenor: Jan Ciecich

Social change and human basic values: A nineteen-year follow-up study in Finland
Martti Puohiniemi United States of America

This presentation examines value change in Finland from 1991 to 2010, and the ways that social events and value changes are related. During this time period, Finnish society underwent all of the presumed causes of value change -economic and political turbulences, technological innovations and demographic changes. The presentation is based on two sets of data: (1) Eight representative national samples of A3-study in Finland (1991–2005; N=9839); (2) Five representative national samples of the European Social Survey (2002 – 2010; sample size in Finland N=8671). In both surveys values are measured by using Schwartz’s value inventories which measure the same ten basic values. In the former they are measured by using SVS and in the latter by using ESS21. In ESS-data the Finnish results will be compared to the European totals. Although the data sets are partially overlapping, it is not possible to compare value means directly because the instruments differ. In spite of this difference the directions of the possible changes should, however, be similar in main demographic groups. In addition to the importance of values, two different modes of value change i.e. value-redistribution and value-rescaling will be measured. Examples of the ways that various age groups react to the environmental issues and economic turbulences will be given. I will discuss the findings from the perspective of general social change in Finland and how different demographic groups react to the changes.

Symposium title: Psychosocial interventions for the OVC in sub-Saharan Africa
Convenor: Peter Baguma

Psychosocial interventions for the OVC in sub-Saharan Africa
Peter Baguma Makerere University, Uganda

Leickness et al. present emotional well-being among orphaned and vulnerable children (OVC) in two communities in South Africa with one of the highest rates of OVC in the world. However, very little is known about their emotional well-being. Data from 2234 children aged 6-18 years was gathered in a survey and analysed using percentages. Results indicated that children had poor emotions including being unhappy at times, difficulty making friends, and had scary dreams, being afraid of new situations, sometimes refused eating, and also often and/or sometimes had trouble sleeping. The importance of providing professional lay psychological counselling and support to OVC especially to children orphaned by HIV/AIDS from early on starting when the parents or guardians are seriously ill from HIV/AIDS-related illnesses in order to prepare the children for their parents/guardians’ death were suggested. Baguma et al present an assessment of Psychosocial Support Programmes for OVC in Uganda. These programmes had been running for five years unevaluated so making it difficult to improve them. A nationwide, qualitative cross-sectional study was conducted. The sample consisted of 27 purposively selected organisations, 75 FGDs were conducted with positively selected in or out of school children aged 13–17 years (separated by gender); caregivers of OVC; and community members and 41 key informant interviews were held with programme staff. Data was analysed qualitatively. Findings indicated that a range of psychosocial programmes targeted at the individual, household and community levels and had impact at these levels. Impact was affected by a numbers of factors including key barriers. Recommendations at the national and at programme levels to improve impact are provided in the text. Mambwe Kasse-Hara discusses the rationale for strengthening interventions targeting guardians and caregivers of OVC in low income communities. She notes that in Africa, orphans tend to be cared for by surviving relatives; mostly grandparents, aunts and uncles. These end up being stressed like the orphans themselves and need interventions themselves. Recommendations are presented. Some 309 orphans participated in the study under a cross-sectional survey where data were analysed quantitatively. Compassion Fatigue (CF) Burnout (BO), and Compassion Satisfaction of caregivers were assessed. Significant correlations were found between these variables. Psychosocial interventions are suggested for the orphans as well as the caregivers.

Dying to help, helping till they die? Who helps the helper?
Solomon Mumah Kenyatta University, Kenya

Recent advances in psychological research suggests that family, friends and professionals are susceptible to developing traumatic stress symptoms from being empathetically engaged with victims of traumatic events. The phenomenon of learning about another’s traumatic ordeal, and in the process, experiencing traumatic stress is called Secondary Traumatic Stress (STS), and the condition of young people orphaned by AIDS is suspect to this. Many are dispossessed of their parents’ property and must contend not only with the normal stress, dissatisfaction or work, but also with the emotional and personal feelings for their parent(s) and suffering sibling(s). This study assessed prevalence and extent of severity of STS among AIDS orphans, thereby identifying factors that predispose them to STS. Some 309 orphans from Ranchuowo District in Kenya participated in the study. The single cross-sectional survey adopted the questionnaire as the main tool for primary data collection. These were analysed quantitatively. Based on results, orphans exhibited at least 17 of the 30 symptomatology of STS investigated at a level that is comparable to people who would seek treatment for those symptoms. On the overall, more males (57.7%) than females (42.3%) exhibited these symptoms. Regarding the relationship between STS symptoms and the development of STS, the study established that Compassion Fatigue (CF) was more strongly correlated to STS (correlation=0.875; p<0.001) than Compassion Satisfaction (CS) (correlation=0.148; p<0.05). Further relationships were established between STS and sex of the respondents (F=4.947; p=0.027), level of formal education attained (F=3.013; p=0.034), number of years of paternal orphanhood (F=4.812; p=0.003), number of hours per day spent in care giving (F=9.827; p=0.000), persons to whom such care was rendered (F=9.202; p=0.000) and the involvement with household chores (F=3.348; p=0.021). The major predictors of STS were established, thus: sex (t=-2.083; p=0.045), level of formal education attained (t=-2.191; p=0.051) and number of years of paternal orphanhood (t=-2.199; p=0.035) and maternal (t=2.702; p=0.011) orphanhood. It is thus regrettably clear that out of compassion for their suffering loved ones, orphans have become victims of STS - the stress resulting from helping or wanting to help a traumatised or suffering person, and are at the verge of Secondary Traumatic Stress Disorder (STSD) - the pathological response of being exposed to another’s trauma. Who helps these helpless, yet vulnerable young helpers?

Emotional well-being among orphaned and vulnerable children in South African communities
Leickness Simbayi Human Sciences Research Council, South Africa; Geoffrey Setswe South Africa

South Africa has one of the highest rates of OVC in the world. However, very little is known about their emotional well-being. An interview-based survey was conducted among randomly selected 1409 children (47% males and 53% females) aged 6-14 years and 825 children (45% males and 55% females) aged 15-18 years from stratified random samples of 1000 vulnerable households in the Kopanong Municipality of the Xariep District in the Free State Province and the Kanana Township which forms part of the southern part of Klerksdorp-Orkney-Stillfontein- Hartbeesfontein (KOSH) Municipality in the North West Province using two age-appropriate versions of the same questionnaire. This, among other things, also measured emotional well-being. Among children aged 6-14 years, it was found that nearly one third (30%) of them were orphans 24% paternal, 17% maternal, and 3% double ones. In addition, nearly one fifth (17%) of them did not know about the whereabouts of their fathers while 2% did not know about the whereabouts of their mothers. A few children (1.3%) reported that they were heads of households. The overwhelming majority (92%) of the children reported that they belonged to a faith group, with religion reported to be very important universally (98%). Among children aged 15-18 years, it was found that over a third were orphans. Over one quarter of (25%) did not know if their fathers were dead or alive, again with Kopanong...
Municipality having more than double the rate found in Kanana Township. Twice as many children (3.4%) compared to those aged 6-14 years reported that they were heads of households. The level of religiosity was identical to that found among the OVC aged 6-14 years. Among the children aged 6-14 years, an overwhelming majority (91%) of all of them indicated that they were happy. However, a quarter of orphans (25%) reported being still bothered by their parent’s or guardian’s death. A majority of orphans also indicated that they were unhappy at times (61%), had difficulty making friends (73%), and had scary dreams (57%) while large minorities indicated that they were afraid of new situations (40%), sometimes refused eating (30%) and also often and sometimes had trouble sleeping (25%). Among those older enough to envision the future, a large minority (39%) indicated that they were hopeful especially regarding the prospects of getting both a good education and profession. It was interesting to also note that a large majority of the orphans (80%) did indicate that they did obtain a lot of emotional support especially from the community (57%) and their friends. When taken together, these findings suggest the importance of providing professional or lay psychological counselling and support to OVC especially to children orphaned by HIV/AIDS from early on starting when the parents or guardians are seriously ill from HIV/AIDS-related illnesses.

Symposium title: Situational benefits of social support: A comprehensive review
Convenor: Cecilia Cheng

The relationship of social support with psychological well-being and physical health
Sally Chan The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong
There is a general perception that the availability of social support correlates with better adjustment to life stressors, however, it is not known if social support is associated with our psychological and physical well-being in the same manner. With limited reviews of social support, this meta-analytic study attempts to scrutinize the relation of functional social support (FSS) with psychological well-being (PWB) and physical health (PH). The meta-analytic results establish significant Fisher’s z effect size between perceived social support and life satisfaction, negative affects, and perceived health. However, received social support correlates only with perceived health. In addition, perceived and received support moderate the relationship of FSS with PWB and PH. Perceived support has stronger associations with PWB than received support while received support has stronger association with PH than perceived support. The findings suggest that both perceived and received support are important for our health, but in different areas. A research agenda is suggested to further examine the relationship of social support and health, both psychologically and physically.

Situational differences in seeking online social support: A cross-cultural comparison
Cecilia Cheng University of Hong Kong, China
During stressful situations, individuals often turn to others for support. However, it has been shown that there are cultural differences in how individuals procure social support. Growing ever in popularity, do social networking sites provide social support? If so, is it contingent upon culture? One study was conducted comparing results between a sample of Caucasians from an American university and a sample of Chinese from a Hong Kong university. It was hypothesised that Facebook could buffer the negative effects of stress by providing people with a reminder of their social support networks for European Americans but not for Chinese. A priming study was conducted using a 2 (culture: European-American vs. Hong Kong Chinese) x 2 (Facebook: exposure vs. non-exposure) design; participants wrote about a stressful experience and then were told to find information about their close friends on Facebook (priming them to activate their potential support networks) in the experimental condition to see if being on the social networking site would elicit psychological benefits (social support) versus those who viewed a less social networking site (Wikipedia). Results showed that European Americans intended to seek out others for social support more to cope with their stressful situation in the Wikipedia condition than the Facebook condition, suggesting that perhaps Facebook provides social support that reduces the need to actively seek social support from others. However this was not the case for Hong Kong Chinese, suggesting that Facebook might not provide social support in the way that it does for European Americans.

Social support: Moderated-mediation job demands-resources model
Jasmine Hin-Man Chio The University of Hong Kong, Macao
The present study proposed a revised Job Demands-Resources (JD-R) model in examining the interaction of job demands and social support in affecting job satisfaction among employees. We went beyond the original JD-R model by proposing that not only may job characteristics take the role of influencing employees’ job satisfaction, but a joint effect of job and family aspects should be taken into consideration. Three types of social support, namely: (i) co-worker support, (ii) family support, and (iii) peer support were included as resources to buffer against the negative impact of job demands on job satisfaction. In addition, work-family conflict is proposed to be a mediator between the relationship of job demands and job satisfaction. In the study, 145 Chinese employees were recruited to complete a self-administered questionnaire measuring job demands, work-family conflict, job satisfaction, co-worker support, family support, and social support. Results from regression and moderated-mediation analysis provided support for the revised model. It revealed that the negative association between job demands and job satisfaction was mediated by work-family conflict, and work-family conflict mediated the relationship between job demands and job satisfaction when co-worker support and family support was high but not when they were low. This moderated-mediation JD-R model suggested that the impact of demands-resources relationship on psychological satisfaction is more sophisticated than it was originally theorised.

Symposium title: Social categories and asymmetries in interactional contexts
Convenor: Kevin Whitehead

The construction of marriage through interactional and discursive practices
Angelika Ronge United States of America
Marriage is a social arrangement through which people’s private and public lives can be organised, and is an institution that is embedded in many cultures, if not all (Karasu, 2007). Although it has been acknowledged that interaction is a crucial part of how marriage is constructed (Amato, 2004; Karasu, 2007), to my knowledge there have been no studies focussing on the construction of marriage in interactional contexts. The aim of this study was thus to explore possible ways in which married couples and couples in long-term committed relationships “do being married” – how marriage can be interactionally constructed and negotiated. The data for the study consisted of semi-structured video-recorded interviews with six married couples and one couple that had been living together for more than 16 years. Using a discourse analytic framework and drawing on insights from conversation analysis, I examined how the participants managed their talk about marriage in the interview context. The analysis consisted of an in-depth identification, description and discussion of interactional practices used by the participants, and taken-for-granted-knowledge drawn upon during the interviews to construct marriage. In particu-
Challenges of social psychologists and social psychological research: The case of Ghana
Kitty Dumont

Social psychology has since the time of Triplett grown in nature and scope to cover a wide range of issues. Similarly, the number of social psychologists has also increased across the globe. According to Lahey (2010), social psychologists constitute about 6% of all psychologists. Although the total number of social psychologists in Africa is not readily available, it is conservatively estimated to be less than 10% of the world population of social psychologists and that their contributions in terms of publications is even less. Being a predominantly developing continent, social psychological issues abound in Africa but social researchers and social psychologists within the continent are confronted with a number of challenges which has adversely affected their ability to adequately delve into existing and emerging social issues peculiar to their setting. This situation has significantly affected the rapid development of the field in Africa. This study explores some of the challenges faced by social psychologists in Ghana and the way forward.

Culture, body image, and eating disorders among black South African female students
Kitty Dumont

Research studies in Western countries suggest that body dissatisfaction is an increasing problem during adolescence and young adulthood. It is believed that socio-cultural pressures, such as exposure to idealised media images, have largely contributed to the development of body image dissatisfaction among many young people in Western countries. The data indicates that females show greater body dissatisfaction than males. In addition, the increasing incidence of eating disorders, particularly among young women, has been attributed to negative body image. While eating disorders in South Africa have largely been associated with the white population, there are suggestions that with increasing influence of Western media and values, black South Africans may be falling prey to media-portrayed images of body attractiveness. This paper presents findings of a study focusing on body image and eating behaviour of a sample of black female South African students. The role of socio-cultural influences in body image and eating behaviour is discussed.

Symposium: Overview
Kitty Dumont

This symposium aims to provide a platform for social psychologists to report and discuss social psychological research on African issues. It further aims to bring African social psychologists together in order to discuss possible strategies for developing a continent-wide organisation for championing and disseminating social psychological research. Social psychological research on African issues has a rich and long history, but is not nearly as visible to the international community as research emanating from other parts of the world. More than one in every eight people live on the continent of Africa - roughly the same as the USA and Europe combined - and the continent has great cultural and linguistic diversity. It is therefore indisputable that Africa is a unique and important context for Social Psychological research, practice and application. It is also the case that many of the challenges that African states and groups are grappling with are amenable to the application of existing social psychological knowledge. However, and for a host of reasons, most African social psychologists have tended to establish research collaborations outside of Africa, rather than within the continent. This symposium proposes to bring a group of African social psychologists together, in Africa, with the intention of showcasing their work, but also to discuss the prospects for an African Society of Social Psychology.

Inter-racial mixing among South African students: Insights from planned behaviour theory
Gillian Finchiscue University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa

A number of researchers have noted the low level of inter-racial contact at South African universities. This paper will report two projects that have used the Theory of Planned Behaviour (Ajzen, 1991) to explore the intention of students to interact with other-race students. In the first project, a standard Theory of Planned Behaviour (TpB) questionnaire was administered to 226 students. This project found that the TpB factors, attitudes, perceived control and subjective norms were all significant variables in explaining intention to mix inter-racially. The second project built on this finding, and sought to establish whether the variable constituting barriers to mixing, which have been considered in other South African studies, interface with the standard TpB variables. In this project, 302 students completed an extended questionnaire measuring all these factors. The results again found that all three TpB factors significantly explained intention to mix with other race students. In addition, most of the ‘barrier to mixing’ variables were found to be related to the TpB factors. The implications of these findings for understanding the lack of inter-racial mixing will be discussed.

Social psychology of poverty alleviation
John C Munene Makerere University Business School, Uganda

On average Africa, especially black Africa, has consistently remained behind in growth and development. Academicians from various disciplines have joined policy makers and practitioners to find a solution to the rampant poverty. The exception to this effort is psychology. This presentation tries to create a passage into the debate by utilising Vygotsky’s theory of development and show how development according to Vygotsky is based on one’s network referred to as the zone of proximal development. Following Vygotsky (1978) an individual learns to master his/her environment by interacting with others. She/he learns new ways of living more effectively than before and "customises" the new learning. With time and with new challenges this repertoire or parts of it become(s) obsolete. It is further assumed that the individual then must seek resources from outside of him/herself or generally from his/her cultural environment. It is from this cultural environment that the individual attains higher mental functioning that allows him/her to solve the new problems. The present paper will present case studies that follow this model and demonstrate the relevance of social psychological factors in development and/or moving from poverty to economic well-being.

Mapping patterns of collaboration between African and international authors in psychology
Michael Quayle UKZN, South Africa; Megan Greer

Symposium title: The relevance of applied psychoanalysis in community settings in South Africa
Convenor: Leonora Engelbrecht

Psychoanalysis and primary health care
Astrid Berg United States of America

Traditional psychoanalysis and primary health care appear to occupy opposite ends of the therapeutic spectrum: from the private consulting room to a public space where office allocation may change from week to week; from scheduled appointments taking place within a pre-arranged time-frame to unpredictable and unplanned attendances; language barriers are such that the work needs to take place with a third adult person, an interpreter, in the room. The conditions for the analytic attitude in terms of ‘the frame’ are not there in the outer environment. Despite these differences it is possible to work psychotherapeutically within a primary health care context. 17 years of experience in a Parent-Infant Mental Health Service in a ‘township’ near Cape Town has shown that it is used and appreciated precisely because of the basic analytic attitude that prevails. Containment, confidentiality, and open space allowing for the unfolding and reflection of feelings, thoughts and actions, and attention to the individual mother-infant dyad are the ‘active ingredients’ of the work. The close collaboration with the interpreter adds a third dimension to the therapeutic space. Psychoanalysis can be applied to settings other than the traditional consulting room. As we are attempting to reach a rapprochement with other disciplines such as the neurosciences, so we should equally acknowledge the need for psychoanalysis to step out of its traditional confines and...
become the progressive social force its forebears had intended it to be.

**Symposium title:** The shared spaces: Exploring the boundaries, barriers and bridges in the contemporary world: Some Indian perspectives

**Convenor:** Purnima Singh

**Theoretical perspectives on plurality and shared spaces**

_Girishwar Misra University of Delhi, India_

The need for effective functioning at individual level necessitates formation of groups. However, once groups are formed the imperatives of group life make intergroup distinctiveness and differentiation a natural corollary. With this emerge power and status differences and if unattended they may lead to intergroup conflict and competition. The eco-cultural factors specific to respective groups offer diverse strategies to figure out a desired and balanced kind of intergroup relationship. The collectivities often function as constellations and are required to pursue the agenda of the broader societal goals. Within a complex web of multilevel functioning the processes of communication and negotiation become significant. This presentation critically examines the social psychological theories and indigenous perspectives on groups and intergroup relations to make specific predictions about the processes of social boundary formation and factors that regulate these processes. The paper also attends to the complexities emerging due to multiple group membership and concludes by identifying potential ways in which identities may be constructed in a synergistic mode.

**In search of social identities: Methodology and reality**

_Roomana Siddiqui Aligarh Muslim University, India_

Social identity is an issue of multidisciplinary interest resulting in diverse foci of deliberation at empirical as well theoretical levels. Psychologists have mainly focused on the individual and subjective level while economists, sociologists, and political scientist, etc. have tried to examine it at the macro level. The quantitatively oriented researchers essentialize identity as a fixed, coherent, and stable entity. Identity may appear bounded, as it inextricably gets linked to an identifiable group, but as groups coexist and interact with each other they get opportunity for shared spaces. Explorations of common grounds and intersubjectivity call exploring the relationship between personal experience, public meaning and different social contexts. The access to contextualized experiences of contact and participation with different groups need grounded theoretical and ethnographic approach. Taking examples from India contexts of diversity and cohesiveness multi-centric and multi-method approach is elaborated.

**Introduction to the symposium**

_Purnima Singh IIT Delhi, India; Girishwar Misra; Roomana Siddiqui_

With fast-paced social and economic developments taking place around the globe the episodes of prejudice, tension, conflict, violence, and terrorism too are increasing. Such happenings seriously disrupt the peace and harmony in the social arena and disturb the social equilibria, and derail movement toward the goals of human development. As a result the need to maintain social harmony is gaining priority on the agenda in development related discourses at national and international levels. Experience tells that the real and potential absence of harmony has been unproductive, disruptive and has substantially thwarted the goals of social and economic development and well-being. Psychology has shown more interest in understanding the sources of conflict and managing the conflict than understanding peace and harmony as a part of social behavior. This gap needs to be addressed and necessitates exploration into the ways of bringing in and ensuring peace and maintaining harmony. Against this backdrop this symposium intends to explore the notion of shared spaces through which people come together, feel the closeness and jointly engage in acts of reciprocity, cooperation, and mutual celebration. It is argued that the shared spaces are possible because of the permeable social boundaries. Such boundaries are necessary for maintaining life, identity and communication but oftentimes they become barriers. When boundaries become barriers the scope and range of shared spaces shrinks. Contrarily, when the boundaries work as bridges they rejuvenate relationships enhance mutuality and potentiate collaboration and productivity. Thus the question is to understand how the boundaries can be created so that they work as bridges and facilitate the opportunities of shared spaces. Keeping this in view the symposium participants would address the emerging concerns and perspectives to foster psychological scholarship in the backdrop of some recent research in the area of social integration, peace, and harmony.

**Understanding the shared spaces: Complexities and challenges**

_Purnima Singh IIT Delhi, India_

This presentation undertakes a psychological analysis of social diversity in contemporary societies in general and in the Indian society in particular at micro, meso, and macro levels. It documents and analyzes the socio-cultural practices and strategies used for constructing the shared spaces and deploying them to achieve the goals for collaboration with minimal compromises with their disparate identities. The threats to shared spaces challenge the integrative and cohesive processes. The plurality in the Indian cultural context is analyzed and the potentials for threats to shared spaces are examined. Results of a study conducted on 200 Hindu and Muslim respondents differing in caste background showed that main effect of caste and religion did not have effect on religious prejudice but the interaction effect of caste and religion did have a significant effect. Further analysis of secondary data showed that when legitimate choices are denied and a regimented compartmentalization imposed, then the boundaries become rigid, opaque and impervious. It is this rigidity or mutual exclusiveness that nurtures an ethnocentric mindset and attendant behaviors. The implications of this situation for theory and social policy are indicated.

**Making and unmaking of shared spaces: Some illustrations from the indian context**

_Purnima Singh IIT Delhi, India; Girishwar Misra_

For a plural society like India, coexistence of all groups/communities is of considerable significance. To this end registering and encouraging the voices of harmony, co-existence and syncretic values and ways of thinking demand attention. This is illustrated with experiences from the Indian context. Illustrations in the form of cases are presented from the Indian context that indicate a complex and dynamic scenario where deep connections and links are maintained . These cases indicate that cultural identity is not defined as ‘belongingness’ or being owned by a group but rather as formation of new realities. A series of studies conducted on Sikhs a minority group in India will be discussed. Implications of the findings for social policy are indicated.
Research Area: Teaching and Education in Psychology

Session Type: Papers

Local and regional issues in the training of Grenadian psychologists
Justina Aire
St. George’s University, Grenada

Like many developing countries, Grenada faces many challenges that impact individuals, families, communities and the nation as a whole. These challenges manifest at the macro-level, including poverty; to the micro-level, such as substance abuse. Compounding matters is the scarcity of applied psychologists to meet the individual, community, and national needs of Grenada. In response to these pressing needs, the Grenadian Ministry of Education and World Bank supported a pilot program at St. George’s University from 2008-2010 to train a cadre of guidance counselors (GUCO) already working as teachers to assume this new and important role. Due to the success of the program, the present task is to transform the GUCO pilot into a formal training program in applied psychology. The purpose of such a program would be to produce competent applied psychologists to serve Grenada and, very likely, other neighboring Caribbean island countries. The challenges of such a program are at least twofold: (1) creating a program that provides opportunities to acquire the basic knowledge and skills to work effectively in diverse settings, including communities, hospitals, private and government organizations, and schools; and (2) creating a curriculum that balances traditional and tested coursework with indigenous perspectives and methods such that graduates can offer contextually appropriate services that are both welcomed and effective. In this paper, we detail the conditions in Grenada that call for systematic applied training in a Caribbean psychology and strategies for its realization given limited resources.

Teaching psychological assessment using problem-based learning
Itziar Alonso-Arbiol
University of the Basque Country, Spain; Miriam Gallarán; Kepa Diez; Leire Aperribai; Mikel Haranburr

Problem-Based Learning (PBL) has been successfully applied to several teaching contexts (i.e., secondary schools, second-language learning) as an alternative methodology to traditional classroom learning. Its implementation in higher education is taking place slower because teaching at this level is mainly understood as lecture-based. For specialists in psychology, solving problems effectively becomes more important than just getting a collection of facts or theoretical knowledge. We present an experience of PBL in a course on Psychological Assessment, taught in the third semester for the first degree in psychology. Eight students were given a specific problem to solve at the end of the semester. Actual consultations within the clinical and educational domains were presented to students and they were instructed to choose one and to plan and carry out an assessment process along the semester. The final steps involved having an interview with the clients, who were actually actors (psychologists expert in the fields), and the elaboration of a report for them. Interviews were recorded and later discussed in a group session with all students taking part in the pilot experience and the expert psychologists. Qualitative interviews were conducted with the students to assess the difficulties found along the process and employed solutions by them. The biggest difficulty mentioned was lack of time due to overlap with other subjects in the semester. The main positive aspects were the motivating feature of the activity as well as the feedback provided by the instructors. Other institutional problems and ways to overcome them will be discussed.

Parent and guardian support of Korean migrant learners’ primary schooling experience
Merise Du Toit
South Africa; Ronelle Carolissen

The current study aimed to explore the support given by parents/guardians of Korean migrant learners with regard to the learners’ primary schooling experiences. The single case study was qualitative and explorative in nature. Nine semi-structured interviews and one focus group were used. The data was thematically analysed within an ecological framework. The results suggest that cultural capital and global positional competition play an important role in Korean migrant learners’ primary schooling experiences. Although these parents/guardians bring the learners to South Africa to move away from the very formal education system of Korea, it seems as if they are still reinscribing familiar patterns of living. Four main support systems were identified, namely emotional, physical, financial (Wills et al., 1996) and spiritual. This support influences learners’ schooling experiences. Parents/guardians felt that Korean migrant learners have both positive and negative schooling experiences. The following recommendations were proposed: introduction to schooling should focus on parental/guardian understanding of procedures, systems and expectations; improvement in communication between teachers and parents/guardians are also needed to facilitate better means of assisting Korean migrant learners in their homework and related academic and social issues; educational programs that bring families together to help parents/guardians develop knowledge and skills in providing a more supportive and attentive presence in their children’s lives in the hope of increasing Korean migrant learners’ adjustment to the new school environment and prevent problem situations.

Out of the playpen: Teaching psychological research consultation in the real world
Angelo Fynn
UNISA, South Africa; Angelo Fynn; Eduard Fourie; Sydney Butler

A common criticism of studying in the field of psychology is a lack of practical application post graduation. The Masters in research consultation programme addresses this by combining the principles of work integrated learning, basic business skill development and rigorous training in the principles and application of research process within the consultation model. Research, especially research consultation, is once again moving to the fore in the social sciences. The complex and widespread social issues faced by the South African social structure requires access to relevant, empirically sound psychological knowledge. Access to this knowledge could have the dual benefit of demonstrating the relevance of psychology to society and creating further employment opportunity for psychology graduates. The outcomes of this programme include fostering a sense of curiosity about the world and the social processes that underlie it; producing graduates who are culturally sensitive; graduates who are ready to enter the work context emotionally and intellectually prepared from day one and enthroning an understanding of the meta-frame-work of research to ensure an optimum amount of versatility. We achieve these outcomes through a rigorous on-campus programme involving multiple role players in various fields with twenty weeks of practical placements in organisations actively involved in their respective industries. In this presentation we will expound on the details of the curriculum and demonstrate how our programme is a unique for teaching psychological research in the 21st century.

Putting theory into practice: Work-integrated learning in the undergraduate psychology curriculum
Judith Homwood
Macquarie University, Australia; Theresa Winchester-Seeto; Wayne Warburton; Judy Hutchison

Psychology education follows the scientist-practitioner model, where professional practice training occurs in postgraduate coursework programs. Capstone units are relatively unusual in undergraduate programs outside the USA. This paper describes a capstone unit undertaken by psychology major students at an Australian university that are in the final year of undergraduate study and may be preparing to find employment with a psychology degree rather than entering professional training programs. The unit involves a practical placement component. The University organises the placement opportunity, or in certain circumstances the student may elect to find a placement setting of particular interest. This paper will describe the distinctive features of learning outcomes and assessment tasks of this unit. To successfully complete the unit, students are required to focus on their undergraduate learning to date and how to apply it to the workplace, i.e. the students must demonstrate their learning from their practical placement, including its application to professional and ethical practice. This focus on ‘learning by doing’ creates a different learning experience for students and requires students to show initiative, professionalism and a high level of self-regulation, all of which are key attributes of the psychologically literate graduate.

Teaching psychology in medicine and business
Shulamith Kretizer
Tel-Aviv University, Israel; Michael Kretzer

The purpose was to examine the relative utility of teaching psychology in other disciplines by applying cognitive teaching styles accepted in the other disciplines. The other disciplines were medicine and business. The course was general psychology, one semester. The teaching styles characteristic for medicine and business were considered as case studies or model presentations, respectively. The students in medicine were taught by using case presentations or regular psychology teaching. The
students in business were taught by using models or regular psychology teaching. Comparison of test results at the end of the course showed the superiority of teaching medicine students by case studies and business students by models, as compared with regular teaching. The importance of applying in each discipline the teaching and cognitive styles characteristic for the discipline is emphasised.

Structuring the capstone experience in psychology

Richard Miller University of Nebraska at Kearney, United States of America

In academia, a capstone usually refers to a course or project that synthesises the knowledge learned during a student’s academic career. The goals of nearly all capstone experiences are to have students develop the skills that go beyond the ability to simply summarise and evaluate the information they have learned. In this talk, I briefly outline the learning objectives that are generally associated with the capstone experience including (a) critical thinking, (b) scientific writing, (c) information literacy, (d) research methods and data analysis skills, (e) interpersonal skills and an appreciation of diversity, (f) frameworks for knowledge, (g) history as a context, and (h) ethics and values (Dunn & McCarthy, 2010). Next, I describe a number of different approaches to the capstone experience in psychology including (a) history and systems courses, (b) honors or independent studies/thesis requirements, (c) service learning: internships / practicum / fieldwork, (d) senior seminars or integrative experiences, (e) courses that extend the core, (f) issue-oriented iapstone iourses, (f) psychology as portrayed in the media, (h) advanced laboratory/research Options, and (i) serving as a teaching assistant/tutor. Finally, I will relate the capstone experience to assessment and address the important learning outcomes to be addressed for assessment purposes including the ability to (a) write in a clear, organized and effective manner, (b) speak effectively and intelligently, (c) work well in groups or teams, (d) make well-reasoned decisions, (e) use information resources effectively, (f) critically evaluate information, (g) understand the theories and perspectives of the discipline, and (h) use research skills (Murphy, 2008).

Promoting success in psychology and beyond: The first year learning initiative

Michelle Miller Northern Arizona University, United States of America; Blaise Scarnati

In the United States, introductory psychology is one of the most popular course selections for first-year college students. Yet like other foundational college courses, this course often suffers from high rates of student non-participation and lack of productive effort are major factors underlying low student success. This may be part of a larger problem with student engagement such as that noted by authors Arum and Roksa in their recent book Academically Adrift. To address this issue, we created the First Year Learning Initiative (FYLI), a unique program for designing and delivering foundational courses primarily serving first-year students. FYLI emphasises student effort and accountability, multi-section coordination and best pedagogical practices, with three specific groups of objectives that all FYLI courses must meet: Socialising students for excellence, course design, and alignment. To earn FYLI certification, course coordinators participate in a series of development meetings aimed at redesigning the course to meet FYLI objectives. FYLI has a remarkable degree of appeal to faculty, as evidenced by voluntary participation by over thirty-five teams in less than one year’s time. We believe that the FYLI program could be adapted to the needs of other institutions seeking ways to promote pedagogical best practices and student success in introductory courses.

Perceptions of psychologists regarding the use of religion and spirituality in therapy

Samantha Naicker Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University, South Africa; Ottilia Brown Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University, South Africa; Diane Ellkain

In the past the use of religion and spirituality were seen as taboo in therapy. Now there is evidence of an integration between psychology and religion and spirituality. Recently, studies have proved the success of using religion and spirituality to cope with psychological disorders, prevent unhealthy behaviours and promote resilience. Despite this, little research has tapped psychologists’ perceptions of this matter. This study aimed to explore the perceptions of psychologists in the Nelson Mandela Metropolitan Municipality regarding the use of religion and spirituality in therapy. Purposive sampling was employed to obtain a sample, and focus groups were used to collect data. The sample consisted of 15 registered psychologists. The data was analysed using Tesch’s model of qualitative content analysis. Thirty two themes and forty four subthemes emerged from this process. The participants emphasised that religion and spirituality are coping mechanisms for both clients and psychologists. Most of the participants indicated that they were willing to discuss religion and spirituality with their clients if they brought it up. The participants highlighted factors that made it possible for them to engage with their clients on religious and spiritual levels, and factors that made it difficult for them to do so. An important factor was the lack of training for psychologists on religious and spiritual issues in psychology. Based on the results, this study may influence professional training in psychology.

Do we need clinical psychology in medicine?

Considerations for a Singapore

Nenna Ndukwe James Cook University, Singapore

It is well recognized that chronic medical conditions can have a significant impact on an individual’s emotional wellbeing. In particular, medical conditions can generate psychological issues such as anxiety and depression, which in turn could precipitate poor coping, poor adjustment and non-adherence to treatment. In addition, concerns around prognosis and diagnosis are often central to the psychological problems associated with chronic illness. Thus, there has been considerable interest in the services of clinical psychologists within medical settings globally. However, few studies have explored the value of clinical psychology in Asian medical settings. This presentation reviews the existing literature and discusses the value of clinical psychology in medical settings in Singapore, where the profession is still being established. The objective was to illustrate how psychological input can improve symptom management, quality of life, and adherence to treatment in medical settings in Singapore. It was concluded that there is a valuable role for clinical psychologists in Singaporean medical settings. Psychological management can improve symptom management, quality of life, adherence to treatment and self-efficacy.

Psychology students’ satisfaction by the level of education worldwide

Anna Sagana Maastricht University, Greece

Over the more recent years, we witness a trend on revising the standards for performing the profession of psychologist (ex EuroPsy). Those revisions have sub-sequentially led to changes on the curriculum of psychology students. But how do students perceive those changes? Do they feel that they get all that is required to enter the professional world? If yes, what is the price to be paid? The aim of the symposium is to summarise the latest advances over psychologists’ education worldwide and assess their impact on students. The discussion will be facilitated by a follow-up study, to the one presented during the 27th International Congress of Applied Psychology (Potocnik, 2010), on students’ satisfaction. The goal is to extract and combine the positive aspects, while taking into consideration the wants of students and with it the need for a high standard of professional practice.

A comparison between the indicators for evaluating teachers in China and Japan

Hechuan Sun Shenyang Normal University, China

This research was a part of a large national project on teacher effectiveness and quality in mainland China. The whole project started in 2007 and lasted until 2011. To assess teacher’s effectiveness and quality, evaluation systems with scientific indicators were needed. It was necessary to have a close look at the teacher evaluation indicators in other countries so as to improve the indicators for teacher evaluation and quality in China. To this end, this study tried to find useful and scientific indicators for evaluating teacher effectiveness and quality from seven advanced countries. Japan was one of them. This paper is based on the final report of the project. It introduced the aim and the background of this study. In the literature review part, the key conceptions were defined and the theories of educational assessment, teacher evaluation, teacher effectiveness and efficacy were reviewed. The third part introduced the research methodology of this study. Both qualitative (to build up the research framework and to form the questionnaires for empirical part) and quantitative (to investigate whether the Japanese teacher evaluation indicators can be used in China or not) research methods were used, including thematic interviews, distributing questionnaires to over 1220 school administrators and teachers all over Liaoning Province, in addition, SPSS 11.5, EXCEL and factor analysis were used to analyse the collected data and the feedback. Finally, what China and Japan can learn from each other in
indicator systems for evaluating teacher effectiveness and quality was presented.

Teaching a critical history of psychology in the Majority World: A global psychology imperative
Ava Thompson College of The Bahamas, Bahamas
The increased availability of resources on the international history of psychology suggests a growing appreciation of the role of contextual factors on the development of psychology. Recent attention to teaching an international history of psychology, and concomitant requests for psychologists from the Majority World to write their respective histories of psychology, in order to contribute to this process (Pickren, 2011; Pickren & Rutherford, 2012) is also encouraging. Together, these developments are important responses to Danziger’s (1994) call for the growth and use of critical historiography to expand psychology’s history beyond its purely pedagogic role. This presentation advocates for the use of a critical history of psychology teaching model that can contribute substantively to the development of psychology in the Majority World nations. Key components of a critical history of a psychology teaching model, one that is embedded throughout the curriculum, include the social construction of historical narratives, a historiography of psychology’s evolving universality-diversity framework, and a meta-disciplinary focus on factors that affect the development of psychology. Advancing an appropriate framework for assessing the state of the discipline in varied contexts and promoting multidirectional exchange, integration and application of psychological content and methodologies are among the potential benefits that are briefly highlighted. The presentation concludes with a discussion on the relevance for a global psychology to serve humanity.

Graduate military clinical psychology education
Joseph Troiani Adler School Professional Psychology, United States of America
The Adler School of Professional Psychology continues the work of Alfred Adler by educating clinical psychologists to be socially responsible practitioners, who do so by engaging communities, advancing social justice, and by working with marginalized populations. One such marginalised group is military personnel and veterans. One of the developing clinical specialisations is military clinical psychology. With the current conflicts the United States is involved in running at ten years of engagement, there are over 1.4 million troops returning to civilian life facing challenges such as re-integration into society, preparing for an additional deployment, or recovering from traumatic brain injury (TBI) and posttraumatic stress disorders (PTSD). The only specialisation for military psychology exists within the U.S. Government. There are not any Psy.D. programs with a Military Clinical Psychology Specialisation until now. The Adler school’s New Program Initiatives Committee in collaboration with administration and the founder of the track has established the clinical specialisation of Military Clinical Psychology, within the Psy. D. Program. The track educates students in the providing of clinical psychology services to military personnel, retirees, and their families in the Department of Defense medical system, veterans being served in the Veterans Administration System, and organisations providing services to veterans and their families. The intention is to focus on an integrated overview of the scientific research literature in order to provide a comprehensive understanding of the psychological needs of the military, veterans, and their families.

Promoting student-centred learning: Third year psychology students’ experiences of active learning
Jason van Niekerk South Africa; Anthea Lesch; Errolyn Long; Jamil Khan
In South African higher education, the challenge to educate professionals who are able to act as transformative agents and contribute to societal transformation, is a key imperative (Walker, McLean, Vaughan & Dixon, 2007). Active learning is one approach that has potential for promoting this goal. Active learning is a form of learning that requires students to engage with, and apply, information. Active learning thus requires students to think critically about what they learn. Critical thinking promotes deep learning, such that students are able to use information and apply it across different contexts. In South African higher education institutions, the traditional model of transfer of knowledge from lecturer to student is still largely practiced. Though teaching and learning policies promote a departure away from this mode towards more student-centred approaches, contextual challenges hamper the practice of active forms of learning in university classrooms. It is against this backdrop that the pilot study reported on, in this presentation, was conducted. Third year psychology students at a South African university participated in an active learning curriculum in a module on health and behaviour. Data was collected using focus group discussions and open-ended questions on student feedback questionnaires, to address the question: How do third year psychology students experience their participation in an active learning curriculum? Data was analysed using thematic analysis. The results of the study highlight the fact that, although students found active learning challenging, they consider it to be an effective teaching method which aids learning.

The role of the Brazilian psychological association in advancing research-based psychology in Brazil
Lucia Williams UCSFAR/LAPREV, Brazil; Paula Gomide; Maria Beatriz Linhares
This presentation will describe the Brazilian Psychological Association (SBP), founded in 1971, in the city of Ribeirão Preto, by well-known Brazilian researchers from the Universidade de São Paulo. Since then SBP has been organising an Annual Convention held in different Brazilian cities, where approximately 2000 participants gather for four days to attend workshops, keynote presentations, symposia, and present a large number of posters. Among other goals, SBP strives to promote psychological research, as well as the teaching and application of psychology to enhance human well-being. SBP publishes the journal Temas em Psicologia (Psychological Themes). The Association gives annually three of the best poster presentations in the categories undergraduate, Master and Doctoral levels. SBP’s relationship with other Brazilian psychological societies will be discussed. A description of our 41st Annual Meeting, which took place at the city of Belém, last October, will be included. It was the first time that SBP held a meeting in the Amazon region, with participants from 5 adjoining regional States, with many positive results. Analysis of some of the challenges involved in promoting scientific Psychology in Brazil, a country with the largest number of such professionals, will be presented. The presentation ends with a preview of our 2012 Annual Meeting which will take place in the city of São Paulo (October 10-13). This meeting will be held jointly with FIAP, an Association which assembles Psychological Associations from Spain, Portugal and Latin America.

Social representations of professor and difficulties in the implementation of a psychology curriculum
Anna Edith Bellicco Da Costa UFMG, Brazil
The aim of this study is to identify difficulties in implementing a curriculum, structured according to Psychology Curriculum Guidelines (DCEP), in Brazil, considering the social representations of professors about the contribution of disciplines taught by them to achieve the required skills and competences. Subjects: 44 teachers. Instrumental: Likert scale, four choices of answers concerning to the contribution of the taught disciplines to develop those skills and competences. 68% of teachers answered the scale. 72% of the disciplines were evaluated as contributing wholly, or in part, to achieve the skills and competences. Three disciplines were seen as offering little contribution. The high number of professors who did not respond to the scale showed as: covert resistance to the curric-
Academic skills: Hitting the target through effective "funneling"

Hestie Byles University of Pretoria, South Africa; Juan-Claude Lemmens

The aim of this research project is to evaluate the value added by the psychology academic skills programme offered by the Faculty of Humanities at the University of Pretoria with the focus on continuous improvement. The academic skills programme has been offered by the Faculty to all first year students since 2000. Transfer and subsequent utilisation of academic skills however did not seem to realise after students completed the programme. This appeared to be largely due to the diverse needs of the different disciplines within the Faculty. Consequently a different approach started to evolve, and currently the programme focuses on students who are academically at-risk based on their first semester academic results. In an attempt to crystallise and transfer academic skills, a more discipline specific academic skills programme was developed and implemented for selected disciplines in 2010. Senior students are trained as skills tutors to scaffold generic academic skills relevant to their specific discipline. In 2011, 39 students enrolled for the psychology skills programme. Data from semi-structured interviews, though limited, seem to suggest that the tutor and students experienced the programme positively. However, portfolios of evidence and students’ second semester marks show that skills transfer and crystallisation are still not realised. Obtaining these results from a discipline specific programme would appear to indicate that the diversity of needs, even within a more homogeneous group, is still vast. As a result improvement of the programme will now incorporate a larger web based component to allow for students’ individual needs and levels of academic readiness.

Integration of scholarly teaching, assessment, and Scholarship of Teaching and Learning (SoTL) in psychology

Keelah Laura Dickson Northern Arizona University, United States of America

This presentation highlights critical intersections of scholarly teaching, SoTL, and assessment in psychology, which benefit students, faculty, institutions, and the discipline of psychology. While scholarly teaching, assessment, and SoTL differ in definition, intention and outcome, the shared goal of enhanced student learning fuses these endeavours. Scholarly teaching involves reflection and the use of empirical based evidence to guide the choice of pedagogy. Assessment involves systematically gathering, analyzing, and interpreting evidence to determine how well student performance matches explicitly stated standards and using the resulting information to document, explain, and improve performance. SoTL involves systematically investigating questions related to teaching and student learning with the goal of enhanced learning, improved teaching, and publicly available peer-reviewed scholarship that contributes to the body of knowledge in higher education. Psychology educators, who teach that psychology is a science, need to apply scientific inquiry to our teaching and student learning. We are stewards of psychology, embodying the standards of psychology by promoting scientific understanding and application of psychological knowledge. Given that psychology has generated tremendous quantities of research that document our understanding of how people process, retain and use information, we should be at the forefront of this movement. SoTL serves as a model for the union of science and application in the classroom, helps teachers engage in scholarly teaching, and also provides the framework for classroom assessment.

The influence of online games motivations on addiction of middle school students: Quantile regression analysis based on data of ten provinces and cities

Wen Fangfang School of Psychology, China; Bin Zuo School of Psychology, China

This paper explores the influence of online games motivation on addiction, using online game motivation scale and online game addiction scale, to survey 38640 middle school students from ten provinces and cities in China. Quantile regression analysis shows that there are significant effects of online game motivation, including game features, emotion-catharsis, achievement-seeking and relationship-meeting, on online game addiction. These effects show an upward trend with the rise of the level of addiction. For the highly addicted players, with the rise of the level of addiction, the effects of game features, emotion-catharsis and relationship-meeting perform a declining trend on the addiction, while the impact of achievement-seeking shows an upward trend. The most important motivation of middle school students’ online game addiction is achievement-seeking, followed by emotion-catharsis, then game features and relationship-meeting.

Internship for early childhood education program at a national university in Argentina

Maria Garro Universidad Nacional de San Luis, Argentina

The poster describes the characteristics of the Internship for Early Childhood Education Program at the National University of San Luis, Argentina, which is conceived as a special type of practicum or field instruction that differs from other advanced courses or other training activities for become preschool teacher. The poster describes the internship as characterised by the group psychosocial support and training considering the interaction between university student-teachers and university professors and children and preschool teachers within the kindergarten that received the interns. The main goal of the internship is to revalue the function of the preschool teacher as an adviser or collaborator within kindergarten institution. In such a way, internship’s activities include training workshops, didactic seminars as well as contracts in which both students and professors undertake to carry out certain tasks and share responsibility agreements. Finally the poster analyses the proposal that each university student develops her or his own portfolio assessment, which is one of the innovative activities of the internship. Portfolio assessment enables students to record, evaluate and improve their learning. In that sense, portfolio assessment can be considered as a developing story, which allows to show not only the successes of learning but also psychological experiences and even what students imagine and dream.

In the process of communication: The discursive style used by students

Ana Gonzalez-Celis University National of Mexico, Mexico; Ruiz Edgardo

In the process of communication, function and meaning of language become relevant as part of learning, hence the importance of studying the discursive styles used by students. A qualitative methodology was used as the unit of scientific analysis. The procedure was eight Biology Laboratory practices of four hours each. A group of university students were videotaped, and their work transcribed, for content analysis, with a qualitative method of social science applied to large amounts of text. By encoding the observable properties of the texts, we made operational definitions to organise the data. The speech styles were grouped into three processes: to ask, to answer and to discuss, each subdivided into categories. The results are thus presented by category in descending frequency, without being mutually exclusive. To ask: the categories that appear most frequently are: to demand (60%), to confirm (22%) and to direct their peers (20%). To reply: the categories are: to doubt (49%), to claim (33%) and to direct their peers (25%). To discuss: the categories are: to correct (42%), to lead (22%) and to instruct their counterparts (17%). The results show students are sharing their experience, yet are unable to coordinate working together. The conclusion is essential to change the strategies used by students, in order to promote and encourage planning, management and collaborative practice so as to contribute to learning.

PhD training in a cross cultural context

Judi Homewood Macquarie University, Australia; Theresa Winchester-Seeto; Christa Jacenijk-Traweger

The involvement of international candidates in postgraduate research degrees has been an important goal and privilege of Western higher education institutions. For many candidates English, the language of research, is not their first language. This poster will present the results of a multi-university study within Australia, where semi-structured interviews and focus groups were conducted with candidates and supervisors working together in a cross cultural context. All candidates must make the transition from the learning styles needed in a taught degree to the skills needed for successful completion of a PhD. This research identified “intensifiers” that interviewees specified as making situations more difficult and/or complicated for candidates and supervisors: language; cultural differences in dealing with hierarchy; separation from the familiar; separation from support; cultural difference, stereotypes; time to complete; and what happens when the candidate returns home. The website that contains the resources (video clips, written scenarios) developed from the project will be presented.
Student-oriented psychology lab enhances student’s perceptions of work quality and study attitudes
Victoria Kazmerski Pennsylvania State University, United States of America; Kimberly Cook; Ashley Turner

The environment is known to have an impact on workers’ physical and cognitive productivity. This has been documented in a variety of workplaces, such as cockpits (van Erp, et al., 2006) and hospital settings (Bagnara & Tartaglia, 2007). Environmental influences can occur in more common settings as well, such as offices and classrooms. Most research in educational settings has been in K-12 classrooms. Only a small body of work exists in the college setting. For example, room size and windows relate to changes in GPA (Hertzog, 2007) and students’ learning improves as related to enhancements to a campus building (Lilyblade, 2005). This study looked at the relationships of environment and students’ learning and feeling about their learning in an undergraduate psychology lab. Data were collected in the semester after the lab opened (N=56) and again a year and a half later (N=76). Students rated physical qualities, work qualities, and attitudes about the psychology lab. Students’ ratings were overall positive, however, were higher in the first administration for all three areas (Physical, t(108) = 3.73, p < .01; Work Quality, t(108) = 3.81, p < .01; Attitude, t(108) = 4.14, p < .01). In conclusion, we found that environment influences students’ perceptions of work quality and improves attitude toward working in the lab and general feelings of being associated with psychology. However, this effect diminishes over time. Having an open lab environment may help enhance the student-centered focus of a small undergraduate psychology programme.

Therapist metamorphosis: Beginner and experienced
Christine Laidlaw NMMU, South Africa; Christopher Hoelsom

The research aimed to trace the development of psychologists as therapists within a South African context. Two distinct career levels were explored in relation to a competency model, a skills development model, and a developmental phase model of psychotherapists’ professional development. Through purposive sampling five intern psychologists and six registered psychologists with at least seven years post-qualification client contact participated in semi-structured interviews, couched in the social constructionist position. The texts of the participants’ experiences were thematically analysed. The research found that a number of aspects fostered the development of psychotherapists. Life experiences of participants featured personally wounding events or highlighted participants in a helper role. The theoretical orientation(s) of participants were influential in their development, yet adjusting to clients’ needs was of overriding importance. Participants emphasised a strong therapeutic relationship with clients as the centrepiece of psychotherapy and depicted the therapeutic process using diverse metaphors. Catalysts for professional growth included personal therapy, ‘unforgettable cases,’ group supervision and, for established psychologists, professional workshops. Shifts in competency were recognised by intern psychologists, namely, dissolution of naïvety, reduced anxiety regarding clinical work, greater flexibility in the therapeutic process, decreased inappropriate responsibility for clients’ progress, and negotiation of their personal and professional lives. Established psychologists voiced gaining more confidence through years of practice and yet acknowledged some anxiety which fostered humility. The small sample was a limitation of the study which in future research could be extended across additional geographic regions.

Strategies for management of a large size university class by applying applied behavior analysis (ABA) principles
Mami Mitachi Seisa University, Japan

The purpose of this study is to demonstrate how Applied Behavior Analysis (ABA) principles can be used to develop strategies to manage a large size classroom at the university level. In Japan, a serious problem persists in a large-size class (100 or more students), is disruption of the instructor’s lecture by students talking. Tsukada & Sato (2006) demonstrated the effectiveness of using ABA principles in order to solve this problem. Their intervention was to take away an attendance sheet, which was counted for grading points, from students talking in class. In 2010, the author taught 451 students, officially registered for ABA class. As expected, the noise level from students’ talking during lectures was extremely high. To solve this problem, the author intervened using several different management strategies based on ABA principles. To create each strategy, an ABC (Antecedent–Behavior–Consequence) paradigm (three-term contingency paradigm) was applied. The author changed Antecedent and/or Consequence strategies to reduce the noise level of students’ talking. Also, the students were asked which strategies were effective for this purpose. At the end of the term, the author compared six intervention strategies and found that the teacher moving toward talking students was most effective in reducing the noise level.

Student or teacher? Complementary teaching and learning roles in an extended programme in the humanities
Luvalle Naude University of the Free State, South Africa

Both first year students and lecturers (their fellow learners) are often underprepared for the challenges of higher education. Many voices in the higher education arena call for the implementation of educational scaffolding to ensure access with success. The Faculty of the Humanities at the University of the Free State invested in an Academic Facilitation programme (AFS) with the aim of providing first year students with a supportive platform for integrating crucial developmental skills (such as academic literacy and life skills) with the academic content of disciplinary mainstream modules. This presentation reports the findings from empirical research that result from a three year mixed method action research project that was conducted parallel to the implementation of the programme. Embedded in the overarching philosophical and theoretical perspectives of developmental and social psychology, as well as transformative and experiential learning, this research project is specifically intended to explore the underlying determinants of success in the AFS and involves the investigation of both student and staff responses in the AFS. Quantitative data regarding the predictors of success will form the first part of the discussion. Next, the presentation will report on the qualitative experiences of both students and lecturers. From this information, the presentation continues with an explanatory appraisal of the reciprocal learning between students and lecturers. An argument will be made for building capacity through this pedagogic model and how the extent and depth of reciprocal learning can be mobilised and energised.

From teaching to hosting: Transformative counselling psychology encounters
Boshadi Semenya University of South Africa, South Africa; Khumoetsile Modutla; Maria Papaikonomou; Diederik Kruger; Juan Nel University of South Africa, South Africa

The re-development of a South African undergraduate module in psychological counselling forms the basis of this reflexive intervention. The module ‘Transformative Counselling Encounters’ commenced in 2010 and is taught by way of open and distance learning to about 1800 students annually. We present a theoretical justification and design principles used in the module. The provenance of this curriculum differs from traditional teaching of counselling in psychology. Often teaching tends to be overly complex or factual, too broad or encyclopaedic, or to involve very simplistic recipe-based transmissions. These pitfalls are a function of unchallenged modernist and instructivist self-organising frames. Rather than being guided by an objectified and distanced progressive accumulation of facts, theories and techniques, we are guided by an aesthetic sensibility and inter-relational ethos of relationships, epistemologies and pragmatics. A non-linear, evocative, recursive and unpredictable model of counselling is highlighted to address intricacies of language, culture, mental models, aspirations, distress, suffering and becoming. The module is guided by metaphors and sensibilities of: Encounters, diverse peoples, hosting, transformation and maintaining, crisis and trauma, dancing with change, dialogical encounters and self-encounter, vivification, relatedness, limitations, possibility, boundaries, and self-reflexivity. In this paper we posit an ecological and soulful, yet multiply paradigmatic approach to counselling. Curriculum innovation is an arduous route, and can be contradictory to educational tangents of compliance, notional efficiencies, expanding managerialism, and prescriptive professional regulations and rigidities. Our emergent model is shared as a potential way to break through resentment and entropic complacency of learner, teacher, educational and professional systems.

Sport psychology at Rhodes University
Gary Steele Rhodes University, South Africa; Sumania Nanabawo; Jarryd Byron; Caryn Bell; Tracey Fleming; Storm Scott

This poster presentation will explore the development of the sport psychology programme at Rhodes University, which began in 2007, and will place emphasis on the work conducted in 2011. This includes information on the structure of the
programme and research projects that were conducted, which covered a range of topics, including coping strategies in rugby, scoreboard pressure in cricket, the use of mental imagery in golf, cohesion in basketball, motivation in motocross racers, attitude formation toward sport psychologists, fear of failure for team sport players and individual sport players, the investigation of Psychological Skills Training (PST) and mental toughness in cricket and road running, and the development of PST and mental toughness programmes in cricket and archery. These empirical research projects used a range of qualitative and quantitative methodologies, with some of the research projects investigating the use of Action Research in developing PST and mental toughness programmes. In addition, a brief discussion of the professional training on which the department is embarking will be presented, which includes a Service Learning practical that involved students conducting different workshops with a number of provincial age-group cricket teams. Components of the programme will be described and excerpts, abstracts, and visual material will be included to illustrate the development of the sport psychology programme.

Promoting responsible environmental behaviour of school students through a social marketing approach
Suresh Sundaram Annamalai University, India

The purpose of the present research is to increase the Responsible Environmental Behaviour (REB) of school students through the school based social marketing intervention. The social marketing tools of prompts, models and commitment constituted the intervention. A quasi-experimental, pre-test, post-test design was used. Environmental behaviour pre-assessment was done on the students of three randomly selected schools out of which one school received the intervention. Results showed an increase in responsible environmental behaviour by the students of the intervention group over that of the control group. The findings of the study showed that school-based social marketing intervention is good in promoting responsible environmental behaviour.

Designing learning outcomes to assess thinking processes in psychology courses: Application of Donald's taxonomy
Debra Swoboda York College/CUNY, United States of America; Steven Grazon

Designing courses around learning outcomes is best practice in higher education: Learning outcomes steer the focus of instruction from learning content to learning discipline-related knowledge and practices, and make explicit the thinking processes necessary for successful learning. While Bloom’s (revised) taxonomy is commonly used to create learning outcomes that delineate what students will be able to do upon course completion, the utility of its application to disciplines and to courses at all levels in the disciplines is problematic, since disciplines place value or priority on certain cognitive operations over others, and some disciplines and courses require cognitive operations that in Bloom’s taxonomy are not identified or subsume otherwise discrete thinking skills. An alternative framework for constructing learning outcomes that overcomes these limitations is Donald’s Learning Processes – a six-item taxonomy that emphasises thinking processes versus cognitive domains and accommodates distinctive thinking processes intrinsic to the different disciplines and to courses across different levels and sub-disciplines in a discipline. The purpose of this post is to acquaint viewers with the existence of Donald’s taxonomy and to show examples of learning outcomes in syllabi created for courses in (and outside) the discipline of psychology using Donald’s framework. The presenters will demonstrate why Donald’s taxonomy is superior to Bloom’s for crafting learning outcomes and how Donald’s taxonomy can be used to effectively map learning outcomes across courses in the psychology major.

Life beyond third year: Using peer mentoring to assist graduating students transition out of university
Sophia Xenos RMIT University, Australia; Lorelle Burton; Andrea Chester United States of America

Contemplating entry into the workforce can be a daunting process for students as they prepare to complete their undergraduate degree. Final year psychology students can find this process particularly challenging, given that many do not proceed into postgraduate psychology programs and are left to contemplate their options. Assisting students in this period of transition and improving their work preparedness skills is crucial. This project used a repeated-measures within-subject design to deliver a peer mentoring program across two Australian universities (RMIT University and University of Southern Queensland). In the program, final year psychology students mentor first-year students and, through this process, develop important work preparedness skills that can be used in their later transition into the workplace. The transition in-transition out (TiTo) model that underpins this research is designed to benefit both first and third year psychology students and is based on Lizzie’s (2006) five senses of student success: Connectedness (e.g., student-to-student relationships), capability (e.g., clarifying expectations), resourcefulness (e.g., university procedures), culture (e.g., academic integrity) and purpose (e.g., students’ sense of vocation). This paper will focus on the impact of the program on the third-year student experience. The paper will report on the pre-and post-test scores for third-year students on measures exploring the five senses of success, learning approaches, personality, university experiences, preparedness for entry into the workforce, and perceptions of peer mentoring. The results will be used to inform the development of effective practices that promote successful transition of students beyond university.

Session Type: Invited Address
On the role of personological variables in effective teaching and studying
Nicholas Skinner King’s University College, Canada

Hough much is known about the contribution of a teacher’s presentional style to effective teaching, the role of personality factors is less well understood. In the present research, a series of simulation studies examined the impact on teaching success of (a) extraversion-introversion and emotional stability (as measured by the Eysenck Personality Inventory), and (b) approaches to problem solving (as assessed by the Kirton Adaption-Innovation Inventory). In sum, teaching effectiveness was predicted by extraversion, emotional stability and adaption (“doing things better”); teachers perceived to be less effective were characterised by emotional lability and innovativeness (“doing things differently”). In parallel investigations with students, classroom success was the best predicted by introversion, whereas academic failure was connected with emotional lability. (Academic dishonesty was correlated with extraversion and surprisingly emotional stability). Adaption was associated with academic success, and a preference for lecture-based, information-focused teaching, innovators gravitated toward concept-change-focused, discussion-based instruction. Given the relative immutability of such core temperamental dimensions, such results suggest that the characteristics of effective teachers and students are more likely to be the product of heredity than teacher training programs or instructional techniques.

Session Type: Invited Symposium
Symposium title: Psychology in Argentina
Convenor: Maria Richaud

Postgraduate studies and research in Argentina
Isabel Mikulic University of Buenos Aires, Argentina

Academic postgraduate training is beginning to emerge in Argentina. However, it is highly regulated by laws, government decrees, and university resolutions. According to this series of regulations, there are three types of postgraduate courses: Specialisations, master’s, and doctorates. Each of these has its own profile and degree, institutional conditions for teaching, syllabus characteristics, academic body requirements, and prerequisites concerning equipment, library, document centers, and other related matters. The LESIS put into force in 1995 requires that postgraduate degrees be certified. This task has been delegated to an organisation created by the LESIS, the National Commission for University Evaluation and Certification (CONEAU). The LESIS states that the processes for certifying specialisations, master’s, and doctorates postgraduate courses must be carried out according to the Ministry of Culture and Education in consultation with the University Council. As far as funding is concerned, only 18.8 percent of postgraduate activities receive funding from sources outside the university. The financing of postgraduate courses comes from the student’s registration fee. The supply of postgraduate degrees in Argentina increases each year, the main growth focuses in the postgraduate courses offered by public institutions, and by type of postgraduate course, the segment of greatest growth is the specialisation and master’s, and the rate of expansion is much greater than that for doctorates. However, it is possible to consider the expansion of postgraduate education as a trend to be strengthened in the future.

Session Type: Invited Workshop
Workshop teaching and learning with technology: Developing instructional media for psychology education
Thomas Ludwig Hope College, United States of America

Converging evidence from educational research supports the use of multimedia instructional materials,
both to engage students and to increase their comprehension of key concepts. The first part of this workshop will summarise the research findings and suggest some guidelines (with demonstrations) for effectively using interactive media to increase student engagement and motivation, to promote discussion, and to enhance understanding of complex topics. The second part of the workshop will focus on the development of multimedia materials, using a variety of methods and software tools ranging from off-the-shelf commercial products to freeware and open-source projects. Special attention will be given to the problems of creating multimedia materials and materials that can be used by persons with visual or auditory impairments. The workshop will conclude with suggestions for sharing these materials as a step toward creating a "global instructional resource library" for the study of psychology. Workshop participants will leave with ideas, strategies, resources, and tools for creating their own online tutorials, interactive demonstrations, and simulations of psychological experiments.

Session Type: Symposia

Symposium title: Early precursors of school achievement in reading and mathematics
Convenor: Wolfgang Schneider

Effects of kindergarten compensatory support and its impact on subsequent school readiness
Marcus Hasselhorn, German Institute for International Educational Research, Germany; Hermann Schoeler; Wolfgang Schneider

Recent research on the prediction of school performance clearly indicates that preschool prevention and intervention programmes can have long-term positive effects. To evaluate the implementation of compensatory support regarding school-relevant skills during the last year before school entry in the German state of Baden-Württemberg, more than 900 children participated in a longitudinal study with three preschool measurement points starting about one-and-a-half year before school entry. Another two measurement points were realised at the beginning and in the end of Grade 1 to assess the acquisition of reading and math at school. Data analyses concerned the following three questions: (1) Does compensatory support provided in kindergarten help in developing sufficient levels of school-relevant precursor skills (such as phonological awareness, letter knowledge, and basic math competencies) during the last year before school entry? (2) Can the probability of school-readiness for children at-risk be enhanced by the projects prevention attempts? (3) Are positive effects of compensatory support in kindergarten related to progress in elementary school in the sense that transfer effects can be found for the acquisition of reading skills and mathematics during the first year of schooling? As a main result, our data analyses did confirm positive effects of the compensatory support on school relevant precursor skills during the last year of kindergarten, and also showed that after the prevention chances for children at-risk to cope with the demands of elementary school increased considerably. However, the question regarding transfer effects on the acquisition of reading and math skills during the first year of schooling could not be clearly answered by the available data. In sum, the effects of the implemented compensatory support programme turned out to be rather positive.

Bilingual profile effect: The gap between receptive and expressive language
Karin Keller University of Basel, Switzerland; Lorissa Troesch

Bilingual immigrant children and monolingual native-born children differ not only in their level of local language development, but also in their language competence profile. Research on the bilingual profile effect shows that bilingual children have further developed decoding skills, but a more limited vocabulary in each language (Oller, Pearson, & Cobo-Lewis, 2007). It remains an open question if the profile bases on a transfer of structures from the first language or on individual characteristics. The language skills were assessed at two points of measurement (with an interval of 15 months) with a standardised language development test (Grimm, 2000). The sample includes 416 children (51% girls; 21% with German as monolingual first language, 7% with German as bilingual first language, 72% with German as second language) at the age of 34 to 53 months. We expect that (1) already in the early language development the difference between productive and receptive skills is bigger in the second language for bilingual children than in the first language for monolingual children and (2) the gap between receptive and productive skills remains stable. (3) In the subsample of children with German as a second language it is analysed if the profile depends on the linguistic distance between the first and second language as well as on cognitive, socioeconomic and personality characteristics. The results show that in the second language acquisition, like in the first language acquisition, high correlations exist between the single subtests, but the receptive language skills score more than one standard deviation above the expressive language skills (p < .001). The hierarchical regression analyses for detecting associated factors with the modality gap reveal that not the distance between the first and second language is relevant, but the cognitive skills are associated with the profile (R² = .05; p < .01). The higher the cognitive skills were, the better were the receptive language skills compared to the expressive language. This study contributes to the basic knowledge of the early second language development. The data show that the bilingual profile emerges not only after many years of development, but already in an early stage of second language acquisition, before the first 50 words are acquired. The findings demonstrate that for bilingual children specific language diagnostics are important and from an intervention perspective the question arises if the productive language should be promoted more.

Typical and atypical development of elementary school basic numerical skills: Longitudinal study
Karin Landerl University of Graz, Austria; Bern Schneebberger

Processing of numbers and numerosities has been identified as a central component underlying arithmetic development. Deficits in this domain are assumed to be causally related to dyscalculia. Up to date, empirical evidence comes mostly from cross sectional studies, while longitudinal evidence is scarce. The present study investigated the developmental trajectories of symbolic and non-symbolic numerical processing in 42 dyscalculic and 42 typically developing children during the elementary school years. Basic numerical processing skills (non-symbolic comparison of magnitudes, symbolic comparison of one- and two-digit numbers, physical comparison, dot counting, number line estimation) were assessed five times (beginning and middle of Grades 2 and 3 and beginning of Grade 4). Developmental changes concerned mainly the efficiency of numerical processing while the overall pattern of numerical processing was consistent across the study period. Results also confirmed earlier findings that dyscalculic children show generally less efficient number processing reflected by specifically prolonged response times. Furthermore, their symbolic distance and compatibility effects appeared to be more distinct than among their typically developing peers. No major qualitative differences were observed for the priming-distance effect for symbolic number comparison and for non-symbolic numerical processing, i.e. both groups showed similar subtitising and counting patterns as well as a stable non-symbolic distance effect from second grade on. Overall, results suggest that the integration of two-digit numbers as well as conscious numerical decisions based on symbolic representations pose a particular challenge in dyscalculia.

Early precursors of school achievement in reading and mathematics
Wolfgang Schneider Department of Psychology, Germany

In this symposium, we discuss various approaches to identify important precursors of reading and mathematics performance that can already be assessed either before school entrance or immediately thereafter. Researchers from Austria, Germany, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom will present longitudinal studies. For instance, using a very large database of tens of thousands of children in England, Peter Tymms, Christine Merrell and their colleagues assessed the relative importance of measures collected at the ages of 3, 4, 5 and 6 to attainment in reading and maths at age 11, as well as characteristics of the schools and the teachers included in this study. These data come from large-scale monitoring projects run by the Centre for Evaluation and Monitoring at Durham University, UK, with data representative of the country. In a German study supervised by Marcus Hasselhorn, Wolfgang Schneider and their colleagues, a large sample of kindergarten children were recruited about 18 months before entering elementary school and carefully screened regarding their cognitive competencies. Children at-risk were given specific treatments during the last year of kindergarten, and long-term effects on school performance in reading and maths were subsequently assessed. Similar approaches were used by Karin Landerl and her colleagues in Austria and Alexander Grob and his team in Switzerland. One major aim of the symposium is to identify early precursors of subsequent school achievement that seem to be influential in all of the countries represented in this symposium.
Early indicators of reading and mathematics attainment
Peter Tymms Durham University, United Kingdom; Christine Merrell
This paper will explore the relative importance of measures collected at the ages of 3, 4, 5 and 6 years to attainment in reading and mathematics at age 11, as well as characteristics of the schools and teachers. The data for this study come from two large-scale monitoring systems known as ASPECTS (Assessment Profile on Entry for Children and Toddlers) and PIPS (Performance Indicators in Primary Schools) run by the Centre for Evaluation and Monitoring (CEM) at Durham University, UK. Several thousand children are included in the sample. The children in the sample were assessed on entry to pre-school at age 3 with ASPECTS. This was a one-to-one assessment of their early language and mathematical development. Some pre-schools also completed optional assessments of personal, social and emotional development, and motor development. The same children were then assessed with the PIPS On-entry Baseline at the start of school. This was a one-to-one assessment of early reading and mathematics development which was repeated at the end of that first year. When the children were age 6 and later at 11, their reading, mathematics, vocabulary acquisition and non-verbal ability were assessed. Multi-level modelling will be used to explore the importance of predictors of attainment taken from multiple time-points in the early stages of education on later outcomes and the impact of different teachers and schools.

Symposium title: Globalization of psychology education: Challenges and promises
Convenor: Remo Job
Psychological literacy and global citizenship
Jacquelyn Cranney The University of New South Wales, Australia
Psychological literacy is the capacity to apply psychological science to meet personal, local and global needs. Psychological principles can be applied in a number of different domains, including to self and close others, local communities (e.g., employment settings), and global contexts. A pragmatic taxonomy of psychological literacy includes scientific literacy, employability, and global citizenship. Oxfam (1997) defines a Global Citizen as someone who “is aware of the wider world and has a sense of their own role as a world citizen; respects and values diversity; has an understanding of how the world works economically, politically, socially, culturally, technologically and environmentally; is outraged by social injustice; participates in and contributes to the community at a range of levels from local to global; is willing to act to make the world a more sustainable place; takes responsibility for their actions”. The ways in which these aspects of global citizenship relate to the concept of psychological literacy will be discussed, as will the implications for psychology education and and for social issues.

Global wiki perspectives on InterTOP resource
Remo Job University of Trento, Italy; Aimee Ferreira
InterTOP (International Teaching of Psychology Network, http://interteachpsy.org) was created for international scholars, administrators, and instructors from around the world. It is intended to provide opportunities to discover different resources, available throughout the world, for teaching and training in psychology at all levels of education. Currently it contains comprehensive information about various resources collected by author. It is impossible, however, for an individual to access all the resources available around the globe. Collective efforts may be needed to compile the information from different countries. Wiki technology used in the InterTOP web site gives such an opportunity. Further development of InterTOP will be discussed.

Overview
Remo Job University of Trento, Italy; Aimee Ferreira
The symposium will discuss various aspects of globalisation in psychology education: exchange of students, global teaching resources, on-line interactive psychology media, global electronic psychology textbooks, and outcomes of global psychology education. Presenters: David Myers, Hope College, USA, Global electronic psychology textbooks: challenges and perspectives Thomas Ludwig, Hope College, USA, Interactive psychology media for global psychology education: tutorials, online activities, and simulations of psychological experiments. Remo Job, University of Trento, Claudio Tonzar, University of Urbino, and Lorella Lotto, University of Padova, Italy, Bilateral exchange of students and joint degrees in psychology: legal constraints and possibilities. Jacquelyn Cranney and Sue Morris, The University of New South Wales, Australia, Psychological literacy and global citizenship Victor Karandashev, Aquinas College, USA, Global Wiki perspective on InterTOP resource. Discussant: Saths Cooper, South Africa

Interactive psychology media for global psychology education: Tutorials, online activities, and simulations of psychological experiments
Thomas Ludwig Hope College, United States of America
Over the past thirty years a wide range of computer-based multimedia teaching resources have been developed for psychology. As we consider the globalization of psychology education, it seems clear that technology-enhanced teaching resources will play an increasing role in the future. This presentation will summarise the research on the value of multimedia learning and the effective use of multimedia in the classroom and in online and blended courses. Guidelines and examples will be provided for developing interactive psychology media for classroom use and to extend learning beyond the classroom. Special attention will be given to the problem of creating multilingual materials and resources that can be used across different ethnic and national contexts. The presentation will conclude with suggestions for sharing these materials as a step toward creating a “global instructional resource library” for the study of psychology.
Increasing the work readiness of Australian university case study

David Myers United States of America

What are the challenges faced by textbook authors who wish to present the world of psychology to an international, multicultural audience? How, for example, can someone who resides in a particular place and time harvest and present research and everyday examples from around the globe - or is that an impossible goal? And how can pedagogical materials simultaneously be made more culturally sensitive and more affordable in contexts with many low-income students? I will enumerate some of the challenges and promises, including possibilities and obstacles for future web-based, interactive e-books that might deliver state-of-the-art, low-cost, locally adaptable content.

Symposium title: Improving psychology by internationalizing the curriculum: Global learning at Northern Arizona University case study

Convenor: Sherri Mccarthy

Global learning at Northern Arizona University case study

Sherri Mccarthy Northern Arizona University-Yum, United States of America

This symposium will focus on the Global Learning Project at Northern Arizona University, a model project for infusing international content and experiences. First, Dr. McCarthy will provide an overview of the trends within psychology to internationalize curriculum over the past decade. Next, system-wide changes within a specific university which encourage faculty and students to embrace international content, experiences and service projects will be described by Dr. Charles. Then, how these changes specifically influence the psychology department, how international content is infused in course content and how success at meeting these goals is assessed will be addressed by Laurie Dickson. Finally, how these changes are operationalised in teaching psychology classes will be summarised, and a student who experienced the results of an internationalised education will briefly summarise the advantages and serve as discussant.

Symposium title: Innovations in developing graduate work-readiness capabilities

Convenor: Rob Ranzijn

Increasing the work readiness of Australian psychology undergraduates through an experiential learning placement

Janet Bryan University of South Australia, Australia; Rob Ranzijn

Existing undergraduate psychology programmes in Australia are characterized by (a) the integration of teaching with research, but (b) limited practice-based learning. This educational model assumes that a grounding in the scientific basis of psychology necessarily precedes professional training which should be restricted to the postgraduate level. Due to the restricted number of research and professional placements at postgraduate levels, the model fails to accommodate the majority of psychology undergraduates who do not proceed to professional training, leaving them poorly prepared for the workplace. Many undergraduate students enter psychology degrees with the aim of progressing into further professional psychology training and are therefore disappointed if they are unable to progress. Undergraduate students persistently criticize the lack of practical skills training and the consequent negative impact on future careers. Therefore there is growing recognition that the current model does not serve the interests of three-year graduates, the community or industry very well. This limitation is currently being addressed at the University of South Australia. We have modified our curriculum to include innovative practice-based learning experiences and a dedicated placement course to enhance graduate work readiness and professional identity. This paper describes the rationale for and evaluation of this experiential learning placement.

The role of capstone experiences in scientific literacy, employability and global citizenship

Jacquelyn Cranney The University of New South Wales, Australia

The traditional role of the capstone experience in the final year of the psychology major is reviewed, followed by an introduction to the concept of “psychological literacy”, defined as the capacity to apply psychological science to meet personal, local and global needs. A pragmatic taxonomy of psychological literacy includes scientific literacy, employability, and global citizenship. The design, implementation and evaluation of a new capstone course for psychology majors is discussed, with particular emphasis on learning, teaching and assessment strategies relevant to employability. Capacity for transferability of these strategies is also considered.

Teaching developmental psychology to enhance the work readiness of psychology undergraduates

Rob Ranzijn University of South Australia, Australia

Developmental psychology is conventionally taught in one of two ways: by life stages (Infancy, Early Childhood, etc.) or by topic (Cognitive Development, Social Development, etc). This paper presents a different way of teaching this topic which has been in place for the last two years, using a Pathways to Development framework which demonstrates how particular events and circumstances can have cascading, cumulative and long-term effects on development in multiple interrelated domains. This evidence-based approach demonstrates to students that an intervention at one point in time can prevent adverse developmental effects later in the lifespan and instead lead to enhanced life outcomes. Throughout the course students are shown real-world examples, by means of current employment advertisements, of ways in which their knowledge and skills in developmental psychology can be used in a large variety of health and human service occupations. Student feedback shows that this has demonstrated in a meaningful way the relevance of studying psychology. A similar approach could be used when teaching other psychology topics. The underlying message is that a three-year degree in psychology provides an excellent foundation for a large range of satisfying careers.

Development and trial of an evaluation tool to improve work placement outcomes

Kathryn Von Treuer Deakin University, Australia; Sophie Keele

Work placements enable students to apply knowledge and skills gained in the classroom to authentic work settings. These experiences are recognized to facilitate the acquisition of generic skills related to work readiness and employability. Placements are a popular feature of university courses, yet placement experiences vary substantially across work environments. Placement units differ from traditional coursework units and as such a consistent and universal approach to evaluating these less tangible aspects of the curriculum appears lacking. A standard tool which consistently evaluates placements would enable universities to more rigorously monitor and subsequently improve the placement experience. The primary aim of this study was to design and trial a standardized tool to evaluate placement settings and experiences. To design the tool, a qualitative study was conducted (n=56) and examined the views of placement stakeholders (i.e., students, university and industry placement supervisors/coordinators, course graduates) regarding what attributes of the placement experience should be evaluated. Data were thematically analysed leading to a 28 item evaluation instrument. Face validity feedback on the tool from placement stakeholders was very positive. In addition, an initial trial with students (n=22) also demonstrated a favourable response to the use of the tool. Although further trials are required, the results of this study provide a promising way forward in the use of a standardized instrument that can be completed by students to evaluate and improve placement experiences and outcomes.

Evaluating the use of assessment centre methodology to enhance work readiness in psychology students

Kathryn Von Treuer Deakin University, Australia

Work placements have a positive impact on work readiness and graduate employability. Within a well-monitored learning environment, students can maximise their strengths and improve areas of weakness. Development and Assessment Centres (DACs) are typically used in corporate settings to provide development feedback to high potential employees. The primary aim of this project was to evaluate the application of the DAC methodology to assessing and subsequently enhancing the professional competencies of students within the placement milieu. A sample of postgraduate students (n=58) undertook a range of simulated work activities. Comprehensive feedback was provided and individual development plans were prepared, which were subsequently addressed during work placements. A mid-point review conducted by workplace supervisors provided timely feedback relating to general work characteristics, competency attainment and development needs. A more thorough assessment of professional competencies was conducted at the conclusion of each placement, comprising self assessments and evaluations provided by on-site supervisors, with the aim of modifying
learning goals and associated behaviours in subsequent placements. Feedback gathered from students has been very positive. Performance evaluations as measured by behaviourally based ratings scales completed by the students and their workplace supervisors confirmed the positive effect of this methodology, with improvements noted across the placement trajectory. The DAC methodology appears to offer a much needed strategy for not only assessing professional competencies, but also providing a standardized way forward with regards to setting goals for placement and providing the student with ongoing formative feedback.

Symposium title: Multicultural training in psychology: Experiential techniques, social justice, human rights and implications for interdisciplinary training
Convener: Ayse Ciftci

Incorporating social justice multicultural perspectives into graduate training: A global perspective
Fred Bemak George Mason University, United States of America

It is well established that multicultural training is critical to meet the demands of our rapidly globalising world. Culturally diverse groups co-exist side-by-side in many countries, while various ethnic and racial groups are moving across traditional regional community boundaries within their home countries, and across international borders, contributing to rapidly growing pluralistic societies. Psychologists from around the world must be able to work with a deep understanding and appreciation of the history, culture, sociopolitical, and psychological elements of various societies in order to effectively work across cultures. Simultaneously it is vital for psychologists to address the social injustices that numerous cultural groups face and incorporate this as a critical component of psychological interventions. This presentation will explore how to incorporate social justice multicultural perspectives into graduate level training programmes. To lay the foundation for the presentation a brief examination of the relationship between multiculturalism and social justice will be discussed, followed by a description of the Classroom Without Walls training programme model, and a presentation about a cross-cultural intervention model, the Multi-Phase Model of Psychotherapy, Counselling, Human Rights and Social Justice. Finally the presentation will explore the myths and realities of empowerment as a key element in training and discuss the promotion of multicultural social justice training in a global world.

Creative experiential multicultural graduate training
Rita Chi-Ying Chung George Mason University, United States of America

Multicultural training in psychology: Experiential techniques, social justice, human rights and implications
Ayse Ciftci United States of America

Multicultural training is a core aspect of psychology training. Even though different training models and terminologies have been proposed over the years, one certainty exists that we need to continue changing our training models with the changing world. As educators, we have a responsibility to train our students to work with diverse clients in a complex and changing world with the fundamental ethical principles. Furthermore, future psychologists must learn how to address the social injustices that exist in the world as well as become trainees for others. In this proposed symposium, we will discuss key issues related to multicultural training with presenters from three different countries (New Zealand, Turkey, United States). Each presenter is currently involved in multicultural graduate training in psychology in the USA. Our first presentation will focus on three different experiential techniques to help students take an action by using innovative transformation techniques. Our second presenter will focus on social justice and describe the Classroom Without Walls training programme model and a cross-cultural intervention model, the Multi-Phase Model of Psychotherapy, Counselling, Human Rights and Social Justice. Our third presenter will discuss fundamental ethical principles in multicultural training. Our last presenter will explore the psychologist’s role in becoming the multicultural educators for other professionals across disciplines.

Psychologists becoming trainers in developing cross-cultural competencies across other disciplines
Ayse Ciftci United States of America

Globalisation has drawn diverse groups of people from all over the world closer together, broadening world views and epidemiological lenses, and making the world an ever-increasing interlocking community. The direct and indirect influence of globalisation can be seen at the cultural, personal, institutional, and psychological level. The effects of globalisation on the workforce and higher education is strikingly evident, and there has been a surge of education initiatives aimed at better preparing students to compete in an increasingly competitive global job market. All fields of study (e.g., engineering) are influenced by globalisation, necessitating a need for drastic institutional, programmatic, and curricula reform. Consistently, across disciplines, cross cultural competency is conceptualised as an acquired or learned trait that an individual either has or does not have, instead of viewing it on a continuum ranging from not competent to minimally competent to extremely competent. The failure to both conceptualise and understand this competency on a continuum and to consider personality factors are two of the most problematic issues in extant literature, both of which severely limit "real world" applicability and validity of existing conceptual models. The field of psychology, specifically counselling psychology, has become a leader in cross-cultural diversity and multiculturalism. For this reason, much can be gained from looking to the psychology profession and drawing upon extant literature in the field. In this presentation, I will present relevant cross-cultural training models from different disciplines, and discuss my collaboration in an interdisciplinary project to develop global engineering competencies funded by National Science Foundation.

Is multicultural education necessary to ethically serve humanity?
Neal Rubin United States of America

The theme of the conference suggests that the field of psychology might establish a particular purpose in our global community. In order for service to become emblematic of the contribution of psychology to humanity, psychologists must be taught and trained with this value in mind. Identifying service as a fundamental aim for psychologists, then, defines a central component of the development and identity of psychologists. To achieve the aim of service to humanity as a core professional value, it is imperative that 21st century educational models integrate a means to this end. Traditionally, the aspirational values of our profession are documented in statements of our ethical principles. The Universal Declaration of Ethical Principles for Psychologists designed by the International Union of Psychological Science (IUPsyS) sets forth such aspirations. As this historic document outlines, there are additional values which must accompany service in order for the delivery of that service to fulfill associated professional values. One critical component is cultural sensitivity with an accompanying respect for human rights. The answer to the question posed in the title of this paper is emphatic, "yes". The purpose of the proposed paper, then, is to outline how education and training in multiculturalism is associated with our fundamental ethical principles. Performing service while respecting the integrity of others is another core value. Therefore, without appropriate education and training in these values, we risk undermining the goal of service we aspire to, namely, the call to service for humanity.
Advanced research training seminars for early-career researchers from low-income countries

**Symposium title:** PANEL: Advanced research training seminars for early-career researchers from low-income countries  
**Convenor:** Nick Hammond

**Nick Hammond IUPsyS, United Kingdom**

The Advanced Research Training Seminars (ARTS) Programme is jointly organized by the International Union of Psychological Science (IUPsyS), the International Association of Applied Psychology (IAAP), and the International Association of Cross-Cultural Psychology (IACCP). ARTS have been held biennially since 1992 in conjunction with major international congresses of these organisations. Their aims are intended to build capacity, facilitate exchange, and promote dialogue among early career psychologists working in majority world, low income, and countries in transition, leading to the promotion of excellence in scientific research and other scholarly activities. The ARTS Programme will have taken place just prior to the 2012 Congress. This symposium will explore the effectiveness of the ARTS Programme in meeting its aims, drawing on evidence from both the 2012 programme and earlier programmes. We will consider the perspectives of the three sponsoring organizations, of ARTS participants and of ARTS seminar leaders. The symposium will address the benefits for individuals attending ARTS, the wider benefits of capacity-building within the participants’ countries or regions, the international collaboration or networking resulting from ARTS, benefits to the sponsoring organizations, and the sustainability of benefits from ARTS. Finally, the Symposium will consider alternative models for, or developments to, ARTS to help the programme meet its aims more effectively and efficiently in the future.

**Symposium title:** Psi Chi: Advice for students  
**Convenor:** Martha Zlokovich

**Developing effective leadership through Psi Chi**

**Susan Amato-Henderson** Michigan Technological University, United States of America

Characteristics of effective leaders will be presented as revealed through scenarios in which leadership action is necessary. The scenarios will be relevant to academic situations involving both students and faculty. Topics of leadership to be discussed through the scenarios include typical knowledge required to be an effective leader, skills possessed by good leaders, and the strategies or styles most often used by quality leaders. Leadership styles have been shown to impact group climate (i.e., by good leaders, and the strategies or styles most required to be an effective leader, skills possessed through the scenarios include typical knowledge of academic situations involving both students and faculty feelings, standards that have been set and the feedback or rewards in place, the clarity individual group members have about their role within the organisation, and the commitment members have toward a common goal. Truly exceptionally leaders are skilled at using a multitude of leadership styles, depending upon the context. Finally, resources and opportunities for the development of leadership skills for both students and faculty within Psi Chi, the International Honor Society in Psychology, will be presented.

**Psi Chi: Promoting excellence in scholarship and advancing the science of psychology**

**John M. Davis** Texas State University-San Marcos, United States of America

Psi Chi was established in 1929 during the 13th International Congress of Psychology held at Yale University. The purpose of Psi Chi is to encourage, stimulate, and maintain excellence in scholarship of the individual members in all fields, particularly in psychology, and to advance the science of psychology. Since its founding in 1929, Psi Chi has grown into a major psychological society and has installed more than 1075 chapters and inducted more than 553000 lifetime members. Although founded at an international congress, Psi Chi was for many years exclusively a national honour society and chartered chapters and inducted members only within the United States. In recent years, however, Psi Chi leaders and members made the decision to offer Psi Chi membership and benefits internationally.

**Preparing for graduate school: Short and long-term strategies**

**Maria Lavoy Florida Institute of Technology, United States of America**

This part of the symposium will focus on what undergraduates can do throughout their college years to best prepare themselves for graduate school application and acceptance. It will focus on the importance of both short and long-term strategies. The discussion will cover what students can do to prepare for graduate school, in general, as well as for specific discipline areas within psychology. The topics covered will include making faculty connections, finding field placements, determining how much volunteer work or practical experience in psychology or related areas is enough, taking advantage of research opportunities, attending and presenting at annual meetings and conferences, preparing for the GRE, and the value in joining clubs and honor societies. The information shared will be relevant for all levels of undergraduates.

**Psi Chi’s effort to do more than believe in diversity**

**Randall Osborne** Texas State University-San Marcos, United States of America

Psi Chi (The International Honor Society in Psychology) recognizes that diversity is one of the most important initiatives we have undertaken. An appreciation for the power of diversity is essential for global security, social justice, and promoting change. We understand “diversity” starts within. Active learning enhances interpersonal skills and enhanced interpersonal skills facilitate growth along Bennett’s (1993) continuum of intercultural sensitivity. Critical thinking skills are a precursor to interpersonal effectiveness which are essential for effective multicultural skills. Active learning is a four-step process: 1) Recitation - state known facts or opinions; 2) Exploration - analyze the roots of those opinions or facts; 3) Understanding - awareness of other views and of the difference (s) between one’s opinions and those of others; 4) Appreciation - full awareness of the differences from step 3.

**Publishing in Psi Chi’s journal**

**Martha Zlokovich Psi Chi International Honor Society, United States of America**

Psi Chi, the International Honor Society in Psychology, has published the Psi Chi Journal of Undergraduate Research since 1995. For 16 years the Journal has fostered and rewarded the scholarly efforts of undergraduate Psi Chi members by publishing only empirical research that has been peer-reviewed by psychology faculty. Over the years, the editors have maintained both high standards for undergraduate research excellence and a tradition of mentoring students through the publication process. In 2011 the Psi Chi Board of Directors opened journal submission to all Psi Chi members, allowing graduate students and faculty (who have at least one student co-author) to publish as well. To best reflect its expanded scope, the Journal was renamed Psi Chi Journal of Psychological Research. As in the past, all first authors must be Psi Chi members at the time of submission. This session will provide advice on submitting to the Journal and provide information on the review process. Specifically, we will cover submission guidelines, online submission process, what happens during peer-review for undergraduate manuscripts compared to graduate student and faculty manuscripts, advice on responding to the editor’s letter, and engaging the revision process. The session will also cover common writing mistakes to avoid, use of American Psychological Association publication style, the role of the faculty mentor for undergraduate students, and how Psi Chi members and nonmembers can access journal articles.

**Symposium title:** Psychological literacy as a global outcome of undergraduate psychology education  
**Convenor:** Jacqueline Cranney

**International community-based work placements to enhance students’ learning**

**Jacqueline Akhurst York University, United Kingdom**

Work-based learning is gaining in importance as psychology programmes are required to demonstrate the development of students’ employability skills in an increasingly globalised world. Many psychology students are motivated to do community-based work, prompted by their desires to contribute to social justice. Since an important career direction for psychology students is the ‘third sector’, it is important that we provide community-based learning (CBL) for our students. This paper explores UK psychology students’ experiences of a three-week CBL, accommodated as part of the credit-bearing Psychology of Work module that students take towards the end of their second year. Over the past three years, 35 students have been accompanied to South Africa and Tanzania. They have worked with local partners, providing an ‘ex-
tra pair of hands in a number of workplaces. To complete their module requirements, the students reflect on these experiences in terms of their own skill development and in relation to the theories they have covered and see 'come to life' in the workplace. Drawing from naturally occurring data collected at the debriefing stage, the richness of students’ learning is illustrated. The students reported on the deeper insight related to their own work-related skills and on the impact of their cross-cultural experiences. In addition, the CBL is discussed from an Activity Theory perspective, to illustrate points of confluence and tensions in such community-based initiatives in the interactions between students, community partners and faculty.

Psychological literacy as a global outcome of undergraduate psychology education
Jacquelyn Cranney The University of New South Wales, Australia

These presentations by education scholars from several countries will allow a comparison of how psychological literacy is defined and taught around the world. Cranney and Morris give an overview of relevant theory and practice regarding psychological literacy. Denson and Ing report on high-quality engagement with curricular diversity activities (institutionally structured opportunities for students to engage with diversity) and with diverse peers (positive diversity interactions) are associated with improved intergroup attitudes and civic engagement outcomes, part of psychological literacy. Mead describes how psychologically literate educators, leading by example, can influence students' sustainability behaviour in the classroom. Akhurst describes developing psychological literacy within international community-based work placements for British undergraduate students. Chester and colleagues report on a peer mentoring program designed to increase psychological literacies for new and graduating students. Zlokovich describes how Psi Chi, the International Honor Society in Psychology, has a variety of resources that can be used by educators to help students develop psychological literacy. Martin and colleagues report on data from beginning students with the Epistemological and Ontological Perspectives of Students Scale, arguing that this scale can be used to track the development of psychological literacy in undergraduate students. First, we provide an overview of the literature and draw connections between the developmental and cultural aspects of racial diversity and educational psychology and psychological literacy in higher education. We discuss key theories about how people learn and focus on the impact of racial/cultural diversity. We discuss how diversity addresses strengths and gaps in the literature and how educational psychology relates to psychological literacy and the psychologically literate citizen. In the second part, we present findings from a recent study conducted at one Australian university to examine whether undergraduate students’ views and attitudes towards diversity and their university diversity experiences stimulate the development of psychological literacy. Specifically, we focused on two attributes needed to function effectively in a global society: positive intergroup attitudes and civic engagement. The findings demonstrate that high-quality engagement with curricular diversity activities (institutionally structured opportunities for students to engage with diversity) and with diverse peers (positive diversity interactions) are associated with improved intergroup attitudes and civic engagement outcomes. The findings also reveal that poor quality engagement with diverse peers (negative diversity interactions) is negatively associated with gains in these outcomes. These findings are consistent regardless of students’ pre-university experience with diversity and their openness to diversity.

The role of racial/cultural diversity in university in developing psychological literacy
Nida Denson University of Western Sydney, Australia; Marsha Ing

This presentation consists of two parts: first, a discussion of the developmental and cultural aspects of racial diversity in higher education, and second, findings from a study examining the impact of diversity on the development of psychological literacy in undergraduate students. First, we provide an overview of the rationale for the importance of psychological literacy in developing psychological literacy. We discuss how diversity addresses strengths and gaps in the literature and how educational psychology relates to psychological literacy in higher education. We discuss key theories about how people learn and focus on the impact of racial/cultural diversity. We discuss how diversity addresses strengths and gaps in the literature and how educational psychology relates to psychological literacy in higher education. Specifically, we focused on two attributes needed to function effectively in a global society: positive intergroup attitudes and civic engagement. The findings demonstrate that high-quality engagement with curricular diversity activities (institutionally structured opportunities for students to engage with diversity) and with diverse peers (positive diversity interactions) are associated with improved intergroup attitudes and civic engagement outcomes. The findings also reveal that poor quality engagement with diverse peers (negative diversity interactions) is negatively associated with gains in these outcomes. These findings are consistent regardless of students’ pre-university experience with diversity and their openness to diversity.

Symposium title: Psychological literacy as a global outcome of undergraduate psychology education 2
Convenor: Jacquelyn Cranney

Peer mentoring to increase psychological literacies for new and graduating students
Andrea Chester United States of America; Sophia Xenos; Lorelle Burton

First and final year undergraduate students have unique transition issues. New students are managing their integration into the discipline and university life, working out the psychological literacies that will be the basis of their programme. Final year students are managing decisions about work or further study and making choices about how to use the psychological literacies consolidated during their undergraduate psychology programme. This project, implemented in one face-to-face and one online programme, brought first and final year psychology students together in an embedded mentoring model designed to develop the psychological literacies of both groups of students. Mentors, who were final year students taking a course on mentoring and career preparation, worked in pairs with small groups of first year students in class time on the first year assessment tasks. The project used a repeated measures, within-subject design to explore the impact of the mentoring programme on both groups of students. Results reported here will examine the impact of the mentoring programme on both first and final year students, with a particular focus on development and consolidation of psychological literacies.

Student epistemological and ontological beliefs, reasons for studying psychology, and professional interests
Frances Martin University of Newcastle, Australia; Stephen Provost; Amy Peacock

A critical aspect of psychological literacy is the adoption of a scientific approach to the discipline, which may not be natural for students of a humanistic and caring profession. Students in first-year psychology units (N=266) completed a survey containing questions about their reasons for studying and professional aspirations in psychology, and the Epistemological and Ontological Perspectives of Students Scale (EOPSS). Factor analysis of the EOPSS revealed three factors reflecting an Empiricist Orientation (EO), a Spiritual Orientation (SO), and a Prac- tical Orientation (PO). The degree program enrolled in did not influence the first two orientations, but students in psychology programs were more likely to accept the value of research that was not immediately practical in nature. There were some relationships between the EOPSS and students’ reasons for studying psychology and their belief in the importance of an understanding of mathematics for the practice of psychology, but students’ goals for professional practice were only weakly related to the EOPSS. The divergence between the EOPSS factors identified and the implicit or prior structure of this instrument may be due to the very early stage of development of these students’ psychological literacy. This instrument provides a potential vehicle for the longitudinal study of students’ acquisition of metacognitive capabilities across their degree study, and can inform our teaching processes in order to more closely match the articulation of ideas within psychological literacy to students’ level of acceptance and understanding.

Psychological literacy around the world: Theory, research, policy and practice
Sherri McCarthy Northern Arizona University-Yum, United States of America

Psychological literacy is a newly-emerging construct currently gaining in attention, especially in relation to undergraduate psychology programs in the U.S., UK and Australia. In other parts of the world, university psychology training follows somewhat different models and, correspondingly, concepts related to psychological literacy may take a somewhat different form. Based on experiences with psychology education systems in other regions of the world, I describe various models of psychology education used at both secondary and tertiary levels of education. I summarise how needed components, definition of and transmission of psychological literacy may differ in various countries based on local needs and cultural contexts. I also show how, despite regional differ-
Teaching psychology as a core stem discipline

James Bray
Baylor College of Medicine, United States of America

Psychology is the process of evolution and change through advances in neuroscience, genetics, and translational science. The core scientific efforts are referred to as science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) disciplines. According to the United States National Science Foundation, STEM disciplines include social sciences and psychology. Psychologists can provide valuable insights into the development of and human responses to technological advances. However, psychologists are not always included in research initiatives and public policies for STEM disciplines.

In 2009, American Psychological Association President James H. Bray commissioned a presidential task force, chaired by John Dovidio, on Psychology as a Core Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) Discipline. The recommendations from the task force report were adopted by the APA and are being implemented to ensure that psychology is included as a core STEM discipline.

This presentation will discuss (1) an overview of the STEM task force report; (2) implications for training psychologists as STEM professionals; and (3) public policies that need to be addressed to support psychology training as a STEM discipline.

Preparing psychology graduates to be relevant and competitive today: Malaysian experience

Chee-Leong Goh
HELP University College, Malaysia

Traditionally a psychology undergraduate degree has been seen as providing a foundation for students before they pursue their specialisations at the postgraduate level. The reality however, in Malaysia and in most countries in the developed and developing world, is that the majority of undergraduate psychology students are now proceeding directly to the workforce following the completion of their bachelor’s degree qualifications. Furthermore, in emerging psychology markets like Malaysia, the variety of job options available to psychology graduates has been growing exponentially over the past 10 years, with each demanding slightly different skill-sets. At the same time many Malaysian students still head to universities all over the world to pursue their postgraduate qualifications. This presentation will explore how a Malaysian university has adapted its curriculum, in terms of content, as well as teaching process and assessment, to meet these new realities. These include realigning learning outcomes, integrating transferrable skills into psychology modules and the introduction of new assessment methods particularly in research methodology.

Changing face of psychology education, accreditation and professional registration in Australia

Jacques Metzer
University of South Australia, Australia

Psychology education in Australia has a long history, since the first courses were taught at the University of Sydney from the 1880s as part of philosophy, and from 1921 in a semi-autonomous department of Psychology, at that time the only one in Australia. Since that time and to the present, nearly all Australian universities (38 public universities and 4 private universities) now have accredited degrees in Psychology, with two or three non-university institutions recently joining the offerings of these degrees. Psychology accreditation in Australia, particularly in recent years, has been changing, as have registration (licensing) requirements and administration. While the former has been conducted nationally for some 40 years, registration has only recently been conducted on a national basis with all Australian states and territories agreeing to surrender registration under individual state statutes to a national scheme: the Psychology Board of Australia. The Board has heralded important changes to professional registration, including specialist (endorsed) registration, mandatory continuing professional development, substantially increased supervision requirements for both supervisors and registrants. Mandatory registration for academic researchers has been considered, though rejected. Pathways to registration via the tertiary education system will be discussed, together with some of the obvious tensions and conflicts in Australian psychology, as well as its articulation with other nations’ systems.
to enable them to conduct public mental health research and use research for mental health system strengthening. The course uses technologically-mediated distance-learning modes, and a supervised dissertation. In this presentation we reflect on the process of setting up the MPhil in Public Mental Health, and consider important current debates about capacity development in Africa, including questions of how to best build research capacity, as well as challenges of offering technologically-mediated training courses across Africa.

Improving addiction care: Postgraduate training at the University of Cape Town
Sharon Kleintjes University of Cape Town, South Africa; Dan Stein; Sonja Pasche; Bronwyn Myers
In comparison with data from other countries, South Africa has a particularly high lifetime prevalence of substance use disorders, estimated at 13.3% of the population. Despite high prevalence rates, treatment rates remain relatively low compared to needs. A key reason for low treatment rates is the lack of expertise among professionals for the detection and treatment of substance use disorders. Addiction care workforce development is essential to the success of a comprehensive strategy to reduce drug- and alcohol-related harm within South Africa. In response to this need, the University of Cape Town’s Postgraduate Diploma in Addictions Care has been designed to equip social workers and health professionals with the necessary skills to provide evidence based treatment and aftercare services for children, adolescents and adults with substance use disorders. This presentation will provide an overview of the programme and reflect on lessons learnt from the 2011-2012 inaugural group of 22 professionals enrolled for this training.

Framing questions of capacity building in psychology and related disciplines in Africa
Anthea Lesch Stellenbosch University, South Africa; Leslie Swartz
This presentation provides a framework for a session focusing on capacity building in psychology in Africa, with an emphasis on Southern Africa. It is well established that the need for skills, services, research, and evidence in Africa is great but that levels of capacity are low. We review differing approaches to understanding what capacity is, how it can be built, how it may inform practice, and how it can be measured. We shall show that the term "capacity" has a range of meanings, but cannot be fully understood without an appreciation of a range of strategies for developing, sustaining and enhancing capacity. We need innovative approaches both to building capacity but also to assessing the impact of capacity building, especially in the longer term.
Research Area: Theory and Philosophy

Session Type: Papers

Image and unconscious: The ontopsychological contribution to the study of dreams
Marino Capasso AIO-AEO-FOIL, Italy; Gabriella Palumbo

The paper first reviews historical, theoretical, and clinical aspects of dreaming as seen from ancient ages to Freud, Jung and today’s theories. Then proposes three interconnected criteria that reflect Meneghetti’s advancement regarding the understanding of dreaming. Freud views dreams as mental phenomena with which to understand how the mind functions, but believes that dreams are solely the ‘guardians of sleep,’ and not, in themselves, vehicles for unconscious psychological work and growth until they are interpreted by the analyst. Meneghetti departs from Freud and he continues with a genuine breakthrough in terms of knowledge and codes of interpretation pertinent to all that is expressed through symbols and signs, highlighting the importance of the link between the symbolic and the real. Dreams are the holistic mirror of the organic and functional activity of our existence. It speaks by documenting the physical and historical reality of the subject and is formalised by the individual’s own vital needs. It does imaginative projections that identify the real situation of the dreamer on the biological, psychological and ontic levels. The oneric graphic shows the error or the success according to a hierarchy that goes from (1) the biological sphere; (2) the affective sphere; (3) the sphere of collaborators and social relationships. The ontopsychological contribution in the scientific study of dreams will be explained. In particular the three oneric criteria: (1) functional nature for the person of the object or context indicated by the symbol; (2) causal effectuality of the symbol; (3) semantic field.

Memory replication, a hypothesis for a new existence
Marcos Cavalcante Faculdade Integrada Tírandentes, Brazil

With scientific studies and knowledge of various branches of science such as genetics, psychology, embryology, neurology, biology, anthropology and other areas of science, based on theoretical Darwinian evolutionism and Richard Dawkins’ theories, it raises the hypothesis of a genetic memory in which the individual will have existential memories experienced in the past and possibly even return to an awareness of a psychic self present in a future generation with no memory or spiritual bond. This phenomenon can be verified with the activation of genes responsible for the conscience of the individual, being a random set every generation with this function replicates from the previous generation, and over successive generations until the probable activation of the same set is achieved, which would bring an awareness of the psychic 1 primordial. The results of this discussion are controversial in both science and religion and further studies should be made to affect a greater understanding of the subject.

An integrated theory of behaviour
Surendra Nath Dubey K.S. Sekat P.G. College, India

Behaviour includes an individual’s actions, reactions, activities, responses, movements, processes etc; that is, any measurable response of an individual to a stimulus or to a mental process. Each individual has its unique behaviour pattern, behaving differently in different situations. The theory provides an account of the factors that shape the behaviour of an individual. It deals with the method of measurement, control and prediction of the behaviour. The theory puts forth many psycho-socio-cultural determinants of behaviour. Genetic factors are crucial in building a base for the behaviour to grow, within a cultivating milieu of psychological, cultural and social factors. Childhood is the most important stage I (0 to 5 years), in which culture and the traditions of the family (Sanskar and Sanskriti). These factors give thrust for the development of a unique behaviour pattern of the child. Though family, culture and society have influence on behaviour throughout one’s life span, during childhood, their impacts are most prominent. In stage II (6 to 12 years), besides food, water, and safety, health, clothing, housing, education, health and power are the prominent factors determining behaviour. Stage III, spreading through age 13 to 18, sex is the dominant determinant of behaviour. During stage IV (19 to 60 years), again sex, along with money, power, caste, religion, prestige, quality of food intake, thought processes, the organisation in which a person works, sayings in the society, literature, and place of residence, are the directing forces on behaviour. A behaviour can be predicted by investigating and understanding the determinants initiating and strengthening the behaviour.

Emotional rhetoric: A proposal for a sentential discourse analysis
Glauco Enciso Domínguez Universidad Autonoma de Barcelona, Spain; Ali Lara

This is our approach for a discourse analysis using rhetoric as a platform in analysis of emotional discourses in everyday life. Our analysis proposal has been fuelled by classical and modern rhetoric, and we take three analytic tools useful in grasping emotions: figures, arguments and sequences. This work is framed on Affective Turn and is based on three characteristics: Relatedness, Movement and Autonomy (Lara, Enciso, 2011) Therefore, the use that is given to each of those aforementioned rhetorical tools, respectively corresponds to each of those emotion’s characteristics. We use the analysis of the figures to explore the relationship, arguments to expose the notion of movement sequences and rhetoric as a tool to explain the autonomy of affect. The examples in which we show how to use tools are drawn phrases from everyday life, quotidian phrases used to express feelings. The aim of this is to provide elements for an AD proposal that uses the rhetoric by considering some other historical developments of the discipline beyond the constrained field of neo-rhetoric. At the same time we explore the possibility of a kind of AD that serves to other epistemic sources and which its analytical products correspond to a “not based on words” reality. The study of discourses of emotions developed from the Affective Turn instead of from discursive Social Psychology, opens the field of action of the AD and leads us to rethink the possibilities of different branches as important as the rhetoric.

The quest for self-satisfaction: Theories and concepts
Salif Farooqi University of Delhi, India

Life poses many questions such as the reason for one’s birth, the purpose of life, the goals one wants to pursue, etc. Such questions, if left unanswered, lead to a state of unknown displeasure and unhappiness. These questions keep on confronting the individual no matter how rich or successful the person becomes. Self-satisfaction, the sense of absolute fulfillment with oneself and ones accomplishments, is a way to find answers to such questions. It is the quest for self-satisfaction that helps the individual in finding answers to such troubling questions. Over the years there have been a number psychological theories and concepts that inherently signify the quest of seeking self-satisfaction. This paper identifies such theories and concepts and elucidates how they can enable individuals towards the path of seeking self-satisfaction. The paper explores the theories of Victor Frankl, Carl Rogers, and Abraham Maslow with an emphasis on their concepts of will to meaning, becoming oneself, and self-actualization respectively. Along with these theories, the paper also explores the concepts of intrinsic motivation, self-awareness, and delay of gratification with respect to self-satisfaction. The seeking of self-satisfaction guides in coping with the unpredictable and unstable nature of life and helps in bringing about a certain calmness and composure within an individual. The quest for self-satisfaction should, thus, be the major element of life.

Undisciplined appropriation: Methodological meditations on international psychology
Joseph Hamer Duquesne University, United States of America

Few phenomena that call for our attention these days lend themselves neatly to disciplinary territories. In the U.S., disciplinary boundaries are vigilantly guarded, and the incessant affirmation of the superiority of one’s discipline over others only serves to disclose the doubt that accompanies lack of knowledge of those other disciplines. What most clearly reveals the artificial fragmentation of social reality by the social sciences are the numerous subfields, for example, psychological anthropology and cultural psychology; some anthropologists study emotion and cognition and some psychologists study culture. International psychology cannot avoid being entangled in issues of culture and power. My interest is in exploring the methodological questions pertaining to this. I would argue that the quantitative study of culture is incoherent, at least if one engages even minimally with the last 60 years of phenomenological, critical, post-colonial, and post-structural theories of culture. I contend that psychology is in need of methodological innovation and even appropriation. This presentation is a response to the question, what is and should be the place, if any, of ethnography in psychological research? I will describe some of the developments of ethnography in anthropology. After arguing for the importance of ethnographic methods in research dealing with psychology and culture, I highlight the
challenges such methods entail when taken up by Western scholars conducting research in the global south. For this I will draw on my own research on post-election violence in Kenya, examining the relationship between knowledge and violence.

Who are the bleeps we are really?: Reflections concerning identity, fantasy, and reality
Andrea Hurst
NMMU, South Africa
This article addresses the kind of interpersonal exchange, not too uncommon I suspect, in which the problem of establishing the so-called "real" identity of the participants in the encounter intrudes itself forceful enough to occasion the mute expi-
tative that is symptomatic of trauma: that is, the sense that one has suddenly lost one’s footing in an abyssal "hall of mirrors"; a disorientating interplay between reflexively sensitive personae and projections. Assuming that there are real people behind these personae, between whom genuine connec-
tions can be established, how is this real identity to be understood? Who are we really, and what precisely does a genuine connection entail? Although one certainly may be deceived, this question concerning what it means to be real, in the sense of genuine or true, presupposes that it is possible, on the grounds that truth does not inhabit what is rigidly over-certain, but emerges from the recogni-
tion of a flexible or mobile uncertainty, to tell the difference between projected and real identities, and therefore between distressing non-encounters among fabricated phantasms and the "partial-jouis-
sance" (which is neither pleasure nor satisfaction) of salutary "missed encounters" among uncertain real selves. In short, this paper explores the means that Lacanian psychoanalytic theory offers, insofar as this is achievable through insight produced by re-
flexive engagement with texts, to find protection from fantasy’s shadow world and to configure and preserve personal integrity as a "real" person capable of honest self-appraisal.

Nature and history in the history of psychol-
ogy
Gordana Jovanovic Belgrade University, Psycholo-
gy, Serbia and Montenegro
The aim of this paper is to explore the functions of two important concepts – nature and history – in the history of psychology. The most important psycho-
ological theories (Wundt and Dilthey’s psycholo-
gies, behaviorism, psychoanalysis, Piaget’s genetic structuralism, Vygotsky’s cultural-historical theory, humanistic psychology, cognitive psychology) will be analysed in view of their reference to nature or history in conceptualizing psychological pheno-
mena and in understanding the epistemology of psy-
chology. The naturalistic and historical accounts provided by psychology will be related to other socio-cultural discourses (for example, Wundt within
the German post-Hegelian academic culture or psychoanalysis in the context of cultural pessi-
mism). In this way socio-cultural meaning and implications of naturalistic and historical paradigms shall be elucidated. Finally, two recent approaches – evolutionary psychology (Tooby & Cosmides) and positive psychology (Seligman) will be analyzed with regard to their reference to nature and history as explanatory patterns and to the preceding history of psychology. Additionally, their possible relation to discourses of the end of history, promoted at the same time, will be discussed. While naturalism is certainly the dominant paradigm in psychology, it would be important to explore conditions of emerg-
ence and reception of psychological theories which were oriented toward history as the main category in defining human phenomena (Dilthey, Vygotsky). What are the social implications of dis-
cursive marginalization of history within psycholo-
gy? Relying on Danziger it could be argued that with descriptions of human subjects as historical objects, psychology deprives them of means to act as self-conscious subjects of history and of their own lives.

Relationship between the readiness for risk and creativity under social instability
Natalija Mihejeva
RISIEMA, Latvia
In the present article the data of modern research of creativity and risk appetite is summarized, and the relationship between these two phenomena is con-
sidered. The goal is to carry out the theoretical research of readiness for risk-taking under the social instability of representatives of the different social groups in Latvia. Analysis of the theoretical prima-
ry sources was conducted. The following was ana-
lized: the scope of an inquiry of creativity and creative individuals; and the risk appetite and scope of an inquiry of risk in psychology. Planning of empirical research and operationalizing of group selection was also conducted. Creativity is a multi-
faceted phenomenon that has to be explored in the interdisciplinary discourse. Risk appetite can be a prerequisite for the ability to express creativity.

Supplementing performativity with performance: Theory and method
Tracy Morison
Rhodes University, South Africa
This paper explores the relationship between the theoretical notions of "performativity" and "perfor-
mance." We propose that these concepts may be used together in such a way that allows for a fuller description of gender construction and a concrete analytical strategy. In recent years, the notion of transforming or ‘doing’ gender has become popular as gender theorists increasingly draw on the work of Judith Butler. However, the concept of performativ-
ity, upon which the idea of gender-as-performance is based, has been misunderstood and misread. ‘Performativity’ is frequently confused and conflated
with 'performance' in the dramaturgical sense. In doing so, theorists depart from Butler’s original thesis. This confusion hinges on understandings of the intentionality and agency of the subject - that is, the degree to which the subject is active in gender construction, as opposed to being discursively con-
strained. For Butler, performativity is not intention-
al or analogous to the self-display implied by ‘per-
formance’. Her work has, however, been critiqued for discursive reductionism and a top-down ap-
proach that denies agency. Theorists have ques-
tioned whether we might not at least consider some of gender to entail performance. Following on from this argument, we propose that ‘performativity’ may be carefully supplemented with 'performance.' Drawing on narrative theory, we present a perfor-
mativity/performativity approach, which acts as a dual lens, offering a synthetic view of subjectivity and allowing analysts to attend to gender construc-
tion in narration as both discursively constrained and an active construction.

Religion and the authoritarian corruption of spirituality: The case of Christianity
Richard Oxtoby
South Africa
In this paper I take up Eric Fromm’s analysis of religions into the two categories of Humanistic and Authoritarian and apply that analysis to the case of Christianity. I shall argue that there exists within all branches of Christianity fundamental differences between a humanistic and a radically different au-
thoritarian religion. These two co-exist in uneasy, generally unrecognised tension, the personality of the believer being the deciding factor in which of these uncomfortable bed-fellows predominate in the life of that individual. The hallmark of the human-
istic face of Christianity is the stress placed on the ethical principles of love, compassion, humility and authenticity. By contrast, the authoritarian face of Christianity emphases obedience to what is gen-
erally claimed to be "the will of God", but which is in fact the will of those who have managed to work their way into the upper echelons of some particular branch of the religion. The use of punishment in this world (as in the prescribed penances of the Roman Catholic confessional, and the threat of excommunication), and the development of a the-
ology which leaves the fear of an eternity of suf-
ferring hanging over the heads of those who have the temerity to criticise the edicts of those at the top end of the power hierarchy in their particular branch of Christianity will be a particular focus in this paper.

Rethinking "self" in treating psychopatholo-
gy and enhancing normal growth
Mohammad Rahman
Princess Marina Hospital, Bangladesh; Tarun Gayen
Understanding self is a very important task for all in an age of uncertainty, when many of our "selves" are experiencing fragmentation and fragility, threat-
ening healthy growth, resulting in our personal and interpersonal maladjustment. Present study explores the possibility of employing self and self-related constructs in different psychological interventions. Among many versions of the genesis of self, in this theoretical paper, self has been viewed as a socio-
cognitive construct, and hence amenable to change in favour of therapeutic and normal growth of the individual. Observations from the applied field sug-
gest that there are many areas of psychopathology which are better explained as dysfunction or dimin-
ished function of the self-categories, than any other constructs in psychology. Extensive literature re-
view and clinical data from psycho-therapeutic work, which have implications for any form of self-categories, have been critically studied and the significant role of self has been identified in the preparation of this paper. Clinical areas such as: suicide, substance abuse, adjustment problems, cou-
ples issues, depression, anxiety based disorders, body-dysmorphism, self-harm, and personality dis-
orders, are among the probable disorders, where identification and processing of self-related issues have deemed to have an immense role. In conclu-
sion, the paper argues that the question of self deserves critical attention by psychologists in all sectors: theoretical, empirical, as well as applied practitioners, to re-vitalise the further growth and
dimensions of psychology, to adapt themselves as scientists and professionals, to cope with the demands of the present time.

**Corpority in the contemporary world**

Vitor Sampaio PUC-SP, Brazil; Marilise Bassani PUC-SP, Brazil

The secondary role the human body acquired during the philosophy history, granted the development of the concept of psychotherapies focused on reason and speaking. Under the phenomenological perspective, the body presents itself as a phenomenon that’s felt daily as our own existence. Following Heidegger’s concept, this work describes and analyzes the body as bodyhood, the constitutive structure of Dasein’s being-in-the-world. We will focus on the daily routine, the daily bodyhood, and the psychotherapist as a caretaker of everyday routine. Under the concept of contemporaneity, the body is seen as an object stemmed from the production and consumption logic, centrally placing the human existence between production and merchandise. During the therapeutic process, can we observe and learn from the body in an opposite way than this productive logic rationale? Could the therapist follow up his patient through the unveiling of his body as a fundamental dimension to his own existence? How does the therapeutic process favour this unveiling? By answering these questions, we show Dasein’s bodyhood, where the observation “what do we do with our body?” actually means, “what do we do with our existence?” Our existence is launched in the world we live in. From these considerations, we understand the existential-phenomenological therapeutic process favours the unveiling of the bodily dimension of the human, by approaching the patient from his bodyhood. Thus, this approach returns the patient to "himself", through his more appropriate existential dimension, the bodyhood.

**Idea-logical constructions of childhood**

Shalzy Savahl University of the Western Cape, South Africa; Stef Stembrouk; Charles Malcolm

The theoretical conceptualisation of childhood in the social sciences has traditionally been aligned to the developmentalism and socialisation theory. Recent theorists have shown how the concept functions ideologically to establish taken-for-granted meanings about children. Using the social constructionist theoretical framework, the primary aim of the study is to explore the extent to which the meanings that children assign to ‘childhood’ are ideologically configured. It is essentially offering an ideological analysis through an elucidation of the existing power relations between children and society and how these relations are perpetuated and manifested in children’s discourses. The study follows a qualitative methodological design premised on the child participation framework. A series of focus groups was conducted with 56 thirteen year old children. Depth hermeneutics, was utilised within a discourse analysis framework to analyse and interpret the findings. The key finding of the study was that the meanings that children assign to childhood are ideologically configured. The essence of this configuration is adult society’s mobilisation and control of the meanings of childhood, which functions to maintain relations of domination. The outcome of this on children’s meaning assignation and constructions of childhood is characterised by a consensus-contestation dichotomy as children appear to both accept and resist the ideology. The study concludes by advancing the notion that childhood should be conceived of as an ideological configured construction, and not merely as a discursive construction, functioning within various social contexts.

**Narrowing paths: Closing gates**

Ashwin Singh University of Zululand, South Africa; Eldon Wait

At the outset of academic study, the gates of opportunity tantalise people’s ambitious eyes with the alluring prospect of obtaining a tertiary education that will allow them employment. The predilection that people find themselves in, creates and, inadvertently, obfuscates the choices that people make in their lives. Psychology has had a deplorable track-record in light of being used as a tool of Apartheid rule, but this has not deterred students from choosing psychology as a course, in the (mis)belief that it will lead to the promissory path to a successful career in psychology. Comparatively, students choose philosophy in the hope that this course may possibly bring forth an iota of critical thinking purported by the job-market as a necessary requirement for gaining employment. Why students choose to study psychology and philosophy as electives? How do their choices impact upon their personal and academic lives? Finally, to what extent will their final destination be determined by the choices made? The study will be longitudinal in order to facilitate an in-depth understanding of course choice. The population will be the University of Zululand students, wherein the sample will be students from first year up to and including PhD students. The study will attempt to provide a view of how the student numbers which explode at the outset in terms of the enormous classes at first year narrowly progress to post-graduate studies, where a handful of students are admitted into the gates of such prestigious study due to selective criteria.

**The exhibitionary complex and the education of desire**

Ross Truscott University of Fort Hare, South Africa

Tony Bennett’s Foucault-inspired concept of the “exhibitionary complex”, developed apropos of 19th century museum practice, has been influential across a range of academic disciplines. Yet despite its ‘psychological’ dimension of theorising, the exhibitionary complex has been largely ignored by social psychologists. Perhaps most useful is its capacity to bring into critical focus processes of the constitution of the modern citizen-subject. Following Bennett, much work utilising the exhibitionary complex has looked at the instrumentation of the conduct and perception of a museum-going public, the way museums work to discipline the behavioural and perceptual ‘bad habits’ out of an emerging national community. In this paper, I put Bennett’s concept to work in the context of a post-apartheid South African music festival, and my aims are twofold. Firstly, to make a set of observations on the cultural and racial politics of post-apartheid South African nationalism and the psychic life of the normalised national subject. And secondly, to suggest some methodological possibilities for more psychologically-oriented analyses utilising the exhibitionary complex. In this regard, we might look not only at the instrumentation of conduct and perception, but also at how regimes of exhibition – in this instance a regime of staging – work to educate desire. I suggest that the exhibitionary complex can be usefully paired with a psychanalytically informed notion of fantasy, this being one function ascribed to fantasy in psychoanalytic theory, to educate desire.

**From the medical model to the dialogical model for managing uncertainty**

Gian Piero Turchi University of Padova, Italy; Valeria Gherardini; Paolo Ferrari

The psycho-social consequences involved into the growing requests to Psychology are not only connected to psychopathological conditions but also to elements linked to the uncertainty due to the global economic crisis. These scenarios generated precariousness conditions linked to different human life ambits (workplace, family, neighbourhood). Psychology serves humanities into ambitus based on the uncertainty of the development of interactive configurations and these features give the operative models troubles to keep a effective-perspective. The objective of this contribution is to propose praxis of a psychological model that is no more linked with the medical ambit but offers guide lines to the System of Services, towards the new challenges focused on the community health. The proposal is based on the assumption that reality is a dialogical configuration discursively generated. The management of the uncertainty is given by referring to an operative model that is not focused on the diagnosis of "what" the person is, not centred on the term of "cause" or aimed at healing, but on the promotion of the management of different dialogical configurations that generated the people help request. The objective of this operative model is to promote a "life approach" that allows to people to autonomously manage the new challenges the current days uncertainty imposes.

**Tact knowing and genetic structuralism: Some striking similarities between the concepts of Michael Polanyi and Jean Piaget**

Burkhard Vollmers University Of Hamburg, Germany

In general, the theories of Michael Polanyi and Jean Piaget are considered to be of different philosophical origin. At first sight the two concepts focus on different topics: knowledge that cannot be expressed in words (Polanyi) and cognitive development (Piaget). Nevertheless, the main thesis of this paper is that these two concepts have one central epistemological idea in common: unconscious, incorporated structures regulate prescriptively and holistically the processes of knowledge in human beings. This thesis is supported by some distinct similarities between Polanyi and Piaget. (1) Both authors refer to the Berlin School of Gestalt Psychology (Köhler, Wertheimer, Duncker). Polanyi and Piaget appreciate the holistic view on thinking, but both were of the opinion that Gestalt Psychology conceives the individual as a passive one. The Gestalt Laws of perception and of thinking are too mechanistic. Therefore, a more constructivist
view on mental processes is necessary to overcome restrictions of Gestalt Psychology. (2) Piaget and Polanyi argue against positivistic assumptions that consider physical stimuli, at the same time exterior and atomistic, to be basis of processes of knowledge. Instead Piaget and Polanyi conceive inner regulations of subjects as basis of human thinking and acting. These regulations cannot be verbalized completely. (3) Piaget and Polanyi emphasize the subject in their epistemologies. Polanyi focused on the perceptions of persons. In contrast, Piaget focused on the actions of persons.

Origin of evolutionary aesthetics and discriminating with evolutionary aesthetic psychology
Juan Wang Beijing Forestry University, China; Fei Zi
The establishment of the scientific aesthetic should be attributed to German psychologist Fechner. He studied aesthetics related problems within the experimental psychology paradigm and summarised 16 kinds of aesthetic principles. The psychoanalysts, Gestalt psychology and Humanistic school, analysed the form and content of aesthetics respectively. Research into aesthetic psychology gradually entered the rush hour. The theory of evolution which begins to be popular in the 19th century, and the results of existing evolutionary psychology research, provide powerful support for the development of aesthetic psychology. This paper briefly outlines the origin and development of aesthetic psychology, and the influence that the perspective of evolution has on aesthetic psychology research. Through discriminating between evolutionary aesthetics and evolutionary aesthetic psychology in the object of study, the methods and the problems that should be solved, the author also summarises the relationship, differences and similarities between these two fields.

Study on core in psychology: The unifying psychology
Zhong Weidong The Unifying Psychology Workshop, China
Is there a core in psychology? If there is one, what is it and what does the core do for human beings? The various genres of psychology mirror the different sides of the discipline. Amid these sides is a core in psychology, which is the key consideration of the unifying psychology. Humanistic psychology turns a blind eye to the impact of mental depressions on human beings in preventing the attainment of self-actualization personality. Psychoanalysis has been accused of flouting with mysticism and irrationality. Yet the unifying psychology manages to solve these problems. The rational definition of unconscious in the unifying psychology (definition of subconscious in psychoanalysis is sensuous) is: It is memories that take shape due to human-being’s suffering from corporal agony, being anesthetized, emotional hurt or some negative impact. Their contents can distort the perception of their own beings.

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The ontological nexus: Reflections concerning knowledge and subjective reality
Paolo Zenorini AIO-AEO-FOIL, Italy
The paper first reviews historical and theoretical approaches to knowledge and subject’s activity as seen from antiquity to contemporary society. In particular, starting from the scholastic concept of ‘accidents’, Husserl’s notion of epoché will be discussed. ‘Accidens’ refers to something that occurs in a certain way, a set of facts and phenomena that has nothing to do with the ‘substance’ of what is occurring. Substance is a psychic form, a reality with intentionality, underlying all sensible phenomena. Hence, in order to find this substance, we need to look beyond all its accidental features (its appearance and phenomenology). This is the process Husserl referred to as ‘epoché’. The individual’s unconscious, complexes and psychological dynamics are also phenomenological and Husserl’s contribution in understanding the objective world of being (or world of life) will be explained. Then, the ontopsychological contribution that reflects Meneghetti’s advancement in this scientific analysis will be discussed.

The obliger biases in prosocial behaviours
Fei Zi Beijing Forestry University, China
This article purports to examine a phenomenon coined by the author as “obliger bias,” which occurs when an obliger (a person who believes that he is trying to help others) shows blindfold oblige behaviours without enough empathy and understanding of the obligee (the person whom the obliger tries to help), thus leads to “obliger-obligee conflicts”. The author suggests that the obliger bias is a common phenomenon during the practice of psychotherapy, parenting, and social activities. The author proposed two types of obliger biases. Type I occurs when the motivations of the oblige behaviours are self-oriented, while Type II occurs when the motivations are altruistic. According to the subjective feelings (anti-pathetic or satisfactory) aroused with the obligee and the realistic effects (negative or positive) of the obligors behaviours, the author further classifies Type I and Type II obliger biases into three sub-types respectively. The author tries to explain such phenomenon as bystander effect (Darley & Latané, 1968), parent-child conflict, and so forth, from the point of view of obliger bias, and coined a concept “obliger abashment” (the traumatic emotional memories within in individuals who helped others but received negative responses in earlier life, especially in childhood) to explain the bystander effect. The author also suggests some method for decreasing obliger-obligee conflicts. The present article, focusing mainly on the psychological processes of the obligers, contributes some new ideas to the field of studies on help-recipient trade-offs (e.g., Kerenck, 2003; Kirkpatrick, 2004; Ackerman, 2008).

Session Type: Posters

Art and artist personality: An innovative ontopsychological perspective on creativity and art
Elisa De Sants AEO-SAIO-Foil, Italy
The article presents a contemporary perspective on art and creativity. Usually official culture defines the artistic worth of an artist regardless of her/his wellbeing, or lack thereof; indeed, it seems that suffering is a sort of quality trademark. Analysing the personal history of artists, this is found wanting or even a failure, most of the time, if not always.

The methodological implications of Chinese cultural psychology
Tian Hao Beijing Forestry University, China
Cultural psychology can be understood on several levels. We can take it as an extension of the research domain, as alternative theory, or a transformation in the methodology of psychology. Chinese traditional culture has abundant psychological thinking. However, we always take the Chinese cultural psychology as theoretical assumptions to be proved. The major contribution of Chinese cultural psychology should be to provide an unique and universal methodology. The methodological implications of Chinese cultural psychology can be analysed from the holistic approach, the humanistic research aims, the associated definition, and the experienced validation method.

Phenomenological description of embodied experience: A case of puppet performance in Japan
Haruka Okui Kyoto University, Japan
This paper contributes to studies of embodied experience through an observation of nonverbal interaction in a Japanese puppet performance (Ningyo Joruri), which originated before the 16th century. Unlike in most areas of the world, a puppet performance in Japan is not for children but for adults, which is achieved without loss of literary excellence, requiring sophisticated body techniques. The puppeteer’s perception and cognition of their own body is unique, because their three bodies are devoted to manipulation of a single puppet; the main puppeteer operates the head and the right hand of the puppet, a second puppeteer operates the left hand, and a third operates the legs. Although three
puppeteers manipulate the puppet following traditional arranged rules, onstage they sometimes feel as if they themselves are manipulated by the puppet. If this would be possible, who is the agency of the puppet action? In order to comprehend those experiences of the puppeteers, first, I describe the puppeteers’ cognitive schemata of their action, through analysing their channels of communication. Second, I investigate those experiences by the phenomenological theory of Maurice Merleau-Ponty, who analyzed “body schema”, “intercorporeality”, and “everyday agency between subject and object”, and third, I add a new point of view to his phenomenological theory about nonverbal interaction among three (or four) bodies.

**Innate predisposition to causal agency**

**Lucia Regolin** University of Padova, Italy; **Elena Mascioletti; Giorgio Vallortigara; Francesca Simonian**

Humans display a striking capability to perceive the so-called “causal agency,” (an animate entity’s action on other objects), which would imply sensitivity both to physical causality (a cause-effect relationship between two motion events), and animacy (the capability of an object to have self-produced motion). The role of experience in the origin of these sensitivities, however, is still a matter of dispute. These issues were recently incorporated in the theory of core cognition, a prominent hypothesis in the current cognitive science, postulating a set of core knowledge systems available in early life, and shared between species. The present experimental research contributes the first evidence of experience-independent sensitivity to physical causality in newborn babies, and to animacy in naïve newly-hatched domestic chicks. Hours-old babies demonstrated the ability to discriminate, and significantly prefer, a physical causality stimulus (Michotte’s Launching effect) to matched control events (e.g. a delayed launching). These results support the hypothesis that humans possess an early available basic mechanism sensitive to certain spatio-temporal cues of the causal event, independently of any prior visual experience. Naïve newly-hatched chicks, on the other hand, exposed for some time to the typical Michotte’s launching effect and subsequently required to freely choose between the two objects presented during exposure, consistently showed preferences associated with the self-propelled one. Overall, these findings support the idea of an evolutionarily, ancient, predisposed neural mechanism in the vertebrate brain for the detection of causal agency and animacy, and pave the way to the investigation of its neural basis.

**Theories of psychology: Evolving towards greater effectiveness or wandering, lost in the jungle without a guide?**

**Steven Wallis** Fielding Graduate University, United States of America

Generally, we believe that we are advancing the field of psychology because our researchers and practitioners are, “adding to the storehouse of knowledge.” However, from the perspective of evolutionary theory, such an increase is understood as merely additive and does not truly represent an evolutionary advance. This raises an important question: Are we truly advancing as a science, or are we merely lost in the jungle? Building on the work of Faust and Meehl and subsequent insights developed by Wallis, it seems possible to determine the potential effectiveness of a theory based on a rigorous and objective analysis of the structures of logic within the theory. The present study is the first to apply that method to theories of psychology. For data, the present study will use theories drawn from top psychology journals over the past century. Those theories will be rigorously analysed to objectively quantify their structures of logic. The results of this preliminary study will be plotted over time to indicate the extent to which the theories of psychology may be said to be evolving, or not. The poster will identify methods that scholars and practitioners are likely to find useful when evaluating theories. Also, the poster will identify opportunities to accelerate the process of theory evolution and the creation of more effective theories. Additionally, the claims raised by this presentation may provide interesting and challenging questions.

**Spatial schema in social thought**

**Barbara Tversky** Columbia/Stanford, United States of America

Perhaps because our actions in space are fundamental to our lives, spatial thought is fundamental to abstract thought. Up/down, near/far, left/right and others take on rich meanings, notably in our social thoughts and interactions. Going up takes effort and power, farther things are harder to see, to interact with, and are reflected in social thought and action.

**Directionality effects in scene depiction: Evidence from representational drawing**

**Jyotsna Vaid** United States of America; **Keen Liew; Anatoliy Kharkhurin; Kayoung Lim**

Previous studies have found directionality biases in the representational drawing of objects and scenes. Most readers of left-to-right writing systems show a preference for orienting objects to face to the left and/or for positioning agents on the left side of the page. By contrast, right-to-left readers show either no directionality biases or a tendency for a rightward-facing of objects and/or positioning of agents (Vaid, 2011; Vaid, Rhodes, Tosun, & Esilami, 2011). Biases in scene representation have also been noted in studies of spatial attention, memory, and aesthetic preference. The present study examined factors affecting directionality biases in the drawing of static scenes vs. scenes with implied movement. The findings are discussed in terms of an extension of the motor imagery hypothesis.

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**Session Type: Symposia**

Symposium title: Increasing necessity of a global perspective on Psychological Research: Stand point of Pan American Psychologists

**Convener: Aluisio Lima**

Think global, act local: New outcomes in the psychology of creativity and giftedness

**Sheyla Blumen Pontificia Universidad Catolica, Peru**

The psychology of creativity and giftedness in Latin America is on a turning point: From experimental studies that aim to establish the impact of the programs on the promotion of creativity and talent development, to action-research studies focus on the factors related to ethnic-linguistic diverse groups. The development of assessment and intervention programs to serve the gifted in the Latin American region are analysed following three studies: (a) In the first study a meta-analysis of the assessment and intervention programs for the gifted, by type and country, is presented; (b) the second study analyzes the re-conceptualization of creativity in Latin America, as a significant variable in the identification of the gifted; and (c) The third study analyzes the differences in public policies for talent development in Latin America, including a newly created boarding academy for gifted youths in Peru. Finally, the need to think global is discussed, and recommendations for building-up international research networking are suggested.

Symposium title: Luria’s Romantic Neuro-psychology in the XXI Century

**Convener: Boris Velichkovsky**

Romantic stance in psychology and cognitive-affective neuroscience

**Boris Velichkovsky** Technische Universitaet Dresden, Russian Federation

In the last chapter of his autobiography, Luria referred to his favourite version of psychology as “romantic science”. Indeed, the essence of his approach can be described by the principles of romanticism formulated on the eve of XIX Century. These include assumptions of semantic complexity (even inscrutability) of the world, the primacy of activity, developmental changes, individual and cultural-historical specificity. These views seem to be shared by the members of a narrow interdisciplinary circle of his friends and colleagues: L. Vygotsky, N.Bernstein, A.N. Leontiev and R. Jacobson (who wrote a book on romanticism in science). Similar views were common among such classics of Western
psychology as Gestaltists, F. Bartlett, J.I. Gibson and Donald Hebb. The romantic stance is of the same heuristic value today as it was during the past two centuries. We illustrate this by our results from new experiments combining neuro-imaging and analysis of eye movements. In these studies, the brain reactions to events followed by events’ meaning and not physical similarity of stimuli patterns, supporting the idea of active and meaningful processing of information by the human brain.

Symposium title: Metatheorizing in psychology: Historical, philosophical, and cultural perspectives (First symposium) Convenor: Ilya Garber

Metatheoretical issues for a fully societal psychology: Materiality, discourse, power and person

Rachel Falmagne Clark University, United States of America

This talk considers psychological theorising as one grain of analysis in transdisciplinary investigations that integrate material, institutional, discursive and agentive constituents of social processes. Poststructuralism, feminist theories, critical race theory, social theory and cultural studies pose new, fruitful challenges for psychology. Four critical issues are addressed from an integrative metatheoretical perspective that problematises dualisms as unproductive. First is the need to reflect the interplay of the material and discursive constituents of the social order, the internal politics of culture, and the power-infused gendering and rationalisation of the social order at all levels of organisation. Second, while endorsing poststructuralist critiques of the Cartesian notion of a unified, stable self, I argue against the radical shift toward a nonsubstantial, fluid notion of subjectivity, and submit that a (reconstructed) notion of person is ontologically necessary as the anchor of processes of social constitution and as the substrate of agency. Third is the dialectic of the particular and the general in knowledge production, implicated in the problem of generalisability in qualitative research and in the need to honour the internal complexity of social groupings in social theory. A notion of concrete generality is introduced, that preserves particularisation while also enabling broader social interpretations. Fourth is the presumed irreconcilability of discursive and cognitive approaches to conceptions of the subject. A new construct of interiority is presented, grounded in a discursive view of the subject, that recognises the inseparability of the psychological and the social while positing a (preconceived) ‘mental space’ as the anchor for thought.

Conducting predictive studies of science: Benefits, feasibility and some recommendations

David Faust United States of America

Nearly all methods within the history and philosophy of science for studying scientific occurrences and the success and failure of scientific undertakings are primarily retrospective or explanatory and not predictive. The relative neglect of predictive designs when studying science restricts methodological power and potential prescriptive yield. Subjecting proposed explanations and rational reconstructions of scientific processes and progress to predictive tests can provide a powerful supplemental means for refining our knowledge of the factors that promote or inhibit scientific success. Using meta-scientific methods – more rigorous means to study scientific occurrences and events – as an exemplar, I will present a series of proposals and suggestions for conducting feasible short- and long-term predictive studies that may assist in answering key questions in the history and philosophy of science, such as features that most favour the ultimate success of theories.

Three tendencies of modern psychology

Ilya Garber Saratov State University, Russian Federation

Based upon V. Klokchko’s transactive analysis, three interrelated tendencies of modern psychology are considered: The shift from T. Kuhn’s paradigms that do not play instrumental role in psychology to syn tags; from scientific method to applied technology, and from mono-cultural psychology, Americocentrism, and Eurocentrism to cross-cultural psychology.

Critical integrative metatheory: New methods to evaluate psychological theories and models

Steven Walls Fielding Graduate University, United States of America

If psychology is to serve humanity, we must have useful theories (models, schema, etc.). Previously, we have been unable to evaluate theories "on the page" with any degree of rigour. So, we have had no way to determine if the theory is likely to be effective in practical application. A growing body of literature, both philosophical and empirical, takes up the question of evaluating theories in terms of promising results. For the present study the object of analysis will be a sample of theories of psychology. This study will apply new methods that have proven useful in analysing theories of management, organisations, ethics, systems, and policy. These methods include a form of "propositional analysis" that is essentially "integrative" and involves the quantification of specific logical structures within each theory. An integrative approach is one that combines qualitative and quantitative methods for rigorous critical analysis. This study identifies those theories that are more likely to be useful in practice based on their complexity and their specific and quantified logical structures. Additionally, this study identifies specific and significant benefits that might be gained through a rigorous integration of multiple theories. Finally, this study calls for the adoption of new policies and procedures for reviewing journal submissions that will accelerate the advancement of our field. And, in the process, allows us to choose better theories for research and practice so that we may more rapidly improve our ability to serve humanity.

Metatheory in an international context: Critical psychology and its variations

Thomas Teo York University, Canada

Critical psychology has become an international movement with centers in North America, Europe (particularly Britain, Germany, Denmark, and Spain), Latin America, Africa (particularly South Africa), and Oceania. Self-identifying critical psychologists come from all continents. Although many critical psychologists endorse the primacy of practice, critical thinkers have contributed significant ideas to metatheory. I begin with the German social philosopher Max Horkheimer (1895–1973) and his 1937 article entitled "Traditional and Critical Theory" in order to elucidate topics of current relevance in psychological metatheory. Following his stream of arguments, I suggest that psychological objects are socially preformed through the historical character of psychological objects and events as well as through the historical character of our understanding, and that knowing subjects are intertwined with the psychological objects that they study. I analyse how critical psychologists could overcome the separation between individual and society, value and research, and knowledge and action. I ask whether critical psychology's ethical-political purpose of a just organisation of society that meets the needs of all its members is still a valid goal. Finally, I discuss the notion that the psychological individual is embedded in contexts and that the psychologisation of society takes place under power, the Americanisation of global subjec-
Metatheorizing in psychology: Historical, philosophical, and cultural perspectives
Thomas Teo York University, Canada
Metatheory in psychology concerns theorising about the knowledge and practice of this discipline. In order to achieve this goal metatheory needs to be devoted to fostering discussions at the interface of psychology and philosophy, history and culture. In this symposium we will address some of the ontological, epistemological, ethical, historical, and critical issues in psychological theory and inquiry as well as the implications of psychological theory and inquiry for philosophical issues. In keeping with metatheory’s interdisciplinary mission, psychology, history, culture, and philosophy are construed broadly to encompass a diversity of forms of inquiry such as conceptual, speculative, theoretical, empirical, clinical, historical, literary, and cultural research. This symposium focuses on the informed, innovative, and critical exploration and discussion of psychological ideas and practices in both their scientific and philosophical dimensions and interrelationships. The symposium is divided into two parts: In the first part we discuss the inseparability of person and society on the background of contexts of power, the possibilities of prediction, recent disciplinary trends in the field of psychology, and the usefulness of theories for practice. In the second part, we discuss the interrelation of emotion and cognition in the process of scientific research, the problem of indigenisation of psychology, the relevance of historical psychology for general psychology, and the significance of critical psychology. Possibilities and limitations of metatheory in psychology are discussed and contextualised.

Symposium title: Spatial schemas in social thought
Convenor: Barbara Tversky
Social and motivational influences on spatial perception
Simone Schnall United Kingdom; Dario Krpan
Unlike social judgments, perceptual judgments are anchored in concrete reality and should not depend on social context. However, recent research suggests that perceptions of physical space, such as estimates of hill slant, are constrained by social and motivational considerations. In particular, availability of social support, and motivations to engage with the environment are shown to lead participants to view hills as more or less steep. These findings are consistent with the economy of action approach, which proposes that space is viewed as a function of afforded action.
Motorcycles have a lower sensorial conspicuity than cars, especially because of their small size. Accident studies indicate that the most common accident happens at intersections where the motorist refuses the right of way because he hasn’t seen the motorcycle. In the past, the sensorial conspicuity of motorcycles was improved by the use of Daytime Running Lights (DRLs) which became compulsory in many countries. This safety benefit is presently losing ground because passenger cars also increasingly use DRLs. In two experiments we evaluated (1) if car DRLs produce detrimental effects on motorcycle detectability, and (2) whether motorcycle detectability in a car DRL environment can be enhanced by innovative motorcycle headlight ergonomics. Photographs of real-world traffic scenes were shown to participants who had to detect vulnerable road users (motorcyclists, cyclists, pedestrians) in the presence or absence of car DRLs. Motorcycles were signalled by a standard or three configurations. The findings of the first experiment clearly show that car DRLs created "visual noise" that decreased the detectability of motorcycles compared to conditions where car DRLs were not lit. In the second experiment it was shown that colour coding (i.e., a yellow motorcycle headlight) was the most effective way of improving motorcycle detectability. An additional light on the motorcyclist’s helmet was less effective, and a triangular configuration was not effective at all. The study suggests that more attention should be paid to motorcyclists when introducing car DRLs. It also shows means for defining a new visual signature for motorcycles.

Change detection in traffic scenes: The effect of driving experience
Yan Ge Institute of Psychology, CAS, China

Allocation of attention is a very important issue in driving safety. This study is focused on the visual skill gap between novice and experienced drivers. A flicker paradigm of change detection was used to investigate visual attention in traffic scenes. A 2 × 2 (experience: novice, experienced drivers) × 2 (change type: appearance, disappearance) × 2 (object of change: traffic sign, pedestrian) mixed design was manipulated to explore the effect of experience and information features. The results showed: (1) Appearance or disappearance of pedestrians was more easily detected than that of traffic signs. (2) Changes in the central view were harder to detect than in the left or right view. (3) Drivers could find more changes in the central view than the control group. Data of eye movements are also shown in this paper. These results revealed a better allocation mode of visual attention in experienced drivers. These results may also provide a useful methodology for future investigation of a wide range of visual processing issues in driving research.

Complexity of traffic scenes and mental workload in car driving
Rainer Hoeger Leuphana University Lueneburg, Germany; Thomas Rhek; Marco Wietfeld

The degree to which someone is mentally preoccupied by a traffic scenario depends on factors such as traffic density, roadway arrangement, number of different participants, and the amount of distracting objects. It can be assumed that with increasing complexity of these aspects, the mental workload of the driver is growing. In a series of studies traffic scenarios were characterized by measuring their structural complexity. These complexity measures were compared to the experienced mental workload of the car driver. To investigate these relationships in detail from the driver’s perspective, videos of different dynamic traffic situations were recorded. These videos were then analysed by calculating the structural complexity of each video-frame on the basis of a luminance-change algorithm. In a further step these videos were shown to participants who had to judge the mental demands relating to the different traffic situations. The judgments were continuously registered by a hand-held potentiometer so that a time-series of mental workload values resulted. Correlation analyses between the time-series of mental workload and the numeric measures of complexity revealed substantial correlations. The results show that the judged mental workload relates to certain traffic situation, and can be predicted to some extent by a formal complexity analysis of the traffic scene. Considerations are suggested relating to the extent to which continuous complexity measurements can be used to predict driver fatigue.

How do passengers affect drivers’ propensities of angry driving? Differences between supervisors and friends
Tian-Yi Hu Peking University, China; Xiao-Fei Xie Peking University, China

This research examined the different effects of supervisors and friends as passengers on drivers’ propensities for angry driving. Study 1 asked drivers to freely imagine a passenger either as his/her supervisor or friend. Results showed that drivers’ propensities of angry driving was raised when the passenger is a friend compared with driving alone, while a supervisor passenger would reduce anger propensity, which was consistent with generally accepted social norm. In study 2, drivers read a description about either an aggressive supervisor or a cautious friend. Results showed that the effects of passengers on drivers’ angry driving propensities were correspondingly reversed, indicating that a clearer behavioural standard conveyed by a passenger would have a more crucial effect on drivers. Self-monitoring traits moderated the effects in both studies. The moderation effects were different for self-monitoring ability and self-monitoring propensity, such that self-monitoring ability played a more important role in a standard-free situation and self-monitoring propensity a more important role in a standard-set situation. Impressions management processes were discussed with respect to these findings.

Irrational risk perceptions after the Fukushima accident? It depends how you ask the question
Verena Klussmann University of Konstanz, Germany; Britta Renner; Katja Neumann

We compared general risk perceptions of different hazards (e.g., nuclear power vs. hydropower) with personal risk perceptions (i.e., the risk for a peer) and assessed changes in risk perceptions after the Fukushima accident. A first online survey was conducted in 2010 (N=550) and a second one two weeks after the Fukushima accident in 2011 (N=1094). Participants were asked to select today’s five biggest risks for health and to rate the likelihood of health problems due to the hazards for an average peer. Using an across hazards assessment, nuclear energy was rated as being the sixth biggest health risk prior to the accident, but as being the third biggest risk thereafter, χ²(3)=39.38, p=.001, OR=2.18. Moreover, technological risks were clearly overemphasised: Only five (Study 1) or four (Study 2) behaviour-related risks ranged among the top 10 leading risks. Asking for personal risk perceptions, in contrast, resulted in relative accurate estimates: participants rated nine behavior-related risks (e.g., smoking) as most perilous. The perceived risk of nuclear energy for an average peer increased only slightly from 3.4 (SD=1.9) in 2010 to 3.7 (SD=1.92) in 2011, t (1642)=3.04, p=.002, g2=.01. Obviously, heightened nuclear risk perceptions diminished when people took an across person perspective. Also, the overemphasis of technological risks can be qualified when people base their judgements on a more concrete, person-related framework. Thus, certain ways to ask questions erroneously facilitate the “mass panic” assumption.
Fatal injuries in Gauteng children: Occurrence and psychosocial development stages
Karín Pretorius MRC, South Africa
Injuries are a major cause of death globally. In South Africa, where the injury death rate is 157.8 per 100,000 population, traffic accidents are a leading cause of death in children aged 10 to 14 years, and children are considered more vulnerable to injury than adults. The aim was to investigate the role of psychosocial development phases in childhood injury risk and exposure. Data were obtained from the National Injury and Mortality Surveillance System; focused on fatal injuries in Gauteng from 2008 to 2009. Age groups were divided along Erikson’s psychosocial theory of development. The average age was 9.4 years, and most children were male (66.2%). The majority of children were black, and the most common scene of injury was the road. In early childhood, burns were the most common type of injury. Pedestrian injuries were common during preschool (32.1%) and school age (33.1%), and in adolescence, homicide was the most common (33.8%), followed by transport-related deaths (31.1%) and suicide (16.5%). In infancy, the most common cause of injury death was undetermined. The exposure to environmental and social risks to childhood and adolescent injuries change as children become older and experience different levels of autonomy, psychosocial development, and age-specific social challenges. It is imperative to understand the nature of these risks when considering the safety of children, and to be aware of the manner in which risks evolve from infancy to adolescence.

Cognitive factors in driving safety
Wei Na Qu Institute of Psychology, China
Statistical data showed that 74% of traffic accidents were due to human errors. And the literature showed that the ability of cognitive operations of drivers could predict their driving safety. Four driving-related tasks were used to investigate the relationship between performance of cognitive tasks and driving safety. 20 drivers (10 experienced and 10 novice) were asked to perform four tasks, including attention-span, spatial cognition, multi-target motion tracing, and spatial speed estimating tasks. The results showed that all tasks can differentiate the two driver groups. All four tasks are valid to measure drivers’ ability of cognitive operations.

Fatalistic beliefs, accident explanations, and safety-related behaviors
Ngoeutsa Robert Université de Grenoble2, France, France; Kouabenan Remi
Explaining accidents is a central element in defining preventive actions. Kouabenan (1999) showed that naive explanations of accidents deserve as much attention as explanations given by experts. However, both expert and naive explanations are biased by several factors (Slovic et al., 1981). For example, because of the complexity of accident situations and the uncertainty they generate, individuals tend to rely on their beliefs to explain events and even to act with respect to the risks involved (Kouabenan, 2007). Fatalistic beliefs are a concern in this matter (Norenzayan & Lee, 2010). However, little is known about the link between such beliefs and explanations, or about the mediating effect of beliefs on explanation-related safety behaviors. We hypothesize that beliefs, and notably fatalistic ones, influence not only the nature of the explanations provided for an accident, but also safety behaviors. Five hundred and twenty-five Cameroonian road users (mean age 32) responded to a hetero-administered questionnaire about fatalistic beliefs, explanations of accidents, and accident-related safety behaviors. As expected, accident explanations partially mediated the effects of fatalistic beliefs on safety behaviors. The more fatalistic participants were, the more they explained accidents in terms of external factors involving the driver (b = -.14, t(499) = 4.86, p < .01) and the more they tend to adopt unsafe behaviors (b = -.23, t(499) = 7.07, p < .01). The results are discussed in light of approaches that argue for considering beliefs and representations in accident diagnosis and prevention.

Risk perception, transportation priorities and travel mode use in the urban Norwegian public
Torbjørn Randmo Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Norway
Public travel modes are judged to be more environmentally friendly compared to the use of private modes and, consequently, a policy demand aimed at enhancing the public’s use of public transportation is preferred. The aim of the present study was to analyse differences in risk perception and accessibility of travel modes among users of public as well as private modes. In addition, two groups of respondents with different transportation priorities were compared on the same factors. The first group of respondents prioritised travel mode convenience and health and environmental issues while the other group gave more priority to flexibility and comfort. The results are based on a questionnaire survey carried out during Spring 2011 among a random sample of residents of the city of Oslo (n = 512). The results showed that frequent users of public travel modes were giving most priority to travel mode convenience and health and environmental issues while frequent users of private modes gave more priority to flexibility and comfort. There were significant differences in risk perception due to transportation priorities, while these priorities were totally non-significantly related to the accessibility of travel modes. The main conclusion of the study was that a policy aimed at reducing the use of private transportation in urban areas may be more effective if countermeasures are directed at reducing the possibility further for use of private travel modes compared to increasing the access to public transportation.

Psychosocial determinants of suicide attempts among black South African adolescents: A qualitative analysis
Hilda Shilubane University of Venda, South Africa; Shaganamom James; Bart van den Borne; Arjan Bos; Robert Ruiter; Priscilla Reddy
In South Africa, one in five adolescents attempts suicide. Suicide attempts continue to rise. We aimed to identify psychosocial target points for future educational interventions. One-to-one semi-structured interviews were conducted to explore psychosocial factors associated with past suicide attempts among suicide survivors in Limpopo province, South Africa. A total of 14 adolescents (8 girls and 6 boys) who recently attempted suicide were interviewed. Lack of knowledge of available counsellors, conflicts in interpersonal relationships, perceived accusations of negative behaviour, inadequate social support, past family and peer suicide attempts, and poor living circumstances were factors found to be related with suicide attempts. This study suggests that accessibility to counselling is essential in the prevention of suicide among young people, at both the individual level and family level.

Comparing the driving behaviour of novice and young drivers: The influence of affective states
Felix Siebert University of Lunenburg, Germany; Rainer Hoeger; Hans-Ruediger Pfister; Michael Oebl
Although general car safety has increased and accident numbers have decreased in the last years in Germany, the percentage of novice and young car drivers involved in heavy car accidents remains high. Young drivers between the age of 18 and 20 cause 71% of the accidents in which people are injured in Germany. In many countries, novice and young drivers under the age of 25 account for the largest share of traffic crashes and fatalities. Traffic psychological research hypotheses that a two-fold effect leads to maladjusted driving of young and novice drivers, the lack of driving experience as well as the youthfulness of young drivers. Therefore, both groups and effects have to be analysed individually. Since research also shows that maladjusted driving behavior caused by affective states is a main contributor to traffic accidents, this study analysed the influence of affective states on driving with regard to novice and young drivers. Affective states (positive vs. negative valence) were induced in participants, and subjects were then asked to drive predefined routes in a driving simulator covering different road designs, e.g., expressways or country roads, since the driving task is partly determined by the demands of the road environment. The results indicated that in general, novice and young drivers showed more risky driving behaviour in a positive affective state. On motorways however the inexperienced novice drivers showed more careful driving behaviour compared to young, more experienced drivers. Implications for further research and applied issues will be outlined.

Where are the parents? Personal, familial and contextual challenges to caregiver involvement in a child safety intervention in South Africa
Ashley Van Niekerk MRC-UNISA, South Africa
Injuries are a serious global health threat to young children, with this threat disproportionately concentrated in Africa. There is some recognition that the physical and psychosocial environments and aspects of the injury-inducing agent may be as important as the behaviour of the child and adults directly involved in an injury event. Despite this multi-factorial understanding, there have been per-
sistent attributions of childhood injury to deficiencies in parental knowledge and safety behaviour. The available injury prevention research has considered the levels of parental knowledge, attitudes and actions that may avert or contribute towards child injury. There are, however, considerable and extensive challenges faced by caregivers in their promotion of child safety in impoverished home and community settings. This presentation will highlight the personal, familial and contextual challenges articulated by caregivers involved in a community-centred child safety promotion intervention. The intervention was implemented in a low-income setting in the Western Cape, South Africa, with caregivers central to the implementation of the intervention strategies. The study data were captured in caregiver interviews and focus groups, and analysed using content thematic analysis. Caregiver understanding of the intervention purpose, rationale, and benefits, and their contribution to the intervention are explored to afford greater insight into caregiver awareness, understanding and commitment to this child safety promotion intervention within their community. The study foregrounds the importance of caregiver experience and highlights their insights to understanding essential enablers and barriers to appropriate child injury prevention interventions.

Childhood burn injury in South Africa: towards a social justice agenda
Ashley Van Niekerk MRC-UNISA, South Africa
Childhood burn injury is a neglected development and social justice issue in South Africa and throughout Africa. Burn injury is often catastrophic for individuals and their families, and typically leaves disabling scars, not only to the skin or the body of the affected child, but also to her or his psyche, with significant psychological, educational and social impairments. There is a preponderance of burns amongst poor marginalised communities and families, with a concentration in South Africa amongst black children. Despite the country’s social transformation, its current stability and its relative wealth, most blacks continue to report higher levels of impoverishment and hazardous housing conditions, and consequently poorer living conditions and overall health. These structural and psychosocial impoverishments associated specifically with burn injury often co-vary, and accumulate for greater exposure to burns. Despite the pronounced contextual foundations to childhood burns, international and South African burn prevention agencies have not prioritised interventions specific to these identified circumstances. This paper argues for interventions directed at the impoverished infrastructures of vulnerable communities and families. These interventions include reducing income differentials and the impact of these, including improved access to safer housing, affordable and safe electricity and electrical appliances.

Developing and evaluating a unitary model for predicting the fitness to drive
Marco Vetter SCHUHFIRED GmbH, Austria; Rudolf Debelak
In traffic psychology, practitioners are regularly required to assess the fitness of patients with a neurological impairment to operate a motor vehicle. A common question is whether methods used for assessing “fitness to drive” in a non-clinical population can be generalised for clinical populations. This study investigates the utilisation of a short test battery for the prediction of the fitness to drive, measured by a standardised driving test. Three samples of 222 healthy drivers (58 female; mean age = 59.23, SD = 18.06), 109 stroke patients (21 female; mean age = 51.39, SD = 8.92) and 70 traumatic brain injury (TBI) patients (12 female; mean age = 36.00, SD = 9.68) worked on four ability tests assessing resistance of attention, decision speed, perceptual speed, divided attention and field of view, and performing a standardised driving test. The contribution of the four tests, on predicting the fitness to drive in healthy drivers was analysed by the means of a linear logistic regression analysis and a non-linear additive regression analysis. The results of the analyses indicate that the non-linear regression model obtained from the analysis of the data of the healthy drivers, also allows the prediction of driving fitness in stroke and TBI patients. This is an indication that the analyzed test battery can be applied to non-clinical as well as clinical populations.

Differences in attitudes towards traffic safety and driving behaviour in the native and immigrant population in Norway
Hans Brende Lind Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Norway; Torbjørn Rundmo
The aim of the present study was to examine differences in driver risk attitudes and behaviour in the native and immigrant population in Norway. The results are based on a self-completion survey carried out among a representative sample of the Norwegian public (n = 1624). The response rate was 33%. The sample consisted of 49.7% females and 50.3% males. 91% of respondents were of Norwegian origin, 5% of non-Western origin, and 4% of Western origin. Multivariate analysis of variance showed significant differences in driver risk behaviour due to country of origin, but no differences in traffic safety attitudes. Post hoc bonferroni analysis showed that non-Western immigrants reported safer driving behaviours than respondents of Norwegian origin. The results indicate that differences in self-reported behaviour are not mediated by attitudes.

Driving anger and driving anger expression of Chinese and Japanese drivers
Michael Oehl Leuphana University of Luneburg, Germany; Chunping Zhaung; Felix Siebert; Pei-Luen Rau; Taro Kanno
Although car safety has increased progressively, and the safety of road environments has been improved, the numbers of traffic accidents in Japan and especially in China still remain alarmingly high. Despite traffic, psychological research has shown that emotions leading to maladjusted driving behaviour are the main contributors to traffic accidents. It is currently far from clear to what extent emotions are influencing driving behaviour in Asian countries like China and Japan. In many countries driving anger was found to correlate significantly with risky and aggressive driving behaviour leading to a higher probability of getting involved in traffic accidents. So far, studies on this critical issue are lacking in most Asian countries. The current study aims to bridge this gap. We examined the reliability and validity of a Chinese and Japanese version of the Driving Anger Scale (DAS) and of the Driving Anger Expression Inventory (DAEI). Preliminary results point to the tendency that Japanese drivers experience less driving anger compared to drivers in the US. Moreover, cross-cultural differences in the expression of driving anger between Chinese, Japanese and drivers from western countries are evident. Implications for further research and traffic safety will be outlined.

Attentional requirements in different driving scenarios
Kristen Pammer Australian National University, Australia; Caroline Blink
Looked-but-failed-to-see accidents that occur when driving map precisely onto the psychological phenomenon called Inattentional Blindness (IB). IB occurs when a viewer fails to see an unexpected object that is clearly visible, particularly if they are concentrating on an additional primary task. In this study, a static IB task was used with driving related stimuli to explore whether an unexpected stimulus (US) is more likely to be seen in country or city-related driving scenarios if it is congruent or incon-
Felix Siebert
automated vehicles
Comfort and adaptive cruise control in highly female participants. We are design (2x2x4x5): 2 (participant gender) x 2 (generation) x 4 (levels of perceived congruency) x 5 (levels of popularity). We are interested to investigate risky behaviours in the context of the 21st century, studying psychological associations of university students. The hypothesis is that gender promotes differences in the valuation of safe behaviour. Specifically, high-risk behaviour improves a man’s reputation, while it decreases reputation in women. Participants are 80 freshmen students from the Adolfo Ibáñez University (Viña del Mar Campus): 40 men and 40 women between the ages of 18 and 20. We prefer to exclude students couring their major in psychology. The study is an Experimental design (2x2x4x5): 2 (participant gender) x 2 (gender of experimental stimulus) x 4 (combination of descriptions) x 5 (levels of popularity). We are expecting to find that social reputation in men who behave unsafely could increase, while women could decrease their reputation by high-risk behaviour. As soon as men behave more safely, they decrease their popularity, while in women the opposite can occur. In addition, the qualifications assigned by male participants can be different to those assigned by female participants.

University young male: Risk behaviour and social reputation
Ariel Quezado Universidad Adolfo Ibáñez, Chile
Wilson and Daly (2001) describe Young Male Syndrome as a behaviour pattern in which men have a high probability to use risky and violent behaviour to achieve reproductive interest in women. Culture provides a set of behaviours to improve this reproductive achievement. We were interested to investigate risky behaviours in the context of the 21st century, studying psychological associations of university students. The hypothesis is that gender promotes differences in the valuation of safe behaviour. Specifically, high-risk behaviour improves a man’s reputation, while it decreases reputation in women. Participants are 80 freshmen students from the Adolfo Ibáñez University (Viña del Mar Campus): 40 men and 40 women between the ages of 18 and 20. We prefer to exclude students couring their major in psychology. The study is an Experimental design (2x2x4x5): 2 (participant gender) x 2 (gender of experimental stimulus) x 4 (combination of descriptions) x 5 (levels of popularity). We are expecting to find that social reputation in men who behave unsafely could increase, while women could decrease their reputation by high-risk behaviour. As soon as men behave more safely, they decrease their popularity, while in women the opposite can occur. In addition, the qualifications assigned by male participants can be different to those assigned by female participants.

Contextualising pedestrian-motor vehicle crash involvement in Ghana
Enoch Teye-Kwadio Stellenbosch University, South Africa
Despite mounting global evidence that pedestrians are the most vulnerable group of road users and traffic victims, little empirical research attention has been given to this hidden epidemic in Ghana. The purpose of this study was to explore pedestrian mobility and travel experiences as well as driver-pedestrian perceptions of one another’s road use attitudes and behaviour regarding pedestrian-vehicular crash involvements. A case study design, in-depth interviews, and focused group discussions were used with 26 participants. Interviews and discussions sought pedestrian views about their travel experiences, traffic risk perception and behaviour, road infrastructure, and their opinions about drivers. With drivers, discussions focused on their perception of pedestrians’ road use attitudes, behaviour and role in road traffic accidents. Qualitative content analysis indicated that pedestrians perceived poor road design and signage, and congested environment, as key determinants of pedestrian-automobile crashes. Besides, person error and general risky road user behaviour were described as contributory factors to road accidents. Drivers appeared dissatisfied with the general disinterest in prosecuting pedestrians for traffic violations in the country. The findings suggest that there is much victim-blaming in motor-vehicle crashes. Traffic engineers and urban and feeder road planners should develop programmes that address the carnage on the country’s roads involving pedestrians. These programmes should also seek to reduce the unsafe road use behaviour of drivers whose vehicles kill pedestrians. Road safety officials should involve parents and guardians in safety campaigns given the over-representation of children in pedestrian casualties.

Comfort and adaptive cruise control in highly automated vehicles
Felix Siebert University of Lüneburg, Germany; Michael Ohle;Wiebke Mahfeld;Hans-Ruediger Pfister; Rainer Hoeper
Clearance errors are the fourth most frequent cause of accidents with injuries in traffic in Germany. With the first successful tests and the long-term deployment of highly automated vehicles with adaptive cruise control, clearance errors might decrease in the long run. Due to the high degree of automation, the role of the driver changes from having an active part in the driving of the vehicle, to a reactive monitoring task. In addition to legal and security concerns, it is unclear what effect this change of the driver’s task has on the comfort of the driver when trailing another vehicle. In this experimental study, one crucial aspect of future automation, the distance kept by the automated car, was examined in a driving simulator. The distance between the automated vehicle and another vehicle driving ahead was varied in different driving situations. The experienced comfort during the drive was measured with a newly developed questionnaire. Results of the study suggest that the distance maintained by the automation affects the comfort experienced by the driver as a function of the situations. Results also suggest that drivers perceive the distance to headway vehicles differently when they drive an automated car. Traffic provisions in Germany demand a clearance of at least 50 meters when driving 100 km/h. This distance was rated far having a high discomfort by participants in our study. Results will be discussed in terms of their impact on the design of future vehicle automation and adaptive cruise control.

The "back in the drivers seat" programme for overcoming driving anxiety
Jacqueline Trifitt Hill Street Psychology, Australia
The "Back in the Drivers Seat" programme assists people who have driving anxiety to understand and manage their anxiety and build confidence to start or recommence driving. The programme has achieved positive outcomes and has been particularly beneficial for people who have been involved in motor vehicle accidents. The paper will provide an overview of the programme and results achieved.

The effect of fear, threat and efficacy on message acceptance in road safety advertising.
Yaoshan Xu Institute of Psychology, CAS, China
The current study examines the effectiveness of fear appeal on the behavioural intentions of participants to perform safe driving behaviour in the Chinese context. Specifically, a fear-evoking message about wearing seatbelts was examined in terms of a persuasive process (emotion arousal, threat appraisal and coping appraisal), as well as a range of persuasion outcomes (attitude and behavior intention). 120 participants received either fear-based or neutral messages and completed the same questionnaire. As predicted, the results found that while fear appeal could lead to the respondents’ emotional and cognitive responses, their coping appraisal, rather than their emotion arousal, was indentified as the key component influencing the effectiveness of fear appeal. The results also revealed evidence of greater effectiveness of fear appeal on licensed drivers than on unlicensed drivers. Practical implications of the study were discussed.

Session Type: Symposium

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Convenor: Chee-Leong Goh

Evaluation of an intervention programme for Mat Rempits (illegal motorcycle racing gangs)
Rozmi Ismail Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia
This paper describes the implementation and evaluation of a pilot intervention programme for Mat Rempits (Illegal Motorcycle Racers), which was carried out by Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, under the Centre of Adolescent Empowerment. This programme was officially named as the ‘Adolescent Empowerment Camp’ in order to reduce the risk of stigmatisation by the general public. It is the first organised attempt in Malaysia to engage this group of marginalised individuals. Through this programme, youths who have been involved in illegal motorcycle activities were encouraged to change attitudes and behaviours, and to develop their potential. In a span of approximately three months, the intervention program was carried out in a series of five different camp-based modules involving both indoor and outdoor activities. A total of 68 actual and 33 control subjects participated in this study. Results showed that self-esteem, resilience and leadership improved. In addition, there were significant differences in self-esteem and leadership between the control subjects and the intervention group. Adolescents who are involved in illegal motorcycle races show lower self-esteem and leadership and they are less resilient when compared to the general population of adolescents. This implies the need for continuous intervention programs to empower at-risk youth.
Association of earthquake experiences and reproductive health events with depression and anxiety: October 2005 earthquake in Pakistan
Jasim Anwar The University of Sydney, Pakistan; Kaye Brock
The association between reproductive and mental health among women with post-disaster experiences is under-researched. This presentation reports the results and implications of a cross-sectional study on mental health in Pakistani women of reproductive age following an earthquake event. A random sample of 387 Pakistani women of reproductive age (15-49 years) with earthquake experience completed the Centers for Disease Control reproductive health assessment toolkit. They also took the Hopkins Symptom Checklist-25, and the Harvard Trauma Questionnaire. The association of either depression or anxiety with socio-demographic variables, earthquake experiences, reproductive health and access to health facilities was estimated using multivariate logistic regression. Women with worse reproductive health events such as having a stillbirth, having had an abortion, having had abnormal vaginal discharge or having had genital ulcers, were at significant risk of depression and anxiety. Effects were exacerbated with loss of resources for subsistence and separation from family following the earthquake event. The relationship between women’s post-earthquake mental health and reproductive health, socio-economic status, and health care access is complex and explained largely by the socio-cultural role of women. The mental health of women affected by the earthquake is associated with low socio-economic status, separation from family, poor reproductive health outcomes and limited access to appropriate health facilities. Socio-cultural influences and access to health care may predispose them to risk adverse health outcomes from post-earthquake trauma.

Posttraumatic stress and growth in tsunami relief volunteers
Braj Bhushan IIT Kanpur, India; Che Leping
The primary aim of the current study was to explore how the direction of counterfactual thoughts influences posttraumatic stress (PTS) and posttraumatic growth (PTG). 20 female relief volunteers who had participated in the post-tsunami relief operations in the coastal areas of Tamil Nadu were assessed for proactive coping, dissociative experiences, PTS and PTG. Multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA) and multiple discriminant analysis were performed to identify the key underlying dimensions affecting PTS and PTG. The main effects of amnesia, depersonalization and percentage of dissociation were highly significant. In turn, these dimensions were significantly related to dissociative experiences (amnesia and depersonalization) and family type whereas capacity for absorption determined avoidance symptoms. The main effects of proactive coping were significant for relating to others, new possibility, spiritual change, appreciation of life and total PTG score. The amnestic symptom of dissociation had a significant influence on intrusion and total trauma score as well as all the dimensions of PTG. The capacity for absorption significantly affected avoidance and total trauma score besides relating to others, personal strength, and spiritual change dimensions of PTG. The main effect of depersonalization was significant for intrusion, relating to others, new possibilities, spiritual change, and total PTG score. Discriminant coefficients suggested the significance of relating to others and proactive coping. It also suggested the importance of intrusion, avoidance and appreciation of life.

Evidence that nutritional supplements enhance psychological resilience following earthquakes
Neville Blamiped University of Canterbury, New Zealand; Julia Rucklidge
Natural disasters expose communities to severe distress and trauma. Short-term, everyone may be affected, and a minority experience long-term adverse consequences. Individuals, families, community groups, local and regional organizations and institutions may be affected. Thus, enhancing individual resilience to disaster would have many benefits. The catastrophic earthquakes in Christchurch, New Zealand (beginning 04 September 2010 and continuing during 2011) provided an opportunity to study the impact of nutritional supplements (containing vitamins, minerals, and antioxidants in various formulations) on psychological resilience. Study 1 involved 33 adults all with a pre-quake diagnosis of attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder and baseline measures of depression, anxiety, and stress. They were contacted by telephone 7 and 14 days after the initial 7.1 magnitude earthquake (widely damaging but without fatalities), and re-administered the psychological tests. The 16 taking a nutritional supplement showed reduced levels of anxiety, depression, and stress. Study 2 began two months following a 6.3 aftershock that destroyed the central city killing 182 people. 87 adults recruited from the general population were randomly assigned to take one of two micronutrient formulas, completed baseline assessments of psychological well-being and trauma symptoms were assessed weekly for four weeks, and followed up at one month. 25 control individuals were assessed at baseline and at four weeks. Those taking nutritional supplements showed significant reductions in psychological symptoms over the trial. Micronutrient dietary supplementation is a practical public health intervention that may enhance psychological resilience following a natural disaster.

Dialectical behaviour therapy for patients with posttraumatic stress disorder related to childhood sexual abuse
Martin Bohus Central Institute of Mental health, Germany; Anne Dyer; Kathlen Priebe; Antje Krueger; Regina Steil
Posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and borderline personality disorder (BPD) are frequently co-occurring sequelae of childhood sexual abuse (CSA). Cognitive-behavioural treatments are effective in reducing CSA-related PTSD symptoms, but it remains unclear whether PTSD after CSA can be treated successfully in the large group of patients with co-occurring BPD. We hence developed a treatment program (PTSD-DBT) for these patients combining principles of Dialectical Behaviour Therapy (DBT) and trauma focussed interventions. Women with CSA-related PTSD were randomised to either a 12-week residential DBT-PTSD program or a treatment-as-usual wait list. About half the participants (n=33) met the diagnostic criteria for co-occurring BPD while the others did not (n=41). The primary outcomes were reduction of PTSD symptoms as assessed by the Clinician-Administered PTSD Scale (CAPS) and by the Posttraumatic Diagnostic Scale (PDS). On average, both the CAPS and the PDS improved significantly more in the treatment group than in the control group (mean change 30.1 vs. 1.29 and 0.73 vs. 0.09, respectively). Between-group effect sizes were large and highly significant for both patients with co-occurring BPD and those without. Accordingly, neither the severity nor the number of BPD symptoms was significantly related to treatment outcome. Analysis of adverse events revealed no increase in dysfunctional behaviour. Our findings clearly indicate efficacy of the newly developed DBT treatment program, and show that a diagnosis of BPD does not preclude efficacious treatment.

A relational psychoanalytic exploration of the intergenerational transmission of trauma from mothers to their adult children
Bruce Bradford University of Cape Town, South Africa
Historically, psychosocial analyses of trauma have explored experiences of political violence, in which various forms of violation of one person, race, gender, ideology or sex by another have been described. The implications of interpersonal trauma on the self have been well documented in literature which debates the impacts of traumatic rupture on self and society. Less thoroughly investigated is the manifestation of the mother’s traumatic psychic contents in the attachment relationship between
mother and child. This work, derived from the author’s doctoral dissertation, investigates intergenerational transmission from mothers with a history of interpersonal trauma to their adult children, in the context of the relationship between mother and child. The research aimed to articulate conscious and unconscious relational and intrapsychic processes by which trauma is transmitted. Contemporaneous relational psychoanalytic theories are central to the analytic orientation of this work. The fusion of psychoanalysis with attachment theory has contributed significantly to the analysis, emphasizing the unconscious processes underlying attachment between mother and child. Through the use of psychoanalytic case study methodology with phenomenological research methods, the research revealed the connection between a mother’s dissociative process and the transmission of trauma. The pattern of avoidant attachment was central to the process of transmission, reflecting an insight which differs from current theoretic positions. The results have direct implications for psychotherapists’ work with family systems, considering the histories of trauma which influence relationships.

Relationship between intimate partner violence, HIV-related stigma and mental health among people living with HIV

Elsie Breet; Soraya Seedat; Ashraf Kagee

This study examines the relationship between intimate partner violence, perceived HIV-related stigma, and symptoms of PTSD and depression among persons living with HIV. We recruited 209 South Africans living with HIV by means of a combination of convenience and network sampling. Participants completed a battery of questionnaires that included an assessment of intimate partner violence, HIV stigma, the Beck Depression Inventory, and a PTSD symptom scale. We regressed variables of interest on the independent variables, intimate partner violence symptomatology and HIV-related stigma. The linear combination of demographic variables, IPV symptomatology and HIV-related stigma accounted for 4.9% of the variance in PTSD symptomatology and 5.6% of the variance in depressive symptoms. Among females, 1.9% and 1.2% of the variance in PTSD and depressive symptoms were explained, respectively. Among males, 26% and 9.5% of the variance in PTSD and depressive symptoms were explained, respectively. Recent and remote IPV did not significantly account for variance in either PTSD or depression. Our findings suggest that a combination of IPV and HIV-related stigma play a potentially important role in accounting for symptoms of PTSD and depression in men living with HIV, but perhaps less so with women. We discuss the implications of these findings in the context of the elevated prevalence of HIV, intimate partner violence and common mental disorders in many communities in South Africa.

Preventing violence in Jamaican schools

Orlean Brown Earle Northern Caribbean University, Jamaica

This research presents an overview of current school violence prevention practices in Jamaica. Convenience sampling was used to select 204 teachers with a modal age group of 31–40 years throughout Jamaica. Respondent scores on the School Violence Questionnaire and Research Protocol were used to provide the data for the study. It includes a summary of a mixed-methods survey of violence and violence prevention in schools of which the survey participants included educators and practitioners, such as school counsellors in the Jamaican school system. The results indicate that a significant proportion of the respondents have observed school violence and have had to contend with violent behaviours in schools ($q^2 (1, n = 195) = 132.93, p<0.01$). Ninety-nine percent of the teachers expressed the opinion that schools needed to be more serious about discipline. These results suggest the need for interventions that seek to develop programmes to help students who exhibit violent behaviours in schools. The presentation incorporates relevant research that provides information regarding characteristics and consequences of appropriate instructional programmes that are applicable to at-risk youth, educators and parents. Data has also been collected from over 800 students at the primary and secondary levels, and the presentation will provide a comparative review of how teachers and students view the issues of school violence and how violence can be prevented in schools.

Developing a school-based, action research model for the psychological intervention of children with complex trauma

Susan Cahill York St John’s University, Ireland

Developments in psychological therapy practice with fostered or adopted children are moving toward a dyadic model (working with the child and his or her carer[s]), in preference to individual therapeutic interventions. The rationale behind this paradigm shift is the supposition that correcting attachment injuries is best achieved within the context of healing attachment relationships. Symptomatology associated with children presenting with complex trauma includes behavioural problems due to dysregulation, disturbances of attention, cognition, and consciousness, distortions in self-perception and meaning, interpersonal/relational difficulties and somatisation. It is therefore understandable that these children have differing degrees of behavioural, social and educational difficulties at school. On the premise of treating children within their environment and relationships, this paper outlines the development of a school-based action research model intervention that developed in the process of clinically treating a child with complex trauma who had been suspended from school. The theoretical models and structure of the process will be discussed in detail, with emphasis on collaboration, cooperation and knowledge sharing. Some of the difficulties that prevented advancement, plus accomplishments that provided the motivation to continue to work educationally (with a therapeutic bias), with a child presenting with challenging behaviour in a school setting, will be illustrated. The model, although in its infancy, has received funding to provide a specific learning environment for children with complex trauma in order to retain these children in mainstream schooling. Learning from experience and predicting some of the challenges will be reflected upon.

Child sexual abuse workers’ emotional experiences of working therapeutically in the Western Cape

Charlotte Capri Lentegeur Psychiatric Hospital, South Africa; Lou-Marie Kruger; Mark Tomlinson; Marcia Johnson; Fischer Hakan

South African child sexual abuse (CSA) workers active in low-income communities in the Western Cape bear witness to stories of sexual and physical abuse, and of pervasive poverty, violence, hunger, and deprivation. North American, British, and European CSA workers’ emotional experiences have been captured in the literature, and a gap remains to be filled by those of South African CSA workers. This study focuses on the emotional experiences of CSA workers who engage therapeutically with sexually-abused children in the Helderberg basin of the Western Cape. The qualitative study employed an exploratory inductive research design. Data collection took place by means of semi-structured interviews with CSA workers who work therapeutically with sexually-abused children. The research contributes to knowledge of working with CSA in South Africa by exploring the emotional experiences of those who help sexually-abused children, and by investigating the psychological impact the work has on CSA workers active in Western Cape low-income communities. It also introduces possibilities for supervision of, future research into, and working...
Meaning making in response to the traumatic loss of a child
Angeline Chan University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa; Gillian Eagle
Recent research supports the theoretical premise that healthy forms of bereavement include meaning making as a coping response to loss as well as a move away from Freud’s original postulation regarding the importance of decathexis as necessary to a healthy resolution of grief. However, traumatic bereavement produces particular kinds of difficulties in meaning making and the possible resolution of this kind of loss. The presentation reports on a study that explored responses in relation to the traumatic loss of a child through homicide in a sample of 7 parents (2 pairs, 3 mothers) who were identified through the Compassionate Friends (CF) chapter in Highlands North, Johannesburg and volunteered to take part in the study. Semi-structured interviews were conducted, recorded, transcribed and subjected to an interpretive thematic content analysis. The thematic content analysis revealed that meaning making responses in relation to the loss of a child through homicide are complex and that somewhat unexpectedly, parents experienced expectations from others to engage in particular kinds of meaning making as counter-productive and alienating. Issues concerning the simultaneous introjection of and decathexis from the lost child also proved enlightening. Meaning making also involves both some degree of trauma resolution and the recognition of what the loss of the significant other entails. The paper also explores the choices and decisions that parents report as being important in response to the traumatic loss of their child and suggests some useful pointers for those who encounter traumatically bereaved individuals in the course of their work.

The impact of continuous trauma: Exploring the limitations of existing diagnostic frameworks in violent areas in Cape Town
Sarah Crawford-Browne University of Cape Town, South Africa; Arlene Benjamin
The experience of living in violence-prone neighbourhoods in Cape Town, where people survive under the ongoing threat of danger, differs markedly from the traumatic experiences in countries from which mainstream trauma theory and interventions have emerged. An incident of violence here may be one event of many, within a lifetime of threatened community and criminal violence. The South African Stress and Health Study (Stein et al., 2008) identified a low prevalence of Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), despite a high national level of violence. The authors propose that this experience of “continuous trauma” is a sub-category of PTSD, sharing many of the symptoms and associated symptoms, but with a distinctive pattern of impact, presentation and recovery. In this paper, the term “Continuous Trauma” is explored as a mental health presentation arising from living in a neighbourhood with high levels of gang, community and criminal violence from an early age, where violence has been witnessed or experienced repeatedly, and where the person recovers within this context of ongoing threat. Drawing on participatory research methodology, the authors describe the violence in one such community, Hanover Park and offer interview material to suggest an initial formulation of the elements of “continuous trauma”. An individual, family and community framework is used to consider the multiple levels of impact.

A community play with a group of boys as a therapeutic way of connection
Chanelle De Beer UNISA, South Africa; Mark Southwood; Bekebe Makwusa
A play as an expressive therapeutic intervention was used to assist a group of boys in working through previous traumatic experiences. The play was written based on the stories of the boys and their caregivers in a safety-home (Itumeleng) in Sunnyside, Pretoria. Many of the boys are estranged from their family members and this play gave them the opportunity to experience a sense of connection with the larger community. Using one of the boys as a case study it was noted how the play provided a platform for him to work through some of his traumatic experiences and memories through enactment. As he participated in the play, he had the opportunity to experience a sense of belonging, as he had suffered from previous rejection and victimisation. A number of different stakeholders were involved in the project. Connection with other community members was made possible; the community support provided to him helped him to shape and discover his identity. Reflections of some of the stakeholders involved in the project will be explored. The play was regarded as being a valuable therapeutic intervention within this specific context in bringing people together and forming a sense of connectedness and relatedness within the Sunnyside community. The play entailed a story of hope and new beginnings that was possible despite one’s difficult past.

Brain activation of subliminal earthquake-related experience priming impact on the Stroop task in trauma-exposed people
Xue Du
Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) has been associated with cognitive control impairment, and emotional regulation difficulties, but the relationship between cognitive control and emotional regulation in non-PTSD, who personally experienced the trauma is still unclear. Therefore, in this study, we selected 16 victims of the China great Sichuan earthquake (12/5) without PTSD (survivor group), and 14 control people (control group), to investigate the brain activation of subliminal earthquake-related experience priming impact on the Stroop task by using functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI). Our results found that during incongruent versus congruent condition, the brain regions involving cognitive control (e.g. prefrontal cortex) were activated in all people, and there was no significant difference between groups. Interestingly, the survivor group mainly showed significant enhanced activation in the ventral anterior cingulate cortex (vACC) and the bilateral parahippocampal gyrus during congruent minus incongruent condi-
Impact of critical incidents among Jamaican police: reviewing conventional wisdom on the role of self-reported coping as a moderator

Jessica Dunn University of Nottingham, Jamaica; Nigel Hunt

Police stress has received considerable attention in occupational health research throughout the late 20th and early 21st century, with policing being regarded by some as “the most psychologically dangerous job in the world” (Axelbre and Valle, 1978). Many of the noted job stressors associated with police work include frontline operational duties and organisational factors, yet much of the international research in policing overlooks developing nations where crime, violence and poor working conditions are most visible. Existing research often draws on self-report measures to identify: (i) the appraisal of these chronic and acute occupational stressors as part of a transactional process and (ii) the moderating effect of police coping mechanisms in the stressor-strain relationship, some of which has yielded fragmented results. A key problem is the measurement of ‘stress’ itself. The reliability of self-report data on stress is arguably problematic because there is often a suppression of conscious awareness of emotion particularly among police who are immersed in an occupational culture that advocates courage and hardiness. 648 frontline Jamaican police officers selected from high and low risk communities completed an interviewer-administered survey, which identified typologies of critical incidents and investigated the impact of events, perceived coping and physical health. Results suggest there is incongruence between reported coping and actual coping ability among police and challenge the efficacy of methodologies that rely purely on self-report mechanisms to capture relevant attitudes and behaviour. Recommendations for future research and practice are discussed.

Mother-infant attachment: reflective functioning in mothers with histories of childhood abuse and neglect

Karin Ensink Université Laval, Canada

Despite growing research attention, still relatively little is known concerning the impact of childhood experiences of abuse and neglect on the intergenerational transmission of attachment from mother to child. This study presents findings of a prospective, 20-month follow-up study in 57 mothers with histories of abuse and neglect and their infants, examining relationships between maternal attachment and reflective functioning, and infant attachment. Pregnant women were screened using the Parental Bonding Instrument (PBI). Women reporting low parental care on the PBI were further evaluated with the Childhood Experience of Care and Abuse Interview (CECA), and the Adult Attachment Interview (AAI) was administered to assess attachment, unresolved trauma, global reflective function (RF-G) and reflective functioning regarding traumatic experiences (RF-T). Infant attachment was evaluated with the Strange Situation Paradigm (SSP) when children were 17 months. Results showed that the majority (83%) of infants presented as unresolved. In mothers who were classified as unresolved, 67% of infants were disorganised, and 70% mother-infant dyads had corresponding attachment classifications. Maternal attachment style and infant gender were the only predictors of infant attachment security, while unresolved trauma, infant gender and RF-T, but not RF-G, predicted infant disorganised attachment. The findings of this study highlight the importance of trauma, gender and reflective functioning in the intergenerational transmission of attachment in mothers with a history of abuse.

Mentalisation in middle-childhood: An initial study of the validity of the child reflective functioning scale

Karin Ensink Université Laval, Canada

The main goal of the present study was to examine the validity of a measure specifically designed to assess reflective functioning or mentalisation activated in an attachment context during middle-childhood. Participants were 94 mother-child dyads divided in two subgroups. The clinical group consisted of 46 dyads where the child has a history of intrafamilial (n = 22 dyads) or extrafamilial (n = 24 dyads) sexual abuse. The community control group was composed of 48 mother-child dyads, selected to broadly match the socio-demographic, age and gender characteristics of the abused group. Child and mother reflective functioning were assessed using videotaped and transcribed data gathered using the Child Attachment Interview and the Parent Development Interview. The results showed that the Child Reflective Functioning Scale proved reliable, with excellent intra-class correlation coefficients for both self- and other-understanding indicators. Meaningful differences in reflective functioning between sexually abused and control children supported the discriminant validity of the Child Reflective Functioning Scale. Finally, the association between child reflective functioning and child sexual abuse was consistent even when controlling for child age and mothers’ reflective functioning. The implications of these results are discussed.

The psychological impact of Somali piracy on seafarers: Assessment and intervention

Michael Garfinkle Seamen’s Church Institute, United States of America

Over the past few years, the incidence of maritime piracy off the coast of Somalia has greatly increased. The victims of Somali piracy are unarmmed members of the merchant marine, made up of nationals of all countries. While previous industry research assessed the economic impact of piracy on global trade, the plight of the seafarers was overlooked. In 2009, the Seamen’s Church Institute (U.S.A.) initiated the first-ever study of the psychological impact of piracy on seafarers with the aim of describing this impact and providing guidelines on assessing and treating pirate-related trauma. After recounting the history of piracy, this paper describes the baseline stressors in being a seafarer, including economic pressures and interpersonal stressors, as well as the heightened stress of the risk of piracy. Accounts of those indirectly and directly affected by piracy are provided from interviews conducted face-to-face in Port Newark, U.S.A., as well as over Skype. The sample is comprised of seafarers who have or who have not been directly impacted by piracy and of nationals from throughout Southeast Asia, Europe, Eastern Europe, and the Americas. The sample was gathered by convenience at the Port of Newark and by those who wrote to the researcher in response to a call for participation. The nature of this traumatic experience is considered before recommendations for assessing seafarers post-captivity are offered. Interventions to help affected seafarers are offered in light of clinical and cultural considerations.

Healing trauma by using Peter Levine’s Somatnic Experiencing approach

Cecile Gerike South Africa; Susan Kriegler

Somatic Experiencing® was developed by Dr. Peter Levine following his observation that animals in the wild do not get traumatized even though daily they are faced with life threatening situations. He came to the conclusion that as the neo-cortex evolved in humans, our ability to override our instinctual responses also came online. This ability left us with a vulnerability to being traumatized. The Polyvagal theory of Stephen Porges helps to explain how the uncompleted “freeze” response in the ANS manifests as un-discharged hyper-arousal, dissociation, helplessness, and a sense of social disconnection. Utilizing a case study from the war in Iraq, it is demonstrated how SE helped a survivor to tune into physical sensation, which creates the space for the body to reconnect with the innate healing response. Using the principles of “tiration” and “pendulation,” the client is assisted to swing back and forth between memories of the life-threatening situation and pleasurable, life-affirming memories and sensations. This naturalistic process resolves symptoms by gently discharging the high levels of ANS arousal associated with trauma, and helping the body return to a more manageable level of functioning.

Isolating, degrading, exploiting as correlates of self-concept among school adolescents in Ota, Nigeria

Abiodun Gesinde Covenant University Ota, Nigeria

Emotional maltreatment of children and adolescent is a subtype of abuse which has been in existence since antiquity and has garnered considerable studies. Studies on identification have shown that it is multidimensional in nature consisting of terrorising, degrading, corrupting, rejecting, isolating, exploiting, and ignoring. The magnitude at which children and adolescents suffered emotional maltreatment of isolating, degrading, and exploiting has been found to be very startling. While studies have shown the impact of several dimensions of emotional abuse on human behaviours there is lack of empirical information on the combine and separate effects of isolating, degrading, and exploiting on self-concepts of adolescents. This descriptive survey design of ex-post facto investigated this phenomenon. Two hundred adolescents selected through purposive sampling technique
from fifteen private secondary schools in Ota, Nigeria participated in the study. Questionnaire on Seven Dimensions Emotional Maltreatment at Home (QSDEMH, α = 0.84) and Adolescent Personal Data Inventory (APDI, α = 0.81) were used to generate data. Two research hypotheses were tested at 0.05 alpha level and multiple regression analysis indicated that the three independent variables jointly accounted for 26.2% of the variance in self concept (R2 = .262) and separately contributed differently to the prediction of self concept (Isolating β = -0.202; t = 4.441; p < .05). It is recommended that psychological intervention programmes currently available in schools should be enhanced.

Effects of visuo-spatial interference while processing emotional information: Implications for traumatic stress disorders

Rebecca Godard Université Paul Verlaine, Metz, France; Javier Barchenilla; Cyril Tarquinio

The aim of this research was to replicate Holmes et al. (2009) study in which the realisation of a cognitive task (Tetris game) has an effect on later recall of images of a “traumatic film” was demonstrated. In this study, participants who played Tetris had fewer flashbacks than those who did not. We wish to know if these results can be duplicated systematically. We make the hypothesis that the execution of a complex cognitive task in the immediate aftermath of an exposure to a critical event would reduce flashbacks and modified the emotional treatment of information. Forty-six participants were included in this study. The Impact of Event Scale (IES) of Horowitz and a general questionnaire we have developed (individual characteristics and medical history) were used. Participants watched a video composed of potentially traumatic scenes. Following this exposure, all participants filled in the scales and questionnaires. Then, half of the participants (experimental group vs. control group) have played Tetris. Participants completed a diary for a week in which they noted if they had image revivals of the video scenes and to specify their nature. A week later, the participants return their journal and complete IES. Unlike Holmes et al. (2009) results, there are no significant difference between the number of intrusion reported by the control group and those reported by the experimental group (t(44) = .459; p = ns). However, we note a significant difference between the two group (t(44) = 1.336; p < .05) concerning distress associated with intrusions reported in the journal.

How do resource loss and cognitive appraisal predict PTSD and stress symptoms in earthquake survivors?

Bencio Gutierrez-Dona Universidad Estatal a Distancia, Costa Rica

Conservation of Resources Theory (COR) assumes that stress occurs when: (i) individuals’ resources are threatened with loss, (ii) individuals’ resources are actually lost, or (iii) individuals fail to gain sufficient resources following resource investment. Transactional Stress Theory (TST) defines stress as a particular relationship between the person and the environment that is appraised as taxing or exceeding his or her resources and endangering his or her well-being. This study was aimed to evaluate how resource loss and cognitive appraisal predicts PTSD, anxiety, depression, and somatisation in survivors of the 2009 Costa Rica earthquake. Data were gathered using questionnaires from a sample of N = 200 survivors two and five months after the disaster. A set of correlations, GLM-multivariate analyses, and hierarchical regressions were calculated to evaluate assumptions. After controlling for demographics and the experience of previous trauma, resource loss accounted for a higher percentage of variance in anxiety, depression and somatisation. As for predicting indicators of PTSD, results showed that cognitive appraisal of loss/damage accounted for higher percentages of variance in re-experience, avoidance, and arousal. Results suggested that resource loss was a better predictor for anxiety, depression, and somatisation, whereas cognitive appraisal of loss/damage was a better predictor for PTSD. The findings are discussed considering differences between TST and COR, and recent advancements in human stress and natural disasters research.

An exploration into the patterns of PTSD symptoms in South African residents

Kelly Holland University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa; Niicky Israel

Using thirty-eight residents from the Linden area of Gauteng, the research examined the prevalence of PTSD symptoms in residents living in a high crime area using the IES-R. Participants were dichotomised into those that had experienced a high-crime impact and those that had experienced a low-crime impact in terms of non-crime related traumas, primary crime-related traumas and secondary crime-related traumas based on information obtained from a crime experience questionnaire. The research investigated whether a different pattern of symptoms was evident for those participants who reported being affected by crime and those who did not. Additionally the impact of secondary-crime trauma was investigated using an open-ended question analysed through qualitative conventional content analysis. Participants’ preferences for being informed of crime occurring were examined similarly. Results indicated that many participants experienced the post traumatic stress cut-off proposed in literature. However differences were not found between the high and low impact groups for each category of trauma. Further results indicated significant differences between those reporting being affected by crime on the IES-R total as well as the intrusion and hyperarousal subscales but not on the avoidance subscale. Participants indicated that they preferred to be informed about ongoing crime as they were better able to protect themselves. However, the results from the qualitative data revealed secondary crime had a negative emotional impact which linked with many PTSD symptoms, specifically hypervigilance. Collectively, results suggested that secondary crime-related trauma may be creating PTSD symptoms in addition to direct experiences of crime.

Time perspective in psychic trauma

Olga Kassovska Mosk State University, Russian Federation

In this presentation, trauma is shown as a temporally non-linear phenomenon – temporal unity includes the past, present and future in the life story of a personality. Disrupted temporal unity of traumatised persons can be restored in “temporal work” (Magomed-Eminov) for example, by constructing a life narrative and acting in life by helping others. It is shown that the break between future and past created by trauma could be restored by constructing autobiographic identity in personality work (20 years of readjustment of veterans of Afghanistan, Chechnya). Higher intensity of trauma demands more “personality work”, hence higher levels of post-traumatic growth could be obtained. The study was conducted on 190 participants of military conflicts. The sample was divided into 2 contrast groups by intensity of trauma, each group was split according to the level of PTG: It showed that higher levels of post-traumatic growth correlate positively with a high level of trauma and do not correlate with a lower one. The study shows that high levels of post-traumatic growth predicts positive and active attitudes towards the past and the future (according to ZPTI, MMI, qualitative analysis). Those who managed to overcome trauma had an active social life. To integrate the past and future of traumatised people, one has to do “temporal work” on the personality to remake one’s past; constructing a new life story by acting in real life and taking care of others. This causes positive personality changes.

Early intervention in families at risk of abusing and neglecting their children

Katrina Lines ACT for Kids, Australia

The trauma children experience through abuse and neglect can have life long impacts on their psychological, social, cognitive and emotional functioning. Ideally, interventions addressing child maltreatment should occur before harm occurs. Such early intervention programs are designed to target families at risk of abusing or neglecting their children. Parents with problems such as substance abuse, mental health issues, homelessness, unemployment and domestic and family violence are offered assistance for their own issues and with parenting. This paper presents a description of, and outcomes from, an early intervention program in Queensland, Australia. In the Active Parenting Program, psychologists and other professionals work with families in their homes to assist them to learn new parenting, problem solving, communication, child discipline and coping skills. Parents are assisted with intergenerational trauma and other personal issues that put their children at risk of abuse and neglect. Participants were 389 families,
with an average of 3.6 members per family. Twenty-three per cent of families identified as Indigenous Australian. Analyses of the differences between pre and post outcome measures indicate that, on average, families make significant improvements in all domains of functioning. Effect sizes indicate a very robust and consistent pattern of positive change. Results also indicate that the longer the family is engaged in the program, the more likely it is that they will experience positive outcomes. Thus, early intervention programs can reduce the risk of children experiencing abuse and neglect.

Combining psychotherapy and trauma releasing exercises in the treatment of trauma

Helena Loubsers, South Africa

There is increased evidence that trauma is a multi-level experience, affecting individuals on a physical, emotional, mental, behavioural, spiritual and energetic level. Psychological approaches to the treatment of trauma tended to focus more on cognitive, emotional and behavioural facets, neglecting the physiological changes that occur during a traumatic event. Further, most trauma interventions are only suitable to be implemented on an individual basis, while the need for treatment are far greater than can be provided through conventional therapy. Neurologically trauma can be viewed as a response in the nervous system rather than the event itself. Symptoms of trauma arise when residual energy from the fight/flight/freeze/fight experience is not discharged from the body. Trauma releasing exercises (TRE™) (Bercelli, 2005) is a body therapy that release deep tension from the body by evoking a self-controlled muscular shaking response called neurogenic tremors. This restores the body to deep relaxation and balances the autonomic nervous system. Thereafter it is easier for a traumatized person to process the trauma on a psychological level. TRE™ can also be administered to groups thereby reaching more traumatized individuals. It can fruitfully be combined with other psychotherapies, yet little attention has been paid to this combined treatment approach. The aim of this paper is to (a) introduce TRE™ as body therapy in the treatment of trauma, (b) propose an integrative approach to trauma treatment combining TRE™ and psychotherapy, and (c) present a case study illustrating the use of TRE with other psychotherapeutic modalities.

Correlates between professional quality of life and vicarious traumatatisation in health-care providers of cancer patients

Aaron Majuto, University of Botswana, Botswana

This study attempts to establish the relationship between professional quality of life and vicarious traumatisation among healthcare providers of cancer patients in Botswana. Data were collected through a cross-sectional survey in Botswana among 83 health care providers of cancer patients. The two instruments used were Trauma and Attachment Belief Scale (TABS) and Professional Quality of Life Scale (ProQOL). Presence and levels of trauma were established by computing t-scores from responses on the TABS using the profile autoscore sheet and interpretation table from the test manual. Across the ten subscales, the minimum score recorded was 13 (other safety) followed by 24 (self intimacy) and 24 (self control) indicating minimal disruption in these areas. The maximum or highest t-scores recorded were 80 (other trust), 80 (self trust), 79 (other esteem), 74 (self control), 73 (self safety) and 72 (self intimacy), indicating that these areas were where there was an extremely high level of disruption in the sample. The scores for the three subscales of the professional quality of life, compassion satisfaction (CS), burnout (BO) and compassion fatigue (CF) were: 39.26, 40.7 and 33.01 respectively. All the three scores were out of a possible 50. Results indicate a high level of burnout (40.7) followed by compassion satisfaction (39.26) and compassion fatigue (33.01). Bivariate correlations between TABS and ProQOL were run and yielded r = -.11 (not significant) indicating a weak negative relationship. Suggestions were made about the provision of mental health counseling services to health care providers of cancer patients in Botswana.

After the deluge

Wayne Mann, RHealth, Australia; Amundo Scott, James Scott, RHealth, Australia

On the 10 January 2011 an extraordinary turn of climatic events transformed what is ordinarily a dry and at times arid Australian countryside into a flood ravaged community. Despite lives lost and properties destroyed, this event displaced populations and communities and left many homeless. The Lockyer Valley (West of Brisbane) has become known as “Australia’s Ground Zero”. Health care professionals, including the researchers, were mobilised to provide counselling to flood-affected victims in this area. The objective of this study was to identify common coping strategies amongst the respondents contextualising these strategies within the broad context of their rural existence. Cognisance of the researcher’s anecdotal evidence after his involvement with victims of the Merriup Point flood disaster in South Africa (1994) served as valuable cross-cultural background information. Data was collected from 102 flood victims in The Lockyer Valley who told their stories of how the floods traumatised them, as well the way in which they coped with the trauma. This qualitative data gathering was analysed by coding and thematic analysis as defined in the Grounded Theory Approach. Amongst others, the following common coping strategies have been identified: community awareness and involvement; support of extended family networks; resilience to the hardships of rural existence and trust in government support and infrastructure. In conclusion, the participant’s stories highlighted the enduring courage of individuals and the importance of spreading stories of encouragement to others in similar situations.

Wrestling with moving forward: Role of collective trauma in reconstructing African societies

Nomfundo Mogapi, CSVR, South Africa

The formalisation of post-traumatic stress disorders in the 1980s has been invaluable in developing an understanding of the impact of violence on individuals and its accompanying interventions to address its consequences. It has, however, failed to address or develop an understanding of the collective impact of violence, particularly in societies that have experienced widespread trauma and human rights violations. Collective trauma remains deeply embedded in the memory of citizens and is counter-productive when attempting to strategise and find constructive ways of moving forward. This paper aims to highlight the importance of acknowledging and developing an understanding of collective trauma in reconstructing societies that have experienced endemic violence and human rights abuses and makes apparent the limitations of using individual approaches in dealing with traumatic stress in these contexts. The paper goes further to discuss possible interventions for dealing with collective trauma and how this contributes to the appropriate and successful rebuilding of peaceful societies. The paper draws on the Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation’s (CSVR) 20 years’ experience of dealing with violence and its impact on South African society and draws on the work that the organisation has engaged in with other African countries such as Angola, Kenya, and Zimbabwe.

Findings from an epidemiological catchment area: Quality of life and social support in relation to trauma

Eva Monson, McGill University, Canada; Danielle Routhier, Alain Brunet, AiHua Liu

Studies conducted on convenience samples suggest the existence of an inverse relationship for quality of life and trauma exposure/posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD). The same has been found for social support. However, it remains unclear if these findings would apply (i) in an epidemiological sample, and (ii) to individuals with a current versus remitted diagnosis of PTSD. The present study reports data from a large community-based epidemiological catchment area study conducted in the south west of Montreal (N = 2399) broken down according to trauma exposure and PTSD diagnostic status (Current PTSD, Past PTSD, No PTSD in spite of trauma exposure, and No trauma exposure). An inverse relationship of decreased quality of life with increased trauma exposure and PTSD diagnostic status was replicated within the study sample. Mean levels of social support were not significantly different between PTSD and No PTSD groups. Subscale scores were examined in depth revealing that compared to the Current PTSD group, individuals with remitted PTSD had lower mean scores on certain domains than compared to the No PTSD groups. This research allows for a much needed broadening of our understanding of quality of life for individuals with current and remitted PTSD.

Finding the lost girls: Sudanese refugee women’s experiences relating to forced relocation

Jennifer Mootz, Texas Woman’s University, United States of America

Since 1983, the country of Sudan has been ravaged by a civil war. Two million people have died and four million people have been forced to relocate from their homes. Many have become refugees and relocated to the U.S. There is a dearth of literature regarding Sudanese refugees’ experiences. The literature that does exist tends to focus exclusively on men or the Lost Boys of Sudan. Because refugees may have varying relocation experiences due to their gender, the researcher conducted a narrative analysis study with seven Southern Sudanese refugee women, asking ‘What is the experience of...
Sudanese refugee women relating to the process of forced relocation? She used the Grounded Theory Method to analyse her interviews. Themes emerged relating to stages in the women’s migratory process: Pre-Departure Life, Departure, Migration, Temporary Resettlement, and Relocation to Host Country. Although the women did not utilize psychological terminology such as traumatisation, their most salient memories related to the witnessing of death, violence, and separation. Additionally, the researcher found that three primary protective factors were present in several of the stages: faith, social support, and hope (primarily that their children will have a better life). From the women’s Pre-Departure Life through their Relocation to Host Country, there are important differences that exist in the narratives of the women who relocated to a refugee camp and the women who relocated to an urban setting. The results indicate that a combined model using resource-based and attachment theory might best suit the women’s experiences as a refugee.

Posttraumatic stress disorder: Examining the cross-cultural facts and fantasies

Solomon Mumah Kenyatta University, Kenya; Chimwe Itecha; Agatha Ogwo

This study assessed the prevalence and extent of severity of PTSD cases among a selected cohort of Kenyan workforce following a recent article in ‘Scientific American’ entitled ‘The Post-Traumatic Stress Trap’ that focused on criticisms of the syndrome of PTSD. According to the author, “the defining criteria are too broad leading to rampant over diagnosis”, the concept itself is flawed in that it mistakes natural processes for dysfunction, and the misdiagnosis of soldiers leads to them becoming mired in the Veterans Administration system which encourages chronic disability. Participants (academia, bankers, actuaries, scientists, researchers, air transport staff, national security staff, IT specialists and workers in the hospitality industry) (N=62) were each screened for PTSD following a medical referral using a structured, clinician-administered PTSD interview. Results indicate that Kenyan workers exhibited minimal rates of PTSD (3-month prevalence amongst 18-52 year olds is 1.6%) based on the PTSD Checklist (PCL) which suggests that scores of 45-50 provide the best discrimination between cases and non-cases. But although PTSD is common among patients seeking care at medical clinics, little is known about the performance of screening instruments for PTSD in these settings. Thus, the facts and fallacies as they apply to the Kenyan populace are examined in light of lengthy and extensive experience in treating professionals with PTSD, and selective review of the vast research literature on the syndrome which has accumulated over the past two decades.

Psychological aspects of trauma and its resolution: The road to national healing in Zimbabwe

Julia Mutambura Midlands State University, Zimbabwe

Several traumatic events have taken place in Zimbabwe, which have posed serious threats to the individual’s wellbeing. Typically, owing to homeostatic mechanisms, people are resilient to most of these threats. However, there are times when the complex interaction between the individual and the environment is characterised by an incongruity between the individual’s adaptive capacity and the demand placed on the individual in the face of cataclysmic events beyond normal human experience, thus leading to trauma. This article seeks to delineate the psychological aspects of trauma and how they can be resolved. Specifically, we examine the causes, symptoms and differential reaction to trauma. We then stress the physical, psychological and neuropsychological sequel to trauma and illuminate on how it is a precursor to psychopathology. The article will then reflect on how trauma can be resolved at micro and macro level. We conclude by suggestions for pathways to national healing in Zimbabwe.

Origin of maltreatment: Exploratory study on the intergenerational transmission of child abuse types

Raquel Oliveira UIPES, Portugal; Joao Maroco UIPES, Portugal; Lucia Pais

Our objective was to assess if, in cases of intergenerational transmission of maltreatment, a transmission of abuse typologies occurred, and determine the abuse context. An exploratory study was developed with a convenience sample of 10 child aggressors, who had been victims of abuse. For data collection, a semi-structured interview and socio-demographic questionnaire were used. Content analysis was performed to study the textual data. Fisher’s test to assess the possible dependence between the suffered and inflicted types of abuse, and principal component analysis to explore associations between categories, were conducted. In 7 cases an intergenerational transmission of physical abuse was identified, in 2 psychological abuse, and in 2, neglect. No statistically significant association was found between the suffered and inflicted abuse typologies. The categories Family Environment (218 registration units-r.u.) and Intra-family Relationships (151 r.u.) presented the highest r.u. number, and the categories Sexual Abuse (1 r.u.) and Aggressor as Recognized Identification Figure (4 r.u.) the lowest. The results showed that the context where the abuse occurs is better explained by a two-dimensional model: ‘Maltreatment and Social interactions’ and ‘Abuse Context, Feelings and Perceptions.’ Strong associations were found between psychological and physical abuse, interpersonal relationships, feelings towards abuse and toxic habits/consumptions as the main cause for abuse; and between being the only victim of aggression, perceiving other as an identification figure and negative feelings towards the aggressor. The transmission of abuse typologies was not significant. However, associations between contextual aspects were found and are discussed along with limitations and implications.

When the past visits the present: Imagery rescripting to update traumatic memories underlying PTSD and avoidant personality disorder

Anita Padmanabhanunni Rhodes University, South Africa; David Edwards Rhodes University, South Africa

This paper describes a systematic case study of the treatment of a South African rape survivor with posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and avoidant personality disorder (APD). Intrusive memories, a core feature of PTSD, often persist because of thematic and affective links to adverse childhood memories and the need to maintain a set of dysfunctional beliefs around which the self is organized. In such cases, successfully addressing PTSD requires transforming early maladaptive schemas (EMS) contained in early memories and thereby transforming the goal structure of the Self Memory System (Conway et al., 2004). This case study is one of a series investigating the transportability of Ehlers and Clark’s cognitive therapy (CT) in addressing rape-related PTSD in the South African context. Systematic case-based research offers a nuanced understanding of experiences and processes that typically evade group comparison research and is well-suited for testing clinical models in developing countries where resources to conduct clinical trials are limited. This presentation focuses on the use of imagery rescripting and cognitive restructuring, key interventions in CT, to update the meanings underlying distressing childhood memories maintaining PTSD and APD. Treatment resulted in complete resolution of PTSD intrusions and significant change was evidenced in cognitions underlying APD and self-report measures of PTSD, depression and anxiety. The paper provides support for theories about the role of intrusions in protecting self-coherence and evidence that rescripting distressing childhood memories is an effective way to address early maladaptive beliefs maintaining PTSD and APD.

What doctors want. Psychological support in private emergency hospital units: A South African perspective

Lynn Preston University of South Africa, South Africa; Hester Roets

The study reported in this paper is aimed at exploring the views of South African medical staff in an emergency hospital unit with respect to psychological support services. This study is a result of practical work experience where we work in conjunction with medical personnel in trauma units in three private hospitals. In order to improve our collaboration and services, we decided to do formal research on the medical personnel’s needs and to define the role of psychological support in these specific settings. With the active development of health psychology, the traditional role of the therapist in his/her rooms, attending to patients has dramatically changed. Various alternative roles and situations like trauma assistance have presented challenges for psychologists pushing them out of their comfort zones. In South Africa the challenges are more complex and intense, as the client/patient, him/herself is faced with unique and extreme situations. Self-completed questionnaires and interviews are (will be) used to determine health professional’s opinions of the value and role of psychological support services in the emergency unit in terms of diagnosis, feedback and possible referrals for instance in cases like attempted suicide. This research will provide insight into health professional’s staff needs and psychological support service providers’ functions, in South Africa, in an emergency hospital unit.
Post-traumatic growth and multiple trauma-tisation: The case of South Africa
Esther Price University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa
Over the past two decades, researchers have explored positive changes reported in the aftermath of traumatic events. Of these positive changes, the most studied is Post-traumatic growth (PTG). Post-traumatic growth has been conceptualised by some as a process that begins with the struggle with adversity, while others have proposed that it may be best conceptualised as a desirable outcome. However, most of this research has explored PTG in people with traumatic illness diagnoses (e.g. cancer or bone marrow transplant), in people who have experienced a shared natural disaster or generally, in samples of people who have experienced, on average, one traumatic event. South Africa represents a unique population, in this regard, as recent research suggests that the average South African adult reports experiencing two or more traumatic events in their lifetime. In addition to its traumatic political history, South Africa has one of the highest crime rates in the world. For these reasons, researchers in the field have raised the question of whether or not post-traumatic growth would be observed or even valid in the South African context. This research explored PTG in a sample of trauma-exposed South Africans. Findings suggest that post-traumatic growth was evident in this sample and it may best be conceptualised as a process. PTG is further explored in relation to post-traumatic stress symptomatology, depression and anxiety. Findings are discussed and implications for practice and for future research are discussed.

Dreams and trauma
Lynne Radomsky University of Western Cape, South Africa
This paper presents a qualitative analysis of a pilot study exploring the relationship between the effects of trauma on children’s dreams and the use of dream images in the therapeutic process. Based on the theory of C. G. Jung and dream interpretation, a group of 12 children between the ages of 7 and 12 years were asked to share their dreams after experiencing trauma. The trauma varied from individual child abuse to the witnessing of trauma associated with gang-related violence. South African youth are exposed to an unacceptably high rate of violence and associated trauma, many of whom present with Post Traumatic Stress Syndrome. An individual case study is presented in greater detail in order to illustrate the results of the pilot study. These results seem to indicate that the opportunity to relate to traumatic experiences in this way facilitated the children’s ability to integrate their experiences, improved concentration levels and availability to learning. In addition, improvement in general behavioral patterns such as increased levels of responsibility and awareness of self and other were noted. Suggestions for further research with respect to larger sample groups and implementation in schools are included.

Trauma and attitudes toward justice, reconciliation and coexistence in child survivors of the Rwandan genocide
Heide Rieder University of Konstanz, Germany; Thomas Elbert
To attain peaceful coexistence is a major challenge in post-conflict societies as negative feelings toward "the other group" may persist and sustain mental health problems. Our question was, how do descendants, raised in families of victims or perpetrators, differ in their mental health status, and share attitudes on justice and reconciliation in their community. A community-based sample of child survivors of the Rwandan Genocide (N=129) was randomly selected in the Muhanga district, part of the Southern Province of Rwanda. The Rwandan adjusted event scale was used and PTSD symptoms were established by means of the Posttraumatic Diagnostic Scale (PDS). Situational attribution of violence, attitudes toward reconciliation and local justice, and the relationship to the peer group were rated on a Likert Scale. Descendants of Victims showed a higher level of exposure to traumatic events (U=870, p<.000). The prevalence of PTSD was estimated 22.4% in the victim and 1.6% in the perpetrator group. Descendants of perpetrators showed more positive attitudes toward reconciliation (r=.32, p<.000), but not toward local justice (r=.117, p<.19). Again, situational attribution of violence showed to be more frequent in this group (r=.36, p<.000). Negative attitudes toward justice and reconciliation were linked to a higher level of PTSD symptoms (r=-.35, p<.000). The study demonstrates that traumatic exposure and PTSD symptoms are associated with attitudes toward justice and reconciliation and that these were linked to the family’s role during genocide.

The role of premigration and post migration factors on the mental health of refugees from Sudan and Burma
Robert Schweitzer Queensland University of Techno, Australia
There are over 16 million refugees and asylum seekers around the world and another 26 million internally displaced people due to conflicts of various forms. Many have been confronted by the terror associated with war, trauma and loss. The impact of such events on mental health and well-being can be profound. This paper examines a range of factors studied over the course of almost a decade on the well-being of people from Sudan and Burma seeking refuge in Australia. We have been involved in a series of studies involving structured interviews and an assessment battery including the Harvard Trauma Questionnaire, the Post-migration Living Difficulties Checklist and Hopkins Symptom Checklist to assess pre-migration trauma, post-migration living difficulties, and a range of mental health outcomes in samples of Sudanese and Burmese ethnic groups. Participants reported multiple and severe pre-migration traumas. Post-migration living difficulties made unique contributions to mental well-being above and beyond those associated with pre-migration challenges. While exposure to traumatic events impacted on participants’ psychosocial well-being, post-migration living difficulties had greater salience in predicting mental health outcomes of people from refugee backgrounds. High levels of somatisation in people from Burmese backgrounds point to a nuanced expression of distress. Yet, resilience and positive post-trauma changes were also apparent. Findings have implications for service provision in terms of implementing appropriate interventions to effectively meet the needs of people exposed to traumatic events and the loss associated with displacement. Results may also inform proactive programs aimed at promoting resilience and growth.

Re-imagining social suffering within a post-conflict context: A critical social psychology perspective
Puleng Segalo University of South Africa, South Africa
In this paper, I interrogate and examine the notion of social suffering, specifically highlighting its shrinkage, and eventual absence, within social psychology. I offer an invitation to psychology to critically look at how we understand suffering and the “after shocks” (displacement, family disruption, intergenerational hauntings, physical and mental trauma), the importance of remembering, including gender as a unit of analysis in our work, and reclaiming the social within social psychology. The meaning of suffering and memory within psychology has for a long time been viewed mostly from a “pathologizing” standpoint, which, it has been argued, has multiple limitations. Viewed as pathologi- city, people’s suffering may become universalised thereby leaving out broader contextual (social, environmental, political, historical, economical, etc.) aspects that have been shown to play a role in the subjective experience of various forms of suffering. Psychology has for a long time been quick to diagnose victims of traumatic experiences from an individualistic perspective, almost always posi- tioning the ‘problem’ within the person. Within psychology, post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) has become the way to operationalise suffering, and I worry this has occluded how suffering lives in a body, a family, a community; through cogni- tions, memory, and embodiments; in voice and in silence; over time, and in ‘after shocks.’ The present paper aims to offer suggestive ideas on how critical psychology can move forward in the study of suffering.

Childhood maltreatment experiences among adults with substance abuse problems
Sheeba Shamsudeen Christ University, India
The present study was an attempt to examine the relationship between current substance abuse, retrospective reports of childhood maltreatment and associated trauma symptoms in adulthood among males and females. This exploratory study investigates the relationship between these variables and compares the differences between males and females using the ASSIST substance screening tool, the Childhood Trauma Questionnaire and the Trauma Symptom Checklist. The data were collected from two addiction treatment centers in Bangalore City, India (N=80). The data were analysed using Correlational Analysis and Multi Variate Analysis of Variance (MANOVA). The research has found that there is a significant relationship between substance abuse, types of childhood maltreatment and the associated trauma symptoms. The study also revealed that there is a significant gender difference in substance abuse related to tobacco and alcohol, types of childhood maltreatment such as physical and sexual abuse, and trauma symptoms like depression, anxiety and sleep disturbances. The findings of this study have implications for mental health professionals to offer more sensitive treatment interventions for individuals with substance
abuse problems by routinely addressing childhood maltreatment and issues related to it.

Promoting posttraumatic growth in newly recruited police officers: A randomised controlled trial
Ian Shochet Queensland University of Tech, Australia; Colette Roos; Cameron Craig; Jane Speak- speare-Finch; Astrid Wurfi
Emergency service personnel experience elevated levels of exposure to potentially traumatising events through the course of their employment. Such high levels of exposure make individuals in these roles vulnerable to psychological difficulties and may result in post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), depression or unhealthy levels of alcohol consumption. However, posttraumatic growth (PTG), or positive post-trauma changes, are also afforded by these same levels of exposure to potentially traumatising events. A Randomised Controlled Trial with 411 new police recruits from 6 cohort intakes were randomly allocated to either a training as usual program or the Promoting Resilient Officers (PRO) program. This paper focuses on determining if participant’s perceptions of posttraumatic growth differed between the control and intervention groups. A mixed models analysis was used to account for both random and fixed effects and to better accommodate missing data in the repeated measures factors. Results demonstrated that overall growth scores changed over 3 time points (p = 0.05) and that the posttraumatic growth dimension, relationships with others, was significantly different (p = 0.008) from baseline at time 2 (following completion of the respective programs) as well as at time 3 (3 months later). It is suggested that providing a cognitive framework for considering an individual’s positive post-trauma changes may facilitate a more positive post-trauma resolution. These preliminary results show promise for encouraging PTG through training. Further work is now needed to demonstrate the potential to promote positive mental health.

Our children in crisis: Child abuse cases at the Sunlight Safe House in Johannesburg
Alexandra Spyrellis South Africa
Child abuse and neglect is a serious concern in South Africa and significantly undermines the development and wellbeing of children affected by it. This study aimed to explore the types of abuse that were reported for children removed from their families by child protection units in Gauteng, and placed at the Sunlight Safe House; an after-hours facility by child protection units in Gauteng, and placed at the Sunlight Safe House between 2008 and 2011. Our objectives were to present findings that demonstrate the potential for trauma education and training in the use of social support networks among refugees. These data indicating higher endorsement of PTG through training. Further work is now needed to demonstrate the potential to promote positive mental health.

Depathologising stress reactions in clients: ship® (spontaneous healing intrasystemic process) as a positive psychological perspective
Jo Steenkamp Private Practitioner, South Africa
Although the science of positive psychology has been acknowledged for the past fifty odd decades, it has not been widely adapted. ship® has established itself as a science that does not only focus on health and well-being, but also focuses on healing and personal growth. ship® has established itself in this realm as a psychological technique which does not only focus on mental illnesses with its accompanying diagnosis and treatment. In this presentation there will be scientific deliberation about the negative effects pathological bias can have on the client’s psychological and physical mechanisms of healing. A case study will be presented to demonstrate the applications of ship® to address alleviating the ‘psychosomatic symptoms’ (or healing messages) clients may have. The positive effects of the psychological body’s autonomy and ability to self-regulate will be discussed. The focus is not on changing a client’s experience or treating a dis-ease, but on creating a platform to identify these healing messages. During ship®, the clients’ healing reactions are validated and facilitated to run its natural cycle so that it may complete its unique self-correction integration process. Integration implies growth and freedom of chronic dis-ease manifestations.

Bereavement, traumatic stress, and behavioural reactions of tsunami survivors
Damodar Suar Indian Institute of Technology, India; NamitaDas Das; Lakmi Hota
This study examines whether the death of family members in a disaster intensifies traumatic stress and behavioural reactions of tsunami survivors. Data were collected interviewing 416 adult survivors from nine semi-urban habitations of Nagapattinum district in state of Tamilnadu (India) 14 months after the tsunami. The traumatic stress was assessed using inventories of posttraumatic stress, depression, positive and negative affectivity, physical health symptoms, fear, anxiety, and alcohol consumption, family conflict, suicidal thoughts, and fear were also assessed. Results reveal that the members of bereaved families have suffered from more posttraumatic stress, depression, negative affect, anxiety, deteriorated physical health, and less positive affect than the members from nonbereaved families. Bereaved survivors have reported more alcohol consumption, family conflict, suicidal thoughts, and fear, than nonbereaved survivors. Bereavement in the family is found to be a risk factor for traumatic stress and behavioural reactions.

Can terror challenge values and stable traits?
Sonia Suchday Yeshiva University, United States of America
Terrorism has a devastating impact on victims eliciting anger and rumination, and may challenge basic values such as forgiveness. As part of a larger study on psychosocial aspects of health and well-being, college students in Mumbai, India completed self-reports assessing trait anger (Spielberger), rumination (Trait Rumination Scale), and forgiveness (Importance, Forgiveness of Others, Self-Forgiveness) on two occasions – summer of 2008 (N=331, Females=268, Mean Age=18.7 years (SD=0.89) and summer of 2009 (N=201, Females=147, Mean Age=18.8 years (SD=1.06)). Mumbai was severely attacked by terrorists on 11/26/2008. Independent sample-tests computed on the anger, rumination, and forgiveness scales comparing the two groups of college students – 2008 versus 2009 – indicated that participants in 2009 were less likely to endorse forgiveness as an important value (Mean=14.22 versus 13.48, p<0.05), rated themselves lower on their ability to forgive others (Mean=5.34 versus 5.00, p<0.05), and reported higher trait anger (Mean=22.6 versus 23.3, p<0.05) and trait rumination (Mean=40.3 versus 42.8, p<0.01). Ability to self-forgive did not differ significantly in the two groups. Trait anger (r=.10, p=.03) and trait rumination (r=-.33, p<.001) both negatively correlated with forgiveness of others. These data indicating higher endorsement of anger and rumination and lower forgiveness after a terrorist attack compared to before, may allude to the ability of a terrorist attack to challenge basic values such as forgiveness in addition to eliciting anger and rumination.
PTSD and psychoactive substance use among Israeli veterans
Meir Teichman Tel-Aviv University, Israel; Yona Teichman; Ety Cohen

The study explores the relationships between PTSD and the use and abuse of psychoactive substances among Israeli veterans diagnosed with severe and chronic PTSD. 201 veterans who met the diagnostic criteria for severe and chronic PTSD were interviewed. They had fought in one or more of the following campaigns: the Yom Kippur War (1973); the first Lebanon War (1982); the second Lebanon War (2006) and during the intifada (Palestinian civilian uprising). The data included demographic details, detailed information on the participants’ use of psychoactive substances (coffee; tobacco; alcohol; prescription drugs abused or used without a physician’s prescription or against medical advice; cannabis; and hard drugs such as heroin and cocaine), intensity of PTSD symptoms anxiety, depression, and harshness as a measure of resilience. All questionnaires were in their Hebrew version. Main findings were as follows: (a) Prevalence of substance use and abuse among the veterans was significantly higher than in the general Israeli adult male population. (b) Substance use/ misuse among the PTSD respondents was related to the intensity of their post-traumatic symptoms, to their levels of anxiety and depression and to low levels of resilience. In addition, significant relationships were found between substance use, PTSD and participation in combat casualty evacuation. (c) Misuse of medications was the most common form of abuse substance, and was significantly related to the intensity of PTSD symptoms. Finally, in light of the results, the role of social workers working with PTSD patients is discussed.

AIDS as a venereal embodiment of post-apartheid trauma
Danielle Faye Tran SOAS University (London), United Kingdom

AIDS has become a taboo topic in South Africa as the disease has reached epidemic levels. But as drama therapist Nebe notes: “Art can play a critical role in grappling with unimaginable loss and trauma”. My paper explores how post-TRC (Truth and Reconciliation) literature perceives and engages with AIDS as a venereal embodiment of post-apartheid trauma. I break- away from the Eurocentric approach to trauma theory by analysing the representation of AIDS in diverse South African novels - Phaswane Mpo's Welcome to our Hillbrow and Jonny Steinberg’s Three Letter Plague. The main themes of discussion are stigma, secrecy and fear. By resituating trauma in a framework that is coherent with a specific non-western culture, I attempt to broaden our understanding of trauma across different cultures, opening up innovative ways of dealing with trauma. I examine whether my selected texts exhibit traumatic stressors, transforming them into “traumatic narratives”. For Cathy Caruth, a “traumatic narrative” oscillates between death and life, between the story of the unbearable event and its unbearable survival”. I also interrogate whether these texts gain freedom from trauma through what Saul Friedlander defines as ”closure”. I thus highlight how narrative can be used to promote dislo-

sure, becoming a medium which encourages patients to work through their trauma, broadening the prospect for therapeutic engagement. Through focusing on novels, I also consider how inventive AIDS literature helps to overcome the difficulty of transcribing trauma.

Ship(r) for trauma: A practical psychological trauma debriefing method for acute trauma
Jacq Van Der Walt South Africa

SHIP(R) for Trauma is a practical psychological debriefing method used with clients after acute traumatisation (e.g. exposure to crime, natural disasters and assault). It is based on the theoretical model of SHIP(R) that is covered in the article "Introducing SHIP(R) as a psychotherapeutic model to access the body memory of traumatised clients: depathologising expressions of trauma" as published in the South African Journal of Psychology, volume 41 (4), 2011. In this presentation the six key elements of this positive psychological approach will be discussed. Research, based on self-reporting questionnaires by clients before and after treatment, is presented that proves its effectiveness. The SHIP (R) debriefing method is part of this South African model, which was developed over the past 20 years. The value of this method is that it regards trauma as self regulation processes and spontaneous reactions, which are validated and facilitated to run its natural cycle of healing. The focus is on the integration of emotional pain, fear, helplessness and traumatic psychological memory as well as body memory. This healing process prevents the development of negative coping styles as well as tendencies towards disassociation and disconnection and, in the long run, the development of continuous trauma symptoms, e.g. posttraumatic stress disorder.

DSM-IV posttraumatic stress disorder in a multi-ethnic population: How well does our diagnostic lens fit?
Kempie Van Rooyen Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University, South Africa; Tanja Lambert

Much has been written about the influence of context on the experience of posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Certain comments in the literature point to a polarisation on the issue of how universally applicable the PTSD diagnostic criteria are. On the one end of this continuum some argue that PTSD is a Westernised and culture specific disorder that does not fit non-Western experiences. On the other end are proponents of the PTSD diagnosis as a natural phenomenon, with such proponents relying on biological findings that distinguish traumatic stress from normal stress responses. The presentation provides results from a study that evaluated the fit of the current DSM-IV diagnostic criteria on a multi-ethnic South African sample (n=49). PTSD symptoms were measured using the Posttraumatic Checklist Civilian (PCL-C). Data analysis consisted of Cronbach alpha coefficients, item-item correlations, item total correlations and factor analysis. The range of correlational methods used above indicated a good ‘fit’ for the use of the diagnostic criteria of PTSD as measured by the PCL-C. Notable exceptions included the relatively weak contribution to diagnostic efficiency of memory disturbance and hypervigilance for the sample used in the study. The presentation concludes with the limitations of the study (notably heterogeneity and sample size) and recommendations for diagnosis and future studies are made.

The psychologist’s role in responding to those affected by disasters
Kempie Van Rooyen Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University, South Africa; Greg Howcroft; Nerina Blackburn

Currently some confusion exists as to how psychologists should best respond to those affected by disasters. Some have argued that early intervention is essential, and others that early formal psychological intervention has no useful role in immediate posttrauma response. In this qualitative study (n=5), the purpose was to explore and describe the experiences of psychologists who had responded to disaster situations, to see what could be learned about the most appropriate role for a psychologist to take in such situations. Data was collected with semi-structured interviews and analysed using content analysis. Results indicated that the role of the psychologist became important in managing treatment processes such as, inter alia, screening, deciding on the timing of intervention and meeting the needs of survivors. Other non-treatment factors such as dealing with politicians and the media, and issues around the general training of psychologists, also emerged from the analysis process. Recommendations include that a psychologist may be more efficiently used as a consultant in the immediate aftermath of mass disasters, rather than taking on the normal primarily treatment oriented role. Finally the limitations (notably the sample size and indirect nature of the data collection procedure) of the study and directions for training and future research are discussed.

Culture and posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD): Findings and ongoing research illuminating a proposed conceptual framework
Kempie Van Rooyen Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University, South Africa

It is widely accepted that the understanding of any psychological disorder needs to be contextualised within cultural parameters. The notion that current diagnostic taxonomies are not always universally applicable does not mean that all symptoms are not applicable. This paper presents a framework that is aimed at being a starting point from which to delineate universal and culture specific elements of posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD). The framework follows the possible influence of cultural factors on (a) the formation of an intrusive memory, (b) an understanding of how such a memory becomes pathological, and (c) how symptoms are expressed from the intrusive memory core of PTSD. While the framework presents certain elements (e.g. intrusive memory and core schemas) as centrally important, the focus is on a heuristic framework that allows for the study of the dynamic interaction between potentially universal and cultural factors and how this interaction may produce the symptom profile generally seen with PTSD. While this framework has been presented previously and is
in the process of being published, the current paper incorporates some findings from a recent study that illuminates some of the implicit hypotheses. Finally planned and ongoing research is presented as examples of how the implicit hypotheses of the framework can be tested.

Trauma victimisation in school: A retrospective pilot study with university students
Lucia Williams UFSCAR/LAPREV, Brazil; Paloma Albuquerque

When marked by violence the school may be a place of risk for children’s development. Results of a pilot study conducted with University students illustrating long term effects of prior school victimisation will be presented. The goal of the study was to characterise the worst events students had in their schooling prior to university, as well as to investigate the relationship between such type of victimisation and traumatic symptoms, particularly Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). Participants were 46 University students who answered the Brazilian version of the SATS-R (Student Alienation and Trauma Survey-Revised), as well as the PCL-C (Post-traumatic Stress Disorder Checklist – Civilian Version) after signing Informed Consent. The first instrument involves description of the most stressful school experiences, as well as identification of thoughts, behaviours and feelings associated with such experiences. According to retrospective data, 10.9% of students presented some PTSD symptoms; 4.3% of participants had scores falling in the clinical significant range for PTSD; and 13% had symptoms of depression. In addition, 80% of the participants who scored positively for PTSD in the past, also scored positively in the PCL-C presently, suggesting that individuals victimized in school may have some vulnerability for PTSD in the future. Although the study calls attention to the long term effects of school victimisation, results should be interpreted with caution given its pilot nature. This study is being replicated with approximately 600 students; statistical analysis will be conducted to correlate school victimisation and PTSD.

PTSD in relocated adolescents and social support and coping style after Sichuan earthquake
Jing Wu Renmin University of China, China; Li Lei; Xinchun Wu

This study aims to examine the Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD, including Intrusion, Evade, and Increasing Awareness symptoms) status of the secondary and high school students affected by relocation, and its relationship with social support and coping style. The results showed that one year after the Wenchuan earthquake, the PTSD rate of 793 students is 12.3%. PTSD incidence rate of students relocated to another place of the same province is significantly lower than those relocated to another province and those locally relocated. Girls’ PTSD score higher than boys, senior one students score higher than other graders, and students relocated to other places of the same province are significantly lower than local ones and those relocating to other provinces. Total social support score is significantly negatively correlated with PTSD symptom score. Different sources and types of social support could negatively predict Evade and Increasing Awareness symptoms and positively predict Intrusion symptoms. Positive cognitive coping style is significantly negatively correlated with PTSD, while escape coping positively so. Both social support and coping style cannot moderate the relationship between re-location and PTSD.

Expected trauma
Faezeh Zand Department of Psychology, Copenhagen, Denmark

Before being dispatched to Afghanistan, Danish soldiers are encouraged to write a letter of farewell to their families, a letter that also gives them an opportunity to express specific requests for their own funeral, should they be killed in action. This expression of awareness of the potential mortal danger during dispatch is a source of extreme stress that the soldiers handle in different ways. Research into trauma and traumatic experience has not focused on this source of stress. In a qualitative survey of 20 Danish battle troops, their course of action and handling skills in relation to the expected experience of strain in relation to their well-being has been examined very thoroughly. Four different tools of examination were used in the three phases: before the dispatch, after returning home and 18 months after. The concept of Anticipated Trauma and the way the 20 soldiers dealt with it will be presented and discussed.

Sustained attention performance and PTSD symptoms in Sichuan earthquake orphans and non-orphans
Xingli Zhang Institute of Psychology, China

The aim of this study was to examine sustained attention performance and PTSD symptoms in a sample of 281 orphans and non-orphans (146 boys and 135 girls) aged 8 to 16 years (M =12.7 years, SD =1.72) who experienced the Sichuan Earthquake in China. The Continuous Performance Test (CPT) was administered to measure children’s sustained attention, and the Children’s Revised Impact of Event Scale (CRIES) was employed to evaluate children’s PTSD symptoms. The results found post-earthquake orphans experienced significantly more intrusion (P = 0.009) than pre-earthquake orphans and more avoidance (P = 0.047) than non-orphans. Post-earthquake and pre-earthquake orphans who had a high possible risk of PTSD made more false alarms than non-orphans (F (1,155) = 3.33, P = 0.070; F (1,193) = 4.54, P = 0.034). This study revealed that the arousal symptoms of PTSD significantly positively correlated with performance of CPT for higher possible risk of PTSD. It also indicated that intrusion and arousal symptoms significantly positively correlated with false alarm of CPT in this population. However, there was no significant correlation found in those with a low-risk of having developed PTSD. These findings showed evidence of cognitive developmental stages, from vigilance to numbness and avoidance. The post-earthquake orphans were still in a high level of vigilance and the non-orphans with high possible risk of PTSD were the most concentrated and least impulsive. Given the potentially mutual relationship between sustained attention and PTSD symptoms, a duplex informant, duplex measure approach in the decision of educational plans for these children is strongly recommended.

Session Type: Posters
Effect of a cognitive-behavioural intervention programme on prematurely born infant parents’ post-traumatic stress reactions
Marina Brice University of Latvia, Latvia; Sandra Sebre

The aim of the present study was to look at the effectiveness of a brief four-session cognitive-behavioural intervention (CBI) programme in reducing the post-traumatic stress reactions of mothers and fathers of prematurely born infants in comparison to a control group. Premature births constitute 5-6% of all births in Northern Europe and potentiate a severely stressful event for parents susceptible to the development of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). The CBI programme was developed to minimise these reactions in order to facilitate the parents’ ability to better engage with their prematurely born infant. The CBI programme includes psycho-education, anxiety management techniques, exposure and cognitive restructuring exercises. At present data has been collected from 20 mothers and 20 fathers whose infants was born prematurely, who indicated post-traumatic stress symptoms and who agreed to participate in the CBI programme, as well as from a matched control group. Before participation in the CBI programme and one month after participation, they were interviewed with the Clinician Administered PTSD Scale (CAPS, Weathers et al.). The preliminary analysis points to differences by gender in the post-traumatic reactions of mothers and fathers before CBI, as well as differences in the degree of symptom change, with mothers reporting greater decrease in symptoms after participation in the programme. The implications call for the necessity to differentially address the stress reactions of the mothers and fathers of prematurely born infants.

A cross-cultural comparative analysis: Risk and protective profiles of student victims and aggressors of interpersonal violence
Jacqueline Conley University of the West Indies, Barbados; Michael Edwards

This paper examines interpersonal violence in the Caribbean and in the United States. The data was collected from a convenience sample of 156 university students from the Caribbean and compared against a previously collected sample of 118 university students from the United States. The Conflict Tactic Scale-2 and CDC Depression Scale were used to assess for interpersonal violence and depression. Prevalence and incidence rates for interpersonal violence are reported. In addition, correlation analyses revealed significant positive relationships between the interpersonal violence factors for gender and geographical regions. Analysis of covariance was utilised to examine the effects of culture and gender on interpersonal violence with depression as a covariate. Significant differences were found between geographical regions and gender on several variables. Recommendations for future research are presented particularly around inclusion of qualitative approaches to
The case of adult Bosnian Muslim male refugees in Chicago: Current health behaviour outcomes and PTSD symptomatology

Lejla Delic-Ovcina Chicago School of Professional Psychology, United States of America

This study examined whether a relationship exists between the presence of Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) symptomatology and health behaviour outcomes. The study also examined the severity of PTSD symptomatology and particular health behaviours, among adult Bosnian Muslim male refugees residing in the greater Chicago area more than a decade after their arrival in the United States. 637 Bosnian Refugees in Chicago Questionnaires (BRQ) were included in the data analysis. This study found a statistically significant relationship between the presence of PTSD symptomatology and the respondents’ general health rating, recentness of a dental visit, and smoking frequency. A statistically significant relationship was found to exist between the severity of PTSD symptomatology and engagement in physical activity, availability of healthcare coverage, and sufficiency of funds for healthcare services. This study highlights the need for further studies among Bosnian refugees, as well as other refugee populations, long after their permanent resettlement in their host country, since most of the current programmes and policies focus on newly arriving refugees, with very little focus on long-term and ongoing follow-up.

Intimate partner violence and emergency room advocacy-based services: An Italian practice

Francesca Esposito ISPA-IU, Italy; Pedro Costa ISPA-IU, Italy

Intimate Partner Violence is currently recognized as a serious and complex public health issue that affects physical, sexual, and emotional health. Identifying women victims of intimate partner violence to offer them adequate support has become a serious concern for surgical and hospital emergency room professionals. According to this need, hospital-based and emergency room-based advocacy programmes to screen and support women victims of I.P.V. have become a part of a growing international trend. In Italy, however, it is only in the last few years that this trend started and it is only available in major cities and hospitals. With these considerations, the present contribution reports on the experience of the Sportello Donna H24 (Woman Helpdesk H24), an advocacy counselling service located in the Emergency Room of the San Camillo Forlanini Hospital of Rome. Provided by BeFree Social Cooperative against trafficking, violence, and discrimination, an association of feminist advocates founded in 2009, this service adopts a community intervention and gender-oriented approach aimed at offering psychosocial and legal counselling to women victims of physical, psychological, economic and/or sexual violence from their partners, 24 hours a day. Data from this innovative service were collected through participant observation and professional cases’ narratives, and high-light routine intervention aspects as the general organisation of the service, professionals’ roles and attitudes toward victims of intimate partner violence so as to promote a reflection on the possible ways to implement these new services.

Perceived discrimination and post-traumatic stress disorder in intimate partner violence victims

Cassandra Groth Nova Southeastern University, United States of America; William Dorfman; Verónica Juanes; John Lewis

Intimate partner violence (IPV) against women has reached epidemic proportions; interestingly, research has shown that Hispanic female victims report significantly greater trauma-related symptoms, higher rates of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), and lower levels of self-esteem than non-Hispanic female victims. Some factors that may increase the risk of developing PTSD are perceived discrimination and experiencing race-related stress. This study will investigate the relations between PTSD severity in Cuban female victims of IPV, their rates of perceived discrimination, and their exposure to race-related stressors. It is hypothesized that Cuban female victims of IPV will report significantly higher rates of perceived discrimination and race-related stressors in comparison with Caucasian female victims of IPV. Furthermore, Cuban participants will report more severe symptoms of PTSD than Caucasian participants. Participants will meet criteria for PTSD based on the Structured Clinical Interview for the DSM-IV-TR Axis I Disorders (SCID-I/NP). Instruments will include the SCID-I/NP, the PTSD Checklist-Specific, the Discrimination Stress Scale, and the Race-Related Events Scale. A one-way analysis of variance and a multiple hierarchical regression will be used to analyze the data. Results of the present study may provide empirical evidence for greater symptom severity of PTSD in Cuban female victims of IPV compared to Caucasian victims due to greater perceived discrimination and race-related stressful events. This study can give crucial support to multicultural therapy, suggesting individualized treatment, by displaying how discrimination and race may create unique dimensions of PTSD.

Justification of domestic violence by women

Gloria Gurrola Universidad Autónoma del Estado, Mexico; Alejandra Maisen; Julieta Garay; Patricia Balcazar; Juana Esteban; Josa Virseda

The aim of this study was to determine the construction, by women living in violent relationships with their partners, of the reasons for the violence to which they are subjected. We worked with 30 women who are attending psychological counselling services at the State of Mexico Attorney General Victims of Crime Office. The techniques used were the autobiography and in-depth interview. The results indicate that women construct the violence, exerted on them by their partners, under two visions. The first involves the causes such as alcohol use, pressures at work or loss of work, economic pressures or the man’s immaturity. The second relates to motives such as not doing the housework well, going out alone or talking to other men. We conclude that both constructions tend to remove responsibility from the perpetrator of the violence he exercises, the causes tend to attribute reasons of an external nature, and beyond the man’s control, while the motives, refer to conscious intentions and willingness to abuse associated to disciplining the woman so she complies with the culturally and socially established roles.

Post traumatic negative cognitions within panic attack-PTSD model

Jelena Harlamova University of Latvia, Latvia; Sandra Sebre

The aim of the present study is to examine the association of post traumatic negative cognitions within the panic attack-post traumatic stress disorder model. Various studies have shown that both negative cognitions and panic attacks are significant in maintaining post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) symptoms, and that there is significant comorbidity between PTSD and panic attacks. However, there is a need for greater exploration of these relationships in order to provide more effective treatment approaches. Participating in this study were 60 respondents with PTSD symptoms who had experienced trauma. They completed the following questionnaires: Post traumatic Cognitions Inventory (Foix et al.); Post traumatic Stress Diagnostic Scale (Foix); and the Panic and Agoraphobia Scale (Bandelow). All three measures were translated from English to both Latvian and Russian languages. The study respondent was able to complete the questionnaire in his or her most frequently used language, since both Latvian and Russian are spoken in Latvia. Good internal reliability ratings were indicated for all three questionnaires, in both Latvian and Russian versions. Preliminary results show strong correlations between negative cognitions of self, panic attack manifestations and PTSD symptoms. Negative cognitions of self are the strongest predictors of PTSD. Results are discussed in relation to treatment approaches which address the role of different forms of negative cognitions and panic attacks in the maintenance of PTSD symptoms.

Probation officers’ conceptualisation of externalising behaviour in juvenile offenders

Elisabeth Inomaa-Bustillos Alliant International University, United States of America

The significant prevalence of endured trauma and developmental limitations in incarcerated juveniles has been widely documented. Thus, it is pertinent that probation officers are adequately trained and capable of recognising subtleties of affect and conduct that possibly attest to underlying experiences of trauma and developmental limitations in the juvenile offender when formulating adjudicative recommendations, institutional disciplinary actions, and treatment referrals. This exploratory study intends to examine how externalising behavior of juvenile offenders are conceptualised by probation officers. Correctional officers employed at various juvenile detention facilities and field offices in the state of California will comprise the participants in this study. Each participant will be given a vignette depicting either a female or male juvenile offender, and possessing either average or well below average cognitive function (IQ score of 70 or 100). Each participant will provide behavioural conceptualisations, as well as adjudicative and disciplinary recommendations based on the case information provided in the vignette. This author predicts that
probation officers will primarily endorse punitive adjudicative and disciplinary recommendations in response to the behavior depicted in the vignette, regardless of gender or cognitive abilities. The researcher also predicts that probation officers will be more likely to identify underlying trauma in the female juvenile, but will not demonstrate an ample understanding of general traumatic manifestations of behavior and affect in juvenile offenders.

Dissociative identity disorder and the possibility of infanticide
Veronica Juanes Nova Southeastern University, United States of America; Hillary Howrey Nova South-estern University, United States of America
This poster will discuss the possible relationship between disorganised attachment, neglect, and infanticide using a forensic case study of a woman diagnosed with dissociative identity disorder. The case will look at how alters were formed early in childhood, and how dissociation impacted her development and her eventual infanticide. It will also present a hypothesis on how dissociation may impact re-victimisation of abused women. In this case, depersonalisation occurred during multiple rapes, and the dissociative effect may have led to triggers that would facilitate further depersonalisation when specific sexual assault cues were present in the environment. The case study looks at a woman who committed infanticide, and will examine the potential consequences sexual abuse can have on intercourse and pregnancy, and the possibility of infanticide with women who have these symptoms. In previous research pregnancy was found to be traumatising for women who had previous sexual abuse during childhood, and that women with dissociative disorders sometimes have amnesia about giving birth, and that denial of the entire nine months of pregnancy is possible. In this case, the woman in question had intermittent amnesia about her pregnancy, the process of giving birth, and amnesia about the act of infanticide. This case study is consistent with the research, and additionally shows the dramatic, and possibly deadly, consequences of not identifying and treating the issues surrounding sexual abuse and pregnancy.

Is comprehensive sport psychology a scientific psychology?
Gilles Lecoaq ILEPS, France
This communication explores and examines the interactional and narrative elements of the rehabilitative journey, focusing on dimensions of addictions and emotions. So, we’ll hypothesise that excessive sport practice is a mechanism to help a person to avoid a time of emotional stress and that injury and pain are mechanisms to help a person to reconnect with this time of emotional stress. Twice we will structure our communication: - firstly, from two avatars created when human performance is the only way of life, the excess and the exclusion, we’ll demonstrate how a fragile identity is not a pathological symptom in the field of sport. We will re-investigate what is a normal sport-life. So, between coping and addiction, we will distinguish what are the meanings of a commitment in an excessive physical practice. Secondly, we will explain why writing about a traumatic injury would reduce athletes’ mood disturbance and stress during rehabilita-
tion. Finally, we will conclude about some meanings of comprehensive sport psychology. This proficiency’s comprehensive approach clearly includes helping athletes enhance performances as well as helping athletes enhance their psychosocial health, development and well-being. So, we will explain how some scientific fields are interested in a comprehensive sport psychology.

Sudden and violent workplace death: The adequacy of institutional responses in meeting surviving families’ needs
Lynda Matthews The University of Sydney, Australia
In 2008, the International Labour Organisation announced that each year more than two million people die from workplace accidents and diseases worldwide. Australia’s response to workplace death has been to call for improved occupational health and safety (OHS) and workers’ compensation arrangements. The human toll of workplace death and wellbeing of traumatically bereaved families must be considered when contemplating changes to legislation. International research, however, has focused on OHS, prevention, and post-trauma stress management; research which seldom touches on workers’ families. Evidence indicates that families will seek support/information through informal personal networks and through formal services provided by OHS and workers’ compensation systems to assist with their traumatic loss. Little evidence exists of the adequacy of these institutional responses to families’ needs or of long-term exposure to regulatory processes, such as incident investigations and coroner’s enquiries, on families’ recovery. This study used detailed in-depth interviews to explore seven families’ experiences (covering 18 family members) of institutional responses to sudden and violent workplace death in the construction industry and the impact of these systems on their recovery. Participants revealed a bereavement complicated by insensitive institutional responses and interactions that did not respect or acknowledge surviving families as a victim of work-related death. Exposure to procedural uncertainty and lack of information that continued for many years led to a sense of isolation and abandonment. A model of work-related death that enmeshes well-defined concepts from organisational justice in a ‘demand-control-support’ stress framework provides direction for interventions and thereby improved outcomes for families.

The efficacy of mindful meditation for post-traumatic stress disorder patients
Sang-Bok Lee Kangnam University, Republic of Korea
The clinical efficacy of mindfulness training has been shown in treating PTSD, substance abuse (Dakwar et al., 2009), cardiovascular disease (Sale-mo & Nidich, 2006), and stress-induced and psychosomatic illness (Grossman et al., 2004). This study demonstrated the efficacy of mindful meditation for post-traumatic stress disorder patients who experienced traumatic brain injury accidents. It was hypothesised that mindful meditation training would help PTST-related patients recover from emotional suffering or pain, and that this training would reduce the patients’ negative emotions such as depression, pain and loneliness as well as enhance the patients’ quality of life and positive emotions. Ten PTSD-related brain injury patients (n=10) were selected as the participants for this study. A total of twelve sessions were given to the participants and the t-test on the mean of each scale measuring emotional variables was administered. The results indicated a significant reduction of negative emotional variables and the enhancement of positive emotional variables.

How to prevent child maltreatment: Proposing a primary prevention project
Raquel Oliveira ILEPS, Portugal; Lucia Pais
Violence against children is an important public health issue, directly affecting millions of individuals every year. The intergenerational transmission of maltreatment is one of the main causes for current child abuse and neglect. Given the importance of intervening and preventing abuse, this study aimed at the development of an interview protocol that enables the assessment, in a hospital context, of which mothers and fathers were victims of maltreatment, as well as developing a prevention protocol to be implemented in an obstetrics unit. A total of 10 child abusers were interviewed using the proposed interview protocol, comprising 16 open-ended questions concerning the respondent’s childhood. A socio-demographic questionnaire was also used to enable the sample’s characterisation. The interviews were analysed through content analysis. The interview protocol successfully assessed four general types of maltreatment: who the aggressor was, experience of aggression, feelings towards the perpetrator, causes of maltreatment, social relations, perceived identification figure and self-perception as an aggressor. This information allowed the development of a content analysis grid, with a total of 21 categories. The results highlighted the utility of this protocol in the identification of cases that may require an early intervention. Thus, we propose a 3-stage study for the development of an effective prevention programme: 1st Pilot study; 2nd Development of an index; 3rd Implementation.

Secondary traumatic stress, adjustment in therapists who work with sexual violence survivors
Christina Samios Bond University, Australia; Lisa Abel; Amber Rodzik
Due to their secondary exposure to the traumatic events disclosed by clients, therapists who work with sexual violence survivors are at risk of experiencing secondary traumatic stress, which includes symptoms such as fear, sleeping difficulties, and intrusive images (see Stamm, 2010). Because therapist self-care is paramount for quality delivery of mental health services, there has been increasing interest in identifying factors that may protect therapists from the impact of secondary traumatic stress. We examined whether the negative effects of secondary traumatic stress on therapist adjustment would be buffered by perceived benefits from trauma work. Sixty-one therapists, who work with sexual violence survivors, completed measures of secondary traumatic stress, perceived benefits and a range of adjustment indicators. Hierarchical multiple regression analyses demonstrated that secondary traumatic stress predicted higher scores on depression (β = .46, p = .001) and anxiety (β = .36, p = .012), and lower scores on satisfaction with life (β = -.33, p = .021) and positive effect (β = -.44, p
years after a traumatic experience at a Japanese school. The tragic incident occurred on June 8, 2001 when a man entered the school and stabbed students and teachers with a knife. Eight students were killed and thirteen students and two teachers were seriously injured. Many students witnessed the scene and they suffered from psychological trauma. Just hours after the incident the response team, the Mental Support Team (MST) was organised, with participants from 10 organisations including universities, police, government ministries, and counselling centers. A 24-hr hotline, outreach programs, free counselling for families and teachers, and psycho-education for teachers and parents were provided. After the acute phase the MST stayed at the school and kept on supporting students, teachers and parents to reduce students’ post-traumatic stress-related symptoms, somatic complaints, functional impairment, and anxiety due to exposed to a school crisis. Subsequently after early intervention, the team kept on supporting them on psycho-education, counselling, consultation on class contents, school events and so on. Support on the academic ability and social skills came to be needed in these days. This long-term intervention resulted in students’ well-adjustment at school. The implementation of the support system with school staff and effectiveness of the school-based long-term intervention was discussed for both positive and negative aspects.

The therapist: Art
Rosemare Visser University of Pretoria, South Africa

Trauma work with children is intrinsically challenging from a developmental perspective. When the children and therapists have neither language nor culture in common, the challenges are exacerbated. Studies suggest that childhood trauma can have a lasting impact on mental health in later years. Social breakdown, urbanisation and poverty are correlating factors in the epidemiology of trauma experiences. South African townships, and informal settlements, provide vulnerable environments for children with regard to traumatic events. At Itoseng Clinic in the Mamelodi Campus of the University of Pretoria, an art activities programme as intervention for local children has been developed, and is regularly run, with some encouraging results. Group art classes are offered to children to investigate art as means of expressing and dealing with trauma and environmental challenges, otherwise extremely difficult through language alone, especially with child intervention. A mini interactive art exhibition as more-dimension "poster" will be used at the congress to share experiences, and further stimulate discussion, in this regard. Interested parties will be asked to participate in some art activities typically used in the project.

Resilience to the development of posttraumatic stress disorder associated with common KIBRA alleles
Sarah Wilker University of Ulm, Germany; Stephanie Kolassa; Christian Vogler; Birke Lingenfelder; Thomas Elbert; Franka Thurm; Dominique de Quervain; Andreas Papasotropoulos; Iris Kolassa

Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) results from the formation of an associative network, which stores sensory-perceptual representations of traumatic memories. Because the KIBRA gene is associated with long-term memory, we hypothesized that common KIBRA alleles influence the risk for developing PTSD. Traumatic load and PTSD diagnosis were assessed in two independent African samples who faced severe traumata (N=392, Rwanda; N=421, Northern Uganda). DNA samples were taken and array-based single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) genotyping was performed. The influence of all tagged KIBRA SNPs and traumatic load on PTSD development was estimated using logistic regressions with correction for multiple comparisons in the Rwandan sample. To replicate the identified associations, hypothesis-driven association testing was performed in an independent Ugandan sample. A new association of two neighboring SNPs in near-perfect linkage disequilibrium, rs10038727 and rs4576167, with lifetime PTSD was discovered in the Rwandan sample. While each traumatic event added to the probability of PTSD in a dose-dependent manner in both genotype groups, carriers of the minor allele of both SNPs displayed a significantly diminished risk (p=0.007, OR=0.29). This protective effect was confirmed in the independent Ugandan sample. This study reveals a new association between two KIBRA SNPs and resilience towards PTSD development, indicating that this memory-related gene might be involved in neuroplastic processes that occur in the aftermath of traumatic events and lead to the develop-
Secondary traumatic stress in mental health workers in Turkey

Ayten Zara Istanbul Bilgi University, Turkey

In the course of working with victims of traumatic events, mental health workers themselves can fall victim to secondary traumatic stress reactions. It is well known that secondary traumatic stress is experienced both similarly and somewhat differently by trauma workers. This research investigated the secondary traumatic stress amongst mental health workers in Turkey. Two hundred and five mental health workers from different professional backgrounds participated in this study. The research data was collected from professionals working in the East, South-East and West Regions of Turkey. This research has found a high level of secondary traumatic stress in mental health workers. Mental health workers with personal trauma history and who work in East and South-East Regions of Turkey reported more secondary traumatic stress. Specializing in working within the traumatic stress field, and receiving supervision were found to have a preventive effect against secondary traumatic stress. This study suggests that mental health workers who work with trauma victims are vulnerable to secondary traumatic stress and that personal, professional and organizational support therefore play an important protective role for them in continuing working. The information gathered from this study is crucial for planning mental health services to target at risk mental health professionals for early interventions. The findings of this research are important with regards to facilitating work with traumatized people and preventing mental health workers from becoming stressed.

Session Type: Invited Symposia

Symposium title: Aviation
Convener: Robert Bedford

Proposed endocrinology protocol
Mmatjiata Pooe Institute for Aviation Medicine, South Africa

While selected endocrine diseases such as Diabetes Mellitus have been incorporated into aeromedical certification protocols, there is a paucity of aeromedical literature regarding most endocrine diseases. This protocol will attempt to establish a coherent and comprehensive guideline to the aeromedical certification of persons with endocrine disorders.

Proposed haematology protocol
Happy Shube South Africa

Man remains the weakest link in the interaction between man, machine and the aviation environment. This presentation focuses on the effect of different haematological conditions on aviation safety. Best practice from other countries including America, Canada and Australia as well as the ICAO guidelines were taken into consideration. Topics include anaemia, polycythaemia, leukaemia, lymphomas and haemoglobinopathies. A workshop involving local expertise was held in order to arrive at proposed guidelines that should be considered when drafting a haematology protocol for the South African Civil Aviation Authority.

Symposium title: Crisis, disaster and trauma: Italian research
Convener: Fatima Caddia

Emergencies as a dialectic process involving order and chaos
Maria Teresa Fenoglio Ordine Degli Psicologi, Italy

The past ten years have seen Italian emergency psychologists reaching a significant level of professional growth derived from interventions in the field, the last of which, the Abruzzo earthquake, involved the mobilisation of more than 300 psychologists. This and other direct interventions enhanced our skills and opened new scenarios for our profession. Complexity, urgency, dramatic interruption of normal routines, lack of adequate resources are inherent to emergency situations. In these contexts psychologists’ primary task is to integrate their efforts into a system of five operating levels. The first one, the Diversity Level, concerns the specific situational characteristics and the impact on victims. The second one, the Culture Level, has to do with cultural features and diversities. The third operating level, Psychology as a Science, entails a theoretical frame of references, adequate training and ethical principles. The fourth operational level, the Guidelines Level, refers to International, European and national guidelines. The fifth level, Civil Protection, involves the role assigned to psychologists in the Civil Protection system and chain of command. Despite the so called, ‘tyranny of the notion of trauma’, professional thought has received much impulse from the challenge represented by mass and community needs as well as from exposure to unexpected resilience capacities.

The CISOM (Italian Emergency Body of the Order of Malta) in emergency situations
Pierluigi Policastro Italy

Scientific literature on emergency psychology stresses the importance of psychological support to victims and rescuers. Natural disasters may produce long-term effects in the psyche, compromising individual adaptation capacity. Psycho-social interventions need to take into consideration the characteristics of the territory and of the inhabitants’ life routines in order to guarantee efficiency and efficacy of interventions. These are the premises on which the work of the Italian Criteria for Psycho-social Intervention in emergencies due to natural disasters (June 13, 2006) are based. The present work is meant to analyse a few presuppositions in the field of human relations in emergency situations and is a reflection on trauma psychology and the experience of psychological support in emergency situations as acquired by CISOM.

Using blogs in emergency contexts: An instrument to elaborate trauma
Pierluigi Policastro Italy

To survive we must tell stories* Umberto Eco Narration is a way to organise thought. When we narrate we elaborate events and make them understood by trauma workers. This research investigated the secondary traumatic stress amongst mental health workers in Turkey. Two hundred and five mental health workers from different professional backgrounds participated in this study. The research data was collected from professionals working in the East, South-East and West Regions of Turkey. This research has found a high level of secondary traumatic stress in mental health workers. Mental health workers with personal trauma history and who work in East and South-East Regions of Turkey reported more secondary traumatic stress. Specializing in working within the traumatic stress field, and receiving supervision were found to have a preventive effect against secondary traumatic stress. This study suggests that mental health workers who work with trauma victims are vulnerable to secondary traumatic stress and that personal, professional and organizational support therefore play an important protective role for them in continuing working. The information gathered from this study is crucial for planning mental health services to target at risk mental health professionals for early interventions. The findings of this research are important with regards to facilitating work with traumatized people and preventing mental health workers from becoming stressed.

Symposium title: Controversial debate (Jacobs Foundation, IUPsyS): Are psychoanalysis and neuropsychology compatible?
Convenor: 2012 ICP

Are psychoanalysis and neuropsychology compatible? 2012 ICP South Africa
Controversial debate (Jacobs Foundation, IUPsyS): Are psychoanalysis and neuropsychology compatible? - Mark Solms (South Africa), Barbara Wilson (UK)
Convenor: 2012 ICP

Duty to protect VS Duty to client: An ethical dilemma 2012 ICP None, South Africa
Controversial debate (Jacobs Foundation, IUPsyS): Duty to protect VS Duty to client: An ethical dilemma - Ian Evans (New Zealand), Sverre Nielsen (Norway)
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Convenor: 2012 ICP

Fostering an integration identity among ethnically diverse populations is the best way to promote psychological health 2012 ICP South Africa
Controversial Debate (Jacobs Foundation, IUPsyS): Fostering an integration identity among ethnically diverse populations is the best way to promote psychological health - John Berry (Canada), Cigdem Kagitibasi (Turkey)
Convenor: 2012 ICP

Fostering an integration identity among ethnically diverse populations is the best way to promote psychological health 2012 ICP South Africa
Controversial Debate (Jacobs Foundation, IUPsyS): Fostering an integration identity among ethnically diverse populations is the best way to promote psychological health - John Berry (Canada), Cigdem Kagitibasi (Turkey)
Convenor: 2012 ICP

Psychology cannot be indigenous and scientific - Douglas Medin (USA), David Fryer (Australia)

Symposium title: Crisis, disaster and trauma: Italian research
Convener: Fatima Caddia

Emergencies as a dialectic process involving order and chaos
Maria Teresa Fenoglio Ordine Degli Psicologi, Italy

The past ten years have seen Italian emergency psychologists reaching a significant level of professional growth derived from interventions in the field, the last of which, the Abruzzo earthquake, involved the mobilisation of more than 300 psychologists. This and other direct interventions enhanced our skills and opened new scenarios for our profession. Complexity, urgency, dramatic interruption of normal routines, lack of adequate resources are inherent to emergency situations. In these contexts psychologists’ primary task is to integrate their efforts into a system of five operating levels. The first one, the Diversity Level, concerns the specific situational characteristics and the impact on victims. The second one, the Culture Level, has to do with cultural features and diversities. The third operating level, Psychology as a Science, entails a theoretical frame of references, adequate training and ethical principles. The fourth operational level, the Guidelines Level, refers to International, European and national guidelines. The fifth level, Civil Protection, involves the role assigned to psychologists in the Civil Protection system and chain of command. Despite the so called, ‘tyranny of the notion of trauma’, professional thought has received much impulse from the challenge represented by mass and community needs as well as from exposure to unexpected resilience capacities.

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Using blogs in emergency contexts: An instrument to elaborate trauma
Pierluigi Policastro Italy

To survive we must tell stories* Umberto Eco Narration is a way to organise thought. When we narrate we elaborate events and make them understood.
How to face team work organisation in contexts of maximum emergency

Pierluigi Policastro Italy

In a context of emergency, a first aid/emergency team has to face various levels of complexity. The operative groups have to meet priority and urgency criteria of intervention and to involve the responsibility not only of the members of the team itself, but also of local institutions and of other organisations. Communication with the residents and all those concerned will also be important. It is very important to analyse the context in its complexity in order to define the macro-areas of intervention, through a process which is constantly aware of developments and problems, aimed at the best coordination of all the elements of the system. The methodology of the first phase of the intervention involved the provincial members of CISOM (Italian Emergency Team of the Order of Malta), with a course on experiential active methodologies, based on the studies of R. W. Revans. This methodology was then applied in an emergency context. The results of this have shown that the introduction of a new approach to the emergency context, which was applied after the Val di Vara disaster (October 25, 2011), has marked the start of a new way of dealing with problems. In this approach, which alternates action and reflection, rescuers are enabled to enact more efficient intervention plans. It was concluded that the restructuring of the approach to interventions has brought available solutions within the scope of the emergency teams. It was however found that the greater demands and responsibilities involved generated a mechanism of regression.

Symposium title: Jacobs Foundation (Switzerland), National Research Foundation of South Africa, IUPsyS. Change fellowship presentations
Convenor: 2012 ICP

Strategies for negotiating undisclosed paternal identity in the home among young people in South Africa

Mzikazi Nduza University of The Witwatersrand, South Africa

South Africa is characterised by high levels of absent fathers. Little research has been done to look at how children go through dealing with living with an unknown and absent father in South Africa. This study focuses on the experiences that young people go through and which strategies have they adopted in order to cope. One-on-one, gender matched, semi structured interviews were conducted. A tape recorder was used and data were transcribed verbatim. The main focus of the research questions was on the way that children with absent unknown fathers dealt with the pain and distress that they experience. Gender might not play a role in the strategies employed by the youth when dealing with this question. However the coping strategies appeared different for the different sexes. Informal coping strategies and formal strategies were adopted at different times depending on availability. Informal strategies for coping with their distress included talking to peers who are experiencing the same problem. Others found clandestine ways such as keeping a diary of emotions. This research shows that men are just as emotionally and painfully affected by absence of their fathers disconfirming beliefs that boys are often not seen as experiencing distress or emotional pain from the absence of their fathers. Strategies that children with absent fathers adopt are important in informing the manner that they will allow for researchers and for people to understand how to assist children growing up without their fathers.

Dynamics of stigmatization and discrimination on intention to disclose among PLWHA: A qualitative assessment

Peter Olapegba North - West University, Mafikie, Nigeria

The HIV and AIDS pandemic has today become an issue of global concern. UNAIDS (2010) estimated that about 33 million adults are HIV positive while Xu & Wu (2011) reported that more than 15 million children are orphaned by the HIV scourge. Some psychosocial factors contributing to the challenge of combating the HIV phenomenon include stigmatization and discrimination. Research findings have shown that HIV positive individuals are reluctant to disclose their status and access medical care because of the fear of stigmatization and discrimination. Adopting a qualitative approach, this study investigated the dynamics of stigmatization and discrimination on intention to disclose HIV status. In-depth interviews (IDIs) and a focus-group discussion were conducted. A thematic analysis indicated that there exist stigmatization and discrimination at individual and societal levels against people living with HIV and AIDS, these were as a result of the way HIV and AIDS were presented and represented at the initial stage as a condition that defies any solution. Media representations over time presented HIV and AIDS as dreaded monster that cannot be tamed. In addition, cultural factors also fuel stigmatization and discrimination; there is still the belief that infected people are promiscuous and in some places HIV infection is seen as divine punishment for sin. One other factor enhancing stigmatization and discrimination is a lack of effective policy framework to protect PLWHA from stigmatization and discrimination. It is concluded that stigmatization and discrimination are still prevalent, to combat them there should be effective legislations and enforced policies to protect PLWHA. Also, media adverts should exclude subtle stigmatization representations while cognitive restructuring and attitudinal change programmes should be aggressively embarked upon for the larger society to adopt the right attitude toward PLWHA.

Identity constructions; Feminist research methodologies

Nadia Sanger Human Sciences Research Council, South Africa

Very little research has been conducted on the Cape Flats in the Western Cape of South Africa, and there are similarly minimal accounts of feminist engagement with the Cape Flats’ communities of South Africa. These mostly working-class, ‘coloured’ communities and the persons who inhabit them, have generally not been the subject of research in current South Africa. This presentation will reflect on the methodological processes and practices that I engaged while conducting comparative research among gender non-conforming persons on the Cape Flats of South Africa, and those residing in middle-class ‘coloured’ communities. The presentation will focus on two particular concerns: first, the multiple ways in which gender, class, race and sexuality mediate and complicate each other in “the field”, and second, the usefulness of reflexive feminist epistemologies and methodologies in conducting research on subjectivity and identity.

Symposium title: Mental health, neuropsychiatry assessment and integrated health services
Convenor: Michela Colombu

The temporal dimension in psychotherapy

Daniela Petrolo Sant’Anna Hospital, Italy

Time has many meanings and many dimensions; as many as the numbers of people, experiences, events and life moments. Sometimes individuals’ temporal dimensions reach a meeting point where ideas are shared and start the process of mutual knowledge. In psychotherapy this happens when minds meet on a journey; an experience made of moments and different times that end in a time of revelation, of opportunity and self-knowledge through a synchronous emotional encounter with the other. The presentation of clinical cases will provide a reading of psychotherapy as the meeting of two individuals in time, including a clinical reading of scientific and philosophical phenomena about which mankind has always wondered.
Symposium title: Translational policy research lecture: (Jacobs Foundation, IUPsyS) Epidemiology and ideology - Hans-Ulrich Wittchen (Germany), Dan Stein (South Africa)
Convenor: 2012 ICP

Epidemiology and ideology
2012 ICP South Africa
Translational policy research lecture: (Jacobs Foundation, IUPsyS) Epidemiology and ideology - Hans-Ulrich Wittchen (Germany), Dan Stein (South Africa)

Symposium title: Translational Policy Research Lecture: (Jacobs Foundation, IUPsyS): Post and continuous traumatic stress: Challenges and new directions - Thomas Elbert (Germany), Debra Kaminer (South Africa)
Convenor: 2012 ICP

Post and continuous traumatic stress: Challenges and new directions
2012 ICP South Africa
Translational Policy Research Lecture: (Jacobs Foundation, IUPsyS) Post and continuous traumatic stress: Challenges and new directions. [Thomas Elbert (Germany) & Debra Kaminer (South Africa)]

Session Type: Invited Workshops

Conflict, post-conflict and forced migration
Giorgia Dona University of East London, United Kingdom
This workshop examines the psycho-social experiences of individuals who are forced to flee because of conflict, human rights abuses and generalized violence, and it explores the relationship between external displacements and inner journeys in contexts of violence, encampment, settlement, re-settlement, and repatriation. Specific aims of the workshop are to: a) discuss theoretical frameworks (i.e. medical, psycho-social, ecological), for understanding forced migrants psychological experiences within their cultural contexts; b) evaluate the role of psychological concepts (i.e. trauma, acculturation, stress, coping, community healing), for the study of violence, displacement, reconciliation and social integration; c) examine the cross-cultural relevance of western psychological models to the analysis of conflict and displacement; and d) critically analyse therapeutic and psycho-social interventions with forced migrants.

Supervision of early career psychologists
Amie Frewen James Cook University, Singapore; Nenna Ndukwe James Cook University, Singapore
This interactive workshop is targeting early career psychologists who are supervising trainees at varying degrees of experience. We will discuss models of supervision and ways for enhancing skills as a clinical supervisor. There will be opportunities for participants to take part in group discussion, case study analysis and role play. We expect that participants will: 1) Share successes and pitfalls of supervision, 2) Learn more about the theory and practice of clinical supervision, 3) Learn more about the practicalities of supervising trainee clinical psychologists, 4) Develop an awareness of the standards necessary to achieve good self care, 5) Develop an awareness of the standards necessary to achieve good practice in the supervision of clinical trainees.

Using the career interest profile to demonstrate the value of the career construction interview to career counselling
Jacobus Maree University of Pretoria, South Africa
The theory and practice of career counselling need reshaping to enable young people to design successful lives and adapt to changing needs, changing interests and novel work experiences. The general aim of career (construction) counselling (for life designing) is to help persons script their life stories, which makes this approach suitable for exploring personal meanings and for helping people to deal with the many problems involving meaning. The implementation of the Career Construction Interview (CCI) (Savickas) will be demonstrated and attendees will be introduced to the use of the Career Interest Profile (CIP), a social constructionist oriented postmodern instrument aimed at facilitating career counselling by empowering clients to make informed decisions about their career paths, design successful lives and make social contributions. The narrativ approach to career counselling demonstrated here should turn the experience of receiving career counselling into what it was for Epstein, namely the stroke of midnight on New Year’s Eve [offering] the possibility of a new beginning (O’Hanlon).

How to get published in scholarly journals: The art, science and skill of article writing
Jacobus Maree University of Pretoria, South Africa; Anthony Pillay University of Pretoria, South Africa
The aim of this workshop is to assist colleagues (emerging scholars in particular) in their endeavours to get published. Participants attending this workshop should ask themselves why they wish to publish (e.g. recognition, pushing the boundaries of knowledge, testing the water, challenging certain conventions). Participants will be guided briefly through the steps in preparing manuscripts for submission, including the basic steps in writing scholarly articles, establishing a group of critical readers, testing drafts in other forums, for example conferences and seminars, submitting manuscripts to language editors, studying and adhering to journals author guidelines, contacting the editor, and responding to reviewer feedback.

Session Type: Symposia

Symposium title: Crisis, disaster and trauma: Italian research
Convenor: Fatima Caddia

EMDR in emergency contexts
Fatima Caddia Italy
On October 2008 in Capoterra, Sardinia, three people died and 1300 people were evacuated due to a flood resulting from prolonged heavy rain. Psychological support was requested to assist affected individuals in coping with the emergency. 220 people underwent individual EMDR sessions and 540 were treated in group sessions. Children from nursery and primary schools were also supported with EMDR. Data show that post-traumatic reactions after three months were dramatically reduced in adolescents and children treated with EMDR.

Symposium title: From the individual to the collective: Exploring social transformation through psychosocial interventions
Convenor: Brandon Hamber

Youth, masculinity, the past, and conceptualisations of trauma in post-conflict Northern Ireland
Elizabeth Gallagher INCORE, University of Ulster, United Kingdom; Brandon Hamber
This paper explores how trauma is conceptualised in relation to a range of interventions with young men in post-conflict Northern Ireland. The study, part of the Trauma, Peacebuilding and Development Project, examines the experiences and perspectives of young men (18-24 years old) in Northern Ireland and the perspectives of those working with the young men. The study focuses on 2 generic Young Men’s Support Groups and 2 Victim/Survivor Groups with a specific focus on the Northern Ireland conflict. A total of 20 clients and 19 staff from the groups were individually interviewed. Semi-structured interview questions and the General Help-seeking Questionnaire (GHSQ) were used to ascertain how groups understand trauma and the impact of the conflict on young men. The study also explored whether young men see themselves as “traumatised” by the conflict, see a need for services in this area and if masculine ideologies impact on help-seeking intentions. The study found that staff and clients conceptualise trauma differently, with staff having a collective understanding of trauma in comparison to young men having a narrower individual understanding. Findings show that masculine ideologies have a negative impact on men’s help-seeking intentions, and that they are less likely to seek help for suicidal thoughts than for other emotional and personal problems. Clients were more likely to seek help from informal sources whereas staff were more likely to seek help from formal and professional sources. Overall findings will be discussed and policy recommendations made.

A field divided: Psychosocial support and peacebuilding in post-conflict settings
Brandon Hamber INCORE, University of Ulster, United Kingdom
In the aftermath of war, two key psychological tasks are to heal the psychosocial wounds of war, and to support peacebuilding processes such as nonviolent conflict resolution and transforming systems of structural violence and oppression. The purpose of this presentation is to examine the conceptual interconnections between these two tasks and to analyse how, in practice, they have evolved as separate and disconnected. Conceptually, there is a reciprocal relation between psychosocial support and peace-
Trauma, peacebuilding and development: towards an integrated psychosocial approach

Brandon Hamber

INCORE, University of Ulster, United Kingdom

The paper outlines the main findings from the Trauma, Peacebuilding and Development Project, a cross-country study supported by the International Development Research Centre, which sought to analyse how psychosocial interventions can contribute to peacebuilding, development and other forms of social transformation. The paper focuses on seven specific case studies, i.e. Sri Lanka; India / Kashmir; Jerusalem / Occupied Palestinian Territories; Guatemala; South Africa; Mozambique and Northern Ireland. All the case studies, through a focus on specific psychosocial interventions (which will be defined in the paper), set out to explore whether psychosocial projects that take the political context into account; map and shadow local understandings of suffering (idioms of distress) and help-seeking behaviour; build resiliency; as well as address needs at different levels (i.e. not only focus on individual trauma) impact more positively upon social transformation. The parameters of the project and the challenges it faced from defining key terms to applying concepts across different contexts will be discussed. Findings from the case studies will be compared with examples of how psychosocial approaches have been used to impact upon peacebuilding, development and social transformation extracted.

Remembering healing and telling: Alternative approaches to trauma care in South Africa

Ingrid Palmary

University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa

This paper presents three case studies of what the authors have termed ‘trauma care’ in contemporary South Africa. The study, funded by SANPAD, drew from the widespread critiques of the medicalised approach to trauma. The research team were concerned with two aspects of these critiques. Firstly, it was clear that migrant groups, and particularly refugees, figured in these debates as a group that highlighted some of the key problems with a medicalised approach to trauma. Secondly, they are a group that face problems of ongoing poverty, racism, marginalisation and often repeated displacement. The trauma cannot therefore, as is the assumption in the DSM diagnosis, be seen as the discrete time-bound event that can be managed psychologically from the vantage point of safety. Our research team, however, also found some of the critiques to be limiting in understanding the experiences of migrants in South Africa. In addition, evidence indicates that very few migrants use mainstream services. Rather than asking how services can be made more relevant to marginalised groups of people, the team decided to investigate how, where and with whom migrants sought respite from violence. In this paper we present three case studies, i.e. trauma care offered within the Pentecostal church; a Zimbabwean self-help group that deals with past violence; and an art based psychosocial intervention for children. Each case study raises new questions about how we define tradition, the local idioms of distress, trauma and support. They show the intersection of trauma with broader processes of development, peacebuilding and social transformation.

Symposium title: Survivorship qualities with trauma

Convenor: Elias Mpofu

Treating post-traumatic stress disorder: Qualitative investigations of SA therapist responsiveness

David Edwards

Rhodes University, South Africa

Therapist responsiveness in making strategic decisions in the conduct of treatment is a central meta-competence for effective practice. The aim of the present research is to develop a clearer articulation of the principles of therapist responsiveness in the treatment of simple and complex PTSD, grounded in actual cases. Often attributed to clinical experience, it is difficult to research formally especially using quantitative methods. A model for responsive treatment of PTSD was derived from a series of systematic case studies that evaluated the transportability of Ehlers and Clark’s cognitive therapy (CT) for PTSD to South African conditions (Edwards, 2010). It included seven areas of clinical focus, two of which, the building of social support and the timing and nature of trauma processing, were examined in a further qualitative investigation. This paper presents further research in which a larger range of cases is examined from a series that now includes 20 cases. Other areas of clinical focus are examined, including attention to the therapeutic relationship, motivational work, and crisis intervention.

Holistic disaster response: A merging medical and psychological intervention post-disaster

Jeanne Leblanc

Private Practice, Canada; Martin Thornton

It is known that “no one who witnesses a disaster is untouched by it.” (Hogan & Burnstein, 2007). Psychologically distressing responses to disaster - although normal - can be pervasive and increase the level of stress and impairment in survivors and responders alike. Initial disaster response is understandably medically-focused on saving lives. In triage levels recommended by the World Medical Association (2006), mental health is the fourth level of acuity - less acute than individuals with minor medical needs who can be treated later by relief workers. In this model, treatment of psychological needs is for those who need reassurance or use of sedative for agitation. While this is consistent with physicians’ mandate for acute medical treatment, not addressing mental health initially creates difficulties, including: (1) increased distress in the patient, support system, and within the treatment milieu; (2) inefficiency in treatment of less urgent medical needs, as somatic manifestations of stress often requires increased physician time (with sometimes limited benefit); and (3) re-traumatisation of survivors, due to repeatedly telling their experience to one professional, followed by the next. In light of these factors, a model of treatment integrating medical and mental health at the inception of disaster response was utilised in Haiti (acute hospital, clinic setting), and in USA post-hurricane. Outcome included improved differential diagnoses, more complete treatment of needs per patient self-report, decreased dispensation of psychotropics (whose efficacy, availability, and side-effects are difficult to monitor), and increased efficiency of treatment time spent per case, by both mental health provider and physician alike.

Trauma counselling as a global human justice issue: Serving humanity

Lisa Lopez Levers

Duquesne University, United States of America

Trauma occurs globally, resulting from interpersonal and community violence, war, large-scale natural disasters, medical crises, and man-made disasters. The effects of psychosocial trauma can be profoundly devastating for individuals and groups of people, shattering core values and changing essential world views. Whether the lived trauma is experienced by marginalised or by mainstreamed populations, certain human justice issues may emerge. The purpose of this paper is to present an overview of the universal relevance of trauma-based counselling issues, as well as an examination of social justice implications. This discussion is informed by the Integrative Systemic Approach to Trauma (ISAT) Model and uses examples from the presenter’s research in Rwanda, Zimbabwe, Namibia, Botswana, Russia, and US. The ISAT Model promotes an understanding of the complexities of trauma theory, research, practice, and supervision. It further emphasises the systemic and reciprocal interrelationships among pre-service training, counselling, in-service training, and supervision. The presenter draws from the research, theory, and practice literatures, offering a comprehensive and integrative conceptual model. While addressing pertinent diagnostic and treatment issues, she explores ISAT, illuminating how various systems and multiple environments require integrative and systemic approaches when dealing with the complexities of trauma. This ecological model incorporates client, clinical, supervisory, consultative, administrative, organisational, societal, and cultural facets of service delivery as well as ethno-medical and indigenous knowledge perspectives.
Post-traumatic growth: Serving humanity by promoting transformation
Yih-Hsing Liu Syracuse University, United States of America

Post-traumatic growth (PTG) is a developmental phenomenon among trauma survivors which has become a focus in current trauma research. Different from the psycho-pathological paradigm, the concept of post-traumatic growth provides an alternative perspective that the traumatised individual has the capacity to grow during the healing process. For example, research among female survivors of sexual abuse has found that resiliency can prevent further adverse effects from trauma. Others have identified the importance of post-traumatic growth in a person’s ability to move forward to higher levels of cognitive and affective development, and have identified how these changes benefit the individual’s everyday function. The purpose of this paper is to explore PTG, in terms of client resiliency, and to describe healing from trauma as a recursive process. This pilot study uses qualitative, phenomenological oriented interview methods to reflect the process of two trauma survivors’ post-traumatic growth in relation to their survivor mission. Six themes emerged from the study that suggests fluid and dynamic self-recovery processes. This investigation also identified questions about how growth and distress may co-exist together, but assist the survivor in moving forward, toward higher levels of functioning. Finally, this inquiry illuminated how volunteerism can be a form of mission fulfillment and can represent an ecological sense of trauma recovery, community healing, and interdependence of human culture. The implications of clinical training, supervision, and future research are discussed.

Survivorship qualities with trauma
Elias Mpfu University of Sydney-Cumberland, Australia

Trauma experience is a part of the human condition, although not necessarily desired or willed by some who are exposed. Many survive trauma experiences and some with disability. The goals of the symposium are to present current models on trauma survivorship which are important for understanding the process of survivorship, and evidence-based treatments; to map the qualities that define trauma survivorship following post-earthquake experience, rape experience or other loss of personal integrity, with or without post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Data from multiple case studies and community sample surveys from Haiti, Pakistan, sub-Saharan Africa, and the USA will be presented and discussed in the context of adaptive capacity and resilience in survivors. Evidence is presented on the effects of therapist responsiveness in mediating trauma survivorship, and also on other health care service qualities associated with sustained survivorship. We consider the survivorship an overarching concept in understanding personal and collective agency in adapting to trauma.

Comparing complex and continuous traumatic stress: Diagnostic and treatment implications
Gillian Eagle Wits University, South Africa; Gill Eagle

Over the past decade there have been increasing attempts to expand or refine the formulation of the impact of extreme life events beyond the scope of Acute Traumatic Stress (ATS) and Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). The introduction of the concept of “Complex Post-Traumatic Stress” has taken hold in the trauma literature despite the fact that this is not a formally recognised category in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (although perhaps captured under the heading Disorders of Extreme Stress Not Otherwise Specified or DESNOS). In South Africa the complementary construct of Continuous Traumatic Stress (CTS) has also developed considerable purchase since it is understood to characterise a somewhat different set of conditions from those informing Complex PTSD. This presentation explores the conceptual origins of these two characterisations of traumatic event impact and notes some of the similarities and differences between the two. For example, while both constructs attempt to engage with the impact of prolonged and multiple (or poly) exposure impact, Complex PTSD tends to place weight on the longer term impact of necessary adjustment to some form of entrapment or inescapable oppression (now past), whereas CTS emphasises the compromised nature of the recovery context and the impact of realistic appraisal of ongoing sources of threat on already traumatised individuals. This key difference in formulation has implications for diagnostic presentation and also for treatment. These will be explored and elaborated in the presentation, including the role of psychological defences.

Trauma-focused or psychosocial-torture rehabilitation in Africa?
Craig Higson-Smith South Africa

Civil war often attracts international humanitarian response. However, such wars are nearly always preceded, and are often followed, by decades of political instability. During these years, tens of thousands may suffer torture and other gross human rights violations. These victims are supported only by their movements and local networks of health and mental health professionals concerned with human rights abuses. Various models of care for torture survivors have been developed and tested. Several of these are currently being disseminated to international and local agencies concerned with human rights violations. The evidence-based supporting models of humanitarian response are divided between models that emphasise work on victims’ past traumatic experiences, and those that emphasise victims’ current psycho-social wellbeing. This paper includes a review of the evidence based on the strength of which such models are promoted, and then investigates their usefulness to torture treatment centres in Sub-Saharan Africa. Drawing on in-depth interviews with eight senior clinicians from five centres in four countries, the author concludes that the divide between trauma-focused and psychosocial is somewhat misleading. Rather, African practitioners need guidelines that assist them to manage the tension between competing client needs, and to integrate existing models into their treatment practice.

Exploring the intersection between traumatic stress and the practice demands of developing world contexts
Nomfundo Mogapi CSVR, South Africa; Craig Higson-Smith; Sarah Crawford-Browne; Gill Eagle

In developing countries, the provision of mental health services to traumatised individuals, families, and communities typically occurs against a background of chronic social adversity. Many people are trapped in extreme poverty exacerbated by unemployment and inequality, and survive in situations of ongoing volatility and change. Very often traumatic experiences are multiple layered and ongoing. The dominant theoretical positions that guide practice are derived from research and practice in countries with the resources to promote the fruitful interaction of science and practice. In contrast, practitioners in developing countries are often overwhelmed by the needs of their community and the limited resources available to meet those needs. Too often, spending scarce resources on research and theory development is viewed as a luxury, with the result that practitioners in developing contexts remain dependent upon models of work that are not necessarily suited to the needs of their communities. This symposium will bring together the perspectives of developing world practitioners and researchers and offer recommendations to enhance theory, practice, research, and dissemination of knowledge.

Symposium title: Whose needs are we serving? Exploring the intersection between the science of traumatic stress and the practice demands of developing world contexts
Convener: Nomfundo Mogapi

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Temporal Nature of the Semantics of Cuining in the Game of Password
Matthew Bolten; Jason Viray; Joanna Wong; Justin Midlot; Annie Chen
University of California, Riverside, USA

The HAL (Hyperspace Analog to Language) memory model has previously been used to understand semantic and associative priming, grammatical categorization and various other memory and language phenomena. In the current study, the HAL model was used to investigate effects in a dynamic language exchange. Participants (research assistants) completed a game of Password in which one participant is given a target word and must give cues to help the other participant guess the target word. Distances computed using the HAL model were used to determine how the contextual similarity of the cues to the target word, guesses to the target word, and guesses to the cues changed over time. The goal of the study was to gain information about how dynamic language exchanges emerge over time, how people might steer each other to a particular concept, as well as how a contextual similarity model can help us learn about these phenomena and the extent to which it can predict human behavior.

Moderating Factors of Context Dependency Effects for Background Music and Reading Comprehension
Birgitte Simpson*; Bridget Robinson-Riegler*
August College, USA

Selective attention tasks have been shown to improve with practice. The current study examines the relationship between practice and the context dependency effect for listening to familiar music while studying: A 2 (low/ high practice) x 2 (music/ no music at encoding) x 2 (music/ no music at retrieval) design will be used to evaluate the effects of practice on the context dependency effect. We hypothesize that a context dependency effect will be found for those who listen to music while studying less than half of the time (low practice). But for those who listen to music more than half of the time (high practice), the context dependency effect will be eliminated or reduced. 160 participants from the August College participant pool will take part in the study. Participants will rate the familiarity of the music, then read a passage either in silence or while listening to music. After a 5 minute distractor task, they will then take a test measuring comprehension of the task. The data will be analyzed using a between subjects, factorial ANOVA. Results Pending.

Mind-body Dualism in Beliefs about Tic Disorders
Jason Parad*
Yale University, USA

Mind-body dualism continues to present an enduring challenge to the field of psychiatry. Whereas in some cases mental disorders are perceived as "psychological" products of the mind, in other cases they are deemed "biological" products of the body. Although past research has shown that this distinction inappropriately invites discrepant clinical recommendations and social judgments, these effects have all been contingent upon explicit suggestions about disorder etiology. Of greater empirical concern is whether the symptoms, rather than the causes, of these disorders can generate similarly biased attitudes. The present study thus tests this possibility using the psychiatric phenomenon of tics. In line with mind-body dualism, our results demonstrate that whereas vocal tics give rise to beliefs about psychological etiology and recommendations for psychotherapy, motor tics lead to beliefs about biological etiology and recommendations for medication. These findings call for increased attention to the way treatment plans are chosen across all psychiatric disorders.

Use of the Brief Symptom Inventory in Emerging Adults
Travis Pashak*; Wells Ling*; Paul J. Handal
Saint Louis University, USA

The purpose of this presentation is to provide the field with normative updates for scores on the Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI), developed by Derogatis and Spencer in 1983, as well as investigate its factor structure in emerging adults attending university. The BSI is a 53-item self-report measure which assesses individual's symptom severity across various areas of mental health, using 5-point Likert type scales. The measure provides a Global Severity Index and subscale scores on Somatization, Obsession-Compulsion, Interpersonal Sensitivity, Depression, Anxiety, Hostility, Phobic Anxiety, Paranoid Ideation, and Psychoticism. This project aims to compare the currently available information on symptom severity norms with contemporary levels of symptoms, as well as investigate whether the nine established subscales remain the best factor conceptualization of psychopathology manifestation in college students. The BSI was administered to two similar samples at a private, religiously-affiliated Midwest university, yielding a total of 725 undergraduate student respondents. They were 74.2% female, with ages ranging from 18 to 24 years old (M=19.44, SD=1.35). The majority identified as White or Caucasian (79.7%) and the most represented class was freshmen (42.8%). Preliminary analyses point toward important differences between established norms and the current sample. Responses yielded a mean score of 0.08 (SD=0.55), which is lower than the established normative mean for emerging adults (M=0.76, SD=0.49) but higher than non-patient adults (M=0.30, SD=0.31). In addition, symptom factor structure and clinical implications are discussed.

Comparison of Violence in the Bible and the Koran through Computational Analysis
Matthew Bolten
University of California, Riverside, USA

Computational models can be used to handle a variety of both methodological and research issues including allowing a comparison of word usage across populations or different texts. One computational model of semantics (HAL) that can learn word meaning and can compute a measure of sim-
Frantz Fanon and Colonialism: A Psychology of Oppression

Blake Hilton* University of Central Oklahoma, USA

The French psychiatrist Frantz Fanon was a prominent psychological analyst of oppression during the 20th century, focusing his work predominantly on the oppression of the black Antillean as well as the Arab of Algeria. This article asserts the congruence of Fanon’s theories, the etiology of several mental illnesses present in the modern Native American population is suggested to be unresolved grief from oppression. The intent of this discourse is that with increased awareness of Native American oppression, the high prevalence of mental illness in this population will be met with greater empathy, aid, and understanding.

Laotian American Adolescents: The Psychological Correlates of Merging Cultures

Alyssa Thanasack*; Jasmine Jaraput; Peter Giorda-no Belmont University, USA

There has been little research devoted to understanding Laotian American adolescents since the first wave of Laotian immigrants arrived in the United States in 1975. Furthermore, little research has been devoted to second-generation Laotian American adolescents. Research has suggested acculturation gaps exist between first-generation and second-generation immigrants, which can influence how parents discipline their children. High acculturation in immigrant adolescents and an authoritarian parenting style have been linked to a high prevalence of delinquent behaviors and low academic achievement in some ethnic groups. However, these phenomena have not been studied directly in Laotian immigrants. It was predicted that an authoritarian parenting style and high level of acculturation to American culture will both be positively related to health-risk behaviors and negatively related to academic success in Laotian American adolescents. Sixty-two Laotian American high school students completed the Parental Authority Questionnaire, the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey, and the Language, Identity, and Behavior Acculturation Scale. Results show partial support for a positive relationship between authoritarian parenting and some health risk behaviors, as well as academic success. There is no support for a relationship between acculturation and health-risk behaviors and academic success. Limitations of this study include lack of control for socioeconomic status, the use of a convenience sample, and not accounting for pre-existing mental problems. Implications for future research are that parenting style is related to health-risk behaviors and academic success, and that there may be other important factors that are linked to onset of health-risk behaviors and low academic success.

The Wet, The Dry: Election Predictions From Tlingit Gendered Geography

Kyle Dexter*; Timothy Lower*; Loren McKnight* University of Alaska Fairbanks, USA

This study utilizes indigenous Tlingit psychological theory of gendered geography or “wet” and “dry” as a means of examining whether a correlation exists between election outcome and Tlingit conceptualizations of surrounding environmental conditions in the state of Alaska. Data for the study comes from the 40 separate voting districts as determined by the State of Alaska Division of Elections. Each voting district was defined as being either a “wet” or “dry” area as it pertains to the Tlingit understanding of gendered geography. Election outcome was designated by the elected officials as being either Republican or Democratic based on the State of Alaska Division of Elections. This is a quantitative study utilizing archival data stemming from past State of Alaska election cycles at both the state and national level races. Initial results suggest the Tlingit psychological theory of gendered geography could be applied to the current voting system as a method of predicting voting outcome. This may also have implications for future studies examining non-Western ontological systems of thought. Recommendations for future research are discussed.

Sibling Birth Order and Sociosexuality

Margaret Hanley* Queens University of Charlotte, USA

Because birth order has been suggested to relate to personality differences among siblings and also to preference in relationships, perhaps there is a correlation between birth order and sexual attitudes and behavior due to early family dynamics. An online study was administered to a sample population of adults ranging in ages from 18 to 55 to determine birth order position, self-perceptions of being traditional or rebellious, closeness in family versus nonfamily relationships, and sexual behavior as measured by the Sociosexual Orientation Inventory-Revised (SOI-R). Previous research may suggest a relationship between ordinal birth position of siblings and sociosexuality in young adults. I predicted that firstborns would perceive themselves as more traditional and lastborns as more rebellious. I predicted that middleborns would have closer relationships to those outside of the family. I predicted that firstborns would be more likely to self-disclose to family. Finally, I predicted that firstborns would have lower SOI-R scores and lastborns higher SOI-R scores. None of the hypotheses in this study were supported. However, in regards to sibling birth order and personality, firstborns did perceive themselves to be more traditional overall compared to both middleborns and lastborns. Although not significant, an interesting finding emerged in regards to birth order and family versus nonfamily relationships. Middleborns rated themselves to be almost two times closer to family versus nonfamily in comparison to firstborns and lastborns. Regarding SOI-R scores, middleborns scored highest contrary to previous research. Research suggests that the relationship between birth order, personality, relationships, and sociosexuality are complex.
subjects experiment, we examine monolingual English-speaking 3- and 5-year-olds’ willingness to help an adult (who speaks either English or Spanish) in four counterbalanced tasks. These tasks test children’s willingness to share various resources (a tool, stickers, and a marker) and to help find a misplaced object. Given children’s strong and early preference for native speakers, it is hypothesized that the children will be less likely to share with and help the Spanish speaker than the English speaker. It is also hypothesized that older children, because of greater exposure to English as the dominant language, will be less likely to help the Spanish speaker than younger children.

Rationales Parents Provide for the Restrictions They Impose on Their Teens

Jacinda Whitley*; Justin Carreras; Kourtnee Rico; Robert D. Laird Xavier University of New Orleans, USA

The purpose of this project is to understand and describe the rationales parents give for their rules and expectations. We are defining rationales as any reason a parent gives their teen for having a particular rule or expectation. A sample 22 parent-teen dyads was recruited using a Craigslist ad and from a high school. Teens were novice drivers, 87% African American, and 82% female. Participants were interviewed about parental structure (i.e., restrictions) and autonomy support regarding driving. Only one of the interview questions was a direct prompt for a parent rationale (“Can you tell me about any discussions you family has about the reasons why you have these expectations?”), but many parents regularly and spontaneously (i.e., without prompting) provided rationales for their rules or expectations throughout the interview. We qualitatively coded parents’ rationales using a five-step process. Three undergraduate research assistants watched video of each interview and identified each rationale provided by the parent (n = 425). One of the research assistants developed an initial classification scheme that coded rationales into 29 categories. Two other research assistants repeated the classification to assess coder agreement. Disagreements were resolved by coding team. Results include descriptive information and rationale examples for each of the final categories, frequency of parental endorsement of each final category, and statistical comparisons regarding the endorsement of each type of category.

Research Area: Engineering/Human Factors

Accidents May Be Due to Too Tiny Safety Margins

Julie Haymaker*; Shaziela Ishak; Mariannella Cla-velo*; Roya Aminiroumand* Ramapo College of New Jersey, USA

Fitting objects through openings requires a high level of accuracy. For instance, children must decide which coin will fit into a slot. Inaccurate decisions may result in injury or property damage. Despite its everyday relevance, few previous studies have measured children’s accuracy at fitting objects through openings. The current study examined 10-year-old children and adults’ functional object knowledge. Participants’ task was to adjust a window (0 to 15cm) to the smallest opening they thought a wooden cube (3.8cm3) would fit through. Each participant gave four estimates that were averaged together. Next, participants were presented with five probe trials at ±0.50cm, ±1.00cm, and 0cm away from their averaged estimate where they decided whether the cube would fit through. Results show that both children and adults gave similar estimates (M=4.52±0.50cm for children and M=4.35±0.50cm for adults, p >.05). Although participants made accurate estimates, they left small safety margins, 16% for children and 12% for adults, that require precise motor control. For the probe trials participants made correct decisions for openings that were +0.50cm, ±1.00cm, and 0cm away from their averaged estimate. However, both groups made incorrect decisions for -0.50cm probe trials. Findings show that by 10 years children’s responses are similar to adult responses. Furthermore, findings highlight that the reason we suffer from accidents is that we neglect to leave a large enough safety margin when going through openings.

The Contrast of Red

Amanda Spolec*; Anne Carrillo Dalmeyer Hendrix College, USA

If an image of a male's face is enhanced with red coloring, will a female rate it as more attractive? Will the male's image also be rated more attractive by a female, if the image has a red background, as opposed to a white background? A study was conducted using the survey method from a sample of ninety-five college age women. A statistically significant result was found using One-Way ANOVA and Tukey HSD Post hoc tests. On average the females rated the red enhanced image, and the original image significantly more attractive than the original image on the red background. There was not a statistically significant difference between the average attractiveness ratings for the original image and the red enhanced image.

Assessing Psychopathy and Serial Murder Utilizing the Homicidal Pattern Disorder Model

David LaBoy* University of Nevada, Las Vegas, USA

This research project focuses on research into the psychology of clinical psychopathy and serial murder. There is a high level of media interest and attention paid to American serial killers. According to popular opinion, psychopaths are serial killers. As a result, this leads to misconceptions as to the types of individuals who commit serial murders. The term “psychopath” is generally reserved for adults, whose personalities are firmly fixed and whose lack of conscience demonstrates the hallmark of psychopathy. A psychopath is characterized as someone potentially capable of committing crimes without guilt or remorse because they feel little or no regret. This type of criminal versatility comes from not being afraid of the consequences. However, psychopaths have a choice; to decide whether, or not, their morals allow them to commit a crime. This research hopes to dispel the common misconception that psychopaths, by definition, are inherently violent and prone to murder; emphasizing that not all individuals who appear to be at risk for psychopathic behavior go on to commit crimes. This research will establish that serial murder falls under a different mental disorder classification altogether, establishing that only a small minority of psychopaths actually become mass murderers, rapists and serial killers.

Research Area: Diagnosis

Sleep Deprivation and Odor Detection Thresholds in Rats (Rattus norvegicus)

Laurian Della*; Sharon Himmanen* Cedar Crest College, USA

The relationship between sleep deprivation and odor detection thresholds was studied in four adult female Long-Evans rats. After establishing the initial odor detection thresholds of the rats, four rats were deprived of sleep for a period 24 hours, and were then recorded for detection thresholds immediately proceeding sleep deprivation, and 43 hours of recovery from sleep deprivation. In order to establish odor detection thresholds, rats were presented with 12 varying concentrations of benzaldehyde, and their odor detection threshold was recorded. Researchers expected that the odor detection thresholds following a 24 hour period of sleep deprivation differ from odor detection thresholds immediately before sleep deprivation, and 43 hours after recovery from sleep deprivation. This study is the first to examine the relationship between sleep deprivation and odor detection thresholds in rats. Results suggest a significant decline in the odor detection thresholds of adult rats following a 24 hour period of sleep deprivation.

Research Area: Industrial/Organisational/Work

The Effect of the Color Red on Attractiveness

Julia Bussberg*; Emily Issler; Holly Bashore San Diego State University, USA

This study investigated the effect of the color red on non-physical attractiveness. According to previous literature (e.g., Gaambys et al., 2010; Elliot et al., 2010), the valence of the effect of the color red is context-dependent. In the current study, college students read a personality description of the target person (either “John” or “Joan”), and then completed a questionnaire, in which they rated the target’s attractiveness, hirability, and sociability. The hypothesis that people will rate the target as more attractive if the personality description were printed on red paper was supported. Interestingly, a negative effect of red was found on measures of hirability and sociability. This study adds to the limited amount of research examining the positive effects of red and shows that the color red may enhance both the physical and non-physical factors that together determine human attractiveness. The results suggest that a red stimulus will have a positive effect on human affect in situations that include the evaluation of opposite-sex partners by functioning as a sexual symbol, but may have a negative effect on human behavior in performance-based contexts that foster competitiveness.
Interview Skills: Stereotype Threat in the Job Selection Process
Joshua Carrasco*; Holly Daniel; Donald Hantula Temple University, USA
Information regarding ethnicity and gender is generally collected by companies and hiring managers to stay compliant with local and federal United States laws. However, it is possible that the questions used to collect these demographics may lead to stereotype threat in job applicants. The purpose of this study is to examine stereotype threat in the interviewing process and the effect it has on pre-employment testing. Focusing on ethnicity and gender, the current study uses priming and tokenism as methods to induce stereotype threat. Participants in this study include undergraduate females who self-identify as either African-American or Caucasian. During the study, each participant is instructed to watch a mock interview for a fictional company. Following the interview, participants are asked to complete a pre-employment test consisting of two parts: numerical and verbal. The last segment of the study is a survey comprised of questions regarding the participant's interview experience. We hypothesize that participants who are primed for stereotype threat during the mock interview will score lower on the pre-employment tests than participants who are not primed for stereotype threat. Results indicate no significance between priming and tokenism conditions and test scores. However, significance was found between race and mean test scores. The minimal number of participants denies a limitation to this study. Moreover, this study is part of a larger study being conducted in conjunction with two additional universities, thus, increasing the number of participants.

Research Area: Personality
Examining Off-Task Behaviors as Regulatory Mediators of Interest and Performance Online
Andrew Choi*; Carol Sansone*; Jonathan Butner; Joseph Zachary University of Utah, USA
Learning via the Internet requires greater reliance on self-regulation (Artino & Stephens, 2009). Online students have easier access to both interesting related materials (e.g., lesson-related videos) and unrelated materials (e.g., social media) (Sansone, et al. under review). Initial results from the Regulation of Motivation and Performance Online (RMAPO) project indicated that students given reasons to value learning basic HTML skills in an online lesson (value-added) spent more time exploring on-task and off-task websites prior to submitting an assignment, relative to control; both were associated with greater lesson interest. This study aimed to examine whether certain off-task websites or patterns of off-task behavior were most beneficial for interest. Off-task websites were coded into the following categories: non-lesson websites related to HTML, indirectly lesson-related websites (image examples), off-task social media (i.e., Facebook), off-task personal interest (i.e., search engine), and off-task other. Participants in value-added conditions (relative to control) were more likely to visit off-task websites indirectly lesson-related (image examples) and websites of personal interest. Further, accessing these two types of websites lead to greater interest and performance (quiz score) at lesson’s end. The findings suggest that students given reasons to value learning may use off-task behavior as strategy to (1) seek additional information related to their developing interest on a topic, and (2) rejuvenate diminished resources through creation of interest. Addition of utility value may thus motivate students to reconfigure their learning process in service of having a more interesting experience using both on- and off-task means (Sansone & Thoman, 2005).

Research Area: Learning
A Cultural Study of Attributions of Sports Fans
John Park*; Kendall Boyd Loma Linda University, USA
Research has shown that individuals make internal attributions for success and external attributions to failures. Studies have further shown that sports fans internalize team success while externalizing team failures (Mann, 1974; Lau, 1984; Wann & Dolan, 1994; Grove et al., 1991). Sports fans experience different responses to their team's performance based on the level of identification they have with their team (Mann, 1974; Grove et al., 1991; Mark et al., 1984; Wann et al., 1999; Wann, 2006). Highly identified fans, those who are passionate about their team, respond to their sports teams more strongly than fans that identify at lower levels (Wann, 1994). Wann has shown that highly identified fans attribute their team's win to internal factors and attribute their team's loss to external factors external attributions more than lowly identified fans. Moreover, it has been shown that cultural orientation influences how the person attributes events such as success and failures (Kashima & Triandis, 1986; Gau & Kim, 2011). It has been shown that collectivists make more external attributions than individualists (Kashima & Triandis, 1986). The cultural differences in the sports fans' attributions have not been sufficiently explored. In this study, undergraduate students at La Sierra University (LSU) and online recruited subjects will participate in a sports experiment where cultural differences in fans' attributions will be assessed. It is hypothesized that sports fans who identify with their team will exhibit higher levels of internal attributions than sports fans that identify with collectivism. The differences in cultural orientation and fan identification are discussed.

The Influence of Mood and Personality Type on Creativity in Problem Solving
Paige Naylor*; Terry F. Pettjohn II*; Jonghan Kim* Coastal Carolina University, USA
Literature generally supports the view that positive mood results in higher creativity. The purpose of this study was to find a condition in which a negative mood results in higher creativity. The design of this study is a two (Mood: positive versus negative) by two (Personality type: extravert versus introvert) between subject design. The hypothesis was that there would be an interaction effect between mood and personality type. Extraverts in a positive mood were predicted to have higher creativity in problem solving and problem finding. Introverts in a negative mood were predicted to have higher creativity in problem solving and problem finding. The sample size was 57 undergraduate college students. Results supported the hypothesis of an interaction effect between the two independent variables. Extraverts had higher scores of creativity when in a negative mood while extraverts' scores were higher when in a positive mood.

Love, Personality and Relationship Satisfaction Scales in Puerto Rico: A Pilot Study
Viviana Padilla-Martinez*; Alfonso Martinez-Tabosa Carlos Albizu University, Puerto Rico
The scientific study of love has been investigated by many researchers like Sternberg and Hendricks and Hendricks. Different instruments have been created to assess love dynamics from a psychological perspective, but none of them have been empirically studied in Puerto Rico. The main purpose of this study is to validate the Love Attitude Scale, Eysenck Personality Questionnaire - Brief Version and the Relationship Scale to be used with Puerto Rican young couples. Literature has identified that Love Attitudes are highly correlated to Personality Styles. These two variables can influence the Relationship Satisfaction reported by a partner. It is crucial to identify personality traits, love attitudes and relationship satisfaction to better understand relationship dynamics and how to improve them. This pilot study is an exploratory pre-experimental design that recruits college students from different universities in Puerto Rico. The participants are 21 years and older and are involved in a relationship. At this moment the research is at the administration process. The study pretends to: (1) identify a description of the sample, (2) item analysis will evaluate the psychometrics properties of the scales and (3) factor analysis will identify if factors found are the same than in past studies in other countries. Results are expected to be similar to those found in other worldwide regions. It is expected to obtain good psychometrical properties of the scales. These instruments will be an important contribution to the evaluation of individuals and couples relationships in Puerto Rico and to better understand relationship dynamics.

Humor Styles, Early Indicators of Psychological Symptoms, and Theory of Mind
Chelsea Patton*; Jennifer Vonk* Oakland Universi ty, USA
In this study 309 undergraduates were assessed regarding humor styles, empathy, theory of mind, and psychologi cal maladjustment via online questionnaires, including Davis’ Interpersonal Reactivity Index (IRI), Baron-Cohen’s Empathizing (EQ), and Eyes test, Derogati’s Brief Symptoms Inventory (BSI), Schute’s Emotional Intelligence scale (EIS), and the Humor Styles Questionnaire (HSQ). We regressed each humor style first on aspects of empathy and theory of mind, then on the subcomponents of the BFI using linear regression analyses. Affiliative humor was significantly predicted by empathizing, theory of mind, anxiety, phobic, and paranoid ideation. Self-deprecating humor was negatively related to empathy and positively related to obsessive-compulsive disorder, phobic symptoms, and interpersonal sensitivity. Self-enhancing humor was predicted by emotional intelligence and obsessive-compulsive disorder. Aggressive humor was negatively related to the IRI index of perspective-taking and positively related to paranoid ideation and hostility. Thus, different humor styles may
Does Perfectionism Predict Procrastination and Self-Handicapping?

Malgorzata Rozko*; Samantha Pinko*; Enrique Jimenez; Dione Johnson
Dominican University, USA

The purpose of this study was to explore relationships between academic procrastination, self-handicapping, and perfectionism. A sample of 110 male and female undergraduate students from a small private liberal arts school completed the Self-Handicapping Scale (SHS), Dominican University Self-Handicapping Scale (DUSHS), Procrastination Assessment Scale-Students (PASS), and Frost Multidimensional Perfectionism Scale (FMPS). Correlational analyses showed a positive correlation between procrastination and self-handicapping, and between procrastination and the two self-handicapping scales (DUSHS and SHS). There was also a positive correlation between one dimension of perfectionism and the DUSHS. There was not a statistically significant relationship between perfectionism and procrastination.

Research Area: Positive Psychology

Understanding Civic Engagement, Sense of Community, and Family Values
Joanne Agsalud*; Mercedes Aponte; Maria Najera; Kelly Petty
Dominican University, USA

The purpose of this study is to identify predictors of civic engagement, specifically investigating the relationship of civic engagement with sense of community and family values. Participants, 70 Dominican University students ranging from 18 to 23 years of age, completed an online survey assessing their levels of civic engagement, sense of community, and family values. Results showed that having higher levels of reinforcements of needs, membership, influence, and shared emotional connection in his or her neighborhood and having family values that emphasized compassion and social responsibility are associated with higher levels of civic engagement. Findings suggest that sense of community and family values do correlate with civic engagement.

Research Area: Race and Racism

Do Media Representations of Africans Affect Stereotypes of African Americans?
Andalisia Lopez* Muhlenberg College, USA

The media serves as an important teaching tool especially when it comes to learning about other people; however, what we learn often involves racial stereotyping. Previous research has found that when Blacks are depicted in the media it is often in circumstances of violent crime, or situations of poverty (Eitman & Rojekci, 2000). Additionally, the media generalizes instances of violence, poverty, and conflict when reporting on African countries (Kenney, 1994). The present study examines how priming participants with positive and negative images of Africans, as well as students’ knowledge of Africa, influence stereotypes of African Americans. We predicted that students who view positive images of Africans will endorse less stereotypes than those who view negative images. Those with high knowledge of Africa will provide less stereotypical endorsements of African Americans. Results will be discussed in terms of media cultivation theory and stereotype maintenance.

An Evaluation of a Pipeline Program to Increase African-American Student Participation

John Park* Loma Linda University, USA

This study explores the meaning shift of the terms, repressed memory and recovered memory, by applying the Hyperspace Analogue to Language (HAL) model of memory. Such an analysis of contextual changes of words through a set amount of time may lead to a better understanding of how history can change the perception of controversial terms. The HAL model uses an inductive learning algorithm to encode contextual usage of word relationships. The model learned from the corpus of newsletters published over a twenty-year span by two antithetical groups involved in the debate on repressed/recovered memory. Word meaning is represented in a 6,000 dimensional state space. The dependent variable of this study is the connotation of terms related to recovered and repressed memory. History (the first and last 5 years of published newsletters) is the independent variable. The results illustrated the changes in semantic neighborhoods of words related to the scientific and legal status of the concepts of recovered and repressed memory. An additional finding was an increase in the use of the language generally used to describe pseudosciences. This trend analysis showed that HAL was able to capture the nuanced meaning shift in discussions about intensely controversial topics.

Research Area: Sexuality

Sexuality and Suicidality: The Mediating Role of Belongingness
Kierstan Monahan*; Caroline Silva; Thomas Joiner
Florida State University, USA

Individuals who identify as homosexual/bisexual are at greater risk for suicidal ideation than heterosexuals (Haas et al., 2011). Concealment of sexual orientation poses a problem because it may lead to greater social isolation and lack of social support. The interpersonal theory of suicide (IPTS; Joiner, 2005) posits that in order to have a severe desire to die by suicide, an individual must experience perceived burdensomeness (i.e., feeling like a burden to others) and thwarted belongingness (i.e., feelings of isolation and extreme disconnection). For this reason, young adults that identify as homosexual/bisexual, but conceal it, may be at greater risk for suicidal ideation and behaviors. The purpose of the current study is to examine the moderating role of belongingness between sexual orientation and suicidal thoughts and behavior. Specifically, we hypothesize that individuals who identify as homosexual/bisexual will report higher levels of suicidal ideation and behaviors, and that this relationship will be accounted for or influenced by thwarted belongingness. Participants completed a series of questionnaires assessing demographics, mood, suicidal thoughts and behaviors, and belongingness, among others. Consistent with previous research, individuals who identified as homosexual/bisexual endorsed higher levels of suicidal ideation and a greater number of lifetime suicide attempts than their heterosexual counterparts and are more likely to have engaged in nonsuicidal self-injury. Preliminary results show that those low in thwarted belongingness had no correlation between sexual orientation and suicidal ideation, but those high in thwarted belongingness showed homosexual/bisexual individuals had higher suicidal ideation.

Help-Seeking and Stressed among Gender and Sexual Minority College Students
Erin Williams*; Caridad Brito
Eastern Illinois University, USA

The presented study assesses the stressed and help-seeking attitudes, experiences, and behaviors among lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) and non-LGBT students in rural and urban college settings, in order to compare the students’ stressors and help-seeking, and to examine the role of stressors in help-seeking attitudes. LGBT college students, who may be subject to more stressors than non-LGBT college students, may be further adversely affected in rural college settings. It was hypothesized that LGBT students in rural settings would experience more stressors than LGBT students in non-rural settings, but that college setting may not have the same impact on non-LGBT students; a similar pattern was hypothesized to emerge in terms of help-seeking. A convenience sample of 232 students was obtained and surveyed using the Students’ Stress Rating Score, the Inventory of Attitudes Toward Seeking.
Mental Health Services, and a detailed demographics section. It was found that LGBT students as a whole experienced significantly more physiological stress, and LGBT rural students experienced significantly more social stress, and had a lower propensity for help-seeking. The overall LGBT sample had higher help-seeking behaviors, but was less satisfied with the quality of the mental health care received. Future research should focus on comparing specific types of sexual and gender minorities in terms of their stressors and help-seeking.

Research Area: Trauma

Literature Review on Mediating Factors Between Childhood Physical Abuse and Antisocial Behavior
Lia Rohlehr* Fordham University, USA

Aim: The aim of this review is to highlight the relationship between childhood physical abuse and antisocial behavior and, in particular, to identify factors that mediate this relationship. This review is being done with the goal of understanding what factors can buffer or exacerbate the negative effects of child abuse. Method: Literature from the past ten years was reviewed with the intent of identifying research that focused on mediation of antisocial behavior subsequent to physical child abuse. Seven articles were identified and examined for the strength of the mediators. Attention was also given to factors that reappeared between articles. Outcomes: Several factors were found to mediate the relationship between childhood physical abuse and antisocial behavior. In general, mediating factors fell into one of three categories: family relations, peer relations, and personal behaviors. On one hand, factors found to exacerbate the negative effects of physical abuse included attention problems, involvement with antisocial peers, attitudes about the use of violence, disruptions in cognitive development, and substance use. On the other hand, factors found to buffer the negative effects included parental attachment and school commitment. In particular, parental attachment and involvement with antisocial peers were repeatedly found to play strong mediating roles. Conclusion: When attempting to interrupt the known relationship between childhood physical abuse and antisocial behavior, potential mediators should be assessed. The information obtained in this review can be used for intervention and prevention purposes in known victims of childhood physical abuse. This is especially crucial for adolescent populations.
Abstracts omitted from IJP Supplement due to various causes

Research Area: Assessment And Evaluation

Psychometric evaluation of the McGill Quality of Life Questionnaire
Parvaneh Mohammadjkani
The purposes of this study were to evaluate the psychometric characteristics and perform a factor analysis of the McGill Quality of Life Questionnaire (MQOL) in a sample of recovered depressed participants. These participants were assessed with the Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-IV Disorders (SCID) to ensure that they had fully recovered from their most recent episode of depression. They completed a series of self-report measures, including the McGill Quality of Life Questionnaire. Descriptive statistics for the MQOL are presented, and confirmatory factor analysis was used to assess the fit of the hypothesized factor structure. Cronbach’s alpha coefficients were calculated for the questionnaire and each subscale to examine the internal reliability. Internal reliability was found to be high for the overall questionnaire, as well as for each of the subscales, as the coefficient alphas ranged between .58 (for the physical scale), to .88 (for the existential scale). It is suggested that the MQOL can be employed as a tool in research and practice with this population.

Research Area: Cognitive

At the origin of language: nature and nurture in language acquisition
Ghislaine Dehaene-Lambertz
Language processing in adults relies on precise and specialized networks, located primarily in the left hemisphere, around the sylvian fissure. Although different human languages use different sounds, words and syntax, most children acquire their native language without difficulty by following the same developmental path. How can the early organization of the human brain explain this calendar? Thanks to the development of brain imaging, we can now study early functional brain organization and understand the neural biases favouring speech learning in human infants. Results obtained during the first months of life with functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) and event-related potentials (ERPs) show that the neuronal networks engaged when infants listen to speech are close to those described in adults and comprise multiple brain areas that are involved in phonological representations, lexical storing, memory and attention in adults. Furthermore, as in adults, a significant left-right functional and structural asymmetry is observed at the level of the planum temporale. Quantified measures of gray and white matter maturation reveal the complex development of left and right, frontal and temporal areas. The dorsal pathway between area 44 and the posterior temporal areas via the arcuate is efficient very early on, suggesting that frontal areas contribute to speech learning earlier than expected. These similarities between preverbal infants and adults, experts in their native language, suggest continuity in the functional and anatomical structures that underlie language processing. Language development appears thus to rely on a very complex and particular organization of the perisylvian areas.

Research Area: Clinical

Effectiveness of treatment based on the child-oriented attachment to reduce symptoms and improve quality of primary school student boys in Isfahan attachment
Farhnaz Shakhniya
This study aimed at therapy effectiveness based on child-oriented attachment method, to decrease depression symptoms, and improve learning quality of primary school boys. The studied sample in this investigation was a 30-person group of student boys at fourth and fifth grades in an elementary school which was chosen according to double sampling, and randomly selected for testing and control groups. To specify child depression rate, the tool used in this study was child depression inventory (CDI). Also the child attachment rate was tested through inventory of parent and peer attachment-revised (IPPA-R). The data were investigated by the way of multivariate covariance analysis. Findings indicated that in the tested group, depression, grades, were remarkably reduced in the testing process, and also in the follow-up process. Attachment quality at the testing time, and grades also remarkably increased. Results indicate that a method based on child-oriented attachment, by focusing on active internal patterns, adjusts the child's attitude to himself and increases self-awareness, self-efficacy, confidence, attachment quality and finally decreases depression symptoms in children.

Research Area: Culture

Experiences of emotional distress and strategies of coping for Xhosa women in a South African township
Sarah Rubin
Life in a township near Cape Town, South Africa includes many hardships and reasons for emotional distress. For Xhosa mothers with young babies, these hardships may be intensified or more difficult to cope with, at least that is what current psychology research on perinatal mental health leads us to expect. Psychological anthropology approaches human suffering from a local, subjective, cultural perspective, asking, “How do people in a specific cultural community experience, narrate, and derive meaning from their everyday lives?” Ethnographic, qualitative interviews and home/community observations of 40 Xhosa mothers over an 18 month period illuminate a culturally and contextually unique engagement with suffering that minimises personal anguish while strengthening social bonds. These Xhosa mothers perceive the hardships of their daily lives as part of a community of suffering and find personal strength and relief in this commonality and perceived normality. This paper discusses some of the experiences that Xhosa mothers face, the strategies of coping for Xhosa women in a South African township, and the bonds. These Xhosa mothers perceive the personal anguish while strengthening social bonds. This paper discusses some of the experiences that Xhosa mothers face, the strategies of coping for Xhosa women in a South African township, and the bonds.
“We keeps it real son!”: How discourses inform and shape resistance in hip hop music
Dumisa Sofika
This study aimed to look at the discourses that go into framing and constructing resistance in hip hop music. It looked at how the cultural terms ‘grinding' and 'hustling' inform and make up a discourse of resistance in contexts where there are few outlets for self promotion as hip hoppers for participants. ‘Hustling' is thereby constructed as a response to difficulties and therefore an act of resistance. It also looked at how hip hop music and culture frame notions of authenticity through the cultural terms of ‘keeping it real' and ‘representing' and how these cultural terms serve as markers of specific identities. The study argues that these cultural terms inform cultural practices. The discourses that emerge from the use of these cultural terms constructs versions of reality that are historically located, that construct and categorise subjects and objects in the world and thereby prescribe ways of acting in the world.

Research Area: Educational

Reciprocal parent-child associations regarding bullying and victimisation: A short term longitudinal study
Phedi Phedonos
The purpose of this study is to examine bullying and victimisation phenomena in relation to parental parameters and a child’s anxious emotional status. Regarding parental parameters, the following factors are examined: maternal and paternal responsiveness, demandingness and overprotectiveness. Bullying and victimisation experiences, as well as stressful and depressive feelings are measured regarding the child. The study constitutes a longitudinal survey, since variables are measured twice in a six-month period of time. It is hypothesised that reciprocal relations will be identified between parental behaviour and the child’s bullying and victimisation experiences. Similarly, reciprocal relations are also expected to be found between the child’s anxious emotional status and bullying and victimisation experiences. A cross-lag structural equation model will be developed in order to describe the main relations and investigate the research questions. The sample of the study consists of 800 students aged 9-12 years (forth, fifth and sixth level) of seven public primary schools in Cyprus, their mothers and their fathers, where data are collected through Likert type questionnaires. The results are discussed in terms of their implications for school practice and prevention/ intervention policies.

Mothers’ personality characteristics and academic performance of elementary students in Ilam city
Farhnaz Shakhniya, Behruz Behrouz, Sholeh Amiri
This research has studied the relation between mother’s personality characteristics, achievement motivation and its effect on academic performance of elementary school students in Ilam. The statistical community was elementary school students studying in elementary schools of Ilam in the academic year 1389-1390 (2011/12). Using a multistage cluster sampling, 200 students were selected. The questionnaire used consisted of 1) the SCL-90-R questionnaire, 2) Herman Achievement Motivation questionnaire (for mothers), 3) Herman Achievement Motivation questionnaire (for students), 4) grade point average as measure of students’ academic performance. The conclusion multivariate analysis of variance and Spearman correlation indicated that there were significant negative relationships between mothers’ obsession, anxiety and depression with students’ academic performance (P<0.05). But there were no relationships between other sub-scales of SCL-90-R Questionnaire and students’ academic performance. Also there was a significant relationships between students’ achievement motivation and academic performance.

Research Area: Environment/Sustainability

A psychological interpretation of Chinese wisdom of sustainability
Ming Li, Beijing Forestry University
The most urgent problem the world is facing is environmental sustainability. The Chinese axial cannon, I-Ching or The Book of Change, presented a cosmological guideline to solve this problem. An interpretation from psychological perspective will be very useful in retrieving the ancient wisdom of sustainability of the fast growing developing country. It will be valuable for both China and the world to utilise its rich psychological cultural heritage. Based on the discourse of The Book of Change, the present paper tries to elucidate 4 subjects for further discussion. (1) The psychological methodology of The Book of Change; (2) The behaviour model of appropriateness of The Book of Change; (3) A new ethic of sustainability implicated in The Book of Change; (4) The existential awareness of the earth and the heaven of The Book of Change.

Role of sexuality and personality traits on creativity in university students
Farhnaz Shakhniya, Behrouz Behrouz, Mohammad Bagher Kajbaf
The information and electronic revolutions, especially in academic environments, has made the prediction of required knowledge for effective encountering with environmental conditions difficult. Former studies showed that mental and personality health is close, or even similar to, creativity. The present paper is to study the relationship between creativity with sexuality, and five personality traits among Isfahan University students. By discussing the modification possibilities of improper personality traits and improving sound personality traits among university students, this paper aims to increase creativity as a sound personality trait. The expected population here includes all technical and engineering college students, and the sample under study includes 200 male and female students randomly chosen. To measure creativity, Torrance verbal creativity inventory, and to measure personality traits, neo personality trait were used. To study the relationship between creativity and personality traits, Pearson correlative test, and to compare scores of males and females, T-independent test were used. Findings of research showed significant, and positive, correlation between creativity and three personality traits, like openness to experience (P>0.05), agreeableness (P>0.05) and extroversion (P>0.05). In addition to these items, there was no significant correlation between creativity and three personality traits, like openness to experience (P>0.05), agreeableness (P>0.05) and extroversion (P>0.05). In addition to these items, there was no significant correlation between creativity and three personality traits, like openness to experience (P>0.05), agreeableness (P>0.05) and extroversion (P>0.05). In addition to these items, there was no significant correlation between creativity and three personality traits, like openness to experience (P>0.05), agreeableness (P>0.05) and extroversion (P>0.05). In addition to these items, there was no significant correlation between creativity and three personality traits, like openness to experience (P>0.05), agreeableness (P>0.05) and extroversion (P>0.05). In addition to these items, there was no significant correlation between creativity and three personality traits, like openness to experience (P>0.05), agreeableness (P>0.05) and extroversion (P>0.05).
In South Africa the parallel existence of Western psychological and African indigenous healing paradigms raises important questions about the relationship between them. The small but growing number of psychologists who are also indigenous healers provides a unique vantage point for the investigation of this relationship at an intrapersonal level. This paper reports the findings of a qualitative study investigating the professional identity of South African clinical psychologists who are also indigenous healers. Employing a psychoanalytic interpretive method focused on exploring participants' identity positions, in-depth interviews with five psychologist-sangomas were analysed to reveal how tensions, conflicts and contradictions concerning dual professional identities are experienced, negotiated and managed. While the meaning of these dual identities and motives for adopting them differed, all participants provided professional self-descriptions reflecting conscious or unconscious identity conflicts and associated anxieties. The interpretive understanding of these involved going beyond participants' consciously intended meanings, drawing on researcher countertransference and salient discourse markers.

Cultural notions of mental illness by elderly indigenous people in a rural community in Limpopo Province, South Africa

Raesetja Mosena

For many years mental illness like all other forms of ill health, has been approached and understood using the biomedical model which maintains that illness is always due to some abnormality in the body's biological mechanism. In recent years, many mental health experts have challenged the universalistic approach and have instead proposed that mental illness and other psychological processes are culture-dependent. In other words, what is defined as mental illness in one culture may not necessarily be seen as such in another culture. The aim of this study was to explore and describe the views of mental illness by elderly indigenous people in one rural community in Limpopo Province (South Africa). A qualitative research method was followed in order to explore and describe mental illness from the perspective of the elderly indigenous people. Ten elderly people were interviewed using unstructured interviews. The interpretive analysis method was used to analyse the data. The results suggest that the respondents understand mental illness to be caused by factors like witchcraft, heredity and substance abuse. In some cases, mental illness is perceived as an invitation for some individuals by ancestors to become traditional healers. Furthermore, the results of the study showed that the respondents tended to believe that mental illness can best be treated through traditional and/or spiritual healing methods. The results are discussed in the light of national and international studies that are aimed at understanding and documenting indigenous knowledge systems, particularly in the area of culture and mental health.
Errata: Existing abstracts

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Wang Bin; Li Min; Li Gai; Wei Mingding; Li Zhongxian
School of Physical Education, Central China Normal University, China;
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