Regarding the development of Competence, global urbanization and converging life styles render the development of cognitive and school like skills increasingly adaptive. Psychology of the 21st Century has to rise to the challenge of becoming more relevant globally.

IA-039: Typical and atypical development: A commentary on the role of genes
Grigorenko, Elena L. Child Study Center, Yale University, New Haven, USA
In this presentation, Dr. Grigorenko will discuss a number of concepts from the genomic sciences with regard to their role in understanding typical and atypical development. Developmental illustrations will be drawn from both cognitive (e.g., reading and specific reading disability) and social-emotional (e.g., self-regulation and conduct disorder) domains of maturation and functioning.

IA-040: Doing a psychology of the Chinese people: Discoveries while exploring aboard the Emperor’s treasure ships
Joachim Funke (Chair)
Bond, Michael Harris Dept. of Psychology, Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China, People’s Republic of: Hong Kong SAR
I have spent my last 34 years, researching in Hong Kong, an outpost of the Dragon’s Court. My hope has been to bring Chinese culture and its manifestations into international psychological discourse. During this cultural collaboration, my Chinese colleagues and I have explored at least four constructs that might otherwise have remained uncharted: ethnic affirmation, the value dimension of morality versus reputation, relationship harmony and maintenance, and the five dimensions constituting social axioms. In so doing, my theorizing about social behavior has been broadened to include culture, and I have been personally transformed, perhaps Sinicized. This presentation describes how.

IA-041: Psychological well-being of gay men and lesbian women
Hospers, Harm J. Experimental Psychology, University of Maastricht, Maastricht, Netherlands
Objectives: To provide an overview of research on psychological well-being of gay men and lesbian women. Methods: Review of available literature. Furthermore, data from our qualitative (N=29) and quantitative cohort (N=185) of young gay men who had their coming-out in the preceding year will be presented. Results: Research on gay men and lesbian women shows elevated risks for mental health problems. This was also found in our cohort. Furthermore, data from our qualitative (N=29) and quantitative cohort (N=185) of young gay men who had their coming-out in the preceding year will be presented. Results: Research on gay men and lesbian women shows elevated risks for mental health problems. This was also found in our cohort.

IA-042: Global developments in psychology and applied psychology
Carola Brücher-Albers (Chair)
Knowles, Michael Caulfield, Australia
This paper examines the nature and origins of psychological thought, the development of its scholarly and scientific traditions, the establishment of psychology as a profession, and the rise of applied psychology to meet the needs of the kinds of problems facing contemporary society. It examines, too, the roles that various international, regional and national associations and societies of psychology play in fostering the development of professional science and a profession. Some of the critical challenges facing psychology in its three major forms are also discussed.

IA-043: Cracking the orthographic code
Arthur Jacobs (Chair)
Grainger, Jonathan Laboratoire de Psychologie, Université d’Aix-Marseille l, Marseille, France
I will present a theory of orthographic processing that makes a key distinction between a coarse-grained and a fine-grained orthographic code. The coarse-grained code provides a fast-track to meaning based on letter sequences that is used to generate a prelexical phonological code. The theory accounts for why it is easy to read words with letters that have been jumbled, inserted, or removed, and explains why such effects arise early in the process of word identification relative to effects of foalonomy.

IA-044: The Lucifer effect and the psychology of evil
Wolfgang Schönplug (Chair)
Zimbardo, Philip G. Dept. of Psychology, Stanford University, Stanford, USA
Why do good people do evil? How does a social psychological analysis add to our understanding of such human transformations? This slide-based presentation explores such questions on a foundation of classic research, including my Stanford Prison Study, and via a virtual visit to the dungeon at Iraq’s Abu Ghrab Prison. In expanding the usual limited dispositional analysis to include the power of situations and of the systems that create and maintain them, we come to appreciate the transformative power of evil.Zimbardo, Philip G. Dept. of Psychology, Stanford University, Stanford, USA
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IA-045: The new goal psychology: This ain’t your grandpa’s ‘motivation’
Hannelore Weber (Chair)
Kruglanski, Aric Dept. of Psychology, University of Maryland, College Park, USA
This address describes a new paradigm in the study of human motivation based on a cognitive approach on goal driven phenomena. Whereas in
prior work motivation and cognition were often juxtaposed to one another, I will describe a new scientific movement in social psychology that explores the cognitive aspects of motivation. Exciting new studies demonstrate that goals be primed outside of individuals’ awareness, and that they can exert powerful, albeit unconscious, effects on individual's choices, thoughts and feelings. The new paradigm addresses the continuous motivational changes that people experience as they move through their environments and react to them.

**IA-046: The price of ‘privilege’: Risks among children of affluence**  
**Robert J. Sternberg (Chair)**  
Luther, Suniya New York, USA
Growing up in the culture of affluence can connotes various psychosocial risks. Family wealth does not automatically confer either wisdom in parenting or equanimity of spirit; whereas children rendered atypical by virtue of parents’ education or wealth are privileged in many respects, there is also, clearly, the potential for some non-trivial threats to their well-being. Dr. Luther will present empirical evidence from her programmatic research showing that upper-middle class children manifest elevated disturbance in several areas – notably substance use, rule-breaking, and anxiety – and will discuss possible reasons for this; she will also present recent data suggesting parallel adjustment problems among mothers in these communities (i.e., among mothers with advanced educational degrees).

**IA-047: Perceptual consequences of threat and prejudice: Misperceiving weapons and other dangerous objects**  
**Peter M. Gollwitzer (Chair)**  
Larsen, Randy Dept. of Psychology, Washington University, St. Louis, USA  
Bono, Timothy Psychology, Washington University, Washington, USA
Racial priming effects are interpreted as being due to automatic activation of stereotype-consistent associations (e.g., Black Americans associated with guns). Evaluative priming may also play a role, in that racial primes can 1) influence response compatibility, e.g., pre-activate evaluatively congruent response codes, and 2) influence target encoding, e.g., facilitate encoding of evaluatively congruent targets even in non-evaluative tasks. Across three experiments, results show that racial priming paradigms contain elements of evaluative priming (both target encoding and response compatibility). Theories of stereotype activation need to account for the ubiquitous role of affect in biasing responses to racial out-groups.

**IA-048: Early language development as related to the acquisition of reading**  
**Lundberg, Ingvar Dept. of Psychology, Göteborg University, Göteborg, Sweden**
Early in development infants start to discover statistical patterns in the surrounding language, and the speech sounds are categorized as phonemic segments. Shared intention, gradually expressed as gaze coordination and declarative pointing pave the way for understanding the meaning of words. Later on, language games, and nursery rhymes facilitate the young child's growing awareness of the phonological structure of language, reaching a critical point in the first stage of reading acquisition.

**IA-049: Visual-spatial working memory in the healthy and damaged brain**  
**Lars-Göran Nilsson (Chair)**  
Logie, Robert Dept. of Psychology, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, United Kingdom
Behavioural studies of healthy and brain damaged adults have indicated that separate, domain-specific resources support language mastery and manipulation of visual appearance, location, and movement sequences. Studies of temporary memory for feature bindings indicate that working memory representations are integrated, not fragmentized across separate systems. Other researchers have argued that working memory comprises temporary activation of long-term memory modulated by focused attention. From behavioural studies of intact and impaired VSTM function, including one study with 90,000 participants, I will argue that integrated temporary representations arise from strategic operation of modality specific systems operating largely independently of long-term stored knowledge.

**IA-050: Dissecting the skill of speaking**  
**Christian Spiel (Chair)**  
Levelt, Willem for Psychological, Max Planck Institute, Nijmegen, Netherlands
Speaking is our most complex cognitive-motor skill. I will sketch a ‘blueprint’ of the speaker, consisting of five basic operations. In conceptual preparation speakers select and order conceptual information, whose expression will reveal their communicative intentions. In grammatical encoding speakers retrieve words and fixed expressions which, in phonological encoding speakers retrieve words and fixed expressions which, in turn, are encoded into an ongoing representation of a sentence (or discourse) as soon as it is encountered. In fact, we present electrophysiological evidence not just for rapid incremental interpretation of language input but for active language production. We further explore the incremental interpretation by examining the online processing consequences of quantifiers (few, most), negation (not) and verb aspect (was –ing, was –ed).

**IA-051: An electrophysiological view on using context or not**  
**Gerd Lüer (Chair)**  
Kutas, Marta Dept. of Cognitive Science, University of California, La Jolla, USA
Psycholinguistic research over the past few decades has revealed that language comprehension is incremental in nature – each word incorporated into an ongoing representation of a sentence (or discourse) as soon as it is encountered. In fact, we present electrophysiological evidence not just for rapid incremental interpretation of language input but for active language production. We further explore the incremental interpretation by examining the online processing consequences of quantifiers (few, most), negation (not) and verb aspect (was –ing, was –ed). Our findings contrast with the idea that all possible information from a word is fully and completely activated and incorporated.

**IA-052: Cerebral asymmetries: The view from the inside**  
**Anke Ehlers (Chair)**  
Güntürkün, Onur Ruhr-Universität Bochum, Bochum, Germany
Cerebral asymmetry research has long been pursued with the false premise that lateralization is a uniquely human attribute, associated with language. Therefore, asymmetry research is presently characterized by a detailed functional understanding but a limited knowledge of its neural basis. Meanwhile time is ripe to focus on animal models (e.g., insights into the neuronal processes governing lateralized function. I will show in the asymmetrical organization of visual system of birds how minute left-right stimulation differences during ontogeny create functional asymmetries of the developing brain. I then will present evidence for minor physiological left-right-differences that result in major asymmetries of cognitive function.

**IA-053: Groups as adaptive devices: Free-rider problems, the wisdom of crowds, and evolutionary games**  
**Peter M. Gollwitzer (Chair)**  
Kameda, Tatsuya Sapporo, Japan
The behavioral ecology literature has shown that adaptive benefits accrued from group life include the reduction of predation risk, increased efficiency in the acquisition of food and other vital resources, opportunities for social learning. These findings suggest that, despite inherent conflicts of interest among members, groups consequentially serve as adaptive devices for individual survival in natural environments. Although psychological research on small groups has addressed conceptually parallel issues including the efficiency of group performance, the linkage to behavioral ecology has never been explicit. This talk explores the applicability of behavioral ecological theory in the study of human group behavior.

**IA-054: Process models for implicit measures of attitudes**  
**James Georgas (Chair)**  
Klauser, Karl Christoph Freiburg, Germany
Diffusion models are applied to implicit measures of attitudes, in particular to the so-called Implicit Association Test (IAT). Three process components are thereby disentangled: 1) Ease and speed of information accumulation, 2) speed-accuracy settings, and 3) nondecision components of processing. In several studies, method variance in the IAT is shown to map on individual differences in speed-accuracy trade-offs, whereas construct-specific variance (i.e., the variance that is to be measured) is mapped on the ease and speed of information accumulation. Implications of these dissociations for process theories of the IAT and for applications are discussed.

**IA-055: Social interactions: Conceptual reflections and experimental approach**  
**Ribes Inesta, Emilio Centro de Estudios, Universidad de Guadalajara, Guadalajara, Mexico**
Contrary to current trends in evolutionary psychology, I assume that social behavior is exclusive of humans. Truly social behavior necessarily involves labor division as well as postponed exchange of labor outcomes, possible because of language. Three functional dimensions framed social interactions: power, exchange, and sanction. A theoretical model is proposed to analyze social behavior in terms of interactions framed by different institutional contingencies. An experimental preparation has been designed to control different variables which influence the occurrence of social interactions. Experimental data are shown to support this approach, including some extensions modeling social systems.
Studies on fatigue: Contributions to psychotechnology in Argentina

Kaplanbach, Hugo Facultad de Ciencias Humanas, Universidad Nacional, San Luis, Argentina

The paper analyzes the reception in Argentina of fatigue’s research, produced both in Europe and United States (Dockrey, 1920; Strong, 1913, 1914; Seashore, 1909; Square, 1903; Thorndike, 1900a, 1900b, 1912; Viteles, 1926; Whiting & English, 1923; Yoakum, 1909). Then, original research on fatigue in Argentina are examined, specially the contributions of Alfredo Palacios and Horacio Rinoldi. Those works are analyzed in the context of the development of psychotechnics, which strongly increased in the whole country and which reached its majors contributions in the decade of 1940.

Applied psychology: Who was and is supposed to apply it?

Gundlach, Horst Institut. Gesch. der Psychologie, Universität Passau, Passau, Germany

Today, it is understood worldwide, that psychology is applied by psychologists. This concept is, however, hardly one hundred years old, and the beginnings of applied psychology are definitely older. When the concept of an applied psychology originated, it was understood that psychology be applied by members of many different occupations, by judges, by physicians, by teachers, and by others whose management of human affairs was not, in psychology. This concept of applied psychology still exists today, although it is overshadowed by the concept of the professional psychologist. This paper inspects the roots of this relatively new and at first surprising concept.

Reception and development of the psychotechnic applied to the education in the post-revolutionary Mexico (1920-1928) (Part I)

Valderrama, Pablo Escuela de Psicología, Universidad Latinoamericana, Mexico City, Mexico

Pedro Montiel Laborde (1912-1928) is described in the decade of the 20th: the beginnings of applied psychology are definitively however, hardly one hundred years old, and the concept of the professional psychologist. This paper inspects the roots of this relatively new and at first surprising concept.

Psychology facing terrorist attack at Madrid (Spain) the 11-04-2007

Carpintero, Helio Psicol. Basica II, Universidad Complutense, Madrid, Spain

A terrorist attack took place on the 11-M 2004 in Madrid (Spain). Many people were killed and injured, when bombs exploded in three local trains early in the morning in Madrid. Psychological attention was immediately offered by psychologists, and a vast plan of help was carried out, giving support to victims, families and people suffering from panic and anxiety attacks. Many post-hoc studies have proved the variety of psychopathological effects that followed the catastrophe, and the efficacy of interventions. This had a social echo and positive evaluation of the psychologists’ work. Applied psychology, in such cases, add large value to the social acknowledgment attributed to their professionals.

Promoting school achievement and the renewal of teaching methods and educational policies: Recent developments in Portuguese educational psychology

Paisa, Maria Paula Dept. of Psychology, University of Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal

Contributing to the erradication of school under-achievement continues to be one of the most important themes in Educational Psychology, both at a theoretical and at a practical level. Several research and intervention programmes were thus developed in Portugal during the second half of the 20th century, namely those funded by the Foundation for Science and Technology that were carried out under our supervision at the University of Coimbra. In line with our main results, promot- ing strategies of learning motivation, the renewal of teaching methods and, mainly, new directions for educational policies are the main roots proposed for the required developments in this area.

Sensorimotor interference in spatial reasoning

Avramidis, Marios Dept. of Psychology, University of Cyprus, Nicosia, Cyprus

Spatial cognition studies often require participants to localize objects from different imagined perspec- tives within a remembered spatial scene. In a series of studies using this paradigm, we found evidence for the presence of sensorimotor interference during the test phase. Our experiments have investigated the conditions under which such interference occurs. Among others, we have contrasted reason- ing about immediate vs. remote scenes, and we have examined the effect of various forms of spatial information necessary for wayfinding, and others. Our results are discussed with reference to theories on spatial cognition model accounting for sensorimotor interference.

Space and language: How spatial are spatial descriptions?

Pazzaglia, Francesca General Psychology, University of Padua, Padova, Italy

Are visuo-spatial working memory (VSWM) and spatial skills involved in the comprehension and memorisation of spatial descriptions and route directions? The first part of the paper reviews the main results of a series of experiments where a dual-task paradigm is used to investigate the role of VSWM in the encoding and/or retrieval of spatial descriptions. The second part examines the role played by individual differences in VSWM; reading comprehension; and mental visualisation in the memorisation of route and survey descriptions. The results are discussed with reference to theories on spatial processing, spatial language, and working memory.

Individual differences in object versus spatial mental imagery: The neural mechanisms and applications

Kozhevnikov, Maria Department of Psychology, George Mason University, Fairfax, VA, USA

The visual system processes appearance properties (such as shape and color) and spatial properties (such as location and spatial relations) via separate
subsystems. Using behavioral and neuroimaging data, I will present evidence that such dissociation also depends on formal characteristics in imagery. That is, some individuals are adept at constructing vivid images of objects but have difficulty representing spatial relations (object visualizers), whereas others are adept at representing spatial relations but have difficulty constructing vivid images (spatial visualizers). Additionally, I will present data showing that such individual differences in object versus spatial imagery affect more complex activities, such as learning and problem solving in science and artistic performance.

Blind people can construct spatial mental models from complex spatial descriptions

Noordzij, Matthijs F.C. Donders Centre, Radboud University Nijmegen, Nijmegen, Netherlands

There is now substantial evidence that visual experience is not an essential feature in the development of spatial representations. However, it remains an open question whether blind people can construct a spatial model from complex spatial descriptions. In our experiments, early blind, late blind and sighted individuals listened to realistic spatial descriptions and evidence that both sighted and blind people formed spatial models on the basis of these descriptions. Interestingly, blind people actually performed better than sighted people when the spatial description had a local, rough texture. Late blind people performed better when the spatial description had a global, survey perspective.

IS-079: Health behavior change interventions: How do they work?

Aleksandra Luszczynska (chair)

The symposium presents examples of effective health behaviour change interventions. Next, interventions based on a health behaviour change theory (Health Belief Model) are discussed, followed by a comparison of interventions based on different theoretical approaches and a review aimed at evaluating the effects of behaviour change techniques. Finally, formal characteristics of effective obesity treatment programs are discussed.

Promoting a low-fat diet in overweight individuals: Does cognitive functioning moderate the effects of a planning intervention?

Scholz, Urte Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Zürich, Zürich, Switzerland
Kliegl, Matthias Psychology, Technical University Dresden, Dresden, Germany

Obesity, particularly obesity that is negatively associated with overweight. Planning interventions have been shown to promote health behaviour change. This study examines whether planning interventions are effective independent of individuals’ cognitive functioning. Method: At baseline cognitive functioning and nutrition were assessed of 60 controls and 60 planning group participants (sample mean BMI = 31.49, SD = 4.89), nutrition was assessed again four and six months later. Results: The effects of a planning intervention on low-fat diet were not effective but there is considerable variation in the extent to which interventions reflect the theory.

Are interventions based on theory more effective than those that are not? Development of a method and a synthesis of evidence

Michie, Susan University College London, London, United Kingdom

A number of abstract interventions were conducted. Results: Of 441 retrieved abstracts, 36 studies met the inclusion criteria. After removal of outliers, d values ranged from .41 – 1.33 with an overall average, weighted effect size of 0.73. Sources of heterogeneity were explored, including the extent to which interventions were HBM-based. Conclusion: HBM-based interventions have proved to be effective but there is considerable variation in the extent to which interventions reflect the theory.

Does changing attitudes, norms, or self-efficacy cause health behaviour change?

Sheeran, Paschal Dept. of Psychology, University of Sheffield, Sheffield, United Kingdom

Among the factors that affect changes in the behaviour, the most important ones are (a) beliefs concerning the desirability of those same actions, (b) beliefs concerning “mode of acquisition” (MoA) tapping into whether words are learnt primarily via language and neurophysiological experiments show that recent data coming from behavioural, neuroimaging and neuropsychological experiments show that during listening to or reading sentences expressing actions done with the hand, the mouth or the foot, the activity of different sectors of the motor system, overlapping those involved during the actual execution of those same actions, is modulated. Interestingly it has been recently shown that this modulation also occurs during processing language material related to abstract content, thus supporting the idea that even abstract concepts are grounded into our experience (embodiment). However, abstract meanings may be different, as these words may be learnt via language. To test the representation of experience and language to semiotics, we developed Bayesian models that extract statistical patterns from experience-only; language-only or both sources of data combined and we found that the combined model provides best fit to semantic effects. We further developed models concerning “mode of acquisition” (MoA) tapping into whether words are learnt primarily via experience or language and we found that this variable has good predictive power.

Language processing modulates the activity of the motor system

Buccino, Giovanni Dip. di Neuroscienze, Università degli Studi di Parma, Parma, Italy

According to the ‘embodied language’ approach, action-related processing is grounded in and modulated by neural substrates involved in perception and action. Recent data coming from behavioural, neuromaging and neurophysiological experiments show that during listening to or reading sentences expressing actions done with the hand, the mouth or the foot, the activity of different sectors of the motor system, overlapping those involved during the actual execution of those same actions, is modulated. Interestingly it has been recently shown that this modulation also occurs during processing language material related to abstract content, thus supporting the idea that even abstract concepts are grounded.
Negation in the brain: Modulating concrete and abstract semantic representations

Capdevila, Jon Andoni, Psicologı´a Cognitiva, University of La Laguna, Tenerife, Spain


A revolution occurred in the 1990s in the development and testing of utility theories, which led to work that went beyond classic representations such as subjective expected utility. The new work included rank- and sign-dependent utility theories, with cumulative prospect theory an important special case. This symposium presents contemporary work that builds on that framework, including: learning under uncertainty; tests of critical properties of models; probabilistic extensions; the timing of the resolution of uncertainty; and fitting the data of individual decision makers.

Data selection for fitting utility theories: Laying the foundations for the cognitive psychometrics of risk

Stott, Henry. Dept. of Psychology, University College London, London, United Kingdom

Data fitting in psychology needs to be at the level of individual participants’ data in order to avoid misleading single-agent assumptions. This limitation places additional emphasis on experimental data quality. Against this backdrop, the presentation explores methods for optimal stimulus selection in the risky choice paradigm. This is achieved by adopting a parameter space perspective of the stimulus. Fitting Cumulative Prospect Theory to the resultant data shows how this method can be used to decrease modeling errors by, for example, reducing parameter interactions. Various extensions to the technique and the possibility of testing Utility Theories for criterion validity are discussed.

Empirical tests of contemporary utility theories

Marley, Anthony A.J. Dept. of Psychology, University of Victoria, Victoria, Canada

A revolution occurred in the 1990s in the development and testing of utility theories, which led to work that went beyond classic representations such as subjective expected utility. The new work included rank- and sign-dependent utility theories, with cumulative prospect theory an important special case. This symposium presents contemporary work that builds on that framework, including: learning under uncertainty; tests of critical properties of models; probabilistic extensions; the timing of the resolution of uncertainty; and fitting the data of individual decision makers.

IS-082: Empirical tests of contemporary utility theories

Anthony A.J. Marley (chair)

A revolution occurred in the 1990s in the development and testing of utility theories, which led to work that went beyond classic representations such as subjective expected utility. The new work included rank- and sign-dependent utility theories, with cumulative prospect theory an important special case. This symposium presents contemporary work that builds on that framework, including: learning under uncertainty; tests of critical properties of models; probabilistic extensions; the timing of the resolution of uncertainty; and fitting the data of individual decision makers.

Measuring the impact of uncertainty resolution

Dieddou, Enrico Dept. of Decision Sciences, INSEAD, Fontainebleau Cedex, France

In most real decisions a considerable time between choice and resolution of uncertainty may occur. Individuals may have preferences between gambles that have the same expected utility with different outcomes if they differ in the timing of resolution of uncertainty. These preferences have received relatively little attention in utility theory and decision
Dissociating between sustained and transient stimuli driven cognitive control

Funes, Maria Jesus Dept. Experimental Psychology, University of Granada, Granada, Spain Lups Liañez, Juan Dept. Experimental Psychology, University of Granada, Granada, Spain Humphreys, Glyn Behavioural Brain Sciences, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, United Kingdom

We present recent dissociations between Gratton and Proportion Congruent effects regarding their ability to generalize across variations in conflict type. We used a context-conditioned paradigm and manipulated the proportion of congruent-to-incongruent trials for one conflict type but not the other. We found that conflict adaptation was highly specific to the type of conflict solved on the previous trial. By contrary, the effect of conflict context generalized across conflict types. This finding suggests the existence of two separate control systems, one transient and responsible of online regulation, and the other sustained and responsible of conflict context effects.

Context-sensitive control over attentional orienting

Milliken, Bruce Dept. of Psychology, McMaster University, Hamilton, ON, Canada Crump, Matthew Dept. of Psychology, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, USA

Cognitive control is widely conceived as guided by intentional processes engaged in the service of goal-directed behavior. By this view, cognitive control processes can serve a monitoring function over automatic, context-sensitive memory retrieval processes. Here, we suggest that cognitive control itself can be imparted through memory retrieval. Our research strategy introduces a contingency between a task-irrelevant contextual dimension (e.g., spatial location) and the need for cognitive control (e.g., high vs. low conflict congruent in a judgment task). Results suggest that distinction from irrelevant stimulus dimensions can indeed vary as a function of context-sensitive retrieval processes cues by the stimulus itself.

Fractionating executive control: Anticipating and reacting to conflict modulates event-related potentials linked to cognitive control differently


Does our brain comprise a single executive control mechanism, which is commonly triggered when anticipating conflict (proactive control) and reacting to conflict (reactive control)? Event-related potentials associated with conflict detection (N2) were measured during a cued flanker task, and the neural mechanisms associated with proactive control and reactive control were compared for future task requirements. Participants were trained to perform different tasks with words. EEG results showed that cues engaged top-down activations that were dissociable across conditions.

Such preparatory states were different depending of whether they required or not a switch from the previous task. fMRI data showed that cues engaged brain areas which were also activated during specific task performance. All this suggests that predictive information settles the brain into highly specific preparatory states, which seems to be mediated by the pre-activation of brain regions that will support subsequent task performance.

A cognitive theory of how people learn to select strategies

Rieskamp, Jörg Max-Planck-Institut, Berlin, Germany

It has been well assumed that people possess a strategy repertoire for inferences. The strategy selection learning theory specifies how people select strategies from this repertoire (Rieskamp, 2006; JEP:LMC, 32). The theory holds that individuals select strategies proportional to their subjective expectations of how well the strategies solve particular problems and the expectations are updated by reinforcement learning. The theory is compared to a connectionist network, whose weights are modified by error correction learning. Both theories were tested against each other, experimentally and the strategy selection learning theory was best in describing the observed learning processes.

Decisions in a changing environment

Speekenbrink, Maarten Dept. of Psychology, University College London, London, United Kingdom Shanks, David London, United Kingdom

When learning to make decisions, we must infer how the outcome of our actions depends on the state of the environment. Typically, research investigating decision learning has used stationary environments, in which this dependence is invariant over time. However, as many decision environments are subject to continuous change, learning may be geared towards non-stationarity. We present research which shows participants quickly adapt to changes in the environmental structure, and discuss formal models of how they might do so.

When a learning theory predicts the wrong response: Error of the model or error of the learner?

Meeter, Maarten Dept. of Psychology, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands

In probabilistic categorization tasks various cues are probabilistically (but not perfectly) predictive of class membership. There are two alternative conceptualizations of such tasks: as rule-based learning, or as incremental learning. Analysis methods based on these conceptualizations can be used to predict responses of categorizers from their responses on preceding trials. They predict responses about equally well, but both suggest that on many trials the response of the categorizer is a toss-up. Here, we investigate whether categorizers on such trials really produce essentially random responses, or whether there are regularities that are not yet captured by learning theories.

Optimal decision making in the cortico-basal-ganglia circuit

Bogacz, Rafal Dept. of Computer Science, University of Bristol, Bristol, United Kingdom

Almost a half century ago, it has been proposed that during simple choice between two alternatives the brain performs a statistically optimal test. This theory, known as the diffusion model, describes very well reaction times and accuracies in two alternative choice tasks. It has been recently proposed that the circuit involving the cortex and the basal ganglia performs statistically optimal choice between multiple alternatives. This model helps understand current data and generates experimental predictions concerning both neurobiology and behaviour. Furthermore, it supplies a bridge between the two disciplines, as it offers a possible neural implementation for the diffusion model.

Sequential and capacity constrained: Taking the constraints on controlled thought seriously

Justin, Peter Dept. of Psychology, Uppsala University, Uppsala, Sweden

A well-known distinction in cognitive psychology refers to controlled versus automatic cognitive processes. While the capacity constraints of controlled cognitive processing has served as a general rationale for several influential research programs on simplifying heuristics in research on judgment and decision making, the role and importance of the consequences of these capacity constraints remain rather unusual. In this presentation, I will discuss the consequences of these capacity constraints on controlled cognitive processing for the division of labor between different sorts of knowledge in multiple-cue judgment tasks, but I also illustrate how they provide alternative explanations of several classical phenomena in the heuristics and biases literature, like the conjunction fallacy and base-rate neglect.

Theoretical and methodological approaches to political conflicts

Rejkowski, Janusz (chair)

The papers in this symposium present empirical research concerning the socio-psychological factors that might contribute to the increase or decrease the destructive political conflicts. The role of personality factors (RWA and SDO) and their interaction with emotional processes (fear, anger, sadness) is discussed. Golec et al. discuss the impact of religious orientations and cultural ethno-nationalism while Peaz et al. explore the role of apology for wrong doings. Rejkowski describes the socio-psychological mechanisms facilitating the processes of seeking agreements in groups in spite of major conflict of interests or values.

Physiological antecedents of intergroup conflict: Impact of submissive vs. dominant orientation and emotions on outgroup attitudes

Kossowska, Malgorzata Inst. of Psychology, Jagiellonian University, Kraków, Poland Bukowski, Marcin Inst. of Psychology, Jagiellonian University, Krakow, Poland Van Hiel, Alain Department of Psychology, Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium

Perception of outgroup members is usually seen as important determinants of conflict development and conflict escalation. In the present study we particularly focus on role of negative emotions in the RWA and SDO based prejudice. It has been shown that these emotions would depend on perceived status of the outgroups. The results of the research will be discussed due to possible ways of conflict reduction.
Religion, ethnocentrism and intergroup hostility intimes of existential threat

golec de Zavala, Agnieszka Middlessex University, Middlesex, United Kingdom Cibicka, Aleksandra Faculty of Psychology, Warsaw University, Warsaw, Poland

In a number of studies, conducted in different countries (Poland, the UK and Iran), the examine the effects of mortality salience on support for international aggression in the context of terrorist threat, with the moderating effects of ethnocentrism and individual religiosity. The belief in the superiority of the European culture is shown to strengthen individual group negativity in the context of the Western-Arab world conflict. In mortality salience conditions, people with ethnocentric beliefs support war on terrorism and the Arab world. Moreover, the quest religiosity (Batson, et al, 1986) is shown to mitigate the inter-group negativity in mortality salience conditions.

Apologies as repentance rituals, forgiveness and reconciliation in the case of countries with internal collective violence

Paola Garioli, Inst. of Psychology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Poland

Societal data was analyzed on the effects of Truth and Reconciliation Commissions on indexes of social and emotional climate. A two (presence of apologies versus absence) between subjects design of independent measures was used. We tested the hypothesis that the salience of apologies, when compared to the absence of them, reinforced national identification, agreement with new reparatory behaviors, higher acceptance of in-group participation in past negative behaviors, agreement with forgiveness as well as decreasing of minimization of frequency of collective violence, reframing of misdeeds and acceptance of the typicality of members involved in collective violence. Also, salience of apologies was supposed to reinforce universal values, social cohesion and a better emotional climate as well as collective guilt and shame. Collective and experimental findings are discussed in relation to the role of rituals of expiation, repentance and collective guilt on the political processes of reconciliation.

Can deliberative procedures suppress antagonistic tendencies in groups?

Rykowska, Janusz Inst. of Psychology, Polish Academy of Science, Warsaw, Poland

According to some normative theories of democracy, the existing discrepancies in interests, values, and action programs should be resolved not merely by power struggle but by rational analysis of differences in debates based on equality and mutual respect of the participants, that is by deliberative procedures. However, it is well known that group discussions take very often an adversarial course - instead of fostering an agreement they lead to escalation of conflicts or to domination of one particular opinion. The question arises under what conditions political debate can meet the deliberative criteria? Theories and research in group behavior suggest that interpretation of the meaning of situation, social identity and group norms are critical factors. The paper will present some specific hypotheses on social psychological research and will describe the results of an empirical study where groups of ordinary citizen as well as groups of politicians were trying to solve some ideological differences or conflict of interests examinations. It was found that in most of the cases it was possible to reach satisfactory agreements in groups. The results of the experiment have some bearing on the problem of reducing antagonistic tendencies in groups.

IS-086: Cross-cultural validation of various measures of emotional intelligence

Vladimir Taksic (chair)
The aim of the Symposium is to discuss about cross-cultural validity of trait and ability approaches in measuring of emotional intelligence (EI). A majority of the communications are about cross-cultural comparison on Emotional Skills and Competence Questionnaire (ESCQ). It consists of 45 items divided in three subscales: a) perception and understanding emotion, b) expression and labeling emotion, and c) managing and regulating emotion. Originally it is developed in Croatian settings using theoretical model of EI established by Mayer & Salovey (1997). At first, it was translated in English, and after that in several languages all over the World.

Adaptation and validation studies of the ESCQ in the Portuguese context

Faria, Luisa Fac. of Psychology and Educatu, University of Porto, Porto, Portugal Lima Santos, Nelson Human and Social Sciences, Fernando Pessoa University, Port. Portugal

This study presents the adaptation and validation of the ESCQ (Takic, 2001) in the Portuguese context, using confirmatory factor analysis, with a sample of 384 high school 10th and 12th graders, and 349 university 1st and 2nd graders. The ESCQ includes 45 items and 3 dimensions: “ability to perceive and understand emotion” (15 items), “ability to express and label emotion” (14 items), and “ability to manage and regulate emotion” (16 items). The results revealed that the best fitted model has two correlated factors (.55, perception and expression), and integrates only 11 items from the original scale (R2> .30).

Developmental differences in the effects of EI on academic performance in Japanese students

Toyota, Hiroshi Dept. of Psychology, Nara University of Education, Nara, Japan

Developmental differences in the effects of emotional intelligence on academic performance were examined and compared with three habits: life, social, and study habits. Participants were 1,087 Japanese students. Each of them completed the questionnaire that has six revised items in the shorter version of J-ESCQ (Taksic, 2007) and additional 18 items examined the three habits. The subscales of emotional intelligence scores with academic performances were observed in the third, the fourth, and the fifth graders. The results were interpreted as showing the importance of emotional control in learning setting in elementary school.

Cross-cultural comparison on ESCQ

Taksic, Vladimir Dept. of Psychology, University of Rijeka, Rijeka, Croatia Mohoric, Tamara Dept. of Psychology, University of Rijeka, Rijeka, Croatia Faria, Luisa Faculty of Psychology and Educ, University of Porto, Portugal, Porto, Portugal Ráty, Hanna Dept. of Psychology, University of Joensuu, Joensuu, Finland Avendaño, Álvaro Dept. of Psychology, University of La Laguna, Tenerife, Spain Molander, Bo Dept. of Psychology, Umeå University, Umeå, Sweden Maldon, Ragnar Dept. of Psychology, Umeå University, Umeå, Sweden Aracil, Małgorzata Inst. for Psychology, Umeå University, Umeå, Sweden
taksic@mac.com

The Emotional Skills and Competence Questionnaire (Takic) was translated into Chinese. 1133 Chinese adolescents were asked to complete the Chinese version. Results showed that Chinese and Swedish sample of the scale is 0.91 and the internal consistency of 3 subscales of Perceive & Understand, Express & Label, and Manage & Regulate were 0.74, 0.80, and 0.88, respectively. Item analysis indicated discrimination of each item was good. A three-factor structure of Perceive & Understand, Express & Label, and Manage & Regulate was validated. But there were crossover between Perceive and Express. Sufficient reliability and validity for the ESCQ in Chinese setting were found.

Cross-cultural validation of emotional skills and competence questionnaire: Assessing structural equivalence of adapted ESCQ for Argentina

Nikulic, Isabel Maria Faculty of Psychology, University of Buenos Aires, Argentina

This study aims to discuss about cross-cultural validation of the Emotional Skills and Competence Questionnaire, consisting of 45 items divided into three subscales: perceiving and understanding emotion, expressing and labeling emotion, and managing and regulating emotion. Classified as a “trait emotional intelligence” or “perceived emotional intelligence” (Mayer & Salovey, 1997). There is considerable item bias in the present study. Several reasons for this were found. Results showed significant differences in total scores of ESCQ and scores on all three subscales. The major difference was found between scores in all European samples on one side, and Japanese sample on the other. Gender differences emerged in Perceive and Understand emotions and Express and Label emotions subscales.

Psychometric properties of Vocabulary of Emotion Test (VET)

Mohoric, Tamara Dept. of Psychology, University of Rijeka, Rijeka, Croatia Taksic, Vladimir Dept. of Psychology, University of Rijeka, Rijeka, Croatia

Emotional intelligence is usually defined as a four-level set of abilities (Mayer & Salovey, 1997). Among these, ability to understand emotions is one

Analysis of item bias in the emotional skills and competence questionnaire: A cross-cultural comparison

Holmstrom, Stefan Dept. of Psychology, Umeå University, Umeå, Sweden Molander, Bo Dept. of Psychology, University of Rijeka, Rijeka, Croatia

Objective: To evaluate the Swedish and Croatian versions of the ESCQ instrument (Takic, 2005) with respect to item bias. Method: ESCQ scores were examined by analyses of differential item functioning (DIF; Zumbo, 1999) in samples of Swedish and Croatian university students. Results: Although DIF-values were low in national comparisons of sex, cross-cultural comparisons revealed a number of items in all scales with values higher than the commonly accepted level (>.05). Conclusions: There is considerable item bias in the present Swedish and Croatian versions when cross-cultural comparisons are performed. Several reasons for this discrepancy are discussed.

Validation of the emotion skills and competence questionnaire in Chinese setting

Xu, Qimeng Inst. for Psychology, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, People’s Republic of China

The Emotional Skills and Competence Questionnaire (Takic) was translated into Chinese. 1133 Chinese adolescents were asked to complete the Chinese version. Results showed that the scale is 0.91 and the internal consistency of 3 subscales of Perceive & Understand, Express & Label, and Manage & Regulate were 0.74, 0.80, and 0.88, respectively. Item analysis indicated discrimination of each item was good. A three-factor structure of Perceive & Understand, Express & Label, and Manage & Regulate was validated. But there were crossover between Perceive and Express. Sufficient reliability and validity for the ESCQ in Chinese setting were found.

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Cross-cultural comparison on ESCQ

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that can be best measured with ability test. Vocabulary Emotion Test (VET) was constructed consists of 102 adjectives (short version has 35 items) describing emotional states and mood, and has correct answer, based on a solution from Croatian dictionary (Anić, 1994). Both versions have satisfactory psychometric properties, with reliability coefficient α=0.91. Convergent-divergent validity was assessed compared TRE with several traditional intelligence tests showing it has 44% of unique variance. VET was translated in English and Swedish.

**IS-087: Work and organizational climate in international perspectives**

Andrew A. Mogaji (chair)

Work plays an important role in the lives of people. It is true that apart from providing for the economic and social needs of the individual, work provides personality and personal values and psychological needs of many workers. Unfortunately, the socio-psychological, economic and the political realities of our work environment have made the satisfaction of these needs to be almost unattainable. Therefore, in this symposium, there will be an open discussion of the nature of work and how the characteristics of the work environment, often called organizational climate, have impacted on the commitment, involvement, motivation and satisfaction of workers from different nations.

**The influence of personal and organisational factors on organisational climate in a large university**

Baguma, Peter Inst. of Psychology, Makerere University, Kampala, Uganda

The objective of the study was to assess the influence of personal and organisational factors on organisational climate in a large university setting. Data were collected from 120 randomly selected staff of a large university in Uganda to assess role clarity, respect, communication, reward system, career development, planning and decision making, innovation, relationships, team work and support, quality of service, conflict management, commitment and morale, learning and training and direction. Data were analysed using t-test, ANOVA and correlation analysis. Results indicated that sex had no effect on all organisational climate variables. Age, position and organisational tenure had significant effects on some of the variables.

**Organizational creativity and innovation and psychological well-being among Swedish high-tech workers**

Rasulzada, Farida Dept. of Psychology, Lund University, Lund, Sweden

The aims of this paper were to investigate the relationships between organisational factors and organisational creativity and innovation, and between organisational creativity and innovation and psychological well-being of 95 employees working in a high-tech field of industry. The two relationships were tested in a LISREL model that was confirmed. Organisational climate, team climate, gardener leadership, work resources and workload were together related to organisational creativity and innovation, and organisational creativity and innovation was related to the well-being of the employees. One important conclusion was the establishment of the relationship between psychological well-being and organisational creativity and innovation.

**Work and organizational climate in the Nigerian manufacturing industries**

Mogaji, Andrew A. Dept. of Psychology, University of Lagos, Lagos, Nigeria

This study was aimed at investigating the effects of organizational climate on employees’ commitment, involvement, motivation and satisfaction in some Nigerian manufacturing industries. Data were collected from 600 workers randomly selected from some food, shoes and textile industries in Lagos, Nigeria. The test-retest administration of the measures over a 72-day period shows that the organizational climate of the three industries was stable and remained favourable during the time interval between test and retest. The multiple regression analysis shows support for the hypotheses tested about the interaction among interpersonal, intergroup and organizational climate factors facilitating commitment, involvement, motivation and satisfaction among workers.

**Organizational safety climate and perceived organizational support in Ghana**

Gyekye, Seth Dept. of Social Psychology, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland

The study investigated the link between organisational safety climate and perceived organizational support (POS) among 320 Ghanaian industrial workers. Additionally, it examined the relationship between organisational safety climate and perceived organisational support. Perceptions of safety were measured with the 50-item workplace safety (WSS) developed by Hayes et al. (1998). WSS was measured with the short version of Eisenberger et al.’s (1990) scale. However, the POS items were calculated and a median split was performed to segregate the sample into two groups: participants with high perceived organizational support (POS) and participants with low perceived organizational support (POS). The linear regression analysis indicated WSS to be a very good predictor of POS. Workers with positive perspectives regarding supportive perceptions equally had positive perceptions on the safety climate scale. Additionally, they expressed greater job satisfaction, were more compliant with safety management policies, and registered lower accident rates. The perceived level of support provided in an organization, apparently, is closely associated with workplace safety perception and other organizational and social factors which are important for safety.

**IS-088: Dorsal anterior cingulate cortex: Perspectives on its role in behavior and cognition**

Matthew Botvinick (chair)

The dorsal anterior cingulate cortex is widely agreed to play a critical role in decision-making and executive control. Understanding its specific functions is an ongoing challenge. This symposium will bring together a group of cognitive neuroscientists whose work has focused on the cingulate, to review recent theories of the area’s contribution to cognition and behavior. Among the proposals to be discussed are the idea that the cingulate monitors for error-likeness or conflict, and the idea that it codes for action outcomes, supporting optimal decision making. The relations among perspectives will be considered, and applied for useful directions for future research.

**Neural systems for error monitoring: Recent findings and theoretical perspectives**

Gehring, William Dept. of Psychology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, USA

Liu, Yanni Dept. of Psychology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, USA

Sparrow, Matthew Birth, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, USA

The error-related negativity hypothesis suggests that anterior cingulate cortex (ACC) activates in proportion to the perceived likelihood of an error. The same computational model that generated this hypothesis predicts that ACC will also be sensitive to the magnitude of the consequence should an error occur, thus effectively encoding “expected risk.” Subsequent fMRI results have confirmed this prediction and further suggest that ACC activity varies with individual differences in risk aversion. We examined whether such differences could be captured in the original error-related likelihood computational model. Results strengthen the original theory, showing how it can provide a unified account of multiple individual-difference effects.

**The anterior cingulate cortex in learning and reward-guided decision making**

Rushworth, Matthew Experimental Psychology, Oxford University, Oxford, United Kingdom

Behrens, Tim FMRIB Centre, Oxford University, Oxford, United Kingdom

Walton, Mark Experimental Psychology, Oxford University, Oxford, United Kingdom

When signal changes are recorded in the human anterior cingulate cortex (ACC) during choice behavior, their size varies depending on how the choice is unconstrained and with the importance of the outcome. A recent fMRI study suggests that ACC activity changes with the length of the reward history needed to determine the next choice. Such information is critical for setting the rate at which learning occurs. Following ACC lesions, macaques show normal sensitivity to a decrement in reinforcement but the influence of the extended reward history on choice is diminished.
Reflections on cultural psychology in international and interdisciplinary perspective

Hartmann, Christiane Intercultural Studies, Donau-Univ. Krems, Krems, Austria

Increasingly, national, professional and private points of reference dissolve into multiple and seemingly fluid relationships. In the midst of such transformations, cultural psychologists are asked to find consistent-to-and-could-play important roles. While striving to have an impact, cultural psychologists themselves face the challenge of keeping pace with constantly changing realities. In order to focus more strongly on the real world, they also need to overcome the constraints of cultural constructs such as national borders and academic disciplines. This presentation highlights, analyses and discusses some of the difficulties and pitfalls of international and interdisciplinary collaboration in cultural psychology.

Multiperspectival methods in cultural historical activity theory: The fifth dimension and playworlds

Lecuyer, Robert Lab. of Comparative Human Cogn., University of California, La Jolla, USA

Cultural Historical Activity Theory (CHAT) is an interdisciplinary approach that emphasizes the primacy of the activity (human development). A key component of CHAT methodology is the design of activity systems around questions research wishes to investigate. Researchers then participate in and simultaneously study these systems. In this paper, we present analyses of adult-child interactions from two such systems: The Fifth Dimension and Playworlds. Though our analyses are grounded in concepts central to CHAT, we propose a multiperspectival methodological productivity that productively puts CHAT into conversation with complementary approaches from performance studies and distributed cognition.

Home and school mathematics discourse: Epistemological give-and-take

Panda, Minati Zakir Husain Centre, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, India

Social and cognitive bases of mathematics learning in two psycho-semiotic environments, considered as dual-discourses. How mathematical ideas and concepts are learned in school - are explored to compare mathematical ideas and concepts in everyday discourse in Saora community (a tribe in India) and mathematics discourse carried out in schools. A common recognizable discourse frame.

Application of cultural psychology for intervention in multilingual education program for tribal children in India

Mohanty, Ajit Zakir Husain Centre for Ed., Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, India

The paper illustrates theoretical and methodological applications of cultural psychology for developing culturally meaningful and effective intervention in an experimental program of multilingual education for Kond and Saora tribal children in primary grades in India. Both critical reality and activity theory perspectives are selected for selection of curricular areas and designing of pedagogic practices for enhancement of children’s achievements in school subject and social communicative skills. Ethnographic data on the everyday knowledge of science, mathematics, stories and riddles in the two communities are used by teachers and the MLE workers for guided development of child-focused classroom and individual activities for intervention.

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Writing requires extensive use of meta-cognitive, social and motivational strategies. It also relies heavily on writing beliefs and affects. Any writing activity is always situated; it involves a dialogue between the writer and a potential reader. Students conceptualize the reader while they write. In order to understand students’ successive attempts at SR during the writing process it is essential to know the accessibility and use of various cognitive and affective strategies. The symposium focuses on the interplay between cognitive and affective strategies during SR writing and on the relations between the social and instructional context and students’ strategy use.

Investigating the integration of motivational orientations and self-regulation strategies: Employing a stimulated recall methodology

Kaplan, Avi Dept. of Education, Ben-Gurion University, Be’er-Sheva, Israel

I contest a common view of SR as a unitary, distinct, a-contextual construct, and argue that different SR strategies are geared towards different objectives. Different SR strategies become the actualization of different motivational orientations for the task. Investigating the embedded meaning of SR strategies within motivational orientations is a methodological challenge. I will discuss a stimulated recall methodology which involves a micro-behavioral observation of high-school students’ engagement in writing activities followed by a stimulated recall interview in which students report on the strategies they engaged in at different points during engagement and the purpose for employing these strategies.

From self-regulation to socially shared regulation of writing: Different voices in graduate students’ writing

Castelló, Montserrat Educational Psychology, Ramon Llull University, Barcelona, Spain

Writing has been traditionally considered an individual and cognitive activity that requires the management of the rhetoric problem as well as issues about planning, translating and revising. Contemporary approaches to the SR of writing study the joint effects of socially and cognitively productive dimensions on SR in real settings. We will examine the role that communicative situations, context, and interactions play in different models of SR and contrast definitions of writing context, writer’s conception and activity, empirical methods, and units of analysis. We present a study with graduate students to illustrate how these aspects are considered from a socially-situated perspective.
Capturing the multiple components of self-regulated writing: A systemic approach
Boekaerts, Monique Dept. of Educational Studies, Leiden University, Leiden, Netherlands
Researchers in SR selected a limited set of constructs, measured them, and determined their effect on learning outcomes. This research did not reveal any essential links between the components of SR, mainly due to limitations in research methodology. We explored the patterns of SR in the writing domain. To encompass the multiple facets of the SR of writing, we crafted the 6 component model on the writing domain and included numerous context variables. 1500 vocational students took part in the writing assessment sessions. Our on-line test assessment captured the SR of writing and predictive methodology detected meaningful patterns in it.

Fictive systems approach in the identification of expected writing performance and the classification and understanding of student performance characteristics
Cascallar, Eduardo Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Brussels, Belgium Costigan, Tracy Boekaerts, Monique Dept. of Educational Studies, Leiden University, Leiden, Netherlands
We used a fictive systems approach in the prediction of writing performance. These machine-learning techniques offer an iterative methodology that is capable of discovering complex relationships and interactions in the inputs and outcomes. The approach maximizes classification accuracy, and was able to model various outcome patterns from the 1500 students studied. A total accuracy of 96% in the identification of “students-at-risk” was achieved. These methods developed to explore the fictive systems in students’ individual characteristics will be presented. The implications for the application of these methods in educational studies will be discussed.

IS-091: Parenting prevention programs: An international perspective
Maria Jose Rodrigo, Jan Janssens (chair) The symposium illustrates evidence-based programs from the Netherlands, United Kingdom, Sweden, Germany, and other countries. The programs differ from each other in theory of change, intervention goals, target group, type of practitioners, design of evaluation, and outcome measures. However, all programs shared an emphasis to prevent child problems by promoting the quality of parenting and family functioning. The different methods of working with parents will be addressed, as well as their practical implications for the implementation of programs in various countries. The discussion will address these points as well as the quality standards that should be met to improve program effectiveness.

Effects of Triple P
Janssens, Jan Behavioural Science Institute, Radboud University Nijmegen, Nijmegen, Netherlands
Objective: Study the effects of Triple P on behavioural and emotional problems in preadolescent children and parenting. Method: Effects of Triple P have been studied by comparing pre- and post tests, and by comparing Triple P parents with parents who received care as usual. Results: Analyses show positive results of Triple P with regard to all dependent variables. Conclusions: Triple P has been found in more Dutch cities as a supporting program to prevent severe child problem behaviour and to prevent seriously inadequate parenting.

Attachment, marital relationship, care and knowledge: A preventive intervention with first parents
Reichle, Barbara Educational Psychology, Univ. of Education Ludwigsw. Ludwigsw. Germany
Franke, Sabine Educational Psychology, University of Education, Ludwigsw, Germany Ziegenhaln, Ute Child & Adolescent Psychiatry, University of Ulm, Ulm, Germany Gebauer, Sigrid Child & Adolescent Psychiatry, University of Ulm, Ulm, Germany Kolb, Anne-Katrin Child & Adolescent Psychiatry, University of Ulm, Ulm, Germany
Objective: The preventive intervention program “The beginning counts” aims to strengthen parents’ knowledge and competencies and the marital relationship during the transition to parenthood. Results: Effects were evaluated with a post-pre design comparing trained (n=95) with untrained parents (n=77). Both groups completed questionnaires assessing their knowledge concerning central training issues, relationship satisfaction, self-confidence in interacting with the child and anger management. Results and conclusion. Repeated measures analyses of variance showed positive intervention effects on all variables except marital satisfaction.

The ladybird study: A randomised controlled trial evaluation of the lifecare parenting initiative
Sneddon, Helga Inst. of Child Care Research, Queen’s University Belfast, Belfast, Ireland Allen, Sarah NFER, Queen’s University Belfast, Belfast, Ireland Morrison, Nicola Institute of Child Care Research, Queen’s University Belfast, Belfast, Ireland
Objective: To describe the Lifestart intervention and evaluation methodology. Method: Lifestart is a parent-directed child-centred programme of child development delivered to parents of children from birth to five years of age. Monthly, during a home-visit, trained Family Visitors bring age-appropriate learning materials and the child’s development with the parent(s). The programme is open to all parents residing in project areas throughout Ireland. Results: A 5 year evaluation of this programme is just about to begin using Randomised Controlled Trial (RCT) and qualitative methods. Conclusions: Outcome measures include child cognitive development, parenting knowledge, social support and psychological wellbeing.

“Emergency Years”: Evaluation of the webinar Bratton parent management training programme in Sweden
Axberg, Ulf Dept. of Psychology, Göteborg University, Göteborg, Sweden Broberg, Anders Department of Psychology, Göteborg University, Göteborg, Sweden
The Incredible Years is offered to parents whose children display severe disruptive behaviour problems. Its aim is to promote positive parenting and reduce harsh punishment. Parents meet with two trained group-leaders weekly for 12-14 sessions. They practice various parenting skills enlightened by video-vignettes. Objective: To evaluate the effectiveness of the programme in Sweden. Method: Parents of 48 children aged 4-8 participated in the study. A multimethod strategy was used. Results: Preliminary results (pre – post intervention) indicate a statistically significant (p<.01), and clinically relevant (effect sizes >.80), decrease in children’s disruptive behaviour. Final outcomes will be presented.

The “Apoyo Personal y Familiar” program for parents at high psychosocial risk
Rodrigo, Maria Jose Dept. of Developmental Psychology, University of La Laguna, La Laguna, Spain Byrne, Sonia Developmental Psychology, University of La Laguna, La Laguna, Spain Maizie, Maria Luisa Developmental Psychology, University of La Laguna, La Laguna, Spain Martin, Juan Carlos Developmental Psychology, University of La Laguna, La Laguna, Spain
Objective: The objective is to describe the program (APF) aimed at promoting parental competences and positive childrearing in families living under risky psychosocial conditions. APF is a multi-site program delivered through weekly group meetings conducted by social agents. The method combines the parents exposition to other- and self-views with a reflection on the consequences of parental action in concrete child-rearing episodes. Mode of implementation and program results are presented from the last community trial assessing the level of psychosocial risk, social support, and parental functioning. Evidence was found that indicates positive program results on parental functioning and provides futures lines of improvement.

IS-092: Acquisition of control
Wolfgang Panzer, Iring Kost (chair) Control is a multi-faceted psychological concept, which is characterized by the diversity of research fields and theoretical views. This symposium focuses on the control of cognitive processes. Cognitive control needs to be acquired, which can occur both on the short-term, such as in learning and practicing novel skills, and on the long-term, such as in development across infancy. This symposium aims to bring together contemporary views on normal and disturbed development and learning of cognitive control in humans and non-human primates. To this end, international experts discuss how a more integrated conceptual framework for cognitive control can be advanced.

Learning and cognitive control
Koch, Iring Inst. für Psychologie, RWTH Aachen, Aachen, Germany Prinz, Wolfgang Inst. für Psychologie, Max-Planck-Institut, Leipzig, Germany
The concept of cognitive control refers to the ability to recruit cognitive resources and mechanisms required for performing given tasks in a goal-directed and context-sensitive manner. However, performance costs in a task switch suggest that cognitive control is prone to interference arising from competing tasks. The presentation focuses on the role of elementary learning and memory processes implied in cognitive task control. To this end, we present an overview on recent empirical findings suggesting that internal task representa-tions become associative connected to external control stimuli. These findings indicate the significance of the dynamic interplay between learning and cognitive control.

The evolution of cognitive control
Call, Josef Inst. Evolution, Anthropologie, Max-Planck-Institut, Leipzig, Germany Aureli, Filippo Inst. Evolution, Anthropologie, Max-Planck-Institut, Leipzig, Germany
Humans have evolved a notable ability to inhibit certain responses in favour of others to solve problems. However, it is unclear when this ability may have evolved. We investigated the evolution of inhibitory control by comparing seven primate species in three tasks. One task required subjects to inhibit directly reaching for a visible reward, another required subjects to find a hidden reward and another required selecting the smaller of two quantities to net the larger one. Results suggested that the enhancement of inhibitory skills might be more strongly related to ecological pressures than to common evolutionary history.

Development of understanding the mind and mental control
Perner, Josef Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Salzburg, Austria
Developmental investigations during preschool years show persistent correlations between understanding the mind (“theory of mind”) and executive
control. We can rule out the methodological explanation that theory-of-mind tasks are simply tacit executive tasks. I argue for a common denominator. Executive control differs from automatic control in that the former requires representation of one’s own intentions as intentions, a core element of “theory of mind”. It remains open as to whether development of this core ability is primarily driven by advances in executive control or in attributing mental states to self and others, as assessed by theory of mind tasks.

The development of cognitive control: The influence of verbal processes
Karbach, Julia Inst. für Psychologie, Universität des Saarlandes, Saarbrücken, Germany, Kray, Jutta, Developmentskunde, Psychologie, Universität des Saarlandes, Saarbrücken, Germany
Recent empirical findings suggest that the development of cognitive control abilities underlies different developmental trends throughout childhood. The first aim of this presentation is to provide an overview of these findings, indicating that some cognitive control abilities are acquired relatively early in development, while others are acquired relatively slowly, such as the ability to maintain and to select relevant goals. The second aim is to provide some evidence that language influences some of these cognitive control processes and serves as a useful tool to support the regulation of behavior, especially in childhood.

Typical development of cognitive control and abnormal development in ADHD and autism
Konrad, Kerstin Klinische Neuropsychologie, Universität des Saarlandes, Saarbrücken, Germany, Kohls, Gregor, Herpetz-Dahlmann, Beate
Immature cognition during typical development is characterized by increased susceptibility to interference from the environment. Developmental disorders, autism spectrum disorder (ASD) and attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), are both associated with marked deficits in cognitive control abilities. In a series of behavioral and fMRI experiments, we investigated how the neural basis of different aspects of cognitive control (such as interference control and response inhibition) develop in healthy children and in children with ADHD or ASD. We will outline some shared behavioral deficits across both disorders but distinct neural mechanisms in children with ASD or ADHD.

Neurocognitive development of cognitive control: fMRI studies on rule use across development
Cron, Eveline A. Dept. of Psychology, Leiden University, Leiden, Netherlands
The ability to control our thoughts and actions has a long developmental trajectory, not reaching adulthood until late adolescence. Recent advances in developmental imaging indicate that these changes are associated with the maturation of subregions within the prefrontal cortex (PFC), which each contribute to different aspects of control. Using fMRI, we investigated the role of different PFC regions when we adjust our behavior on the basis of positive and negative feedback. Results of two studies including over 90 participants show that medial PFC and lateral PFC have separate developmental trajectories, not reaching adult-like functioning after exposure to toxic environments
Rosemarie M. Bowler (chair)
Neurotoxic chemicals have been shown to cause adverse health effects in occupational and environmental settings. These effects can be observed in a wide range of species, including humans. The mechanisms by which these chemicals cause harm are not fully understood, but it is known that they can affect neurodevelopmental processes, leading to long-term health outcomes.

Neuropsychological testing of adults exposed to neurotoxins
Bowler, Rosemarie M. Dept. of Psychology, San Francisco State University, San Francisco, USA
Selected neuropsychological tests are sensitive and specific to the evaluation of environmental or occupational exposures to neurotoxins. Extensive research has been published reporting the use of neuropsychological testing in evaluating exposures of adults to organic solvents, pesticides (i.e. organophosphates), gases and heavy metals. Although exposure to neurotoxins traditionally requires a lengthy test battery, experience and knowledge gained in the field suggests the efficacious use of a shorter, test battery for adults. This presentation will illustrate the use of cognitive, motor and mood function in a proposed environmental study.

Environmental neurotoxicants and child development
Bellinger, David Dept. of Neurology, Children's Hospital Boston, Boston, USA
The vulnerability of children to compounds that disrupt the development of the central nervous system has raised the specter of a “silent pandemic” of environmental disease resulting from low-level but chronic exposures to chemical contaminants. The evidence is compelling that neurotoxic agents occur at environmentally-relevant exposures to lead, methylmercury, and polychlorinated biphenyls, while emerging evidence implicates arsenic, manganese, pesticides, and other chemicals among the other 80,000 chemicals in commercial use. Although the presence of environmental exposures on an individual child might appear to be modest, their cumulative impact on population health and well-being could be enormous.

Persistence of neuropsychological changes in formerly exposed children: Implications
Viane, Mineke K. Dept. of Occupational, Catholic University of Leuven, Leuven, Belgium
Numerous industrial processes rely on organic solvents which cause substantial health problems in the work force. Although the acute neurotoxic potentials of most solvents were known for a long time, only recently investigations documented exposure causing an organic encephalopathy. In a group of 90 formerly exposed workers we demonstrated that even subclinical effects on visuomotor function persist three years after exposure cessation. This implies that neuropsychological tests can be used in secondary prevention. Although controversial, this may imply that aging-related neuronal attrition superimposed on these subclinical effects might cause delayed clinical neuropsychological deficits emerging years after exposure cessation.

Neurotoxic effects of mercury exposure in fish-eating populations of the Brazilian Amazon
Mergler, Donna Dépt. des Sciences Biologie, Université du Québec, Montréal, Canada
In the Amazon, gold-mining and deforestation release mercury into the aquatic systems where it bioaccumulates through the trophic chain, resulting in elevated mercury in carnivorous fish. Studies have shown mercury-related neurobehavioral deficits in motor, psychomotor, visual and/or cognitive functions. We carried out a follow-up study, which sought to maintain fish consumption while reducing mercury exposure. Re-testing after 5 years showed that persons ate the same quantity of fish, but fewer carnivores; exposure diminished by 39%. Motor functions improved, but visual functions decreased in relation to previous exposure. These findings suggest that mercury-related deficits, but not visual, may be reversible.

Linking neurotoxicology to cognitive neuroscience: A first attempt
van Thriel, Christoph Neurobehavioral Toxicology, Leibniz-Forschungszentrum, Dortmund, Germany, Juran, Stephanie A. Neurobehavioral Toxicology, Leibniz-Forschungszentrum, Dortmund, Germany
During recent year's substantial progress in neurotoxicology and neuroscience have been made. Cognitive processes and functions of the brain can be described at different levels of aggregation: cellular level, neurotransmitter systems, neuronal circuits, and brain areas. Some of these levels might be known to have been identified on similar levels. These advances are not sufficiently linked with each other. Hence, we investigated effects of long-term occupational toluene exposure, a chemical suspected to interact with the dopaminergic system, on set shifting task performance. At life-time doses of 50 ppm no diminution of performance were found. More research is needed to bridge the gap between neurotoxicology and neuroscience.

Could monoamine and intracellular calcium systems be related to postnatal brain development?
Huel, Guy Dept. of Environmental Health, INSERM U472, Villejuif, France
The monoamine and intracellular calcium systems are two major elements of the nervous system functions. However, their role in human brain development is unclear. Studies on association between the activity of these two systems during prenatal life and subsequent psychomotor performances are relevant. Prenatal factors influencing the monoaminergic and ATPases activities in the early psychomotor development of humans could be demonstrated. It is also suggested that specific psychometric measures such as fine motor tests may be better developmental measurement to correlate with biochemical parameters than a general cognitive scales. Findings support the use of Ca pump activity as a biomarker of calcium mediated toxicity related to environmental in utero exposures.

IS-094: Leadership and power distance
Kwok Leung (chair)
Effective leadership is important for a group to achieve its goals in any cultural context, but what defines good leadership may show some drastic variation across cultures. Hofstede has identified power distance as an important dimension to characterize cultures, which refers to the extent to which hierarchies and inequalities are accepted in societies. This symposium explores the dynamics of leadership and power distance in several diverse cultural contexts, including Taiwan, Japan, Singapore, Italy, and the U.S. In addition, using data from the GLOBE project, the relationships between power distance and leadership are explored in cultures around the world.
Power distance and authoritative leadership matter: Probing the efficacy: Performance relationships

In two experiments, Easterners and Westerners involved in an organizational decision leading to an enforcement: Intuitive prosecutors as fair but

We also found that authoritative leadership interacted with creative self-efficacy: the relationship between creative self-efficacy and performance was stronger when authoritative leadership was high.

Leader-subordinate relational identity and prosocial organizational behavior: The moderating effects of power distance

Results from a sample of 795 dyadic leader-subordinate data demonstrated that expressive relational identity was positively related to all POB dimensions; instrumental relational identity was negatively related to POB-leader and POB-coworker, but not to POB-organization. Finally, subordinates’ power distance played a moderating role in the relationships between relational identity and prosocial organizational behavior.

Culture and power distance effects on norm-enforcement: Intuitive prosecutors as fair but

In everyday life, multiple sound sources are active in the environment. The mixture of sounds arriving to the ears is sorted into coherent sound sequences (auditory streams) by heuristic algorithms, many of which require information about past behavior of the previously detected streams. We suggest that this information is provided by implicit memory representations taking the form of predictive neural models, which have been established by extracting regularities from the auditory input. These models also underlie the deviance detection process reflected by the mismatch negativity event related potential an electric brain response involved resolving competition alternative sound organizations.

Thursday 23rd July 2008

A multimodal look on the neuroanatomy of the auditory mismatch response

IS-095: Psychophysiology of hidden memories

Istvan Czigler (chair)

Event-related brain potentials (ERPs) disclosed memory systems capable of representing regularities in auditory and visual stimulation. Mismatch components (auditory and visual MMN) emerge whenever a stimulus violates the established regularities. The function of such implicit memory systems will be discussed in relation to verbal perception and attentional processing. ERP research also indicates that visual stimuli are processed at semantic level by implicit memory systems. Data will be presented showing the implementation of the auditory memory system.

Automatic and attentional detection of violations in abstract auditory rules

In everyday life, multiple sound sources are active in the environment. The mixture of sounds arriving to the ears is sorted into coherent sound sequences (auditory streams) by heuristic algorithms, many of which require information about past behavior of the previously detected streams. We suggest that this information is provided by implicit memory representations taking the form of predictive neural models, which have been established by extracting regularities from the auditory input. These models also underlie the deviance detection process reflected by the mismatch negativity event related potential an electric brain response involved resolving competition alternative sound organizations.

A multimodal look on the neuroanatomy of the auditory mismatch response

Deouell, Leon Dept. of Psychology, Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel

Violation of regularities at multiple organizational levels and along every acoustic dimension elicits a distinct set of electrical brain responses, the hallmark of which is the mismatch negativity. Are the responses all elicited by a central ‘deviance detector’ or are they dependent on diverse processors with some domain specificity? In this presentation, I will review findings concerning the intracranial sources of mismatch responses, from multiple imaging modalities, including inverse solutions of EEG and MEG data, hemodynamic measurements (PET and fMRI), and particularly data from patients with circumscribed brain lesions. These data suggest that diverse brain regions support the mismatch response.

Representation of regularities in visual memory: Event-related potential studies

Czigler, Istvan Budapest, Hungary

As many influential demonstrations (e.g. change blindness) shows, visual changes outside the focus of attention frequently remain unnoticed. However, when the stimuli violate established regularities, the violations of stimulation may elicit an event-related potential (ERP) component, the visual mismatch negativity (vMMN), even if there are no conscious representations of the
regularity/irregularity. VMMN is sometimes pre-
ceded by an earlier posterior ERP component.
VMMN emerges to deviant stimulus features (color, spatial frequency, motion direction, con-
tact), to the conjunction of features (objects), and
to sequential and temporal irregularities.

Ultra-rapid and involuntary semantic processing of stimuli in rsvp streams
Pasciarelli, Francesca Cognition and Language Lab.,
University of Padua, Padua, Italy
An Attentional Blink paradigm was used to directly
distinguish between semantic and repetition priming effects in a miss-word condition. The
relatedness of three target words (T1, T2, T3) were embedded among
rapidly black non-word distractors for report at the
end of each trial. T1 was never related to T2 and T3,
while, T2 and T3 were unrelated, semantically
related, or identical. Whether or not T2 was
reported, I observed both semantic and repetition
priming of T3 in both report accuracy and certain
ERP differences. The results suggest that semantic
and repetition priming appear to engage at least
partially overlapping mechanisms.

IS-096: Evaluation policy and practice in different countries
Thomas D. Cook, Renate Soellner (chair)
Within this symposium our goal is to emphasize the significance of evaluation in today’s society, espe-
cially in the field of psychology. The symposium
will promote the exchange of information and
opinions among international evaluation experts.
Therefore the policy and practice of evaluation
research in different countries will be reflected.
Difficulties of applied evaluation research and
answers to these problems will be discussed. In
particular, specifics when doing evaluation in
developing countries will be presented. Further-
more, the issue of educating evaluators will be raised.

Empirically validated non-experimental methods in evaluation
Steiner, Peter M. Dept. of Policy Research,
Northwestern University, Evanston, USA
Randomized experiments constitute the gold stan-
dard for evaluating social programs. Since randomized experiments are often hard to implement non-experimental methods are fre-
quently employed to estimate causal effects: regres-
sion discontinuity designs, interrupted time series designs, or non-equivalent comparison group de-
signs. Here, we mainly focus on propensity score
techniques for balancing non-equivalent groups.
Using an experimental within-study comparison of a randomized and quasi-experiment as well as
corresponding results from Mexico’s PROGRES-
SA program we empirically show under which conditions
non-equivalent group comparisons can reproduce experimental results. These conditions include the measurement of all covariates related to
treatment selection and outcome as well as suffi-
cient overlap, i.e. homogeneity of groups.

Special considerations when doing evaluations in
developing countries: The experience of the
World Bank and of regional development banks
Cook, Thomas D. Dept. of Policy Research,
Northwestern University, Evanston, IL, USA
This paper describes and critically analyzes the
twin development evaluation philosophy and practice in
international agencies dealing with developing
nations, especially the World Bank and regional
development banks. An explanation is offered as to why
this philosophy was adopted. The explanation emphasizes the perceived failure of strategies
predicated on statistical adjustments for selection bias and the growing sense of the viability of
experimental alternatives with which psychologists are familiar.

IS-097: Research with Hispanic populations in the Americas
Rolando Diaz-Loving (chair)
Wundt (1916) pioneered both behavioral and cultural psychology. In retrospect, his principal
objective of integrating them into an objective,
generalizable, yet culturally sensitive science is a
project in progress. An ecological or cultural perspective requires direct inclusion or measure-
ment of culture, its constituent elements, as well as functional relationships of psychological variables
within a cultural system. In this symposium we
address the contributions that emic studies with
Hispanic populations living in the Americas have
made on the development of further themes such as
theory building, measurement issues, intervention
strategies and evaluation. In particular, suicide,
family, children and self will be touched on.

Understanding the higher rates of suicide attempts among Hispanic teenage females
Zayas, Luis George Warren Brown School, Washington University, St. Louis, USA
Two decades of national surveys conducted in the
U.S. show that adolescent Hispanic females report
suicidal behaviors, including suicide ideation and
attempts, at higher rates than U.S. youth of other
ethnic and racial groups, however only recent
research has been focused on Hispanic girls. This
paper presents theoretical explanations drawn from
cultural psychology, female development, and
family functioning. Findings from qualitative and
quantitative analyses will be presented. The phe-
nomenology of the suicide attempts suggests a
discriminatory process not unlike other well-known
cultural syndromes. Questionnaire data points to
malalignments in the relationship between adoles-
cent females and their parents, especially their
mothers.

Mexican ethnopsychology and measurement
Reyes Lagunes, Isabel Facultad de Psicología, Nat.
Auton. Univ. de Mexico, Mexico City, Mexico
Assuming that the purpose of all psychological test
is to obtain a representative sample of behaviors in
which the characteristic, we want to measure is
reflected, a series of qualitative-quantitative techni-
ques have been developed to efficiently and ethically
evaluate Mexican populations since it allows us to
identify the “etic” and “emic” elements of the
psychological constructs. The technique of Mod-
ified Natural Semantic Networks (Reyes-Lagunes,
1993) is presented as well as diverse examples of its
use. Besides, universal instruments and definitions
will be contrasted with the peculiarities found in our
country.

IS-098: The 2nd century of ‘mental tests’: Perspectives and prospects
on assessment in the 21st century
James Pellegrino (chair)
2008 marks the 100th anniversary of Binet &
Simons’ publication Le développement de l’intelli-
gence chez les enfants. In L’Année psychologique:. Their seminal work helped spawn the 1st century of mental tests. Without doubt, the assessment of individual intellect has had a profound effect on
psychology and education across the globe. As we
begin the 2nd century of mental testing, a group of
scholars from across the globe has been assembled
to consider what we now understand about the
nature of human intellect and individual achieve-
m ent and its implications for theory and practice in
the fields of psychological and educational assess-
ment.
Integrating learning theory in an era of accountability testing

Gittomer, Drew Policy Evaluation & Research, Educational Testing Service, Princeton, USA

Determining the effectiveness of schools, teachers, and educational interventions has increasingly relied on outcomes of large-scale standardized achievement tests together with increasingly sophisticated and evaluative models and research designs. However, the usefulness of these techniques is limited by the quality of assessment instruments that remain relatively divorced from theories of learning and performance. This schism also leads to unsuitable practices in school systems and classrooms. This talk will describe a project being conducted at ETS that builds on advances in cognitive science, technology, and psychometrics to design a new approach to the assessment of student learning outcomes.

Diagnostic testing that just might make a difference

William, Dylan Inst. of Education, University of London, London, United Kingdom

There is appeal in the idea that assessment might support instruction, as was measuring its effect but to date the contribution of the psychometric community has been limited. Diagnostic tests are relatively insensitive to instruction, provide instructional guidance that arrives too late to be useful, and are more focused on what students have not learned, rather than what might be done about it. In this paper, I describe a model for the development of single items that can be integrated by teachers into their own classroom practice as “hinge-point” questions, allowing them to make “real-time” adjustments to instruction.

A cognitive architecture framework for the assessment of the human mind: Modular approaches and technical advances

Cascallar, Eduardo Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Brussels, Belgium

The renewed focus on a cognitive architecture as the basic tool to understand the functions of the human mind and its connections to the underlying physical structure, has renewed the emphasis on accurately representing and measuring the functioning of the modular components involved in “mind’s functioning”. New measurement approaches and technical developments assess the emergence of and the level of functioning of such cognitive functions through the understanding of the independent modules and their interactions, opening new possibilities in the assessment of mental functions, and the understanding of the role of consciousness and mental workspace in efficient information processing.

Educational assessment and advances in the understanding of human learning

Masters, Geoffrey Educational Research, Australian Council for, Camberwell Vic, Australia

Research into human learning during the 20th century underlined the importance of providing individuals with learning opportunities appropriate to their current levels of readiness and motivation; of developing deep understandings of concepts and principles that provide meaning and structure to knowledge; and of providing supportive learning environments that encourage risk-taking, self-monitoring and a positive view of one’s own capacity for learning. This paper will consider the implications of this research for educational assessment in the 21st Century. It will be argued that a greater focus will be required on the use of assessments to explore and understand the learning progress of individuals.

IS-099: Advances in evidence-based psychological practice

Hunsley, John Dept. of Psychology, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Canada

In this symposium we present a sense of the scope and terminology in psychology and illustrate some of the promises and challenges associated with such practices. Beginning with a focus on assessment, developments in evidence-based psychological assessment and the scientific basis of clinical case formulation will be explored. Turning to evidence-based treatments, the important issues of considering treatment acceptability as part of service delivery and dissemination efforts and evaluating the results of treatment effectiveness studies are examined. The symposium concludes with an illustration of how research can and should inform efforts to develop and implement prevention programs.

Evidence-based assessment

Hunsley, John Dept. of Psychology, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Canada

In recent years there has been growing attention to the importance of ensuring that psychological assessment instruments are firmly supported by scientific evidence. In this presentation, diverse strategies that have been proposed for determining the extent to which an instrument is evidence-based will be briefly reviewed. Additionally, to illustrate the range of evidence-based instruments that are available for both clinical and research purposes, examples will be provided of evidence-based instruments for assessing both youth and adults. Finally, a case will be made regarding the pressing need for research evidence that addresses the clinical utility of psychological instruments.

Empirical foundations of case formulation

Haynes, Stephen N. Dept. of Psychology, University of Hawaii, Honolulu, USA

Clinical case formulation is based on the assumption that, compared to standardized treatments, matching treatment mechanisms to causal relations for client’s behavior problems will result in enhanced treatment outcome. The arithmetic and conceptual models underlying the presumed benefits and challenges of clinical case formulation will be presented. Additionally, necessary research designs and data on the incremental outcome of clinical case formulation for several behavior problems (focusing on severe behavior problems) will be presented.

Parents’ acceptance and use of evidence based treatments for childhood Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder: How to sell what works

Johnston, Charlotte Dept. of Psychology, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada

Medication and behavior management are evidence-based (EB) treatments for childhood Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD). However, parents are frequently reluctant to use these treatments and prefer nonEB alternatives. We present studies examining parents’ acceptance and use of these EB treatments and the implications of less acceptable than behavioral treatment, despite acknowledging medication’s greater effectiveness. Acceptability of behavioral treatment predicts short-term, but not longer-term, use. In addition, factors such as parents’ beliefs about ADHD and attributions for child behavior predicted aspects of acceptability and adherence to these EB treatments. The implications for increasing parental uptake of EB treatments are considered.

An update on research-informed benchmarks for psychological treatments

Lee, Catherine Dept. of Psychology, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Canada

Hunsley and Lee (2007) conducted a focused review of the treatment effectiveness literature published until March 2006. A comparison of data from these studies to benchmarks from recent reviews of efficacy trials revealed treatment completion rates comparable to those found in the efficacy benchmarks. Moreover, in most instances, the improvement rates were comparable in effectiveness studies to those reported in randomized clinical trials of treatment efficacy. In this presentation, the review will be updated to include studies published between March 2006 and March 2008. Recommendation for practice and research will be presented.

Systemic challenges facing school based mental health programs

Santor, Darcy Dept. of Psychology, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Canada

School based health centers, early identification screening programs and curriculum based prevention programs are three of the most common delivery modalities for mental health problem identification and intervention in schools. Many of the challenges facing these various initiatives are systemic but may be resolved by embedding them within a health literacy framework emphasizing knowledge acquisition and by implementing these programs with interactive, internet based tools. I illustrate how internet-based approaches can address a number of these challenges, including (a) increasing the availability and accessibility mental health resources, (b) improving knowledge uptake and ensuring on-going evaluation, and (c) maximizing program sustainability.

IS-100: Disaster trauma and intervention

Damodor Sagar (chair)

On average, more than two disasters occur every day somewhere in the world. Natural disasters are most devastating in developing countries and cause widespread human suffering. Following a disaster, survivors are plunged into psychological and physical sufferings. Survivors need psychosocial care and survival necessities to ameliorate their conditions. With this backdrop, the symposium aims to discuss the disaster trauma, its causes, risk and protective factors of trauma at individual level, and the mass-hystera and fear psychosis at the community level. It further aims to focus on intervention strategies to ameliorate the trauma at individual level and the symptoms at community level.

Phase-specific intervention for psychosocial sequel of disasters: A longitudinal perspective for improving disaster planning

Kar, Nilamadhab Dept. of Psychiatry, Wolverhampton City PCT, Wolverhampton, United Kingdom

Disasters are traumas of such magnitude that the internal existing systems fail to cope with the effects. Psychiatric outcomes vary among individuals and societies depending on their psychosocioeconomic status, resource loss, personal meaning of loss, and adequacy of external intervention. The paper discusses the phase framework of different phases relevant to psychosocial sequelae of disasters taking into consideration of manifestations and needs over a period of time. Supporting evidences for prediaster warning phase, during and immediately after, early, recent and remote post-disaster phases based on their manifestations and needs are provided along with suggestions for phase-appropriate interventions.
Exploring the psychological scar of tsunami in children and adolescents
Bhushan, Bharat Humanities & Social Sciences, IIT Kanpur, India

A three phase study was conducted to understand the psychological aftereffects of the December 26, 2004 tsunami on children and adolescent victims (primary and secondary). Initially, posttraumatic stress and emotional distress were measured in 101 child victims. This was followed by examining 130 children and adolescents who did not directly experience this catastrophe but had verbal/pictorial exposure of it. Finally, young volunteers who rushed to one of the sites as relief volunteers were studied. Females reported higher rate of symptoms in the affected group. Non-affected males were higher on intrusion and females on withdrawal symptoms.

Resource loss and trauma
Das, Namita CAS in Psychology, Utkal University, Bhubaneswar, India

Social Sciences, IIT Kharagpur, Kharagpur, India

This paper examines the impact of resource loss and social support on disaster trauma of tsunami survivors. Data were collected through structured interview schedule 14 months after the tsunami in 416 survivors in Nagapattinam district. The postdisaster trauma was assessed using measures of posttraumatic stress, anxiety, and physical health symptoms. The results reveal that the loss of varied resources increases the posttrauma intensity. In contrast, received social support enhances perceived social support and both decrease postdisaster trauma. The internal control, communal mastery, and coping style interacting with the extent resource loss and social support have buffered the postdisaster trauma.

Outgrowing the trauma: Some lessons from disasters in India
Misra, Girishwar Dept. of Psychology, University of Delhi, New Delhi, India

Disasters arrest the normal functioning at individual and community levels by causing unanticipated loss of material and human resources and creating health problems. This presentation examines the various consequences of disasters at individual and community levels and efforts to cope and outgrow from the trauma. The role of socio-economic and psychological subsystems in defining trauma and reconfiguring their lives for healthy development is examined. The results imply an urgent need to evolve culturally embedded comprehensive support systems in the developing countries like India which are becoming more vulnerable in the wake of population pressure, environmental hazards and inadequate technology.

Disaster and trauma: Who suffers and who recovers from trauma, and how?
Suar, Damodar Humanities and Social Sciences, IIT Kharagpur, Kharagpur, India

This study examines the occurrence of disasters, disaster trauma, causes of trauma, and intervention strategies. In India, a disaster occurs in each eight days and natural disasters are most devastating. Disaster trauma manifests in cognitive, affective, behavioral, and physical symptoms. While trauma experienced by disaster memory, resource loss, and inadequate social support. Severely exposed victims, children, elderly, poor, lowly educated people, low caste survivors, widows/ widowers, and members from larger families are at risk for trauma. Certain personality characteristics and social support buffer trauma. Intervention strategies are discussed to ameliorate trauma during different phases of natural disasters.

Psychosocial support and intervention in Godhra riots
Nanda Biswas, Urmia Clinical and Health Psychology, Whitelands College, London, United Kingdom

The Godhra riots in 2002 witnessed about 1,000 deaths and large number of families were uprooted and forced to seek shelter in rehabilitation camps. The enormity of the disaster was accentuated by the numerous organizations namely, IS-101: Social and cognitive variables related with physical activity practice

IS-101: Social and cognitive variables related with physical activity practice

Jesus Rodriguez Marin (chair)

The objective of this Symposium is to show the more relevant lines of investigation analyzing theoretical and practical perspectives about the motivational climate and social cognitive psychodynamics. Concretely, in this symposium we present results of interventions that have applied different theoretical models that improve the understanding of the processes of acquisition of the exercise behavior. Different models as the Eccles’ (1996) expectancy-estimates socialization model and Bronfenbrenner’s (1993) ecological systems approach to development, the self-determination theory (Ryan & Deci, 2002), the achievement goals theory (Nicholls, 1989), and the theory of planned behavior (Ajzen, 1991) applied to the study of the acquisition of healthy-lifestyles and the sport dropout, were analyzed.

The role of significant others in the practice of physical activities
Brustad, Robert School of Sport and Exercise, University of Northern Colorado, Greeley, CO, USA

This presentation will focus on the nature of significant other influence on the physical activity participation and sport involvement of children and adolescents. The nature and type of significant other influence changes substantially according to the age and developmental status of the individual affected, and according to the context and meaning that characterizes the intervention. Relevant theoretical perspectives will be addressed, most notably Eccles’ expectancy-value theory and future directions identified. Current methodological advances will also be discussed.

Motivation, commitment and drop-out in youth elite soccer
Torregrosa, Miguel Paol. Básica y Evolut., Universitat Autònoma Barcelona, Bellaterra, Spain

The present study explored the relations between motivation, commitment and drop-out in youth soccer players. The sample included 481 sporty eight young soccer players competing in elite leagues participated in the study. Results show that elite youth players are both highly ego and task oriented, and that they show high levels of sport commitment. At the beginning of the following season, 80.4% of the players continued in the same team, and the 19.6% of so-called drop-out split in 16.46% of change of club, 9.60% of changing sport and only a 2.43% of effective drop-out of youth elite soccer.

Motivation and healthy life styles in adolescents
Cervello, Eduard Art, Humanities and Laws, University Miguel Hernandez, Elche, Spain

This study analyzes the relationships between the motivational climate, goal orientations, the assessment of physical education classes and the behavioral paterns of healthy (i.e., practicing sports as extra-curricular activity), and non-healthy lifestyles (consumption of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs) of 502 physical education students. A correlational-descriptive methodology was employed. The results indicated that the perceived motivational climate predicts positively the student’s assessment of the physical education classes. Perception of an a ego-involving the motivational climate predicts negatively the practice of extra-curricular sport activity and, such practice predicts negatively the consumption of drugs.

Temperament in childhood as a predictor of Harm Avoidance in adulthood: Moderation by the 5-HT2A gene
Pulkki-Räbäck, Laura Dept. of Psychology, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland (chair)

Nanda Biswas, Urmi

IS-103: Gene x environment interactions in the life-course development of temperament and attachment

Lisa Keltikangas-Jarvinen (chair)

Interactions between genes and childhood environments in human development have evoked increasing interest. Serotonin system has been suggested to have a special role in a development of personality. Here, an effect of an interaction between serotonin system and childhood environment on adulthood temperament, depression, and attachment have been studied. The findings suggest an obvious role of serotonin in a development of human temperament, however, so that there mostly exists no main effect of serotonin on adulthood outcomes, but serotonin moderates a way how a person experiences his or her environment. In addition, adulthood may be, at least partly, biologically rooted.

The serotonin transporter in emotion regulation and social cognition
Luscz, Klaus-Peter Psychiatrie und Psychotherapie, Universität Würzburg, Würzburg, Germany

Objectives: The gene encoding the serotonin transporter (5-HTT) has been associated with anxiety-related traits and susceptibility for depression. Here we discuss recent developments related to allelic variation of 5-HTT function with respect to emotion regulation and social behavior, drawing from an interdisciplinary perspective of behavioral genetics and cognitive neuroscience. Results: We compare two models of 5-HTT-dependent modulation of brain activity and discuss the role of life stress experience in modifying 5-HTT function in the brain. Conclusions: The findings suggest that the impact of the 5-HTT gene on behavior is much broader than is commonly appreciated and may have a role in social cognition.
Higher Sociability predicted lower Harm Avoidance over 21 years (B = -0.11, p < .002). However, in a subgroup of carriers of the T/T variant of the HTR2A gene, higher Sociability was associated higher Harm Avoidance. Conclusions: Early temperament manifests itself in adulthood differentially, depending on genetic factors that regulate the serotonergic system.

Mother’s life satisfaction and child’s negative emotionality in adulthood: The moderating role of serotonin receptor 2A gene

Jokela, Markus

The association between mother–child relationship in childhood and adult attachment-related temperament may depend on allele variation in the HTR2A gene.

IS-104: Adolescent psychoemotional wellbeing during the period of social change: Actual situation and possibilities of intervention

Andrei Podolski (chair)

Main purpose of the recent symposium is to consider and compare approaches to the adolescent psychoemotional wellbeing elaborated and tested in the frames of essentially different theoretical outlooks and paradigms - cultural-historical, cross-cultural, and psychoanalytical. The central angle of consideration is to find similarities (phenomena found, intervention technologies implemented, etc.) rather than differences. The emphasis is done on the possibilities of intervention and its efficacy to improve adolescent psychoemotional wellbeing during the period of social change under different social-economic and cultural conditions.

Psychopathology of adolescence as a normal way of being in the post-modern social link

Lesourd, Serge Faculté de Psychologie, Université Louis Pasteur, Strasbourg, France

Adolescence is time, structural more than chronological, during which the subject confront to the interrelation to realise entirely and totally the desire. Well our post-modern social link, the liberal one, preaches individualisation of the human relations, so the teenager let be alone in front of his choice and his necessary limits. In this work, we display, with clinical examples, how post-modern society, teenagers are controlled by logics who prescribe to thrill (addiction, juvenile delinquency, consumption, violence, etc.). When use is impossible, then personal fall in value (suicide, depression, etc.) or attacks of our fellow-men (violence, law refusal, etc.) become the normal ways of being.

Testing intervention program to decrease adolescent depressed mood and anxiety

Podolski, Andrei Dept. of Develop. Psychology, Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia Idobaeva, Olga Developmental Psychology, Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia

The purpose of the study is to construct and test the intervention program designed to decrease adolescent depressed mood and anxiety. Theoretical and empirical support for the intervention design are presented and discussed. The key factors that affect an adolescent psycho-emotional non-wellbeing are selected on the base of the big scale data base collected in the sample of Russian and Ukrainian adolescents, their parents, and school teachers. An intervention program has been designed and implemented in accordance with those findings. The results achieved demonstrate strong and weak sides of the intervention program for junior and senior, male and female adolescents.

The role of school environment and family climate in promoting identity change, psychological well-being and integration of immigrant and refugee youth in Canada

Benedetti, José Dept. of Experi. Psychology, University of São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil

The presentation reports the results of semi-structured interviews of 76 immigrant and refugee youth in Canada. This study, being 3-18 years old, when their mothers' life satisfaction was measured. Participants’ NE was key in the analysis of any T allele, but not among carriers of CC genotype. Conclusions: Carriers of T allele are sensitive to environmental effects.

Sex and attachment across cultures: A 56-nation study

Schmitt, David Dept. of Psychology, Bradley University, Peoria, USA

This presentation will focus on the systematic distribution of romantic attachment styles and sexual strategies across cultures. Findings from the International Sexuality Description Project—a survey study of over 17,000 people from 56 nations—will be highlighted for revealing, for example, that secure romantic attachment is “normal” in a majority of cultures, preoccupied romantic attachment is particularly prevalent in East Asian cultures, and dismissing romantic attachments are associated with high-stress ecological environments. Research will be presented on sociosexuality, harassment, and sexual jealousy across cultures, as well as using the Internet to effectively collect cross-cultural data on human sexuality.
Sexual development of Lebanese youth: Perceptions and practices of sexuality
Khouri, Brigitte Dept. of Psychiatry, American University of Beirut, Beirut, Lebanon

The purpose of this study was to assess the sexual development of youth in Lebanon: their perceptions, attitudes and practices of sexuality. The study was conducted on a sample (n=500) of Lebanese university students. The topics investigated included sexual development, education and practices, society and sexuality, virginity, masturbation and sexual myths. Results showed that despite the apparent modernization of the Lebanese society, conservatism seemed to be prominent when it came to sexuality. Clear differences were found between men and women. Family and religion, the two pillars of society, were still found to be the main influences of sexual development with the youth group.

Sexual harassment across cultures
DeSouza, Eros Dept. of Psychology, Illinois State University, Normal, USA

This paper will discuss empirical studies that used the Sexual Experiences Questionnaire (Fitzgerald et al., 1988), generally considered one of the most widely used, as well as one of the most valid and reliable instruments that assesses sexual harassment, to highlight frequency rates and outcomes across countries. In addition, studies that investigated perceptions of cross-sex and same-sex sexual harassment, including recommended punishment, will be discussed. Implications will be drawn from the cultural dimensions of high-low power and individualism-collectivism proposed by Hofstede (2001), as well hierarchy-egalitarianism and conservatism-autonomy proposed by Schwartz (1999).

Sexuality and jealousy across cultures
Fernandez, Ana Maria Escuela de Psicología, Universidad de Santiago, Santiago, Chile

Research on jealousy responses to sexual and emotional infidelity supports the universality and sex differentiated nature of this phenomenon (in the US and other countries). Few studies have evaluated jealousy in Spanish-speaking countries, which will be revised in the present discussion, addressing replications conducted in Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Venezuela and Spain. There is also some recent developments and variants of the classical forced-choice methodology, extended to include continuous ratings of jealousy situations, as well as attachment motives for the jealousy response. The implications of the universality of this phenomenon supports the deeper inquire on universal attachment mechanisms that may be sexually dimorphic.

IS-106: Testing and assessment in emerging and developing countries II: Challenges and recent advances
Fanny M. Cheung, Marise Born (chair)

With the growing need for psychological assessment in emerging and developing countries, psychologists encounter many scientific and ethical challenges. This part of the symposium illustrates the challenges of testing and assessment in Vietnam, Indonesia, China and South Africa, and how psychologists contribute to recent advances. In addition to translation and adaptation of imported tests, the combined emic-etic approach of developing indigenous personality assessment measures in China and South Africa are presented as examples of good practice.

Adapting tests for diagnosing learning disabilities in developing countries: The case of Vietnam
Grégoire, Jacques Dept. of Psychology, Université Cathol. de Louvain, Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium

Vietnam puts strong emphasis children education. As a consequence, number of children with learning disabilities is growing and there is a need for diagnostic tests. Some French tests were adapted recently in Vietnamese, raising several issues. Unlike achievement tests, diagnostic tests are based on models of cognitive processes involved in reading, writing and calculating. Because of the specificity of the Vietnamese language, the models underlying the tests and the related tasks had to be adapted. Education of test users had also to be organized because an understanding of the models is required to correctly interpret the tests scores.

Challenges of test adaptation and development in Indonesia
Halim, Magdalena Dept. of Psychology, ATMA JAYA Catholic University, Jakarta Selatan, Indonesia

With a growing need for Indonesian-language psychological instruments to be used, often translated, despite unfamiliarity with cross-cultural assessment methods and copyright requirements. The translation process is not well defined and documented. Standardization and norming of imported tests are inadequate. Developing local tests is not regarded as an important contribution for Indonesian psychologists. I will illustrate the problems of test adaptation and development in Indonesia involving the implications on test interpretation with examples from the Indonesian NEO PI-R, MMPI-2, WAIS-R and a local personality test. Possible strategies to stimulate the development of local tests in the future will be discussed.

Etic vs. Emic personality assessment: An integrative approach for deriving an indigenous measure for Chinese personality
Cheung, Fanny M. Dept. of Psychology, Chinese Univ. of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China, People’s Republic of: Hong Kong SAR

In response to the need for culturally relevant personality measures, we adopted a combined emic-etic approach to develop the Chinese Personality Assessment Inventory (CPAI). I will report the program of research that went into the development and validation of the CPAI for adults and for adolescents (CPAI-A). In addition to confirming universal personality dimensions, the interpersonal aspects of personality salient to the Chinese culture are highlighted in the CPAI. Cross-cultural applications of the CPAI showed that these culturally-oriented traits are also relevant to non-Chinese cultures, resulting in the renaming of the CPAI to Cross-Cultural Personality Assessment Inventory (CPAI-2).

Uncovering the personality structure of the 11 language groups in South Africa: SAPI project
Meiring, Deon Dept. of Industrial Psychology, University of Stellenbosch, Stellenbosch, South Africa

Van de Vijver, Fons Dept. of Psychology, University of Twente, Enschede, Netherlands

Rothmann, Ian Dept. of Industrial Psychology, North West University, Potchefstroom, South Africa

De Bruin, Deon Dept. of Industrial Psychology, University of Stellenbosch, Stellenbosch, South Africa

South Africa has 11 official languages and four major ethnic groups. There is a societal and scientific need for comprehensive personality questionnaires that provide reliable and valid measures across all cultural and language groups. Imported questionnaires based on a Western model of independence may not be appropriate for describing African personality in which interdependence (Ubuntu) is more salient. The SAPI project aims to develop a comprehensive personality questionnaire for all South-African language groups. We describe Stage 1 of the project in which person-descriptive terms were gathered and clustered across the 11 languages to come up with a personality structure.

José Eduardo Moreno, Annie Karin Schulz (chair)

The importance of bonding with parents, socialization of the developing child and adolescent within the family and school context, measurement of social skills and the contribution of peer relationships to social development will be discussed. We present some interesting findings on the relation of peer interaction with their family, social environment and personality. Concerning psychopathology, neuroticism and extroversion are associated positively with peer negative influence and peer delinquent behaviour. Special attention will be given to the assessment of intervention programs for the development of prosocial behaviour and to the Social Skills Improvement System.

Two decades of social skills research with the social skills rating system
Elliott, Stephen N. Learning Science Institute, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, TN, USA

The Social Skills Ratings System has for many researchers become a common lens to capture perceptions of the prosocial behavior of children and youth. Thus, it is important to understand the history of this instrument and what has been learned about children’s social behavior over 20 years. This knowledge has played a substantial role in the revision of the SRRS, called the Social Skills Improvement System (SSIS). A co-author of the SSIS will share perspectives on (a) the measurement of social skills, (b) what has been learned about children’s social behavior, and (c) what changes lie ahead for persons who wish to use the revised instrument to assess children’s social skills.

Methodological perspectives in measuring the effects of an intervention program with adolescents: Pre-post test assessment and questionnaires to evaluate the program
Garagordobil, Maite Dept. of Clinical Psychology, University Basque Country, San Sebastian, Spain

Magosta, Carmen Dept. of Psychology, University Basque Country, San Sebastian, Spain

Pérez, José Ignacio Dept. of Clinical Psychology, University Basque Country, San Sebastian, Spain

The study compared the results obtained when evaluating the program with two assessment methodologies. The sample is made up of 174 adolescents from 12 to 14 years of age (125 experimental and 49 controls). The research uses an experimental multi-group pre-posttest design with repeated measures and control groups. The results suggest that pre-posttest assessment is more suitable when the goal is to validate the intervention, whereas the questionnaires are useful as screening instruments. The results obtained in the questionnaires completed by adolescents and adults were very coherent. The positive effects of the program on diverse factors of socio-emotional development are observed with both methodologies.
Aging of the female mentally retarded persons in Bangladesh
Nazneen, Sultana Higher Secondary Education, HSTTI, Rajshahi, Bangladesh

In Bangladesh, longer life spans due to improved medical conditions have created new problems to maintain them inside their families. The problems faced by the female mentally retarded persons are more serious than their male counterparts due to socioeconomic conditions and many other drawbacks. The researcher closely observed 12 aged female mentally retarded persons during last 20 years. The researcher studied their health, economy, housing and social security conditions. It was found that though there are many problems they possess excellent survival skills. They consider themselves happy to live inside the warmth of their families.

Aging of the mentally retarded persons in Bangladesh: Biological
Haque, Tofazzal Dept. of Pharmacology, Rajshahi Medical College, Rajshahi, Bangladesh

The researcher closely studied 106 mentally retarded cases during 2001-2006 in the north western part of Bangladesh. He studied the illness and diseases suffered by the cases. Though the major interest was to study the etiology and treatment of convulsive disorders of the cases, the researcher also ranked the diseases those are barriers to the longer life span of the mentally retarded persons in the country. He also investigated the factors and recommended preventive measures. The researcher also depicts specific genetic problems of selected 16 cases which project their biological conditions.

Finally the researcher recommends some health policy programs.

Residential problems of the aged mentally retarded persons in Bangladesh
Sultana, Sabina Dept. of Psychology, University of Rajshahi, Rajshahi, Bangladesh

In the absence of social welfare networks and residential institutions for the mentally retarded persons in Bangladesh, all the mentally retarded persons are given care by their families. Due to many drawbacks of land and property ownership laws, many wealthy aged mentally retarded persons lead a miserable life and the families after the death of their parents. The researcher investigated their living condition, compared the residential accommodation problems and compared these conditions in relation to their degree of retardation, gender and rural-urban residential status.

Social security of the aged mentally retarded persons in Bangladesh
Rahman, Musadur Institute of Bangladesh Studie, University of Rajshahi, Rajshahi, Bangladesh

Through the national constitution of the Bangladesh guarantees that the state will take all the responsibilities of the handicapped persons, yet nothing is being done by the government. All the programs are run by the NGOs. The researcher investigated health, education, employment, housing and social security problems and prospects of several sample in different parts of the country. Finally he recommends that the government should provide monthly financial benefits to the families that the family members are motivated to take the responsibilities instead of sending them to residential homes.

Psychotropic Drug dependence of the aged mentally retarded persons in Bangladesh
Anuzzaman, M.D. Dept. of Clinical Psychology, Gono Bishwabidalya, Dhaka, Bangladesh

Lack of awareness, negligence, healthcare behaviour, bullying problems, etc. large majority of the mentally retarded persons are treated as mentally ill and not as mentally retarded. The physicians prescribe them psychotropic drugs which the family members continue in future without consulting the physicians. Though a large number of the aged mentally retarded persons were found completely dependent on psychotropic drugs, especially anticonvulsants. The researcher completed in-depth case studies of 12 aged cases and depicted how and why they were prescribed psychotropic drugs during their childhood and why they are completely dependent on these drugs at their old age.

IS-108: Aging of the mentally retarded persons in South Asia

Anwarul Hasan Sufi (chair)

Life span of the mentally retarded persons significantly increased in some of the South Asian countries in recent years with the improvement of medical and social conditions, but the new problems are being faced by the families to care them at home. The researcher depicts the life of the aged mentally retarded persons of south Asian countries on the basis of his personal observation of last 25 years. It was observed that the mild and moderate mentally retarded persons live longer than severe and profound mentally retarded persons. Psychosocial conditions are better among the rural than their urban counterparts.
The psychosocial consequences of long-term unemployment: Consequences of what? Fryer, David Dept. of Psychology, University of Stirling, Stirling, United Kingdom

How should the psychological effects of unemployment be explained? A number of explanatory accounts have been offered by researchers in the unemployment and health literature. Jahoda's Latent Function Account has been influential. In contrast, Fryer's 'Agency Restriction Account' has also received some support. In this presentation, David Fryer revisits the question of what we should know for the health consequences of unemployment drawing upon more recent work in community and critical psychology and suggests a critical synthesis which captures what is important in but also transcends both.

The dynamics of job-search: A daily experience sampling study Wamborg, Connie 9-300 Carlson School of Mgmt., University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, USA

This repeated measures study applies insights from motivation theories toward the understanding of affect and persistence during job search. Unemployed individuals completed a paper-and-pencil baseline survey, then were sent 15 online surveys every weekday for three weeks. Perceived goal motivation theories toward the understanding of affect and persistence during job search. Unemployed individuals completed a paper-and-pencil baseline survey, then were sent 15 online surveys every weekday for three weeks. Perceived goal motivation theories toward the understanding of affect and persistence during job search. Unemployed individuals completed a paper-and-pencil baseline survey, then were sent 15 online surveys every weekday for three weeks. Perceived goal motivation theories toward the understanding of affect and persistence during job search. Unemployed individuals completed a paper-and-pencil baseline survey, then were sent 15 online surveys every weekday for three weeks. Perceived goal motivation theories toward the understanding of affect and persistence during job search. Unemployed individuals completed a paper-and-pencil baseline survey, then were sent 15 online surveys every weekday for three weeks. Perceived goal motivation theories toward the understanding of affect and persistence during job search. Unemployed individuals completed a paper-and-pencil baseline survey, then were sent 15 online surveys every weekday for three weeks. Perceived goal motivation theories toward the understanding of affect and persistence during job search. Unemployed individuals completed a paper-and-pencil baseline survey, then were sent 15 online surveys every weekday for three weeks. Perceived goal motivation theories toward the understanding of affect and persistence during job search. Unemployed individuals completed a paper-and-pencil baseline survey, then were sent 15 online surveys every weekday for three weeks. Perceived goal motivation theories toward the understanding of affect and persistence during job search. Unemployed individuals completed a paper-and-pencil baseline survey, then were sent 15 online surveys every weekday for three weeks. Perceived goal motivation theories toward the understanding of affect and persistence during job search. Unemployed individuals completed a paper-and-pencil baseline survey, then were sent 15 online surveys every weekday for three weeks. Perceived goal motivation theories toward the understanding of affect and persistence during job search. Unemployed individuals completed a paper-and-pencil baseline survey, then were sent 15 online surveys every weekday for three weeks. Perceived goal motivation theories toward the understanding of affect and persistence during job search. Unemployed individuals completed a paper-and-pencil baseline survey, then were sent 15 online surveys every weekday for three weeks. Perceived goal motivation theories toward the understanding of affect and persistence during job search. Unemployed individuals completed a paper-and-pencil baseline survey, then were sent 15 online surveys every weekday for three weeks. Perceived goal motivation theories toward the understanding of affect and persistence during job search. Unemployed individuals completed a paper-and-pencil baseline survey, then were sent 15 online surveys every weekday for three weeks. Perceived goal
duction, initiation, and execution. Age differences in shaped functions were observed in intention formation, whereas another did the reverse. Self-reported prospective and retrospective memory failures varied less across the lifespan and did not correlate with performance.

Development of prospective memory across the lifespan: The impact of inhibitory efficiency Kliegel, Matthias Inst. für Psychologie, Technische Universität Dresden, Dresden, Germany

Developmental changes in prospective memory (PM) across the lifespan are thought to depend upon the developmental trajectory of executive control. This study applies a PM task to children, young, and older adults. During intention execution, inhibitory requirements were additionally varied. Group differences mirroring inverted U-shaped functions were observed in intention formation, initiation, and intention execution. Age differences in intention execution were substantially greater when active task interruption was necessary. The current study suggests that the degree of inhibitory control needed to succeed in the task may be one factor underlying lifespan development of PM.

The dynamic relationship between cognition and walking under dual task conditions in healthy aging Li, Karen Z.H. Dept. of Psychology, Concordia University, Montreal, Canada

A growing literature suggests that in healthy aging, more attentional control is needed to succeed in the task may be one factor underlying lifespan development of PM.

Enterprise restructuring, health effects and health promotion Kieselbach, Thomas Inst. für Arbeitspsychologie, Universität Bremen, Bremen, Germany

Traditional unemployment research has focused on the effects of job loss and unemployment. More recent approaches try to conceive of the process of occupational transitions in a more complex way including the repercussions of unemployment on survivors-of-layoffs and interventions cushioning occupational transitions. Results from a EU project are presented including case studies of companies undergoing restructuring in different EU-countries analyzing health effects and health promotion interventions during restructuring. Preliminary results of a EU Expert Group on “Health in Restructuring” chaired by the author will be outlined aiming at development of EU-policy recommendations on Occupational Safety and Health.

IS-110: Cognitive functions in aging, psychopathology and social stereotyping Grzegorz Sedek, Ulrich von Hecker (chair)
The main aim of this symposium is to foster innovative research on cognitive functions. Cognitive functions have become one of the most important topics in psychology and neuroscience. Among the most intensively studied cognitive functions are working memory and executive attention (the control of one’s thoughts and actions), often investigated using neuroimaging techniques. Many populations – among them older adults, persons with emotional disorders, and negatively prejudiced persons – have been shown to demonstrate characteristically different patterns of limitations in cognitive functions. The proposed symposium is aimed at gaining better understanding of cognitive functions, their limitations and possible compensations across specific populations.

Prospective and retrospective memory across the lifespan: An internet study Maylor, Elizabeth Dept. of Psychology, University of Warwick, Coventry, United Kingdom &. de, Robert Department of Psychology, University Edinburgh, Edinburgh, United Kingdom

Over 89,000 people aged 10-65 years participated in an Internet study that included objective and subjective measures of both prospective and retrospective memory. Generally, performance improved across childhood and declined almost linearly across adulthood. These trends were similar for working memory, episodic memory, and visuo-spatial memory; however, development was more apparent than aging for digit span, with the reverse pattern for prospective memory. One manipulation in the prospective memory experiment benefited younger more than older people whereas another did the reverse. Self-reported prospective and retrospective memory failures varied less across the lifespan and did not correlate with performance.

Specific cognitive deficits in subclinical depression von Hecker, Ulrich School of Psychology, Cardiff University, Cardiff, United Kingdom

In this research, the specificity of functional deficits in subclinical depression is examined. We assume that depressed states are not associated with a general cognitive deficit, but with a highly specific one. In a series of studies we address the hypothesis that depressed individuals have difficulties with generative reasoning, that is, the process of generating pecueeal information into larger, comprehensive mental representations. Two examples are given, one pertaining to the construction of mental models of social cliques out of pairwise sentiment relations, and another with regards to the construction of a linear mental model, based on transitive order information.

IS-111: Team processes and team effectiveness: Fifty years of progress and prospects for the future Steve Kozlowski (chair)
The last two decades have witnessed a worldwide share of interest in work structured around individual jobs to team-based work systems, and there is increasing pressure to enhance team processes, performance, and effectiveness. Although there is a vast research literature relevant to work groups and teams, findings are often inconclusive and actionable information is diffuse. This symposium brings together a panel of experts to summarize the current state of the knowledge-base.
on how to enhance team processes, performance, and effectiveness and to highlight promising areas for future theory and research development.

Enhancing team processes and effectiveness: Fifty years of progress and prospects for the future
Kozlowski, Steve Dept. of Psychology, Michigan State University, East Lansing, USA

There is over 50 years of psychological research focused on understanding and influencing the processes that underlie team effectiveness. This presentation will highlight what we know, what we think we know, and what we need to know to improve work group and team effectiveness. Primary attention will be devoted to topics that have well-developed theoretical and empirical foundations to ensure that recommendations are firm. There is a solid foundation for concluding that there is an emerging science of team effectiveness and several means to improve it. Future research and policy implications will be discussed. Emerging research is represented in presentations by other presenters.

Team leadership in multicultural teams
Chao, Georgia Dept. of Management, Michigan State University, East Lansing, USA

Cultural diversity presents a challenge for team leadership; diverse team members enhance team resources, but differences can also impede consensus and performance (Stogdill, 1974). This presentation will develop a conceptualization of culture that spans the individual, team, and organizational levels. According to their theory, activation of a specific cultural identity is influenced by the strength of that identity to the person’s self-concept, as well as situational characteristics that activate particular patterns of cultural traits. Leaders can activate specific cultural identities to facilitate team development in diverse teams, creating a unique team identity. Implications for effective team processes, team development, and team leadership in multicultural teams will be discussed.

Shared cognitions, collaboration and team effectiveness

High performing teams collaborate effectively, although teams fail often to collaborate as effectively as they could. A strong contributing factor for collaboration is the extent to which teams possess shared cognitions. This presentation examines and summarizes the research on shared cognitions. There is a growing body of research on shared cognitions with over twenty empirical studies that have demonstrated their impact on various facets of team performance. We will present a framework of shared cognitions and their relationship with team collaboration and effectiveness. Different types of shared cognitions and ways of enhancing shared cognitions in applied settings will be discussed.

Optimizing resource allocation in teamwork
DeShon, Richard P. Dept. of Psychology, Michigan State University, East Lansing, USA Kozlowski, Steve W. J. Dept. of Psychology, Michigan State University, East Lansing, USA

When working as a member of a team, individuals must allocate resources (effort) toward individual and team goals. As a result, individual and team goals can conflict and progress toward these goals, should be potent levers for affecting resource allocation. This presentation will describe ongoing research driven by a multilevel, multiple goal model of individual and team regulatory processes (DeShon et al., 2004) that affect the allocation of effort and team goals resulting in individual and team performance. Current work is directed toward understanding dynamic, within-person resource allocation processes, formally modeling such processes, and identifying interventions to improve optimal resource allocation.

Twenty-five years of team performance research: Discoveries and developments
Salas, Eduardo Inst. for Simulation, University of Central Florida, Orlando FL, USA

This presentation will focus on outlining what have been the recent discoveries and developments in team performance research since Dyer’s (1984) seminal review. Dyer’s review covered the literature from 1955-80; our review covered from 1980-2005. So, this presentation will briefly outline what we know about team performance; what have we learned about teamwork, team training and team-level performance assessment; and how the field has changed and evolved over the last two decades.

IS-112: Creating methodological strategies for researching vulnerable populations: Examples from Latin America
Silvia Helena Koller, Marcela Raffaeeli (chair)

Psychological researchers working with impoverished and at-risk populations must contend with methodological challenges stemming from their characteristics and the larger context. This symposium will bring together researchers from different Central and South American countries who conduct research and intervention with homeless and impoverished children, adolescents, and their families. The symposium will feature an overview of the Latin American situation, followed by presentations drawing on research conducted in Brazil, Colombia, Peru, and Mexico. Presenters will describe strategies developed to overcome methodological challenges in their work, and the discussant will address the implications of this work for cross-cultural and international research.

Agency and agentic empowerment: Background and measurement of the concepts
Pick, Susan Dept. of Psychology, National University of Mexico, Mexico City, Mexico

Most studies in (social) psychology make use of participants of a moderate to high educational level. Accordingly, many recommendations about (quasi) experimental design and instrument construction take such educated samples as a starting point. Experience with marginalized populations has shown that additional aspects must be included. Here we present some of the lessons we learned during the process of developing programs and conducting research working with (highly) marginalized Latin American populations. These lessons include aspects such as the role of shame and fear, of the unpredictability in their lives, and the use of closed vs. open questions in instruments.

Handling conflicts: From parents to children and from children to parents
Livia Segovia, Jose Dept. of Psychology, Univ. Nac Federico Villarreal, Lima, Peru

A psycho-educational program was delivered to families living in a peri-urban zone of Lima. Three groups differentiating in who received the training (parent only, adolescent only, or parent and child in separate sessions) and a no-intervention group. Each group consisted of 8 participants who completed 8 sessions on social abilities, self-control, conflict resolution, drugs, sexuality, anti-social behaviour and life goals. Results indicated that intervention effectiveness was maximized when either the parent or the adolescent was trained and asked to pass on what they had learned to their (non-participating) child or parent.

Context and development in poor urban sectors in Cali, Colombia
Orozco Hormaza, Marıa Dept. de Psicología, Universidad del Valle, Cali, Colombia Sánchez Rios, Hernan Dept. de Psicología, Universidad del Valle, Cali, Colombia

Some authors state that children growing up in poor urban settlements generally show some deficit in their cognitive development. The presentation will discuss the use of conventional scales as instruments to evaluate cognitive development, and new methodologies to measure and describe cognitive development. Findings on the relations between cognitive development and characteristics of children’s family environment will also be discussed. The application of a social network model to the strategies used by children to solve problems and to dimensions of family contexts, allows the researcher to find affiliation patterns and identify those characteristics in the context that have greater contribution to children’s cognitive development.

The situation in Latin America: An overview
Roselló, Marcela Psychology, Ethnic Studies, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, USA

Latin America encompasses an array of cultures, reflecting diverse mixtures of the region’s original indigenous inhabitants, European colonizers, previously enslaved Africans, and (in recent years) immigrants from around the world. After independence in the early 19th century, many Latin American countries experienced foreign interventions and internal conflicts; more recently, many suffered economic difficulties and political unrest. This history continues to affect the approximately 650 million people who currently live in Latin America. The region is characterized by economic and social inequality, and millions of people live in situations of extreme vulnerability that present challenges and opportunities for psychological researchers.

Naturalistic research on emotional development in at-risk Colombian children
Carrillo Avila, Sonia Dept. de Psicología, Psicología de los Andes, Bogota, Colombia

Developmental studies in natural settings allow researchers to observe behavior in its complexity within the individual’s context. However, this approach demands care with measurement, research biases, behavioral disruption and ethical issues, particularly when working with at-risk populations. Two studies involving home-visit observations of at-risk Colombian children will be presented. In the first study attachment relationships between children, their adolescent mothers and their grandmothers were assessed. In the second, relationships of premature babies with their mothers were analyzed in two treatment programs: a traditional-care and the Kangaroo’s program. The role of naturalistic studies in socioemotional research will be discussed.

IS-113: Narrative impact: Foundations and mechanisms
Timothy C. Brock, Melanie Green (chair)

Narratives or stories, even fictional ones, can have profound effects on individuals’ beliefs. The research presented in this symposium will explore the underlying mechanisms of narrative persuasion, and the extent to which narrative impact endures over time. Common themes include the role of the
self in narrative processing, the importance of mental simulation and transportation, and the limited effects of narrative comprehension. Presenters will discuss these topics from perspectives ranging from neuroscience to individual differences. The talks also span a variety of contexts, from consumer psychology to attitudes about social issues.

Understanding narrative persuasion through simulation and self-projectation during narrative comprehension

Mac, Raymond Dept. of Psychology, York University, Toronto, Canada

In order to understand how narrative has an impact on our attitudes and beliefs, it is necessary to understand how narratives are understood. Recently, a great deal of evidence has started to indicate that readers undergo a simulation of experience during reading, one that draws upon cognitive and emotional systems normally employed during real-world experience. This evidence is reviewed, including our recent work based on meta-analyses of neuroimaging findings, and its relevance for theories of narrative impact discussed.

'Tis only a novel? Interactive effects of text and reader characteristics on persuasion

Schreier, Margrit School of Humanities, Jacobs Univ. Bremen gGmbH, Bremen, Germany

In a quasi-experimental study, the effects of credibility of a fictional text (credible / lacking in credibility), text focus (inner / outer world), reader involvement (high / low), biological sex, and gender (high / low instrumentality and expressiveness) on persuasion were assessed. Analyses of variance showed that, as predicted, women were more likely to agree with statements concerning protagonists' inner world, whereas men more frequently agreed with statements concerning the outer world. Also as predicted, agreement with textual statements was stronger for readers high in emotional involvement. For text credibility and gender, no significant effects were obtained.

Self-referencing and persuasion: Narrative transportation versus analytical elaboration

Escalas, Jennifer Marketing Dept., Vanderbilt University, Nashville, USA

His research contrasts narrative self-referencing with analytical self-referencing. We propose that narrative self-referencing persuades through transportation, while people become absorbed in a story (Green and Brock 2000). When ad viewers are transported by narrative emotions, persuasion occurs. Conversely, analytical self-referencing persuades via more traditional processing models, wherein cognitive elaboration is enhanced by relating incoming information to one's self or personal experiences, resulting in a differential persuasive effect of strong versus weak arguments. We also propose that ad skepticism moderates the effect of narrative transportation. These assertions are tested in a series of experiments.

Does media entertainment have a long-lasting impact on its users?

Vorderer, Peter Communication Science, VU University, Amsterdam, Netherlands

According to more recently developed theories of communication, media entertainment can have an effect on its users during exposure as well as shortly after exposure. Little is known, however, about how media users are influenced by entertainment products over an extended period of time. What happens, i.e., to adolescents who grow up with a high exposure to entertainment programming? How do they think and appreciate entertainment culture in general if much of their perception of other ethnicities goes back primarily to their playing entertaining video games? On the background of a recently proposed theory of media entertainment this presentation will derive some hypotheses about the impact continuous exposure to entertainment has on its consumers.

Narrative impact: Effects of fiction and falsehood

Green, Melanie Dept. of Psychology, University of Northern California, Chapel Hill, USA

Individuals are often equally persuaded by fiction as by fact. Does the stigma attached to fiction; it is acceptable to present made-up information if it is appropriately labeled. Do narratives still retain their persuasive power if they are intentionally deceptive? In our research, some participants were first told that a story was factual, and after reading, were informed that the story was inaccurate (either due to intentional deception by the author or a publishing mistake). Individuals in the deception condition still showed narrative-based belief change, even though they derogated the author. Individuals appear to hide correction efforts.

IS-114: Current directions in apology and forgiveness research

Takaku, Seiji (chair)

This symposium presents the most current cross-cultural research on apology and forgiveness. Topics covered include: (1) cross-cultural examinations of the meaning of apology and responsibility-taking, account-selection bias (i.e., a tendency for both transgressors and victims to perceive their accounts to be more accurate descriptions of the conflicts than their counterpart’s); (2) the effects of apologetic intergroup conflicts, and two specific case studies dealing with intergroup conflict and forgiveness: (1) intergroup conflict among Americans and Guinean; and (2) intergroup conflict in Northern Ireland.

Can admission of responsibility function as an apology?

Coon, Heather Dept. of Psychology, North Central College, Naperville, USA Matsubara, Fukumi Modern and Classical Languages, North Central College, Naperville, USA

One reason people apologize is to admit responsibility for their actions. Are apologies always necessary following a transgression, or can simply admitting responsibility suffice? In research conducted in Japan and the U.S., students read a scenario where another student ran into them on a busy street, the cyclist apologized, admitted responsibility for the incident, or did neither. Participants evaluated their satisfaction with his comments, his responsibility for the incident, and his positive and negative attributes. Results indicate that simply taking responsibility may be a good strategy, especially in the U.S.

Forgiveness and intergroup conflict: Northern Ireland a case study

Cairns, Ed Dept of Psychology, University of Ulster, Coleraine, United Kingdom Hewstone, Miles Dept. of Psychology, University of Oxford, Oxford, United Kingdom

Working from the premise that the conflict in Northern Ireland is best understood in intergroup rather than interpersonal terms (Hewstone & Cairns, 2002) we have explored the possibility that forgiveness is more than intra-group (rather than interpersonal) level. We believe that if the current peace settlement in Northern Ireland is to take root then the historical cycle of revenge will have to be brought to an end. To assist this process we have focused on trying to understand forgive- ness in the context of the conflict in Northern Ireland and in particular the factors that promote or hinder forgiveness and this paper will review our work in that area.

What college students say, do and feel as ingroupers

Matsubara, Fukumi Modern and Classical Languages, North Central College, Naperville, USA Coon, Heather Psychology, North Central College, Naperville, USA

Research conducted in Japan and the U.S., students read two scenarios in which they were a transgressor toward a stranger. In the first scenario they bump into another student while riding a bicycle, causing slight injury. In the second scenario, they are at a fast food restaurant, someone bumps in them and their coffee spills onto a third person. Participants were asked what they would say and do, and how they would feel in each situation, as well as their overall level of responsibility for the incident. Responses were coded qualitatively to examine strategies used in such situations.

Conceptualizations of intergroup forgiveness: Angloan, East Timorese and Guinean perspectives

Mullet, Etienne Ethics and Work Laboratory, Institute of Advanced Studies, Pia, France

We present the results of three studies that examined the significance of intergroup forgiveness among adults in East-Timor, Angloan and Guinea-Bissau who had personally been affected by long-term wars and conflicts in their area. Only a small percentage of participants believed that it was not possible for a group of people to forgive another group of people. Participants appeared to have articulated conceptions on what could define intergroup granting of forgiveness. Through structural analyses of the East-Timorese participants' responses, an eight factor model of conceptualizations of intergroup forgiveness was found. Using confirmatory techniques, this model was subsequently tested on the samples of Angloan, and Guinean participants.

A cross-cultural examination of perpetrator: Victim account bias

Takaku, Seiji Social and Behavioral Sciences, Soka University of America, Aliso Viejo, USA

When transgressions occur, victims and perpetrators become victim to their own subjective reality (i.e., naïve realism). As a result, victims often demand apology whereas perpetrators opt for giving accounts that reduce their responsibility (e.g., excuse or justification). In a series of four studies, we tested the usefulness of this so-called perpetrator-victim account selection bias. Study 1 involving the participants' recalling their own past interpersonal conflicts showed that the bias was displayed more by Americans than by Asians; however, the following studies using hypothetical vignettes revealed that the bias was displayed equally by Americans and Asians. Implications of this semi-universal perpetrator-victim account selection bias are discussed.

When outgroup members offer their apology to the ingroup: Perceived suffering and responsibility-taking as predictors of satisfaction and forgiveness

Zebel, Sven Dept. of Social Psychology, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands Giner-Sorolla, Roger Department of Psychology, University of Kent, Canterbury, Kent, United Kingdom

Recent work by peacemakers addressed how people experience compunction (e.g. shame, guilt, regret) about their in-group's misdeeds. However, how victimized groups appraise such emotions is yet unclear. We devised a model postulating two distinct inferences from these emotions: the perceived suffering and whether the individual takes responsibility for the in-group's actions. Both
should predict satisfaction among victims, but only responsibility-taking may induce forgiveness. We found partial support for this model in four studies in the UK and The Netherlands among non-smokers who read a smoker’s compunction for the consequences of passive smoking. The model’s external and cross-cultural validity is discussed.

IS-115: Structural equation modeling: State-of-the-art
Helfried Moosbrugger, Karin Schermelleh-Engel
This symposium deals with state-of-the-art SEM methodology. Hable-Heskest presents the generalized linear latent and mixed modeling framework that accommodates different types of responses. Marsh et al. show that the typical multilevel manifest covariate approaches can result in biased estimates of contextual effects. Eid et al. present modern approaches for structurally different methods. Kaplan discusses causal inference within a counterfactual theory of causation. West and Wu show that model fit indices for growth curve models are related to the type of longitudinal data being modeled. We will discuss problems of evaluating the fit of nonlinear models.

Multilevel structural equation modeling: Comparing frameworks
Rabe-Hesketh, Sophia
Graduate School of Education, University of California, Berkeley, USA
Multilevel structural equation models (SEMs) include latent variables varying at different hierarchical levels such as students and schools. Conventional multilevel SEM partitions the covariance matrix of level-1 variables into between and within components and specifies separate models for each level. Limitations of this approach, and of most generalizations of this approach, include that they do not permit direct specification of cross-level effects of latent variables and that latent variables can be measured by level-1 variables only. We describe the generalized linear latent and mixed (GLLAMM) modeling framework which overcomes these limitations and accommodates ordinal, continuous, and other types of responses.

Multilevel latent covariate models: Controlling for unreliability in contextual studies
Marsh, Herbert Dept. of Educational Studies, Oxford University, Oxford, United Kingdom
Lüdtke, Oliver Robitzsch, Alexander Trautwein, Ulrich Zentrum für Bildungsforschung, Max-Planck-Institut, Berlin, Germany
Asparouhov, Tihomir Multhe, Bengt
Multilevel modeling, group-level (L2) characteristics are often measured by aggregating individual-level (L1) characteristics within each group to assess contextual effects (e.g., group-average effects of SES, achievement, climate). We show that the typical multilevel manifest covariate approach based on observed (manifest) group means can result in substantially biased estimates of contextual effects and standard errors, depending on sample sizes at L1 and L2, intraclass correlations, sampling ratios, and nature of the data. We introduce a new class of multilevel latent covariate models that provide unbiased estimates and control for unreliability L1 and/or L2, and critically evaluate their appropriate application.

Analyzing multimethod data
Eid, Michael Inst. für Psychologie, Freie Universität Berlin, Berlin, Germany
Geiser, Christian Nussbeck, Friddjof W.
Structural equation modeling has become the most often applied method for analyzing multimethod data. Common applications of structural equation models in this context are affected by identification problems and improper solutions. The main message of this talk will be that different types of methods require different types of models. Modern approaches for structurally different methods will be presented and discussed from a conceptual point of view. In particular, some misunderstandings with respect to the so-called CTCM-1 model will be addressed and it will be shown how some apparent limitations of this approach can be overcome.

Causality and exogeneity: Implications for structural equation modeling
Kaplan, David Educational Psychology, University of Wisconsin, Madison, USA
This talk will focus on the problem of causal inference in the context of structural equation modeling. I will situate the discussion within a counterfactual theory of causation (Lewis, 1973; Mackie, 1988 supplemented with the manipulationist viewpoint of Woodward (2003). I argue that these viewpoints can be imbedded within an improved practice of structural equation modeling based on the probabilistic reduction approach of Spanos (1986) but with special focus on the importance of examining exogeneity assumptions – including weak exogeneity and super exogeneity (including parametric invariance). Both forms of exogeneity are needed when testing causal claims.

Evaluating fit in growth models for longitudinal data: Insights from SEM and HLM
West, Stephen G. Dept. of Psychology, Arizona State University, Tempe, USA
Wu, Wei, Dept. of Psychology, Arizona State University, Tempe, USA
Evaluating fit in Growth Curve Models (GCMs) is an important but under studied issue. GCMs involve both mean and covariance structures as well as potential constraints among data sets. The ability to obtain model fit indices for GCMs is directly related to the type of longitudinal data being modeled. Three types of data structures in longitudinal data can be distinguished: balanced, unbalanced, and their evaluation as important moderators for the imitation effect are discussed.

Problems of assessing model fit in nonlinear structural equation models
Moosbrugger, Helfried Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Frankfurt, Frankfurt, Germany
Schermelleh-Engel, Karin Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Frankfurt, Frankfurt, Germany
Klein, Andreas Dept. of Psychology, University of Western Ontario, London, Canada
In our present talk we will focus on the question how model fit can be assessed for nonlinear structural equation models, as for example, interaction models. The assessment of overall fit is both a conceptual and practical problem. The conceptual problem is that it is unclear what counts for a saturated model for a nonlinear structure, the practical is related to the fact that nonlinear effects may be difficult to distinguish from data-specific irregularities. New approaches and directions to resolve this problem for nonlinear models are presented and discussed.

S-111: Modulation of automatic social behavior: From an integration of effects towards future research directions
Kai Jonas (chair)
Automatic social behavior is a well established effect in social cognition, with replicated already classic studies. Research has so far mostly focused on general effects of the type-activation influences a person’s behavior through altered self-representations (i.e., the active-self account; Wheeler & Petty, 2001). In Experiment 1, priming (your) participants with the stereotype of the elderly caused participants to include stereotype-consistent characteristics into their working self, as assessed with explicit (i.e., self-descriptive) and implicit (i.e., reaction-time based) measures. In Experiment 2, priming (student) participants with the stereotype of professors led participants to believe that they had more knowledge than participants primed with a less educated profession. These higher self-efficacy beliefs resulted in better performance at a general knowledge test.

A preparatory interaction account of automatic social behavior: Implications and future directions
Cesario, Joseph Dept. of Psychology, Michigan State University, East Lansing, USA
We have proposed that automatic behavior following social category priming results from perceivers preparing to interact with primed category members (Cesario, Plaks, & Higgins, 2006). This motivated preparatory process integrates features of the target, perceivers, and situational opportunities to determine the most effective interaction behavior. I summarize recent research from this perspective, and discuss how considering all three of these input sources makes unique predictions regarding automatic behavior, such as: substitutability of behavioral outputs; identical behavioral output from multiple category primes; multiple behavioral outputs from a single category prime; and effects of the situational constraints unintentionally imposed by researchers.

Category salience kills imitation: The impact of incidental category activation on mimicry
Schuber, Lisa Inst. für Sozialpsychologie, Universität Jena, Germany
Bechter, Anna Sozialpsychologie, Universität Jena, Jena, Germany
Rühmle, Kerstin Socialpsychologie, Universität Jena, Jena, Germany
Stuedahl, Anna Socialpsychologie, Universität Jena, Jena, Germany
Jonas, Kai Socialpsychologie, Universität Jena, Jena, Germany
Automatic interpersonal mimicry is an affiliation strategy used to bond with other individuals. This imitation effect can be moderated by previously activated categories. In our research, we investigated alternative explanations (e.g., decrease over time, distraction) for this effect. Based on this dependency of mimicry on category salience, boundary conditions for the imitation effect are discussed.

Stereotype-activation influences the self
Hansen, Johchim Inst. für Sozialpsychologie, Universität Basel, Basel, Switzerland
Wänke, Michaela Social Psychology, University of Basel, Basel, Switzerland
The present research investigates whether stereotype-activation influences a person’s behavior through altered self-representations (i.e., the active/self account; Wheeler & Petty, 2001). In Experiment 1, priming (your) participants with the stereotype of the elderly caused participants to include stereotype-consistent characteristics into their working self, as assessed with explicit (i.e., self-descriptive) and implicit (i.e., reaction-time based) measures. In Experiment 2, priming (student) participants with the stereotype of professors led participants to believe that they had more knowledge than participants primed with a less educated profession. These higher self-efficacy beliefs resulted in better performance at a general knowledge test.

Wednesday 23rd July 2008
Goals as moderators of automatic response priming
Jonas, Kai Dept. of Socialpsychology, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands Sassenberg, Kai Sozialpsychologie, Institut für Wissensmedien, Tübingen, Germany

Interaction with a member of a social category can be relevant to attain goals. Thus, automatically activated response behavior (ARP, Jonas & Sassenberg, 2006) can become a mean to a goal. Here, we test whether automatic response priming is moderated by activated individual goals. In Study 1, matching behavior targets were activated faster in a lexical decision task depending on activated goals. Study 2 shows that mere concept activation is insufficient to elicit these effects. Taken together, the presented research shows the potential of individual goals to act as a moderator on the selection of automatic response behavior activation.

On the implicit evaluation of goals
Ferguson, Melissa J. Dept. of Psychology, Cornell University, Ithaca, USA

Recent research shows that people’s implicit evaluation of an end-state significantly predicted the success of their reported and actual pursuit of that end-state. Across four experiments, people’s implicit evaluation (i.e., less than 150 ms) of abstract goal words (e.g., “equality,” “thin”) significantly predicted their success at pursuing those goals, and sometimes did so above and beyond participants’ explicit (i.e., intentional, conscious) ratings of the desirability of the goals (Ferguson, 2007). Together, these findings suggest that successful goal pursuit (e.g., refusing a fattening snack), may at times depend on people’s “snap” evaluative reactions to abstract words related to their goals.

S-112: Shame: The ugly emotion?
Julien Deonna (chair)
The literature on shame has followed two divergent tendencies: One has been to downgrade the status of Shame as a moral emotion, involving three related claims: (1) shame is social, (2) there is no moral appraisal in shame, (3) shame is maladaptive. Another tendency holds that shame is closely tied to self-protection by adherence to moral values. This interdisciplinary symposium (psychology and philosophy) aims to present all different views and states have?

Myth busting: The science of shame or shame on science?
Ferguson, Tamara Dept. of Psychology, Utah State University, Logan, UT, USA Dansie, Elizabeth J. Dept. of Psychology, Utah State University, Logan, UT, USA

In 3 experiments the impact of state on the higher order factors of Dynamism and Social Propriety, however, appears robust across languages and variable selection strategies. The current study used two-factor outputs from lexical studies in nine languages (eight language-groups) to test this hypothesis and demonstrate most recent attempts associated with these broader factors. Two-factor solutions were highly consistent and closely resembled higher-order factors of the Big Five. This model might be usefully integrated with models of biological processes and of mental disorders.

What role does social validation play in explaining shame?
Harris, Nathan RegNet College of Asia, Australian National University, Australian Capital Territory, Australia

There has been considerable debate about the role of shame, and whether it is a productive or useful emotion for individuals to feel. Particular emphasis has been placed on comparisons with guilt. In a previous study, which examined the dimensionality of shame-related emotions in drink-driving offenders, shame and guilt formed a single dimension. This research replicates this analysis with 513 juveniles in criminal justice interventions for property and violence offences and shows that the role of shame in social context of social control disapproval of behaviour expressed has a significant impact on the emotion that is reported.

Shame and morality in school age children
Olthof, Tjert Faculty of Psychology and Education, VU University Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands

In contrast to claims that shame affects moral behavior negatively, I propose that shame in response to a moral failure functions as a moral emotion if a relevant audience values the individual’s adherence to moral norms. To examine this issue we asked 598 10-13 year old children to rate their shame and self-admiration and empathy-based guilt in response to imagined acts of bullying. Additional measures reflected other aspects of children’s moral attitude and their real life anti-social and prosocial interpersonal behavior. Shame and guilt were similarly related to these measures, which indicates that shame can serve as a moral emotion.

Theoretical underpinnings of shame-related therapy
Gilbert, Paul Mental Health Research Unit, Kingsway Hospital, Department of Psychology, University of Kent, Canterbury, UK

This talk will explore our approach to shame, distinguishing between internal and external shame, and humiliation. The talk will then focus on self-criticism as a form of internal shame. Many people with high shame can be fearful of feelings of warmth and self-reassurance and seem unable to access soothing affect systems. Compassion focused therapy was developed for people who have high shame and self-criticism and are unable to self-sooth. The talk will outline how compassionate mind training seeks to activate positive affects related to soothing. I will also note some recent data on it effectiveness.

Shame socialism and morality: Some conceptual distinctions
Terlifi, Fabrice Center for Affective Sciences, Faculty of Psychology and Education, VU University of Geneva, Genave, Switzerland

Both in philosophy and psychology, some authors have claimed that, because of its social nature, shame at best plays no role in morality, or at worse promotes immoral behaviour. Others, mainly within philosophy, have claimed that shame, precisely thanks to its sensitivity to social disapproval, is of paramount importance for moral reasoning and moral development. In this contribution, we attempt to pin down the role of shame in morality by contrasting it with guilt and argue that the social or non-social nature of shame is not directly relevant to this role. We defend the thesis that the moral relevance of shame is to be ascribed to its sensitivity to social disapproval.

S-113: The higher order factor structure of the big 5: Substance, style or both
Matthias Ziegler (chair)

In recent years there has been a debate on the higher order factor structure of the Big 5. Some results indicate the existence of two stable traits, alpha and beta. Other researchers have argued that these traits are just signs of social desirable responding. Finally, there also seems to be some evidence for a combination of both trait and response bias. This controversy of substance versus style bears implications for future research in the field of personality psychology. Aim of this symposium is to present all different views and their impact on current and future research.

The two broad factors in lexical studies of personality descriptors
Thalmayer, Amber Dept. of Psychology, University of Oregon, Eugene, USA Saucier, Gerard Dept. of Psychology, University of Oregon, Eugene, OR, USA

The Big Five do not emerge in lexical studies conducted with wide variable selections or replicate well cross-culturally outside northern European languages. A two-factor model, with factors of Dynamism and Social Propriety, however, appears robust across languages and variable selection strategies. The current study used two-factor outputs from lexical studies in nine languages (eight language-groups) to test this hypothesis and demonstrate most recent attempts associated with these broader factors. Two-factor solutions were highly consistent and closely resembled higher-order factors of the Big Five. This model might be usefully integrated with models of biological processes and of mental disorders.

The highest order factor of personality and its psychological meaning
Musek, Janek Dept. of Psychology, University of Liblana, Lizibljana, Slovenia

The evidence of the strong highest order factor (The Big One) has been established in the recent research of the personality structure. The Big One is characterized by high versus low Emotional Stabi­lity, Conscientiousness, Agreeableness, Extraver­sion, and Openness. It represents a very basic personality disposition that correlates with social desirability, emotionality, motivation, well-being, satisfaction with life, and self-esteem. Quite substantial correlations with the general factor of well-being indicate the existence of a common psychological base of personality dimensions and dimensions of well-being. The possible biological roots of the Big One, evolutionary, genetic, and neurophysiological, are also discussed and analyzed.

Higher order personality factors: What role do states have?
Zimpfer, Matthias Inst. für Psychologie, Universität München, Germany Bühner, Markus Inst. für Psychologie, Universität München, München, Germany

Some researchers argue for the existence of one or two higher order factors above the Big 5. Whether these factors represent bias or trait remains unclear. In 3 experiments the impact of state on the higher order factor structure was investigated. Study 1 used a Latent State Trait design to evaluate general state impact. In study 2 a faking scenario was used to judge the loading pattern stability of the higher order structure. Finally, study 3 employed an emotion manipulation design to assess the role of emotions. All results will be presented and discussed in the light of existing theories.

Higher-order factors in a five-factor personality inventory and its relation to social desirability
Backstrom, Marten Dept. of Psychology, Lund University, Lund, Sweden

The effort to measure the five factor model of personality has been beset by problems to explain why the factors often are correlated. One possible explanation to this problem is that social desirability (SD) accounts for an important part of personality rating variance. One way of under-
standing the role of SD is to consider it as a separate factor, more or less uniformly influencing the rest of the personality factors. This model will be described, evaluated and compared with other possible models.

**Substance and artifact in personality description**

Riemann, Rainer Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Bielefeld, Bielefeld, Germany

Ostendorf, Fritz Abteilung Psychologie, Universität Bielefeld, Bielefeld, Germany

Göhrich, Christian Abteilung Psychologie, Universität Bielefeld, Bielefeld, Germany

Dobey, Philip Abteilung Psychologie, Universität Bielefeld, Bielefeld, Germany

Digman (1997) proposed that the Big Five personality traits showed a higher-order structure with two factors labeled "z" and "j". These factors have been alternatively interpreted as heritable components of personality or as artifacts of evaluative bias. McCrae et al. (2007) showed that artifact models outperformed substance models, but models combining both artifact and substance were slightly better. We extend these analyses to the level of the factor structure of the NEO-PI-R facets, to test the hypotheses that "substance" factors are more important at this level of analysis. Two German data sets (self- and peer reports) are analyzed using SEM.

**S-114: Prediction of academic achievement: Theory and practice in different countries**

Paul Lengenfelder, Ulrich Schroeder (chair)

Ability and personality measures used in college admission procedures are expected to meet content requirements, assessment standards, and context considerations like institutional utility and legislative risks. The symposium brings together researchers from Austria, Germany, Switzerland and the USA, who are working on admission tools in higher education. The interplay of content, assessment, and context aspects and its effect on admission procedures will be presented and discussed from an international perspective. In the discussion we will focus on the impact of various interventions on the success of admission procedures.

**Medical admission test in Switzerland and Austria: Does the same test work similarly in different countries? Experiences regarding fairness, gender aspects and prognostic validity**

Hänsen, Klaus-Dieter Zentrum für Testentwicklung, Universität Fribourg, Fribourg, Switzerland

Schiper, Benjamin Zentrum für Testentwicklung, University of Fribourg, Orange-Pacot FR, Switzerland

The "Medical Admission Test EMS", an advance- ment of the German TMS, has been mandatory in Switzerland since 1998 and at two Austrian universities since 2006. The EMS consists of ten subtests, takes five hours and aims at predicting abilities needed to successfully complete medical studies (duration of study, passing of exams). Due to European mobility, about 50% of candidates in Austria originate from other countries. Success can be predicted equally well for all testees. However, participants from different countries differ in their abilities. The symposium will address the question of how to ensure fairness of admission regarding countries and gender.

**Validity of a work sample approach in a student admission procedure for psychology**

Lengenfelder, Paul Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Salzburg, Salzburg, Austria

Baumann, Urs Department of Psychology, University of Salzburg, Salzburg, Austria

Access to Austrian universities has changed mark- edly due to a decision of the European Court of Justice in 2005. For the first time and at short notice, admission procedures had to be introduced in studies like psychology or medicine. The Department of Psychology (University of Salzburg) developed an admission procedure containing requirements and content considerations like institutional utility and legisla- tive risks. The symposium brings together researchers from Austria, Germany, Switzerland and the USA, who are working on admission tools in higher education. The interplay of content, assessment, and context aspects and its effect on admission procedures will be presented and discussed from an international perspective. In the discussion we will focus on the impact of various interventions on the success of admission procedures.

**S-115: Interactions with animals and socio-emotional competence**

**Attachment to dogs, emotional intelligence and emotion regulation**

Beetz, Andrea Inst. für Bildung, Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg, Erlangen, Germany

Podberscek, Anthony Clinical Veterinary Medicine, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom

This study investigated attachment to humans and the current dog. Emotional Intelligence (EI), and perceived stress during a stressful task. In 28 female dog-owners and 19 women without a dog (age 18-72) attachment and EI was assessed once and the current emotional state was assessed 5 times during a stressful computer simulation. Interactions with the dog were rated from videotapes. Secure attach- ment was associated with better EI, and this was linked to less stress during the task. Women attached to their dogs reacted more positively with it, which was linked to less stress. Dogs can be used for emotion regulation, however, its presence alone does not reduce stress.

**Quality of relationships to pets and emotion regulation in adolescence**

Beetz, Andrea Inst. für Bildung, Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg, Erlangen, Germany

Christine Dept. of Psychology, Universität Salzburg, Austria

This study investigated the link between the quality of the relationship to humans and animals and emotion regulation (ER) strategies. Questionnaire data (Inventory of Parent and Peer Attachment; Animal Relations Questionnaire; FEEL-KJ) from 101 Austrian juveniles (56% female, 44% male; age 13-15) were collected. Attachment to the mother, but not father was linked to adaptive ER. Regres- sion analysis showed a positive association between alienation from peers and mother and maladaptive ER. Juveniles with negative representations of animals showed more “over-control” of emotions, while attachment to pets correlated negatively with over-control. Caregiving to animals was related to adaptive ER. Results showed a positive association between human- and animal-assisted activities on the behavior, emotions and attention span during animal assisted activities with children with psychiatric problems, living in a residential setting.

**Changes in social-emotional behavior and attention span during animal assisted activities with children with psychiatric problems, living in a residential setting**

Beetz, Andrea Marie-Jose Faculty Social Sciences, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

The present study investigated the effects of animal assisted activities on the behavior, emotions and
Enhancing emotional wellbeing, communications and physical activities with animal assisted interventions with mentally handicapped elderly
Enders-Slegers, Marie-Jose Faculty Social Sciences, University Utrecht, Utrecht, Netherlands von der Linden, L. Geerdink, M.
The study investigated the effects of visiting dogs and their handlers on the emotional wellbeing, communications and activities of mentally handicapped elderly. There was a pre-test and 2 post-tests and a follow-up (videotaped observations) of the visits. Group A was visited by dog and handler (N = 10); Group B was visited by a volunteer (N = 8) and Group C was not visited (N = 7) (age: 47-68). Group A & B showed significant changes in emotional wellbeing and communications during the visits; Group A showed a significant increase in physical activities as well. Visiting dogs can enhance wellbeing, communications and physical activities with mentally handicapped elderly.

Changes in social-emotional competences of adolescents during an animal-assisted-training (MTI)
Stetina, Birgit U. Forschung und Ausbild., Universitat Wien, Wien, Austria Turner, Karoline Research and Training Practice, Universitat Wien, Wien, Austria
Objectives: To investigate the effects of an animal-assisted training (MTI) on social-emotional competences of 1st graders. Methods: In a post-test design a treatment group of 19 first-graders (aged 5-7) was evaluated with questionnaires at two testpoints in comparison to a respective control group. Parameters were among others self-concept and emotion regulation strategies. Results: The animal-assisted training (MTI) seems to have an enhancing effect on social-emotional competences of young school children.

S-116: Psychobiological consequences of stress
Beate Ditzen, Urs Nater (chair)
There is consistent data from animal research showing that stress might negatively impact health. In line with this, studies in humans suggest that stress might be associated with increased risk of depression, emotion regulation, and behavior, with potential implications for clinical conditions such as depression, chronic fatigue syndrome, and obesity. In the symposium, we would like to present and discuss recent findings from international research groups. We will particularly focus on clinical research in humans and discuss behavioral and non-cognitive treatment options in stress-related disorders.

Serotonin transporter gene variation impact on the Cortisol response to psychosocial stress
Mueller, Annett Biopsychi, Technical University Dresden, Dresden, Germany
Serotonin has significant links with depression, anxiety and stress responsivity. Here, we studied the impact of the 5-HTTLPR polymorphism on the stress response in three healthy groups (8-12 y., 20-30 y., 60-80 y.) which have been confronted with the Trier Social Stress Test. Additionally, stress responses in infants have been examined by a preventive medical check-up. In these newborns, stress reactivity did not differ between 5-HTTLPR genotypes. Surprisingly, adults carrying the higher expressing allele of the 5-HTT polymorphism carried a significantly higher cortisol response than individuals carrying the lower expressing allele. Increased gene polymorphism to be linked to a relatively low adrenocortical response to psychosocial stress.

Stress, cortisol and memory retrieval in humans: An update on recent findings
Wolf, Oliver Inst. Verhaltenspsychologie, Ruhr-Universität Bochum, Bochum, Germany
Studies in animals and humans have repeatedly observed that stress or treatment with the stress hormone cortisol impairs delayed memory retrieval. This presentation gives an overview about recent findings trying to characterize the brain regions involved in these processes in the human with functional neuroimaging techniques. In addition, the relevance of these findings for several clinical groups (e.g. patients receiving glucocorticoid therapy or older subjects with age associated cortisol alterations) is discussed. Here the difficulty to differentiate acute and chronic effects of the stress hormone is illustrated.

The relationship between stress and chronic fatigue syndrome (CFS): A population-based approach
Nater, Urs Chronic Viral Diseases Branch, Centers for Disease Control, Atlanta, USA
Behavioral Sc., Emory University School of Med, Atlanta, USA
Screening of CFS suggest that stress factors contribute to the development of CFS. We summarize findings from various studies investigating stress factors in persons with fatigue. Subjects meeting the 1994 Research Case Definition of CFS and matched controls were examined using a population-based approach. Early life stress, chronic stress, coping, and salivary cortisol were assessed. Early life stress influences later manifestation of CFS. Attenuated salivary cortisol levels, higher chronic stress levels in adulthood, and maladaptive coping styles are typical of CFS. Stress likely influences central nervous, neuroendocrine and immune systems, resulting in functional changes that lead to CFS symptoms.

Stress and obesity: Is stress reactivity a predictor of weight change?
Messerli-Burgy, Nadine Dept. of Epidemiology and Health, University College London, London, United Kingdom
Nater, Urs Chronic Viral Diseases Branch, Centers for Disease Control (CDC), Atlanta, USA
There is consistent data from animal research showing that stress might negatively impact health. In line with this, studies in humans suggest that stress might be associated with increased risk of obesity. In a series of studies, we sought to examine the influence of anticipatory cognitive appraisal processes on cortisol stress responses. Using regression analyses we identified anticipatory cognitive appraisal as an important determinant of the cortisol stress response, explaining up to 35% of the variance of the salivary cortisol response. Based on these findings, we examined the ability of cognitive and non-cognitive interventions to influence psychoneuroendocrine responses during acute as well as chronic stress in healthy subjects and patient populations. Results indicate that psychological processes determine neuroendocrine stress responses. Psychotheraphetical interventions may positively modulate these psychological interactions in health and disease.

Role of acute versus longterm depressive symptoms in predicting systemic inflammation
Rohleder, Nic Dept. of Psychology, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada
Nater, Urs Chronic Viral Diseases Branch, Centers for Disease Control, Atlanta, USA
Depression is a risk factor for coronary heart disease and inflammation has been proposed as mechanism. It is unknown whether long-term or short-term mood changes are responsible. Fifty-five young women provided weekly online ratings of depressive mood over twenty weeks using the CES-D.
D, and inflammatory mediators were measured before and after. Hierarchical regressions revealed that depressive symptoms were not associated with inflammation. In contrast, state depressive symptoms predicted Interleukin-6, but not C-reactive protein. Results suggest that at younger age, fast-reacting inflammatory mediators respond to different stressors, probably mediated by acute changes in stress hormones, rather than long-term endocrine dysregulations.

S-117: New directions in romantic relationship research

Ina Grau, Rainer Banse (chair)

This symposium presents innovative empirical studies in the field of romantic relationships. 1) Culture: Banse investigates the hitherto almost ignored area of arranged marriages in Asia and Arabia. Asendorf and Penke focus on new trends in Western culture, such as couples living apart, and speed dating to better understand the mechanisms of romantic attraction and relationship maintenance. Neyer uses principles of evolutionary psychology to better understand different family forms. 2) Family: Banse uses latency-based measures and Schönbrot a virtual reality environment to investigate behavioral aspects of approach-avoidance behavior, and the regulation of intimacy and autonomy.

Speed dating as a paradigm for the study of initial romantic attraction, mate choice and courtship behavior

Penke, Lars Inst. für Psychologie, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Berlin, Germany

Research on romantic attraction and mate choice usually relies on self-reports, reactions to isolated cues, or observations in artificial laboratory situations. In contrast, speed dating offers a unique environment to observe initial romantic attraction, mate choice, and courtship in real life. In the Berlin Speed Dating Study, a community sample of 383 singles participated in speed dating events under experimentally controlled conditions. Individual characteristics were assessed, all interactions were videotaped, and two follow-up studies were conducted over a period of 1 year. First results will be presented on what seems to be the first speed dating study including behavioral observation.

Living apart together: Age-dependent faces of a new German unconventional couple

Asendorf, Jens Inst. für Psychologie, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Berlin, Germany

We compared living apart together (LAT) couples where two committed partners live in different households with couples sharing a household. A representative German longitudinal study (N=8,000) showed a lower stability of LAT, an increase of LAT over the last 15 years, and a decrease of LAT and the tendency to move together after LAT with increasing age. Two internet surveys (N=2,000) showed a trade-off between more insecure attachment and more intense and satisfactory sexuality with the partner among older LATs. The results suggest that LAT relationships are making transitional until midlife but later become a life form of its own.

Differentiating partner from other relationships through emotional closeness and perceived reciprocity

Neyer, Franz J. Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Potsdam, Potsdam, Germany

Psychogerontology, University of Erlangen, Erlangen, Germany

We propose an evolutionary model of relationship regulation based on two mechanisms, the regulation of emotional closeness and reciprocity. Both mechanisms are shown to differentiate between and within kin, non-kin, and partner relationships. These expectations were confirmed by 2 studies, one online study with 455 young adults and a field study involving 171 middle-age couples from different family forms (i.e., traditional vs. patchwork families, involuntarily vs. motivated childless couples). The associations between closeness and reciprocity differed across family life forms indicating that basic mechanisms of relationship regulation vary also as a function of environmental affordance.

Relationship quality in arranged marriages: First data from Saudi Arabia and India

Banne, Rainer Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Bonn, Bonn, Germany

We compared living apart together (LAT) couples in Western culture, such as couples living apart, and field study involving 171 middle-age couples from different family forms (i.e., traditional vs. patchwork families, involuntarily vs. motivated childless couples). The translation of measures into Hindi and Arabic was by and large successful. Marital satisfaction in arranged marriages had similar correlates as in choice marriages, but the level of esteem or attachment was significantly higher. Contradicting previous results, relationship quality in arranged marriages did not increase over time.

The role of automatic approach-avoidance tendencies in adult attachment

Dewitte, Marieke Exp Clinical and Health Psych., Ghent University, Gent, Germany

To understand attachment-related behaviour, we conceptualized proximity seeking as an automatic approach-avoidance tendency influenced by context and attachment style. In two experiments, participants made approach and avoidance movements towards/away from attachment figure and known person-related cues after priming with a distressing or non-distressing context. Results showed that automatic approach responses towards the attachment figure were stronger in a distressing than a non-distressing context. Attachment anxiety heightened the tendency to approach the attachment figure, attachment avoidance reduced this tendency. Findings highlight the utility of indirect measures for understanding attachment processes and provide new evidence on the role of motivational action tendencies in adult attachment.

Intimacy and autonomy in close relationships: Assessment of implicit motives in virtual environments

Schneider, Felix Department of Psychology, Saarland University, Saarbrücken, Germany

In the regulation of distance in close relationships two basal motivational systems are involved: the need for intimacy and the need for autonomy. As it is difficult to satisfy both motives jointly in one situation, a motivational dynamic between both is implied. To assess the dynamics of this process, behavior in virtual environments (VE) is observed.

Therefore an online applicable VE was programmed. Three main advantages are expected from this approach: (a) immersive application through online assessment (b) effective instigation of motivational systems and (c) the observation of motivational dynamics. First results of this study will be presented.

S-118: Sexual aggression: Social, individual and professional attitudes

Barbara Krähe, Gerd Bohner (chair)

Misconceptions and stereotypes about sexual aggression are widespread in Western societies. Six papers examine their impact on biased information processing and judgments about rape, sexual assault, and sexual harassment. Using data from the United Kingdom and Germany, they examine the influence of extra-legal factors on assessments of victim credibility, victim blame, and perpetrator guilt in rape cases (vs. other crimes), the role of rape-supportive attitudes, circumstances of alcohol-related rapes, effects of victim awareness, and of attractiveness stereotypes on perceptions of sexual harassers. Strategies for reducing the impact of rape stereotypes will also be discussed.

Bad but a beau? Effects of harasser attractiveness on judgments of unwanted sexual attention

Vanselow, Nina Inst. für Sozialpsychologie, Bielefeld University, Bielefeld, Germany

Women’s reactions to unwanted sexual attention were studied in a "computer chat" experiment. Female students (N=152) interacted online with a (computer) male partner with attractive (high, low), material he sent (remarks, jokes), and its nature (harassing, neutral) were manipulated between participants. The students rated partner and material on several dimensions. Results showed that attractive (vs. unattractive) males and the material they sent were generally rated less negatively. This attractiveness effect was pronounced in the harassing remarks conditions but absent when participants were exposed to the material’s harshassiness. Theoretical and legal implications will be discussed.

Relationship, location and alcohol: Increasing the risk of being raped

Horvath, Miranda London, United Kingdom

This paper clarifies that the crucial factors for identifying when a woman has least negotiative space and hence is most at risk of being raped are the relationship she has with the male and the location in which they encounter each other. The findings suggest that different relationships and locations have different etiquettes attached to them and as a result will create different latitudes which affect the amount of space for action women have. Both of these elements interact with the incapacitation or sobriety of the victim. It can be concluded that alcohol can only ever increase risk of being raped and never decrease it.

Rape complainant credibility and expert evidence: Findings of a Mock Jury study

Munro, Vanessa School of Law, University of Nottingham, Nottingham, United Kingdom

In determining the issue of consent in rape cases, research suggests that jurors are influenced by extra-legal factors relating to the complainant’s behaviour before, during and after the alleged
Effects of irrelevant information on judgments of guilt in a rape case: The moderating role of rape myths and hostile sexism

Böhner, Gerd Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Bielefeld, Bielefeld, Germany Eyssael, Friederike Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Bielefeld, Bielefeld, Germany

We examined how irrelevant information about victim and defendant affects laypersons’ judgments in a rape case. After reading a report containing few vs. many irrelevant details about the victim and few vs. many irrelevant details about the defendant, students (N = 106) judged the defendant’s guilt and recommended a sentence. They also completed scales of rape myth acceptance (RMA) and hostile sexism (HS). For students high (vs. low) in RMA and HS, many (vs. few) irrelevant details led to lower judgments of guilt and lower sentence recommendations. Rapist-related attitudes (RMA, HS) thus caused biased interpretations of case information.

Differences in the attribution of victim blame in cases of sexual assault and robbery

Bienstock, Steffen Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Potsdam, Golm, Germany

Research in legal decision making provides evidence that the evaluation of sexual assault cases is influenced by schematic information processing. To clarify, whether those findings are limited to cases with a sexual connotation, two experimental studies have been conducted. 400 participants were presented with scenarios describing incidents of rape and robbery with the victim being either female or male. Subjects rated perpetrator and victim blame for each case. In addition, stereotype beliefs about sexual assault were measured. Results indicate that the impact of extraneous information is limited to the processing of cases with a sexual connotation.

Raising rape awareness through mass media campaigns and an empirical evaluation

Krah, Barbara Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Potsdam, Potsdam, Germany Temkin, Jennifer Sussex Law School, University of Sussex, Brighton, United Kingdom

The study examined the effects of a rape awareness poster campaign on judgements of perpetrator reliability in rape cases differing in defendant-compliant relationship and coercive strategy (force vs. alcohol). N = 2,176 members of the public in the UK rated defendant liability and recommended sentences for six rape scenarios whilst exposed to one of two rape awareness posters, a written paragraph about consent, a combination of both, or a control condition. No effects of the posters or the consent paragraph were found. Recommendations are presented for theory-based strategies to raise awareness about sexual assault and to dispel rape myths.

S-119: Service work, emotional labor and emotion regulation

Andrea Fischbach (chair)

Recently, antecedents and consequences of service work have received increased attention in work and organizational psychology. In this international symposium, studies from Europe, China and Australia will be presented allowing for a broad cross-cultural discussion of service topics. The present empirical studies which focus on specific aspects of antecedents and consequences of service, emotional labor and emotion regulation processes involved in professional social interactions. Studies include customers’ perspectives as well as service employees’ perspectives and focus on display rules and their sources, mediators and moderators in the emotional labor-burnout relationship, emotional intelligence, and emotion regulation strategies.

Customer and employee perception of critical incidents in service encounters

Neumann, Christina Arbeits-, Organis.-Psychologie, Universität Rostock, Rostock, Germany Nerdinger, Friedemann W. Org. and Busin. Psychology, Universität of Rostock, Rostock, Germany

The behavior of frontline service providers determines whether the customer is satisfied or not. In a recently conducted study of service encounters in bakery stores we identified out of 105 incidents seven critical behavior-categories (e.g. individual treatment of the customer), representing the perception of customers. In a second study in the same field we ask 40 frontline-employees of bakery-stores for incidents that satisfied or dissatisfied them in the interaction with the customer. The incidents mentioned by employees are compared with those mentioned by customers in the previous study. Differences, similarities as well as conclusions are discussed.

Customers’ perception of employees’ friendliness in service interactions: Effects of display rules and social context

Fischbach, Andrea Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Trier, Trier, Germany Cillien, Patrick Psychology, Trier University, Trier, Germany

We explored effects of implicit and explicit emotional display rules of a German bank on customers’ received friendliness. A sample of 42 tellers reported implicit display rules at work and was explicitly required either expressing friendliness or expressing felt emotions for one week. Their customers (n=160) rated received friendliness. A strong effect of the explicit display rule on customer-ratings was revealed when tellers reported weak implicit display rules for anger-suppression, with maximum ratings in the “friendly”- and minimum ratings in the “felt”-condition. When tellers reported strong implicit display rules, customer-ratings were on average in both conditions. Practical implications were discussed.

Motives for doing emotional labour

Zapf, Dieter Abreits-, Organis.-Psychologie, Universität Frankfurt, Frankfurt, Germany

Customer-oriented organisations expect from their service employees to comply with the display rules of the organisation and to show desired emotions in interactions with customers such as being friendly and showing positive emotions. Extending the study of Totterdell and Holman (2003) we hypothesised specific motives such as demonstrating competence, establishing trust, avoiding conflict escalation or motivating a customer to be associated with specific emotion regulation strategies such as attunement, deployment, perspective taking or faking emotions. Results from a qualitative study and a diary study with nurses, police officers, salespersons, coiffeurs and flight attendants supported our assumptions.

Linking emotional labor and burnout in China

Chen, Xiafang Dept. of Psychology, University of Maryland, Maryland, USA Hanges, Paul Dept. of Psychology, University of Maryland, Maryland, USA

The present study examined the relationship between the emotional labor demands of a job and eventual employee burnout. We also examined the moderating effect of job control and social support on the “emotional labor-burnout” relationship. A survey was distributed to 116 hotel employees, 196 tour guides, and 194 call-center employees in China. Factor and reliability analyses were conducted to confirm scale properties. We found support for our hypotheses. Emotional labor was found to be related to employee burnout. Further, job control and social support moderated this relationship.

Mediating mechanisms among emotional labor, customer related stressors and burnout

Dudenheffer, Sarah Inst. of Psychology, Johannes Gutenberg-University, Mainz, Germany

In the present study we investigated emotional labor as a mediator of the relationship between customer related stressors and burnout. For this purpose we integrated data of 15 studies comprising different service jobs (e.g., flight attendants, nurses, teachers). A number of alternative models involving different types of mediation were tested using latent variable structural equation modelling. By means of multi-group analysis we also tested if the validity of the overall model could be generalized across occupations.

Upward exaggeration and downward regulation: Emotions felt and emotion regulation in interactions at work

Semmer, Norbert Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Bern Bern, Switzerland Tschan, Franziska Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Bern, Switzerland Messerli, Laurence Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Bern, Switzerland

We try to expand emotion work research by assessing a) 16 different emotions, b) interactions with peers and superiors, and c) fine-tuned upward and downward regulation. Multi-level analyses of more than 1200 interactions of 102 employees with peers and superiors show that appraisal theories predict felt emotions in interactions better than status expectation theories. Negative emotions and self-relevant emotions are more often downplayed, and most positive emotions are more often exaggerated. Hierarchical position and relationship closeness influence emotions felt and displayed. The results suggest that the regulation of emotion display is influenced by display rules, impression management, and protection of face.

Emotion regulation in service

Härtel, Charmine Dept. of Management, Monash University, Clayton, Australia Russell-Bennett, Rebekah SJP Financial Services Group, West End, Australia Lloyd, Shannon Management, Monash University, Clayton Vic, Australia

The link between emotional intelligence and emotional labour has been both theorised and implicitly assumed. The assumption in the literature is that people differ in their abilities to manage their own and others’ emotions and this is related to their experiences of emotional labour in service work. To date, little empirical research has been undertaken investigating this link. This paper seeks to address this gap by presenting exploratory research undertaken in the complaint handling context. The results suggest that the relationship between emotional intelligence and emotional labour is complex and not entirely parsimonious with current theories of emotional intelligence.
S-120: Advances in internet-mediated psychological research

Ulrich-Dietrich Reips (chair)

Methods for Internet-based research are currently one of the most important methodological trends. Within a dozen years, the field has seen a massive increase in the number of studies conducted on the Internet, marking a grass-roots change in how psychological research often is conducted (for examples of Web experiments, see the web experiment list at http://gensyslab-wexlist.unizh.ch/). The present symposium brings together researchers from five countries who present findings on methods, techniques, and tools in Internet-based research and on differences to laboratory research.

Are there effects of color on results of web experiments?

Burkhard, Michael Dept. of Psychology, California State University, Fullerton, USA Galesic, Mirja ABC, Max-Planck-Institut, Berlin, Germany

Web experimenters now use color to make their questionnaires more interesting or easier to navigate. Can color have unintended effects on respondents’ answers? A recent study by Elliot, Maer, Moller, Friedman, & Meinhardt (2007, Journal of Experimental Psychology: General, 136, 154-163) suggests that a brief exposure to the color red may negatively affect performance in achievement tasks, such as IQ tests. If this result replicates on the Web, it would have important implications for the design of Web-based studies. We present results of Web studies in which we manipulated background color and investigated its effect on respondents’ answers.

Assessment with visual analogue scales on the internet

Funk, Frederik Kassal, Germany Reips, Ulrich-Dietrich Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Zürich, Zürich, Switzerland

Even though visual analogue scales are established instruments for assessing subjective phenomena in self-administered questionnaires, they are rarely used for surveying large samples. One reason is that in a paper and pencil environment, this way of collecting data is burdensome as values have to be read out manually. The burden is reduced in computer-based administration of VAS on the Internet. We present two Web experiments to examine data quality of VAS in Internet-based surveys. Findings: There is strong evidence that data collected with VAS are equidistant and on the level of an interval scale, while categorical scales produce ordinal data only.

Spotlight: Validation of an online eye tracking replacement

Schulze-Mecklenbeck, Michael DICE Lab Faculty of Psychology, University of Bergen, Bergen, Norway Murphy, Ryan O. Center for the Decision Sciences, Columbia University, New York, USA Hutzel, Florian Department of Psychology, University of Salzburg, Salzburg, Austria

In this talk we give an overview of different tools for collecting process data via the Internet. Getting a better insight into the actual actions a participant performs during an experiment gives an additional layer of information that helps building better models of (online-) behavior. The examined methods include recordings of mouse-movements, text-questions, web databases or the building processes of knowledge networks. Different methods to visualize gathered data will be discussed. Special focus will be given to Spotlight a new tool that has the potential to mimic laboratory based eye-tracking online.

The effectiveness of the high hurdle technique: Do artificially increased loading times enhance data quality?

Stieger, Stefan BMAW, Medicin, Universität Wien, Wien, Austria Götzig, Anja Dep Organizational Psy, University Erlangen-Nürnberg, Nürnberg, Germany

Two Web-based experiments examined the usefulness of artificially delaying the loading of the first study page. The hope attached to this technique is to filter out less-motivated respondents through a higher respondent burden. Participants who remain in the study are expected to be more motivated and thus to produce data of higher quality. In both experiments the longer the loading time, the lower the likelihood of people responding to the study. However the dropout rate and quality of data were independent of the loading time. Therefore, artificially delaying the loading of the first study page is counterproductive.

Sources of error in response time measurement in the lab and on the web

Czieszkowski, Uwe ABC, MPI for Human Development, Berlin, Germany Liske, Nanneke Development, Berlin, Germany Galesic, Mirja ABC, MPI for Human Development, Berlin, Germany Reips, Ulrich-Dietrich Psychologisches Institut, Universität Zürich, Zürich, Switzerland

Response time is a frequently used dependent variable in psychological studies, but its measurement can be contaminated by errors originating from different technical sources. We study time delays between the moment the response is made to the moment it is recorded, using Web and lab software approaches. We find that client-based applications can achieve a reasonable accuracy and precision, and that peripheral devices can be a major source of error. Our results can help researchers to choose the appropriate measurement technology for response time related research questions.

Sience.eu: A toolbox for Internet-based research

Reips, Ulrich-Dietrich Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Zürich, Zürich, Switzerland

A free resource for conducting research on the Internet is presented along with usage data, the iScience Server at http://www.iscience.eu. The iScience Server is a portal that links to a number of tools that fulfill the following functions: 1. create Internet-based studies (WEXTOR, iDex), 2. create visual analogue scales for Web questionnaires (VAGenerator.net), 3. recruitment of participants (web experiment list, web survey list, Web Experimental Psychology Lab 4, analysis of log files) (Scientific LogAnalyzer), 5. inclusion of an Internet-based Big Five personality test with other studies, 6. Automatic interviewing in instant messaging (DIP) 7. teaching of Internet-based research, 8. research in teams and groups (VTT).

S-121: Emotion and behavior

Fritz Strack, Paul Pauli (chair)

In different areas of psychology, explanations of behavioral focus on different mechanisms. While social psychologists have long been concerned that people’s reflections about the outcomes of their behavior determine what they will do, biological and clinical psychologists have concentrated on the more impulsive impact of emotions (e.g., in addictions). The contributions to this symposium attempt to reconcile the reflective and controlled perspective with the impulsive and automatic accounts of human behavior. They address issues that lie at the intersection of social and clinical psychology and demonstrate the fruitfulness of an integration of both approaches.

Influence of pain on emotion processing

Gerd, Antje INST. für Psychologie, Universität Würzburg, Würzburg, Germany Kentner-Mabiala, Ramona Department of Psychology, University of Würzburg, Würzburg, Germany Alpers, Georg W. Department of Psychology, Universität Würzburg, Würzburg, Germany Andreae, Marta Department of Psychology, University of Würzburg, Würzburg, Germany Meyers, Peter Department of Psychology, University of Würzburg, Würzburg, Germany

Emotion modulates pain perception. In order to test whether pain can also influence emotion processing, emotional pictures were presented to 49 healthy volunteers during either a painful pressure stimulation or without pain. Subjective ratings and skin-reflexes were measured during pain, positive and neutral pictures were rated more negative and for all pictures arousal ratings were enhanced. Independently of pain, skin-reflex amplitudes were reduced for positive and enhanced for negative pictures only when attention was focused on the picture. Thus, pain influences explicit emotion processing, but the skin-reflex seems to be more affected by general attentional allocation.

Facial expressions towards food cues are moderated by food deprivation

Deutsch, Roland Lehrstuhl für Psychologie II, Universität Würzburg, Würzburg, Germany Höfling, Attila INST. für Psychologie, Universität Würzburg, Würzburg, Germany

This study examined the impact of physiological need states on affective information processing. Facial EMG of forty-six subjects who were satiated or food-deprived was recorded at the zygomatic, corrugator and levator labii muscle while watching pictures of palatable vs. unpalatable foods, and control pictures. Compared to satiated subjects, hungry participants exhibited stronger activity in the zygomaticus region when watching pictures of palatable foods, and weaker activity in the levator labii region when watching pictures of unpalatable foods. These results prompt to an adaptive revaluation mechanism whereby even disgust reactions might be attenuated to facilitate ingestion when being deprived of food.

Do anger stimuli elicit approach or avoidance behavior?

Krieglmeyer, Regina INST. für Psychologie, Universität Würzburg, Würzburg, Germany Deutsch, Roland Institut für Psychologie, Universität Würzburg, Würzburg, Germany Strack, Fritz Institut für Psychologie, Universität Würzburg, Würzburg, Germany

Emotions and behaviors are regulated by an approach and an avoidance system. However, it is unclear how frustration (obstacles blocking goal pursuit) and anger relate to these systems. Some suggest that these stimuli elicit an approach motivation by arguments that type of behaviors (aggression) imply opposing the target. Others focus on the negativity of the situation and propose that these stimuli elicit an avoidance motivation. Confirming the latter position we demonstrated that goal blocking in an achievement task as well as idiosyncratic anger stimuli facilitate avoidance behavior. These experiments confirm a fundamental relationship between negativity and avoidance motivation.
S-122: Applications of eye tracking in research on learning and instruction

Halszka Jarodzka, Tamara van Gog (chair)

Eye tracking, possibly combined with verbal reporting, can be used to study learners’ cognitive processes evoked by different learning materials, which leads to better understanding of why materials are (in)effective. Moreover, it provides input for instructional design (e.g. worked examples) by uncovering experts’ cognitive processes when interacting with visual materials. Furthermore, eye movement data can provide detailed insight into the attention allocation and processing demands, therefore eye tracking is a valuable tool for research on learning and instruction – although yet little used in educational research. The studies presented here focus on various applications of eye tracking in instructional research.

Uncovering cognitive processes in learning and instruction: Cued retrospective reporting based on records of eye-movements

van Gog, Tamara

Theoretical framing

Roland PS Psychology II, University of Würzburg, Würzburg, Germany

The automatic regulation of basic needs: Food and sexual deprivation prepare us to approach relevant stimuli

Seibt, Beate

Roland PS Psychology I, University of Würzburg, Würzburg, Germany

Rotating perspective of the cue: Visual attention and social interaction

Vaitl, Dieter

Dieter Vaitl, Andreas Institut für Psychologie, Universität Würzburg, Würzburg, Germany Seibt, Beate Social and Organ. Psychology, Universiteit Utrecht, Utrecht, Netherlands Pauli, Paul

Pauli Paul, Paul Institut für Psychologie, Universität Würzburg, Würzburg, Germany Hyners, Peter Institut für Psychologie, Universität Würzburg, Würzburg, Germany

Dieter Vaitl, Andreas Institut für Psychologie, Universität Würzburg, Würzburg, Germany

Psychology, Utrecht University, Utrecht, Netherlands

Marijke Pauli Paul, Paul Institut für Psychologie, Universität Würzburg, Würzburg, Germany

Hyners, Peter Institut für Psychologie, Universität Würzburg, Würzburg, Germany

Wednesday 23rd July 2008

Seibt, Beate Dept. of Social Psychology, University of Utrecht, Utrecht, Netherlands Häsler, Michael Dept. of Social Psychology, University of Utrecht, Utrecht, Netherlands Stock, Fritz Institut für Psychologie, Universität Würzburg, Germany Deutsch, Roland LS Psychology II, University of Würzburg, Würzburg, Germany

We predicted that immediate reactions towards food and sexual stimuli are tuned to the basic needs of the organism. In Study 1, immediate motivational reactions toward pictorial food stimuli were assessed. As hypothesized, approach reactions were facilitated for participants tested before as compared to after lunch, even in a sample with eating disorders. In Studies 2 and 3, approach reactions towards sexual stimuli were facilitated the longer participants had abstained from sex. This effect obtained independent of gender (although women approached sexual stimuli overall less than men). We conclude that this behavioral readiness is an adaptive reaction serving need fulfillment.

Effects of visual stimuli related to the beginning and the end of the smoking ritual on the reward system

Stipekoehl, Bastian

Bildungspsychologie, Universität Koblenz-Landau, Landau, Germany

Schüller, Anne

LEAD, University of Burgundy, Tübingen, Germany

Scheiter, Katharina Cognition and Media Psychology, University of Tübingen, Tübingen, Germany

Peter Knowning, Cooperation with HyP, KMRC, Tübingen, Germany

Scheiter, Katharina Cognition and Media Psychology, University of Tübingen, Tübingen, Germany

In the Natural Sciences, novices have difficulties in recognizing and capturing natural objects when observing their complex and dynamic behavioral patterns. Understanding how experts analyze dynamic scenes will help to overcome these difficulties. Hence, we investigated eye movements and verbal protocols in science and technology. We considered the effects of an animation (a storybook) and a tracing-strategy (a control condition) on the learners’ cognitive processes when interacting with visual materials. We consider a mapping-strategy of the learner may reflect different linearization strategies. We consider a mapping-strategy of the learner may reflect different linearization strategies. To investigate the interaction goals (cooperation, competition) they choose, we investigated how visual attention would be affected when applying a more integrated mental representation of the elements which succeeds despite of a nearly random visual input.

Animation is not worth ten thousand words

Schneider, Emmanuel LEAD, University of Burgundy, Dijon, France

Boucheix, Jean-Michel LEAD, University of Burgundy, Dijon, France

This study analyzed the role of a text explaining the mechanical system comprehension with an animation. The task was to understand a pulleys system with an animation and an explanatory text or with an animation only. Results showed that an animation and a text did not improve the comprehension performances compared to an animation only, despite of a more important study time. The eye tracking data showed that the number of fixations in the specific areas of the animation and the number of transitions between these areas were less important when participants studied animation with text. When animation is alone learners used more animation display, study time is less, and comprehension suffers.

How does the distribution of spatial information across representations affect visual attention in multimedia learning?

Schüller, Anne Institut für Psychologie, Universität Tübingen, Tübingen, Germany

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The traditional clinical advice to headache/migraine sufferers is that the best way to prevent headaches is to avoid the factors that trigger them. This advice is logical but critical factors can be offered, such as: the advice is offered in a theoretical vacuum; there is limited empirical support for avoidance; and it is impractical as triggers are omnipresent. Four recent laboratory studies will be reviewed that show avoidance leads to sensitisation to triggers and self-giving rise to a state of stress. A new approach has been developed in which patients are taught how to use psychological interventions to treat their headaches. This approach has been shown to be effective in reducing headache frequency and severity. The results of this approach will be discussed and the implications for clinical practice will be considered.

Finding what fits you: Tailoring psychological treatment for headache in a 21st century health care environment
Nicholson, Robert
Community and Family Medicine, Saint Louis University, USA

Despite being a first-line option for headache prevention, <5% of headache sufferers use psychological treatment for headache. This may be in part due to the “one size fits all” nature of traditional psychological headache interventions. This presentation will discuss how treatment can be tailored to individual needs. The presentation will focus on published and ongoing research looking at how biological, behavioral, cognitive, and social variables can be used to match a treatment to individual needs. Moreover, there will be a discussion of how emerging technologies are being used to increase the accessibility and usability of psychological interventions for headache.

Innovation in delivering headache care
McGrath, Patrick
WK Health Centre, Dalhousie University, Canada
The prevalence of headache is such that most health care management, if it is to be available to the majority of headache sufferers, must be given in primary care. Although, many medical treatments originate and are evaluated by specialists, these treatments usually shift to primary care with the most complex patients being seen in specialty clinics. Psychological interventions have had more difficulty in making this migration because these interventions require expertise and training that is hard to deliver. This presentation will examine the strengths and weaknesses of strategies to enhance uptake of psychological interventions and present data on the Family Help approach.

Internet based interventions in recurrent headache
Kröner-Herwig, Birgit
Inst. für Klin. Psychologie, Universität Göttingen, Göttingen, Germany
Albeit there are effective pharmacological treatments psychological interventions constitute a valuable treatment option. Two meta-analyses on relaxation, biofeedback and multimodal trainings confirmed their efficacy. Minimal contact interventions showed comparable effects. This encouraged the development of self-help programs presented via internet, predominantly for adult patients. Not considering the rather large drop-out rates, the improvement reached was significant. In children psychological interventions are even more successful than in adults. Considering that only a fraction of afflicted children have access to psychological treatment, internet based treatment was evaluated in two recent studies. Though the outcome may not be as convincing as in clinic based treatment, it seems to be a viable option of therapy.
Preventative programs in migraine and headaches in children: Basics, description, and effects.

Gerber, Wolf-Dieter Inst. für Medizin, Psychologie, Universität zu Köln, Köln, Germany Andrasik, Frank
Emerging neuropsychophysiological data suggest that migraine is a brain stem in-formation processing disorder caused by cortical hyperactivity of the central monoaminergic (catecholaminergic) system which could be possibly modulated by learning processes and (2) a homeostatic (counter) regulation that mobilization of reduced (mitochondrial) energy reserve. This talk describes a preventative headache program - MIPAS Family (migraine patient seminar in families) derived from this model and presents a study comparing this program with a biofeedback training approach.

Headaches and obesity
Nash, Justin Dept. of Psychology, Brown University, USA
Objective - To examine the role of psychological factors and behavioral treatment in medication overdose headache. Methods - Twenty-five individuals with medication overdose headache were evaluated for headache and psychological factors and randomly assigned to a 10-week outpatient behavioral treatment that was hospital-based and delivered in a group format. Results - Participants showed significant improvement in headache frequency, acute medication use, depression, and quality of life. Conclusions - Pharmacologic treatment alone may have limited benefit due to the presence of psychological factors in medication overdose headache. Combining behavioral treatment to pharmacological approaches may help to yield more significant improvement.

S-125: Assessing community violence in a multicultural context
Rafael Javier (chair)
This symposium features 5 different presentations with a discussant covering issues of assessment of community violence in USA and Lebanon. Scholars from these countries will present their research and observations. Emphasis of the discussion will focus on the specific challenges of working with a linguistically diverse population. 8-16 year old children from these countries will present their research and observations on the effects of community violence (CV) by providing a much more comprehensive assessment and by assessing such an impact in the context of a culturally linguistically diverse population. 8-16 year old urban youths exposed to CV in NYC were assessed. Following the General Aggression Model and Hierarchical Linear Model of analysis, our findings are discussed along with the various types of interventions. Type/nature of CV exposure will have a direct impact on the youth’s cognitive/emotional adjustment. 2) The impact of CV will be differentially experienced depending on the youths’ characteristics. And 3) this effect will be mediated by the youth’s perception of CV, school experience, coping skills, IQ, acculturation, perceived social support, etc.

Effects of community violence on children from diverse communities in the USA
Javier, Rafael Dept. of Psychology, St. John’s University, Queens, USA
Our study seeks to expand on previous studies on community violence (CV) by providing a much more comprehensive assessment and by assessing such an impact in the context of a culturally linguistically diverse population. 8-16 year old urban youths exposed to CV in NYC were assessed. Following the General Aggression Model and Hierarchical Linear Model of analysis, our findings are discussed along with the various types of interventions. Type/nature of CV exposure will have a direct impact on the youth’s cognitive/emotional adjustment. 2) The impact of CV will be differentially experienced depending on the youths’ characteristics. And 3) this effect will be mediated by the youth’s perception of CV, school experience, coping skills, IQ, acculturation, perceived social support, etc.

Effects of community violence on children from diverse communities in USA
Mora, Louis Dept. of Psychology, St. John’s University, Queens, USA Javier, Rafael Art. Dept. of Psychology, St. John’s University, Queens, USA
Our study seeks to expand on previous studies on community violence (CV) by providing a much more comprehensive assessment and by assessing such an impact in the context of a culturally linguistically diverse population. 8-16 year old urban youths exposed to CV in NYC were assessed. Following the General Aggression Model and Hierarchical Linear Model of analysis, our findings are discussed along with the various types of interventions. Type/nature of CV exposure will have a direct impact on the youth’s cognitive/emotional adjustment. 2) The impact of CV will be differentially experienced depending on the youths’ characteristics. And 3) this effect will be mediated by the youth’s perception of CV, school experience, coping skills, IQ, acculturation, perceived social support, etc.

Psychological research on digit ratio (2D:4D): A primer
Voracek, Martin Psychologische Fakultät, Universität Wien, Wien, Austria
The 2nd-to-4th digit ratio (2D:4D) is sexually differentiated: on average, men have lower 2D:4D than women. This inconspicuous anatomical trait has attracted much research interest (200+ journal articles since 1998), in particular in psychology. Multiple lines of evidence suggest that 2D:4D is a proxy for the organizational (permanent) effects of exposure and sensitivity to prenatal androgens on the human brain, body, and behavior. Individual differences in 2D:4D relate to a variety of sex-dependent, hormonally influenced traits and phenotypes, reaching into various domains (ability, attractiveness, behavioral traits, somatic diseases and mental disorders, personality, physiology, physique, fertility, and sporting success). Following an introduction to 2D:4D research, contributors from 4 countries (A, CH, D, UK) will present their novel findings on 2D:4D.

Evidenced-based treatments for post disaster symptoms in Latino children
Costantino, Giuseppe Dept. of Mental Health, Lutheran Family Health Centers, Flushing, USA Primavera, Louis Graduate School of Psychology, Touro College, New York, New York, USA
Background. This study is part of CATS Consortium, the largest youth trauma research related to September 11th terrorist attacks. A 2002 study showed that 75,000 school-age students in NYC exhibited PTSD. Mental health symptoms tend to increase unless immediate postdisaster treatment is provided. Method. In our study, 131 students with PTSD, depression and anxiety were randomly assigned to individual CBT or group TEMAS Nonverbal Therapy. Three times a week x 18 therapy sessions. Results. Results indicated that students in both treatments showed significant reduction in PTSD. However, students in TEMAS treatment showed significant greater reduction in depression and in anxiety. Discussion. CBT and TEMAS were effective in reducing PTSD in Latino children. But TEMAS was more effective in reducing anxiety and depression thus showing the clinical utility of TEMAS as a culturally competent treatment modality.

Wednesday 23rd July 2008

Carolina Dept. of Mental Health, Lutheran Family Health Centers, Brooklyn, NY, USA
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S-126: Prenatal sex-hormonal programming of behavior: Progress of digit ratio (2D:4D) research and implications for psychology
Martin Voracek (chair)
Currently, there is intense research interest in psychology pertaining to the 2nd-to-4th digit ratio (2D:4D), a probable biomarker for the organizing (permanent) effects of prenatal sex steroids (testosterone and estrogen) on the human brain, body, and behavior. 2D:4D has been shown to be a correlate of a multitude of sex-dependent, hormonally influenced traits and phenotypes, reaching into various domains (ability, attractiveness, behavioral traits, somatic diseases and mental disorders, personality, physiology, physique, fertility, and sporting success). Following an introduction to 2D:4D research, contributors from 4 countries (A, CH, D, UK) will present their novel findings on 2D:4D.
and manual dexterity, more pronounced for women, point to sex-hormone effects in the development of both traits.

**Digit ratio (2D:4D) and child development**

**Psychopathology**

Wolke, Dieter Dept. of Psychology, University of Warwick, Coventry, United Kingdom  
Samarra, Muthanna Dept. of Psychology, University of Warwick, Coventry, United Kingdom

2D:4D may be a correlate of child behavior problems (in particular, of attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder, ADHD). We studied a large cohort of children (N=6,000) prospectively from birth (Avon Longitudinal Study for Parents and Children, ALSpac). 2D:4D, measured at age 11, was positively associated with ADHD and prosocial problems, whereas negatively associated with conduct problems, hyperactivity problems, relational bullying, and family adversity. These associations were, for the most part, confined to boys and diminished with controls for family adversity (except those with ADHD). Family adversity may be a confounder of previously reported associations of 2D:4D with child behavior problems.

**Digit ratio (2D:4D) in adults with gender identity disorder**

Krämer, Bernd Abt. Psychiatrie, Universitätsklinik Zürich, Zürich, Switzerland  
Hassebrauck, Andreas Department of Psychology, University of Wuppertal, Wuppertal, Germany

To examine possible influences of prenatal testosterone on gender identity, we compared 2D:4D of 39 male-to-female (MF) and 17 female-to-male (FTM) patients with gender identity disorder with data from 176 male and 190 female controls. Group comparisons showed that right-hand 2D:4D of MF was significantly higher (female) than in male controls. Also, comparisons of 2D:4D in biological women revealed significantly higher (feminized) values for the right hands of right-handed FtM. These findings indirectly point to a weak influence of reduced prenatal testosterone as an etiological factor for the development of gender identity disorder.

**Digit ratio (2D:4D) and short-term mating orientation**

Schwarz, Sascha Inst. für Sozialpsychologie, Universität Wuppertal, Wuppertal, Germany  
Hessebrauck, Manfred Inst. für Sozialpsychologie, Universität Wuppertal, Wuppertal, Germany

Schwarz and Hassebrauck (2007) proposed a two-dimensional space of relationship preferences, suggesting that preferences for close relationships and sexual attractiveness are independent from those for various sexual partners (short-term mating orientation). For both sexes, 2D:4D might be negatively related to short-term mating orientation. Study 1 confirmed this negative association for men (n=48), which was replicated in Study 2 (n=69 men), even with controls for age, relationship status, social desirability, and strength of sex drive. However, there was no association for women (n=149). This sex difference is discussed in terms of flexible female sexual strategies (contingent on the local environment).

**Digit ratio (2D:4D), facial attractiveness and facial proportions in frontal and profile view**

Kroemer, Daniel School of Psychology, Universität Wien, Wien, Austria  
Oechsler, Michael CraniofacialSurgery, Medical University of Vienna, Vienna, Austria  
Stieger, Stefan University of Medical Education, Medical University of Vienna, Austria  
Hofer, Agnes School of Psychology, Universität Wien, Wien, Austria

Previous research suggests possible permanent developmental effects of prenatal androgens (gauged via 2D:4D) on objective and perceptual features of the face. We examined relations of 2D:4D with frontal-view and profile-view facial proportions or angles (10 each) and 6 perceptual traits (e.g. squat & Haveke, 1991). We took photographs of 124 young adult men and women and 2 rater samples (n=40 each). Although various checks (measurement repeatability, rater consistency, sex differences) indicated data typicality and procedural validity, altogether there was no evidence for relations of 2D:4D with the traits under study, which we chiefly discuss in terms of prior replications failures in 2D:4D research.

**S-127: Youth at risk: International interventions and research**

Pamela Maras (chair)  
This symposium draws together interventions and research for ‘youth at risk’ in different countries aiming to consider separate and overlapping issues in interventions and research. Presentations focus on behaviour and school failure in England and France (e.g. Maras, Bradshaw & Croft), the involvement of young people in addressing gang issues in South Africa (e.g. Cooper), the inclusion of young people with disabilities in Ireland (e.g. Fleming & Martin) and, in Australia, coping skills training (e.g. Eacott & Frydenberg) and adolescent-at-risk of substance abuse (e.g. Gordon). Identification of common themes will enable the development of interventions for young people at risk.

**Psychology and interventions for pupils at risk of underachievement and school exclusion: The year 10 effect**

Maras, Pamela Psychology and Counselling, University of Greenwich, London, United Kingdom  
Croft, Catherine Psychology & Counselling, University of Greenwich, London, United Kingdom

Findings are presented from a longitudinal study of over 1,500 adolescents. Some were engaged in interventions aimed at reducing social disaffection. Participants completed measures of social-identification, academic self-concept and motivation, and social, emotional and behavioural difficulties. Consistent with our previous research, developmental trends in identity and self-concept were found - adolescents became more negative about some school-based factors and more positive about aspects of identity. Trends were less clear in the 120 adolescents receiving interventions. Findings demonstrate the importance of psychology in work with young people.

**Youth at risk: A model for intervention**

Cooper, Saths of South Africa, Psychological Society, Houghton, South Africa

A significant percentage of youth in South Africa are out of school or out of work, reflecting historical patterns that have not been seriously impacted by the country’s democratisation. This presentation will primarily focus on the work of a Johannesburg youth organisation, Conquest for Life, which has developed interventions based on actual youth experience in various black townships in Johannesburg. This model of intervention, and its impact on engaging youth afflicted by gang violence and other self destructive behaviour, will be discussed against personality developmental considerations.

**Supporting the inclusion of children with autism**

Fleming, Mitchel St. Paul’s Services, Beaumont, Dublin, Ireland  
Martin, Aoife St. Paul’s Services, Beaumont, St. Paul’s Services, Beaumont, Dublin, Ireland  
Aistleitner, Anna Children with autism have enormous difficulties relating and communicating with others socially. They find it difficult to form relationships and can be excluded from multiple social activities. Over the last decade the Irish education system has evolved and three models of service provision have emerged to address the educational and social needs of these children. This presentation will give an overview of these models and will use illustrative examples to demonstrate the variables which are necessary for successful inclusion and highlight the challenges that lie ahead.

**Benefits of the ‘best of coping’ program for students at-risk of depression**

Frydenberg, Erica Faculty of Education, University of Melbourne, Melbourne, Australia  
Eacott, Chelsea Faculty of Education, University of Melbourne, Victoria, Australia

This paper reports on the implementation of the Best of Coping (BOC) program to 114 targeted Year 9 students in a co-educational Catholic school in rural Victoria, Australia. At-risk students were identified according to scores on the Teacher Psychological Distress Scale (K10). Pre-program, at-risk students showed significantly greater use of Non-Productive coping strategies namely self-blame, no coping, tension reduction and self-comparison to non-at risk students. Positive program effects were reported for the at-risk group with significant reductions in use of Non-Productive coping, including self-blame and a decrease in level of risk for depression.

**Australian adolescents at risk**

Gordon, Amanda Society, Australian Psychological, Melbourne, Vic, Australia

Australian Adolescents at risk. A snapshot of Australian young people indicates that issues relating to alcohol and drugs (43.3%), bullying/emotional abuse (36.5%) and coping with stress (35.1%) were the three most common concerns. A recent media campaign using shock tactics to address the dangers of drug use and young people’s reactions to such attempts will be presented. The Australian Psychological Society has now entered into a contract with Drug and Alcohol Services to provide clinical placements for psychologists in training, with the hope of being able to present evidence based interventions for health promotion and drug education, which will be acceptable to their target audience.

**S-128: Beyond natural numbers: Understanding and processing other categories of numbers**

Jacques Grégoire (chair)  
A major body of research is devoted to the development of children’s understanding of natural numbers. On the other hand, few researches were conducted on the understanding of the other categories of numbers (e.g., negative integers, rational numbers...). This symposium is devoted to the development of children’s understanding of these numbers. Several studies, conducted in Belgium, Greece, Hong Kong and Taiwan, will be
presented. These studies emphasize the bias of natural numbers on the learning of new categories of numbers and the need to reorganize previous knowledge to understand and process these new numbers.

Facilitating the development of fraction concepts in third-grade classrooms: Effects of partitioning and measurement approaches

Ni, Yujing Dept. Educational Psychology, Chinese Univ. of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China; People’s Republic of : Hong Kong SAR

This study examined effects of the partitioning and the measurement approach to fraction instruction in third-grade classrooms. Two groups of students received the instruction using one or the other approach. Results of a posttest and a pretest showed a significant improvement in students’ understanding of fraction concepts after the instruction using either approach. The performance between the groups also indicated relative benefits of the approaches. The partitioning group performed better on the tasks involving part-whole relation. The measurement group performed better on the tasks about relationship between a given unit and the whole and the measure meaning of fraction numbers.

The idea of discreteness and beyond: Aspects of students’ reasoning about the dense structure of the rational numbers set

Vassilopoulou, Xenia Cognitive Science Laboratory, University of Athens, Athens, Greece; Vosniadou, Stella Cognitive Science Laboratory, University of Athens, Athens, Greece

We conducted a series of studies investigating secondary school students’ understanding of the density of rational numbers. We assumed that there would be two constraints a) transfer of natural number knowledge, and in particular of the idea of discreteness, b) students’ tendency to treat integers, decimals and fractions as if they were unrelated sets of numbers. According to our results, the idea of discreteness is strong and is not lifted overnight: Students refer to the infinity of numbers in an interval first for integers; they are also reluctant to accept that there can be decimals between fractions and vice versa.

Processing the magnitude of fractions

Meer, Gaslie Dept. of Psychology, Universite Cathol. de Louvain, Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium; Gregoire, Jacques Dept. of Psychology, Universite Cathol. de Louvain, Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium; Noël, Marie-Pascale Dept. of Psychology, Universite Cathol. de Louvain, Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium

This study explored the cognitive processes and representations involved in the numerical comparison of fractions. The fractions magnitude could be processed in an analytic way (based on the magnitude of their components) or in a holistic way. In this study, fractions had either a common denominator or a common numerator. To identify the representations involved in the comparison of each category of fractions, we analyzed: (1) the effect of the numerical distance between fractions and between their components and (2) the effect of comparing fractions on subsequent comparison of natural numbers.

The application of the benchmark strategy when comparing fractions

Lai, Mei-Kun Long English Elementary Education, National Ciayi University, Minhsing, Taiwan; Yang, Der-Ching Inst. of Mathematics Education, National Chiayi University, Chiayi, Taiwan

The focus of the present research was the application of the benchmark-strategy (transitive, transitive) strategy when comparing fractions with different denominators. Little is studied about elementary students’ problem-solving strategies on comparing fractions.

Twenty-eight 5th graders were tested to gauge their understanding of fractions. Five types of misconceptions were found and most of which were related to their whole number learning experiences. After the intervention of the benchmark strategy accompanied with pictorial representations, not only most students’ misconceptions disappeared but more than half of the participants successfully solved the fraction comparison problem(s). Educational implications for fostering student’s fraction understanding are discussed.

Natural numbers and their interference in students’ interpretations of literal symbols in algebra

Christou, Konstantinos P. Cognitive Science Laboratory, University of Athens, Ano Ilissia, Greece; Vosniadou, Stella Cognitive Science Laboratory, University of Athens, Ano Ilissia, Greece

The purpose of the series of studies we briefly present here is to investigate students’ interpretation of literal symbols in algebra. Based on the conceptual change theoretical framework, which admit that prior knowledge can support and also inhibit the acquisition of a new concept, we hypothesized that students’ intrinsic knowledge about natural numbers and their privileged role in arithmetic would affect their interpretation of literal symbols in algebra. Our findings support this hypothesis and suggest that students tend to interpret literal symbols to stand only for natural numbers and this affects their performance in mathematical tasks such as functions and inequalities.

Transcoding of decimal numbers

Desmet, Laetitia Dept. of Psychology, Universite Cathol. de Louvain, Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium; Gregoire, Jacques Dept. of Psychology, Universite Cathol. de Louvain, Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium

Our first goal was to study the development of transcoding between the Arabic numerical representation (decimals and fractions), the verbal numerical representation, and the analogical representation of rational numbers. Another goal was to enlighten the relationships between transcoding, on one hand, and computational accuracy (proportions, algorithms) and knowledge of numbers, on the other hand. We postulated that transcoding requires more conceptual knowledge than comparisons or additions, both requiring only procedural knowledge (algorithms). Therefore, children should succeed in transcoding tasks later than in comparison or addition tasks. To test this hypothesis, a longitudinal study was conducted from grade 3 to grade 6.

Interference of primary intuitive concepts in adolescents’ reasoning

Babai, Reuven Dept. of Science Education, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel; Bekai, Rachel Dept. of Science Education, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel; Stavy, Ruth Dept. of Science Education, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel

Previous studies showed that young children tend to classify objects as living or nonliving based on the characteristic of movement. We studied whether this primary intuitive model of living things (moving is living) persists and affects high school students after formal learning of the concept of life, by measuring the accuracy and reaction times of students’ classifications. Results showed that student’s classifications are interfered by this intuitive model in terms of both accuracy and reaction times. The longer reaction time evident for classification of the “problematic” objects might represent an effortful process needed in order to overcome this intuitive interference.

Proportional reasoning as a heuristic-based process: Time pressure and dual task considerations

Gillard, Ellen Instruct Psych. & Technolo, Catholic University of Leuven, Leuven, Belgium; van Dooren, Wim Instruct Psych. & Technolo, Catholic University of Leuven, Leuven, Belgium; Schaeken, Walter Lab of Experimental Psychology, Catholic University of Leuven, Leuven, Belgium; Verschaffel, Lieven Instruct Psych. & Technolo, Catholic University of Leuven, Leuven, Belgium

This study aimed at validating the heuristic-based character of proportional reasoning by focusing on two types of reasoning formulated as and achieved by intuitive/heuristic processes, often accounted for by intuitive interference. Some triggered intuitive rule use, some the over-use of proportional reasoning (error-prone intuitive answers occurred faster than analytic reasoning) and saliency (salient problems no significant effects were observed. This indicates that proportional reasoning relies on heuristic processing.

Characterising intuitive and analytic mathematical reasoning: Intuitive rules and over-use of proportionality

van Dooren, Wim Instruct Psych. & Technolo, Catholic University of Leuven, Leuven, Belgium; Gilillard, Ellen Instruct Psych. & Technolo, Catholic University of Leuven, Leuven, Belgium; Bock, Dirk Instruct Psych. & Technolo, Catholic University of Leuven, Leuven, Belgium; Verschaffel, Lieven Instruct Psych. & Technolo, Catholic University of Leuven, Leuven, Belgium

This study aimed at validating whether students applying the ‘more A-more B’ and ‘same A-same B’ intuitive rules, and over-using proportionality in mathematical reasoning share the same characteristics; immediacy (intuitive reasoning occurs faster than analytic reasoning) and saliency (salient problem characteristics strengthen intuitions and speed up intuitive reasoning). 129 10th and 11th grade students were interviewed and answered 125 mathematical problems on a computer. Some triggered intuitive rule use, some the over-use of proportionality. Results showed that for all tasks (erroneous) intuitive answers occurred faster than correct answers. Saliency did not affect intuitive reasoning, nor in speeding up answers. Implications for further research are discussed.
The cost of intuitive interference inhibition
Stavy, Ruth Dept. of Science Education, Tel Aviv University, Israel Zibler, Hanna Dept. of Science Education, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel

With individual student assessment in different
courses, most all studies in this field are cross-sectional.

Teachers’ diagnostic competence is sometimes
claimed to be a core competence for high quality teaching. In the present study we measured if such training will affect the accuracy rate and reaction times of eight graders. The results showed that conflict training, indeed, improved the success rate. However, these correct responses were obtained with longer reaction times. The reaction time results suggest that the training activated control mechanisms that are effortful and needed in order to overcome the incorrect application of the intuitive rule.

Intuitive rules: The case for and against dual process theories
Osman, Magda Dept. of Psychology, University of Surrey, Guildford, United Kingdom

Theories of adult and developmental reasoning propose that reasoning is comprised of two functionally distinct systems that operate under different mechanisms. I will present developmental studies that illustrate the application of intuitive rules and argue the following: 1) Although there is evidence that is consistent with dual process theories, there are also limitations within this approach. 2) The evidence suggests that what is crucial to understanding how children reason is the saliency of task features 3) The evidence is consistent with a single reasoning system framework that sets out differences in performance according to the saliency of task properties.

S-130: Diagnostic competencies of teachers in assessing students’ performance
Sabine Krolak-Schwerdt (chair)
Teachers’ diagnostic competencies in assessing students’ performance are a major prerequisite to high quality teaching. Through judgment biases and relatively low prognostic validity of diagnostic judgments, little is known about the causes of low judgment and assessment competencies of teachers. The symposium focuses on diagnostic assessment competencies by comparing the intercorrelations and broadening perspectives from educational and social psychology. Special topics are teachers’ capacities, anchoring and representativeness heuristics in using assessment information as well as reference-group-effects in assessments and judgment stability. Methodologically, contributions cover a wide range of approaches, from experimental to formative classroom assessments and longitudinal measurements.

Stability of primary grade teachers’ diagnostic competences
Lorenz, Christian Inst. für Humanwissenschaften, Universität Bamberg, Bamberg, Germany

Constance Inst. für Humanwissenschaften, Universität Bamberg, Bamberg, Germany

Artelett, Cordula Inst. für Bildungsforschung, Universität Bamberg, Bamberg, Germany

Teachers’ diagnostic competence is sometimes claimed to be a core competence for high quality teaching. Nevertheless, little is known about the development as well as the stability of teacher judgements related to students’ characteristics. Almost all studies in this field are cross-sectional. Based on data from the longitudinal research project BiKS, we will use two measurement points with individual student assessment in different cognitive and non-cognitive domains (N=2200) as well as corresponding teacher judgements (N=160) for individual students. We will analyse stability of teachers’ judgement accuracy related to students’ rank order in the domains of the study.

Reference-group-effects on teachers’ judgments: A study with the simulated classroom
Südkamp, Anna Inst. für Psychologie, Universität zu Köln, Germany

Karen, Giuseppe Inst. für Psychologie, Universität zu Köln, Germany

Möller, Jens Inst. für Psychologie, Universität zu Köln, Germany

In this study with N = 42 University students, reference group effects on performance judgments could be demonstrated, using the computer simulation of a classroom. In the Simulated Classroom, the user poses questions and subsequently assesses the performance of simulated students. Multilevel analysis revealed a negative effect of class average achievement on grades: students were judged less favorable in classes with high average achievement than in classes with low achievement.

Additional analyses of variance showed that this reference group effect on teachers’ judgments is stronger for low achieving than for high achieving students.

Assessment for learning: Using assessment formatively in classroom instruction
Pellegrino, James Learning Sciences Research, University of Illinois, Chicago, USA

Wise instructional decision making and differentiated instruction depend on teachers taking evidence of what students know and do, comparing it to expected learning outcomes, and creating learning opportunities that reflect appropriate “next steps.” Additional statistical evidence shows that quality formative assessment practices enhance teacher effectiveness and can produce substantial student achievement gains. This presentation will focus on two critical issues related to the use of assessment for learning: (a) availability and quality of formative assessment materials within selected U.S. K-8 mathematics curricula, and (b) evidence of teacher capacity to transform such materials in their instructional practice.

Anchor effects in teachers’ assessments on student performance: An experimental study with novices and experts in teaching
Dünnebier, Katrin Institut für Pädagogik, Wissenschaft, Universität Wuppertal, Wuppertal, Germany

Nöelle, Ines Fachbereich G, ZBL, Universität Wuppertal, Wuppertal, Germany

Krolak-Schwerdt, Sabine Faculty of Humanities, Arts, University of Luxembourg, Wölfersange, Luxembourg

Research on social cognition gives evidence of anchoring effects in decision making: A preceding judgement influences a subsequent judgement of the same target or task. Anchoring effects can be found in different decision and judgement domains, and the consequences may severely affect individual lives, e.g. medical or legal decision making. In our experiment we study whether anchor effects can be found in teachers’ assessment of student performance. Following the continuum-model of Fiske and Neuberg (1990) we assume that the anchoring effect can be found in novices’ (students), but not in experts’ judgements.

The impact of assessment goals on representativeness biases in teachers’ assessments
Krolak-Schwerdt, Sabine Faculty of Humanities, Arts, University of Luxembourg, Wölfersange, Luxembourg

Böhmer, Matthias Fachbereich Erziehungswissenschaften, Universität Wuppertal, Wuppertal, Germany

Representativeness biases in judgments involve the use of a social stereotype (e.g., “bloomer”) and have been documented in teachers’ assessments of students’ performance. However, the occurrence of biases may depend on the assessment goal, where goals which increase accountability reduce representativeness biases. Two experiments investigate the influence of teachers’ goals on the occurrence of stereotypes in processing of students’ information. Results show that attention, memory and assessments of teachers were either biased or relatively unaffected by stereotypes depending on the assessment goal. Thus, assessment goals appear as moderators in teachers’ judgments.

S-131: Trauma and Recovery within global contexts
Kate Richmond (chair)

Amidst global crises, PTSD has emerged as a global problem that international psychologists are researching on a variety of fronts. When PTSD was first introduced, it was conceptualized as a response to extreme stress; however, as more reliable methods for detecting the disorder have emerged, researchers have been able to identify pre-morbid factors related to developing PTSD (Yehuda & McFarlane, 1995). In this symposium, we will highlight the work of several international psychologists who are studying the impacts and various experiences of trauma. In particular, we will discuss epidemiology (particularly among cross-cultural contexts), prevention, consequences of and responses to trauma.

Coping with generations of wars: The case of mental health professionals in Lebanon
Kalayjian, Anie Dept. of Psychology, Fordham University, Cliffside Park, NJ, USA

The on-going military conflict in the Middle East is a well-recognized world problem. The international public’s emotional and psychological response to the war was explored. Fifty-five randomly selected participants, ages 15 to 65, were interviewed. Almost three quarters of those interviewed said they felt hopeless or that there was little to no hope for the future, the majority of this group feeling cynical, pessimistic, or disempowered. Israelis were more likely to support their state, but even this cynical, pessimistic, or disempowered group expressed on the apparent unfeasibility of the war was explored. Fifty-five randomly selected participants, ages 15 to 65, were interviewed. Almost three quarters of those interviewed said they felt hopeless or that there was little to no hope for the future, the majority of this group feeling cynical, pessimistic, or disempowered. Israelis were more likely to support their state, but even this cynical, pessimistic, or disempowered group expressed on the apparent unfeasibility of the future. Recommendations will be discussed.

PTSD and natural disasters: A cross-cultural exploration
Richmond, Kate Dept. of Psychology, Muhlenberg College, Allentown, USA

This presentation aims to describe the psychological effects reported by survivors of three natural disasters: Katrina (New Orleans), 2005 Tsunami (Sri Lanka), and 2006 Earthquake (Pakistan). Cross-cultural analyses demonstrated high levels of PTSD among all participants; however PTSD scores were moderated by educational level. Participants’ explanations of the disaster varied across cultures, and this had implications for specific trauma responses. Recommendations for developing culture-specific interventions will be highlighted.

PTSD in victims of sex-relating trafficking
Antonopoulou, Christina Dept. of Psychology, University of Athens, Athens, Greece

The purpose of this talk was to examine the symptoms of PTSD in female victims of trafficking and to establish how they differ than the symptoms of PTSD experienced by other victims of abuse and by females in the general population of Greece. Fifty-two females completed the Trauma Syndrome Inventory (TSI) and the Brief Betrayal Trauma Survey (BBTS). The mean scores on the TSI and BBTS for the abused women were significantly

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higher than the TSI scores of the non-abused women. Recommendations will be made regarding assessment and diagnosis. 

 Axioptria (human dignity) and sex trafficking 

 Pipinelli, Artemis Dept. of Psychology, Lehman College, New York, USA 

 As the population identified as “human trafficking victims” continues to increase, greater attention is being focused on efforts to improve the lives of the survivors so they can be treated with dignity and respect. Human dignity or Axioptria, in Greek comes from the word axioi (of value or worth) and the verb prepo (means “ought to” signifying a moral value). Human Trafficking victims need “Axioptria.” This presentation will explore the necessary role of social support and empowerment within therapeutic contexts. Specific attention will be given to how axioptria can effectively inform treatment. 

 Surviving and thriving after trauma: Reclaiming sexual health in treatment 

 Needie, Rachel Dept. of Psychology, Nova Southeastern University, Fort Lauderdale, USA 

 Sexual trauma can lead to sexual difficulties (DeSilva, 2001). Sexual functioning and intimacy are affected and can be significantly affected by child sexual abuse (Courtois, 1979; Finkelhor, 1990). In addition, intimate partner violence (IPV) contributes to poor sexual health. Specifically, IPV has been consistently associated with sexual risk taking, inconsistent condom use or partner nonmonogamy, and sexual dysfunction, particularly chronic pelvic pain (Coker, 2007). Furthermore, intimacy is commonly affected by exposure to trauma. In this presentation, the consequences of trauma on sexual health will be discussed, as well as suggestions for clinicians treating trauma survivors in therapy. 

 S-132: Occupational health promotion: Interventions on multiple levels 

 Christian Schwennen, Bernhard Zimolong (chair) 

 Research readily acknowledges that health promotion is a key feature in organizations. Recent investigations on occupational health promotion focus on the levels of intervention in workplace settings. The scope of the present symposium is to present on-going research and recent results with respect to different intervention levels. Research projects to be presented cover individual, team, organizational, inter-organizational and multi-level approaches. Studies report on workplace health promotion via work design, leadership behavior, occupational health management, health programs to reduce and prevent back pain and increase physical activity as well as on up-to-date qualification needs of safety officers of public authorities. 

 Evaluating multi-level physical activity interventions in workplace settings 

 DeJoy, David M. Dept. of Health Promotion, University of Georgia, Athens, USA Wilson, Mark G. Dept. of Health Promotion, University of Georgia, Athens, GA, USA Vandenberg, Robert J. Dept. of Management, University of Georgia, Athens, GA, USA 

 This presentation summarizes outcome and process evaluations from a series of randomized 12-week physical activity intervention consisting of organizational action and personal and team goal-setting implemented in a sample of over 1400 employees at 16 locations of a large organization in the U.S. The intervention was effective in increasing moderate and vigorous physical activity and walking among the intervention group (relative to controls). More-over, the process measures showed generally effective implementation. While this study possessed some important methodological strengths, it also highlights many of the challenges inherent in implementing and evaluating theoretically-driven, multi-level interventions in workplace settings. These challenges will be discussed along with issues related to translation and dissemination of worksite health promotion interventions. 

 Evaluation of the “Healthy Back” program in a tax administration 

 Schwennen, Christian Arbeits- und Organ.-Psychologie, Ruhr-Universität Bochum, Bochum, Germany 

 Zimolong, Bernhard A&O Psychologie, Ruhr-Universität Bochum, Bochum, Germany 

 A holistic occupational health management system was implemented at a tax administration. It integrates a multicomponent health program that focuses on back pain prevention. The present study reports results from a health screening of 1043 employees, which measured 13 risk factors followed by individually tailored interventions. Participation rates vary between 36 to 66% for the screening, and between 7 to 59% for the interventions. One half of the participants rated the participation valuable to help back pain risk. Results of the pre-post-test evaluation of the interventions will be discussed with regard to the effectiveness of work site health programs. 

 The influence of workplace health promotion, leader behavior and team climate on health, attitudes and performance at work 

 Schraub, Eva Maria A&O Psychologie, Universität Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany 

 Michael, Tanja Psychiatry, Universität Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany 

 Stegemayer, Ralf A&O Psychologie, Universität Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany 

 Sonntag, Karlheinz A&O Psychologie, Universität Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany 

 The present study investigated the impact of workplace health promotion characteristics, leader behavior and team climate on health, attitudes and performance on the individual and team level. Using a multi-source approach, data from 500 blue- and white-collar workers as well as objective performance measures of a German large-scale enterprise were assessed. As assumed, structural equation analyses revealed that employees’ health and attitudes mediate the effects of workplace health promotion characteristics, leader behavior and team climate on health, attitudes and performance. Implications for the current need of organizations to establish healthy working conditions besides traditional workplace health promotion programs are discussed. 

 Healthy leadership: The role of leaders in health promotion 

 Gurt, Jochen Arbeits- und Organ.-Psychologie, Ruhr-Universität Bochum, Bochum, Germany 

 Elke, Gabriele Inst. für Psychologie, Ruhr-Universität Bochum, Bochum, Germany 

 Several studies indicate that leadership behaviour has a significant impact on employees’ health. This contribution will show the foundations of healthy leadership and explain the role of leadership with regard to the implementation of a health management system. Drawing longitu-dinal data from two successive health surveys 2005 and 2006 in a German tax administration (N= 1,357) will be presented indicating that specific leadership behaviour indeed influences health related outcomes. Building on these ground, the evaluation results of individual and organizational interventions to promote healthy leadership of middle managers and further possibilities to stabi-lize such behaviour will be discussed. 

 Workplace health promotion in a tax office: A participatory approach of work design 

 Görg, Peter A&O Psychologie, Universität Wuppertal, Wuppertal, Germany 

 Wieland, Rainer A&O Psychologie, Bergische Universität Wuppertal, Wuppertal, Germany 

 Based on the results of five team-oriented workplace participations in an office setting, the tax office the present study examines the hypothesis that reduced control due to a new type of workflow management has a significant influence on stress and job satisfaction of the employees. Measures of stress, satisfaction and health are assessed from a group of 35 participants. The intervention consists of variations in control over job characteristics between groups. Finally empirical findings referring to the intervention will be presented. 

 Effectiveness in occupational health and safety: A longitudinal study of 2000 industrial safety experts 

 Trimpop, Rüdiger A&O Psychologie, Universität Jena, Jena, Germany 

 Kalveram, Andreas A&O Psychologie, Universität Jena, Jena, Germany 

 Zimolong, Bernhard A&O Psychologie, Bergische Universität Wuppertal, Wuppertal, Germany 

 The year interdisciplinary study maps task changes for safety experts and points out necessary training. 2000 experts are questioned about their activities, effectiveness, occupational and societal frame of their employing company. Individual strategies, roles and effectiveness attributes are assessed and validated by 300 respective managers, works councils and physicians. Results indicate factors for effectiveness in different company sizes, and cultures. Health, personnel and psychological topics least developed in skills and effectiveness. Research implications are discussed. 

 S-133: Posttraumatic stress disorder: Theoretical and empirical advances 

 Andreas Maercker, Anka Ehlers (chair) 

 Posttraumatic stress disorder received much attention recently in psychological research as well as in the public. The symposium brings together contributions of psychology, cognitive and social sciences in PTSD. Trimpop discusses a new four-factor PTSD symptom model with re-experiencing, avoidance, dysphoria, and arousal. Tanja Michael focuses on re-experiencing and avoids causes why triggers are only slightly discussed. Kris Kanitsky presents that both social causation and social selection models account for the causal linkages between perceptions of social support and psychological distress in PTSD. Anke Karl discusses the interaction between psychophysiological correlates of PTSD, of its treatment and genetic polymorphisms. Symposium-co-chairs Ehlers and Maercker present new results of their research groups. 

 Easy triggering of intrusions: Associative learning without contingency awareness in PTSD 

 Michael, Tanja Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Basel, Basel, Switzerland 

 We examined conditioning to trauma-related stim-u-lus with a paradigm of no unconditioned-condi-tioned stimuli contingency awareness. Under an attention task, PTSD patients and controls viewed a series of distractors interspersed with pairings of CSs with trauma-related USs. Participants displayed no CS-US contingency awareness, but indicated feeling more anxious when subse-quent USs occurred after the trauma-related CS than when viewing the pleasant CS. This conditioning effect was more pronounced in the PTSD group. These findings may explain why reexperiencing is often
triggered by stimuli associated with the trauma although individuals are unaware of the triggers.

Towards a new social facilitation model of posttraumatic stress disorder

Maercker, Andreas Inst. für Psychopathologie, Universität Zürich, Zürich, Switzerland; Nettelisbach, Gabriela Inst. für Psychopathologie, Universität Zürich, Zürich, Switzerland; Gaebler, Ira Inst. für Psychopathologie, Universität Zürich, Zürich, Switzerland

Complementing to known models of risk and protective factors for PTSD, the present study investigated the role of social processes in the long-term development and maintenance of the disorder and its symptoms. Relevant psychological processes are disturbed empathy in survivors, perceived lack of social acknowledgment as victim or survivor, and emerging processes of anger, hate, and rage in trauma survivors. We present a series of studies focusing on these processes. In result, we propose a comprehensive model of social facilitation that not only explains current signs and symptoms of PTSD but also may serve as framework for (secondary or tertiary) prevention and treatment.

Social causation and social selection models of perceived posttraumatic stress

Kaniasty, Krys Dept. of Psychology, Indiana Univ. of Pennsylvania, Indiana, PA, USA

Authors propose that both social causation and social selection models of perceived posttraumatic stress (PTSD) are important in understanding the interplay between perceived social support in PTSD (and depression). Specifically, it was predicted that the importance of which mechanism would vary across individuals and time. Structural model testing showed that social causation (more support, less distress) dominated in the early phase of coping with disaster, 6 to 12 months after the impact (Wave 1 and 2). Social selection (more distress, support) emerged later in time after the event (Wave 3 and 4). Findings demonstrate that causal paths between structural support and distress are influenced by interpersonal and social dynamics that are changing across time as coping with a stressor progresses.

Biopsychological risk and protective factors for PTSD and its successful psychotherapeutic treatment

Karl, Anke Dept. of Psychology, University of Southhampton, Highfield, United Kingdom

Current models of PTSD postulate that biopsychological factors are involved in the aetiology and maintenance of the disorder. There is also an accumulating body of research that there may also be predisposing biopsychological factors. The aim of this talk is to focus on the interaction with PTSD severity and successful treatment. Based on previous research in treatment-seeking survivors of motor vehicle accidents (MVAs) the interaction between psychophysiological correlates of PTSD, of its CBT treatment and genetic polymorphisms will be discussed. In addition, a framework for future research about the gene environment interaction will be discussed.

The structure of PTSD symptoms

Eikleit, Ask Dept. of Psychology, University of Aarhus, Aarhus, Denmark; Sherlin, Mark Dept. of Psychology, University of Aarhus, Aarhus, Denmark

Based on previous studies, the description of PTSD symptoms is unique based on the DSM-IV formulation. In this study, we expanded and estimated that reflected different posttraumatic stress symptom (PTSD) clusters. The analyses were based on responses from 1116 participants who had suffered whiplash injuries and were screened for full or sub-clinical PTSD using the Harvard Trauma Questionnaire. A correlated four-factor model with re-experiencing, avoidance, dysphoria, and arousal factors fitted the data very well. Correlations with criteria measures showed that these factors were associated with other traumatic variables in a theoretically predictable way and showed evidence of unique predictive utility.

Mediators of sex differences in posttraumatic stress disorder and depression after trauma: Results from prospective longitudinal studies

Ehlers, Anke Inst. of Psychiatry, University of London, London, United Kingdom; Böllinghaus, Inga Inst. of Psychiatry, University of London, London, United Kingdom

After trauma, women have greater risk of developing posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) than men. The authors conducted a large prospective longitudinal study of predictors of PTSD and accident survivors. A range of psychological factors that may mediate sex differences in PTSD rates such as emotional reactions during the trauma and appraisals of the trauma and their aftermath were assessed in the emergency room and at 2 or 4 weeks. Psychological outcome at 6 months was assessed by self-report and diagnostic interview.

S-134: Environmental constraints on cognition

Axel Mecklinger (chair)

There is compelling evidence that environmental affordances, like cultural specific experiences in object recognition across languages and cultures, influence the development of our cognitive systems. We demonstrated that the perception of objects changes across time as coping with a stressor progresses.

Lexical interference in logographic and alphabetical writing systems: ERP evidence from a stroop task

Wang, Kui Inst. of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, People’s Republic of China; Hau, Xueqin Inst. of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, People’s Republic of China; Zhang, Kuan Inst. of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, People’s Republic of China

An important issue in psycholinguistic research is how orthographic and phonological information contribute to meaning activation. Therefore, we conducted a Stroop interference experiment with event-related potential (ERP) measures in Chinese and German readers. While the behavioral interference effects were similar across groups, language-specific ERP differences were obtained for color words and color word associates. Significant Chinese color words elicited a positive component around 400 ms suggesting a facilitated mapping from orthography to meaning in Chinese. Additive interference was demonstrated for English readers but not German. Color word associates elicited a late negative component that may reflect additional post-lexical processing demands of logographic writing systems.
Familiarity effect in artificial grammars learning
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Wan, Lulu Inst. of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, People’s Republic of China
Dienes, Zoltan Department of Psychology, University of Sussex, Brighton, United Kingdom

Subjects trained on two artificial grammars can control which grammar they use in classifying strings. According to Jacoby, familiarity cannot be involved in the control of which grammar to use. In this study, the participants were trained on two artificial grammars and then used one of the grammars to classify new test strings. Each classification subject rated the familiarity of the strings. The results showed that when subjects said they were using familiarity, the rated familiarity was greater for test strings consistent with their chosen grammar rather than for strings from the other grammar.

S-135: Offshore and onshore workplaces: The link between safety, wellbeing and health

Torbjørn Rundmo, Stig Berge Matthesien (chair)
The symposium covers the workplace safety issue, and the link with wellbeing and health. The first presenter demonstrates the effects of working 14 successive 12-hour day shifts. The next presentation compares the health safety culture in Norwegian and UK offshore sectors. The third investigates the link between support, commitment and behaviour. Paper 4 studies whether offshore safety may predict mental health. The fifth investigates the associations between participants' experience during skill performance, conducting a safety intervention, and self-efficacy. The sixth presentation is aimed to identify which aspects of job insecurity that have impact on turnover intentions and risk behaviour.

Mood and performance changes during 12-hr shifts over a two-week offshore tour
Parkes, Katharine Dept. Experimental Psychology, University of Oxford, Oxford, United Kingdom

The effects of working 14 successive 12-hour day shifts on sleep, alertness, mood, perceived workload, and reaction time (RT) were evaluated among offshore production operators. Three assessments (using hand-held computers) were made during each of 8 test days (3 vs. 6 shifts on the offshore tour). Mood and performance remained relatively stable overall, but alertness decreased across individual shifts. RT variability, but not mean RT, increased across shifts and over the 2-week tour. A comparison of cumulative fatigue were observed; this result is consistent with, and extends, published findings for 7 x 12-hr day shifts. However, the more subtle signs of fatigue observed should not be ignored.

A comparative study of HSE-culture on the Norwegian continental and UK continental shelves
Tharaldsen, Jorunn Elise Institute Stavanger, Stavanger, Norway
Emenius, Stig Torben, Stavanger, Norway
Mearns, Kathryn Dept. of Psychology, University of Aberdeen, Aberdeen, United Kingdom
Knudsen, Knut Dept. of Psychology, University of Aberdeen, Aberdeen, United Kingdom

This symposium examines the overall workplace safety issue, and the link with wellbeing and health. The first presenter demonstrates the effects of working 14 successive 12-hour day shifts. The next presentation compares the health safety culture in Norwegian and UK offshore sectors. The third investigates the link between support, commitment and behaviour. Paper 4 studies whether offshore safety may predict mental health. The fifth investigates the associations between participants' experience during skill performance, conducting a safety intervention, and self-efficacy. The sixth presentation is aimed to identify which aspects of job insecurity that have impact on turnover intentions and risk behaviour.

Is job insecurity related to turnover intentions and risk behaviour?

Rundmo, Torbjørn, Faculty of Science and Technology, University of Bergen, Bergen, Norway
Matthesien, Stig Berge Faculty of Psychology, Univ. of Bergen, Bergen, Norway

A workplace study survey was conducted in offshore oil industry, in which 1022 offshore oil workers participated (response rate= 59%). The questionnaire applied covered various topics amongst others, work life environment, safety climate, demand-control and mental health. The results showed that the workers' experience of demand and control significantly predicted mental health. Additionally, offshore safety, operationalised as risk perception and safety climate, contributed significantly to the explanation of mental health variance, when controlling for the demand and control aspect. Moreover, an interaction effect between safety climate and risk perception were found.

Workplace phobia and work-related participation problems

Linden, Michael Inst Psychosom. Rehabil., Charite Berlin, Teltow, Germany

Workplace-related anxieties appear in different forms. The worst case is a manifestation of a workplace phobia with panic reaction when only thinking of or coming near the workplace. There is a strong tendency of avoidance which does often result in long-term sick-leave. Method: 230 psychosomatic inpatients were interviewed concerning workplace-related anxieties and resulting work-participation-problems. Results: 56.8% out of 39 workplace phobic patients were on sick-leave because of the symptoms, and in other 24.3% workplace phobia resulted in job-loss. Conclusion: Workplace phobia is the most severe form of workplace-related anxiety. It has to be taken earnest in primary health care.

Diagnostic instruments for the assessment of workplace-related anxieties

Muschalla, Beate Psychosom. Rehabilitation, Charité Berlin, Teltow, Germany

Background: Workplaces have anxiety-provoking features: failure, mobbing, angry customers, accidents. The quality and quantity of job-anxiety was investigated in patients with mental and somatic illness. Method: 90 psychosomatic and 100 orthopaedic inpatients filled in the Job-Anxiety-Scale. Results: Psychosomatic patients showed significantly higher job-anxiety than orthopaedic patients. Orthopaedic patients score higher in anxiety of functional impairment, whereas psychosomatic patients do more suffer from job-related
generalised worrying, panic, fears of existence and global job-anxiety. Job-anxiety-level was significantly higher in male versus female. Conclusion: There are differences in quality and quantity of job-anxiety in different clinical groups. This requires consequences for diagnostic and treatment.

Depression, anxiety and substance use disorders and their relation with the workplace

Langleib, Alan M. Workplace Psychiatry, John Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, MD, USA

With health care costs rising, many employers are focusing more on the cost of illness and related expenses, and the need to provide and lost productivity. Employers of the new information/technology economy are placing a heightened focus on the prevention of depression, stress and substance use disorders. With this new awareness comes important questions: How many employees suffer from depression, anxiety and/or substance use disorders? What is their impact on productivity? How can employers ensure that their employees are receiving the best treatment, and how can they be measured? What is the emerging role for developing resiliency training among an employed population?

Anxiety and depression in employees returned to work after leave

Munir, Fehmidah Dept. of Human Sciences, Loughborough University, Loughborough, United Kingdom

Objectives: Compare psychosocial factors among those returning to work following depression/anxiety (n=65), with those returning following back pain (n=40), cancer (n=40) or heart disease (n=30).

Methods: Employers, charities and support groups (n=60) distributed questionnaires to those meeting participation criteria. Results: Those with depression/anxiety and heart disease reported higher severity of depression symptoms, but only depression/anxiety group reported lower work ability (β=.22), low self-efficacy in managing ill-health at work (β=.56) and low workplace support (β=.35). Conclusions: To enable those with depression to return and maintain work, healthcare professionals and employers should help improve their well-being through workplace support and intervention.

Workplace stress, anxiety and cognitive errors

Harris, Lynne Dept. of Health Sciences, University of Sydney, Sydney, Australia

Objectives: Errors in health care settings have been attributed to failures of cognitive function. This paper examines the relationship between the workplace, anxiety, self-reported cognitive errors, and cognitive performance. Methods: Allied health professionals completed internet-based protocols. Results: Heavy workloads and interpersonal difficulties were associated with elevated anxiety. Anxiety was associated with self-reported workplace cognitive errors, but not with cognitive performance. Conclusions: The findings have implications for the development of stress management approaches for allied health and raise concerns about self-report measures of cognitive errors. Self-reported cognitive errors may reflect a tendency to self-criticism, rather than objective difficulties with cognitive function.

S-137: Future time perspective in adolescence and early adulthood

Toshiaki Shirai, Willy Lens (chair)

Due to their higher cognitive functioning, human beings specify their needs and motives in more or less specific motivational goals, plans, and projects. These motivational goals can be analyzed for their content and for their temporal localization, which is the issue of future time perspective (FTP). Adolescence and early adulthood are the critical period to extend FTP. Each of the presentations will discuss empirical studies showing the positive effects of a deep and well-structured FTP on present motivation and personality development in different cultural contexts.

Future time perspective, social insertion and risk tendencies among high school and post-secondary students in Peru: A developmental approach

Herrera, Doris Dept. of Psychology, Pont. Universidad Catolica, San Miguel, Peru, Lens, Willy Dept. of Psychology, University of Leuven, Leuven, Belgium

During the last ten years the motivational aspects and the length of Future Time Perspective (FTP) have been measured among 1941 students in Peru. The purposes of this study were: (a) providing a better understanding of the role of FTP in adolescents, (b) studying developments in the motivational contents of students’ goals over the years and during a transition period in educational institutions. Data has been collected with the Shorter Form of the Motivational Induction Method (MIM). Differences in degree and quality of Social Insertion and in Risk Tendencies were related to FTP. The results and their implications for upcoming social and educational interventions to enhance more adaptive educational and professional development among Peruvian adolescents are discussed.

Four years longitudinal study on future time perspective during the transition from junior high school to high school

Tsuzuki, Manabu Dept. of Psychology, Chuo University, Hachioji, Japan

In Japan, compulsory education consists of six-year elementary school and three-year junior high school. After graduate from junior high school, students must take an entrance examination to go to high school. Students have a lot of stress during this transition. Based on the four-year longitudinal study, the author has examined developmental changes concerning future time perspective during the transition from elementary school to junior high school. Analyzing the obtained data, relations between adolescents’ future time perspective and other factors (psychological adjustment, academic ability, and self esteem) is examined. The implications for educational support for adolescents development of future time perspective are discussed.

Considering the future in identity formation: The influence of perceived adult status and a search for mediating variables

Luyckx, Koen Center for Develop, Psychology, Catholic University Leuven, Leuven, Belgium

Goossens, Luc Dept. of Psychology, Catholic University of Leuven, Leuven, Belgium, Lens, Willy Dept. of Psychology, University of Leuven, Leuven, Belgium, Smiths, Ilse Center for Develop, Psychology, Catholic University of Leuven, Leuven, Belgium

The present paper examined whether perceived adult status influences identity formation, using a recent model of global future-oriented identity formation. Results in a sample of 345 university- and non-university students (16-30 years of age) demonstrated that perceived adults scored higher on identity commitments and on identification with these commitments. However, they scored lower on a ruminative (rather than reflective) type of identity exploration than perceived emerging adults did. Mediation analyses demonstrated that these mean differences could be partially accounted for by differences in global need satisfaction and sense of coherence between perceived adults and perceived emerging adults.

Personal goals during educational transitions among adolescence and young adults

Salmele-Aro, Katarina Dept. of Psychology, University of Jyvaskyla, Finland

The aim of the present research was to find out, whether kinds of goals of adolescents can be formed by the content of personal goals among students at academic and vocational track and how these groups differ in goal appraisals, meaningful life events and subjective well-being. Adolescents in upper secondary education (N=144) were grouped according to the content of their personal goals using a person oriented approach. Four groups emerged: (1) property-, (2) occupation-, (3) relationsh- and (4) self-focused. Those in the self-focused group were exhausted and especially cynical towards their school work and they suffered from almost clinically significant depression.

Longitudinal study of constructing future on the transition from adolescence to adulthood

Shirai, Toshiaki Dept. of Psychology, Osaka Kyokai University, Kashiwara, Japan

Transition from adolescence to adulthood deals with new life events such as leaving home, financial independence, entrance into work places. This can occur the change of the future prospects. One hundred females were followed for three years after graduation from university in Japan. Results showed that their future prospects played an important role at every wave. This may imply that individuals are interacting actively with changing worlds to achieve their transition to adulthood (Lerner, 2002) and to organize their future.

S-138: Exploring the effects of control and value appraisals on emotions within and outside the achievement domain

Anne Frenzel, Thomas Götz (chair)

Grounded in appraisal theoretical thinking, this symposium explores the relationship between control and value appraisals and emotions. In an introductory theoretical input, Pekrun argues these are core appraisals underlying the arousal of emotions in the achievement domain. Frenzel and Linnenbrink present evidence for the influence of control appraisals on achievement emotions, using data from experimental and field studies. Goetz widens the perspective and provides evidence that these appraisal dimensions are influential also in non-achievement contexts. Kaufmann presents findings from experimental studies showing that perceived control influences positive and negative affect. Zedner from the Center for Interdisciplinary Research on Emotions (University of Haifa) integrates and discusses the symposium contributions.

Assumptions of the control-value theory of achievement emotions

Pekrun, Ruediger Inst. fu¨ r Psychologie, Universita¨t Munchen, Munich, Germany

The control-value theory provides an integrative framework for analyzing the antecedents and effects of emotions experienced in achievement settings. It is based on the premise that appraisals of control and value are central to the arousal of achievement emotions, including activity-related emotions such as enjoyment and boredom, as well as outcome-related emotions such as hope, pride, anxiety, or shame. Implications to be discussed pertain to the domain specificity of achievement emotions; their origins, their effects on performance, and the reciprocal linkages between emotions, antecedents, and effects; their relative universality across genders and cultures; and their regulation, therapy, and development.

Frenzel, Anne Inst. für Psychologie, Universität München, München, Germany
Based on Pekrun’s (2006) control-value theory of achievement emotions, gender differences in mathematics emotions were hypothesized due to different levels of control and value beliefs in mathematics among girls vs. boys. Two age groups were analyzed (grades 5/9, N = 2,053/2,528, 49/51 per cent girls). Across age groups, girls reported significantly less enjoyment and pride than boys, but more anxiety and hopelessness. The female emotional pattern was due to girls’ low competence beliefs and domain value of mathematics, combined with high mathematics achievement value. Multiple-group comparisons confirmed that structural relationships between variables were largely invariance across genders and age groups.

An experimental test of the control-value theory of achievement emotions

Lichtenfeld, Stephanie Inst. für Psychologie, Universität München, München, Germany Maier, Markus Inst. für Psychologie, Universität München, München, Germany
In the control-value theory, it is assumed that emotional reactions are determined by a multiplicative combination of control and value appraisals on data-correlational data support this assumption (Pekrun, Goetz, Titz, & Perry, 2002). Experimental evidence on interactive effects of control and value appraisals is still lacking. In three experiments, we manipulated participants’ perceived control and value relating to an achievement-test, and assessed their anxiety before the test. Experiment 1 used a scenario approach, experiment 2 self-reports of anxiety, and experiment 3 an implicit measure of anxiety. As expected, there was a significant effect of the control x value interaction on achievement anxiety in all three studies.

Emotional experiences and their control and value antecedents

Götz, Thomas Inst. für Pädagog. Psychologie, Universität Konstanz, Konstanz, Germany Stöger, Heidrun Erziehungswissenschaften, Universität Regensburg, Regensburg, Germany
In the present study, control and value appraisals as well as three positive and three negative emotions were assessed using the experience sampling method. The sample consisted of 50 university freshmen (78% female). Students completed state questionnaires following a signal from a Pocket PC (42 signals, 7 days). In line with hypotheses, we found clear relations between situation-specific state emotions, perceived control, and value appraisals. Despite the overall equivalence of control relations in non-achievement vs. achievement settings, the correspondence between control/value and negative affect was stronger in situations involving learning and performance.

The causal impact of perceived control in emotional experiences: Evidence on asymmetries on positive and negative affect

Kaufmann, Martina Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Erfurt, Erfurt, Germany Götz, Thomas Erziehungswissenschaften, Universität Konstanz, Konstanz, Germany
According to Pekrun’s control-value theory, emotional experiences in achievement contexts should be triggered by appraisals of control over and value of activities and outcomes. Empirical evidence on the impact of value appraisals seems clear cut. Substantiation of the causal role of perceived control, however, is rather scarce and restricted to the aspect that a sense of uncontrollability elicits negative emotional experience. The present experimental study shows that indeed all emotional experience, that is both positive and negative emotional experience, varies as a function of perceived control, whether control is actually available (Experiment 1) or merely illusory (Experiment 2).

S-139: Current developments in the psychology of religion and spirituality

Stefan Huber (chair) In recent years religion and spirituality have become topics of psychological interest again. The important role of religion for global developments as well as for individual needs has been rediscovered, and both the beneficial and the critical aspects of religion and spirituality are now regarded as a challenging field for research. Scholars have started to examine the place and role of religiosity and spirituality in personality, to develop well-validated measures for religiosity and spirituality and their centrality, and to analyze their impact on ways of meaning-making, coping, health, and well-being. The symposium gives an overview about trends and findings.

Core dimensions, centrality and content: A model for cross-cultural and interreligious research in psychology of religion

Huber, Stefan ROOM, Universität Mainz, Mainz, Germany
The paper discusses a model for cross-cultural and interreligious research in psychology of religion (Huber, 2003). This model is characterized by six core dimensions of religious experience, private practice, public practice, and consequences in everyday life. The measurement of these dimensions differentiates between centrality and content of religiosity. While the concept of centrality is related to the general relevance of religion in an individual’s personality, the concept of content is related to specific behavioural directions of religion. The discussion of the model is empirically based on surveys in nations covering 5 major religious groups (Christianity, Islam, Hinduism, Buddhism, Judaism). A detailed description of the model, including research findings, is planned

Religiosity and values

Hofmann-Towfigh, Nadi Potsdam, Germany
How do religiosity and values relate to each other? Using the data of a study which explored the value priorities and religiosity of members of the Baha’i faith in Germany, a two-step approach will be presented to demonstrate how the centrality of religiosity related to values. Further, selected content areas of religiosity, such as fundamentalism and religious flexibility will be discussed in the framework of the value model (Schwartz, 1992).

The measures used for these analyses were the 40-item Portrait Values Questionnaire (PVQ 40; Schwartz, 2000), the “Structure-of-Religiosity-Test” (S-R-T; Huber, 2003), as well as a single-item religiosity measure.

Implicit religiosity: Diversity of life meanings in church members and non-members

Schnell, Tatjana Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Innsbruck, Innsbruck, Austria
In contemporary Europe, belonging to a Christian church cannot be equalled with an outlook on life. Similarly, subjective religiosity is not necessarily connected with an institutionalised religion. As research on Implicit Religion shows, also secular orientations can be expressed in religious ways and fulfill the ‘religious’ function of meaning-making. The Sources of Meaning Questionnaire (Schneider & Becker, 2007) was applied to a representative German sample (N=604). With cluster analyses, different types of meaning-orientations among church members and non-members were identified. Analyses of correlation show diversity in and between subsamples, but also similarities across subsamples as regards degree of meaningfulness and other variables.

Worldviews: Form and contents of atheistic, spiritual and religious beliefs and their relevance for four types of well-being

Klein, Constantin Inst. für Psychologie, Techn. Universität Dresden, Dresden, Germany
The paper presents a study about the interplay between worldviews (belief systems) and well-being. Several worldviews have been distinguished, ranging from atheistic positions to traditional Christian positions as well as to alternative spiritual positions. More than 660 respondents represented these diverse worldviews. They completed a questionnaire operationalizing formal characteristics and specific contents of the worldviews. The designed worldview scales identified four types of worldviews whose relationship to mental health was compared. As main results, there are characteristic differences of the level of well-being. The findings illustrate the relevance of belief systems for mental health and emphasize to distinguish between worldviews.

Structure and centrality of religious-spiritual well-being among psychiatric in-patients and healthy controls

Unteranner, Human-Friedrich ARS Addiction Research Society, Gesellschaft “Grüner Kreis”, Graz, Austria
Abstracts The structure and centrality of religious-spiritual well-being associated to personality or psychopathological symptoms was analyzed. Different, but more anxiety and hopelessness. The female sample (N=604) was investigated using a multi-dimensional inventory for religious-spiritual well-being (1M-RSB 48) in combination with the Centrality scale (C-scale) Structure of Religiosity Test (RST) and different personality/clinical variables. Results Differences in bio-psycho-socio-spiritual well-being were found between the groups. The more central the individual religious construct system is, the more powerful are its effects.

Religious coping: A resource for personal growth?

Lerh, Dirk Inst. für Medizin. Psychologie, Universität Marburg, Marburg, Germany
In the aftermath of crisis some people manage to find benefit, also as referred to personal growth. These studies examined the role of religious coping for personal growth. Sampling included 210 participants with negative life event and 122 patients suffering from chronic conditions. Pargament’s religious-coping inventory (RCOPE) allowed close examination of functional and dysfunctional ways of coping. Significant associations of moderate size were found for all dimensions of Tedeschi’s and Calhoun’s posttraumatic growth inventory. Results suggest positive religious coping to be a resource for personal growth, while the results for negative religious coping are inconsistent and need further discussion.

S-140: Family process and content model (Family PCM): A theoretical model for family

Slamak Samani, Bruce Ryan (chair) Family process and content model is a contextual and psychocultural model. This model tries to provide a valid pattern for family diagnosis and
typology for family preparing and repairing. The aim of this symposium is to clarify the different aspects of the components of the program in the symposium will be on describing the main dimensions and assumptions of the model, family definition, family social context, methods of family assessment and family typology, experimental evidences, family prescriptive methods and family therapy. Also the strongmuses and weaknesses of the model will discuss at the end of symposium.

The roles of religion in the family process and content model
Mazidi, Mohammad
Dept. Educational Philosophy, Shiraz University, Shiraz, Islamic Republic of Iran
Saman (2006) in his family model, has introduced three interrelated components (processes, contents and social context) through which determine the quality and performance of the family. In this article, I want to concentrate on the effects of "religion", as an effective factor in social context. Religion is not a social institution, as Durkheim and his advocates believe. Rather, it is a system of sacred beliefs, values, ethics and transcendental ideas which influence all aspects of the family. This paper considers this by considering current theoretical perspectives with a view to integrating systemic thinking with behavioural family interventions. This discussion is in relation to cultural issues in therapy and how such issues have been addressed in providing services in a transcultural context in Australia. The paper will therefore connect practical and theoretical concerns in family therapy provided in cases in which the child is the identified patient with multicultural service provision in Sydney.

A conceptual exploration on family conflicts based on family process and content model
Ryan, Bruce
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Saman, Siakam
Dept. of Edu. Psychology, Shiraz University, Shiraz, Islamic Republic of Iran
A 21-item marital issues scale, previously developed in a pilot study involving 100 couples, was completed by 600 married adults aged 15 to 54 years. These data were subjected to a principal components analysis using a varimax rotation in order to extract the underlying marital conflict factors. The scree plot indicated a three factor solution: process conflicts (relationship issues), content conflicts (extant family conditions such as employment, income, health), and context conflicts (issues concerning place of family in community and culture). Theings are consistent with the three key components of the Family Process and Contents Model.

Validity and reliability of family process and family content scales
Samani, Siamak
Dept. of Educational Psychology, Shiraz University, Shiraz, Islamic Republic of Iran
The aim of this research was to study the validity and reliability of family process and family content scales. These two scales were used for family typology in family process and content model. The content of these scales was retrieved from 450 interviews with couples. The sample of this study includes 1258 married persons. Family process scale and family content scale includes 47 and 39 items respectively. Principle component factor analysis revealed that there are 8 factors in family process scale and 8 factors in family content scale. Different technical methods were used to check the reliability of these scales.

An analytic point of view on different dimensions of the family process and content model
Jowkar, Bahram
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All family models are family intervention models. According to components of each model, Family consultants/therapists analyzing the family system and establishing repair and prepare program for solving family problems. The goal of this article is to analyze different component of family process and content model based on Bronfenbrenner's ecological-system model. Adapting and categorizing the model's components in macro, meso and micro-system will determine limits and level of interventional programs for family problems. This adaptation provides additional support for applicability of the family model in dealing with family system problems.

Child management strategies in family therapy
Crisante, Lea
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Family therapy has traditionally provided broad perspectives regarding the management for child behavioural difficulties resulting in criticisms of a lack of strategies for preventing such issues. This paper considers this by considering current theoretical perspectives with a view to integrating systemic thinking with behavioural family interventions. This discussion is in relation to cultural issues in therapy and how such issues have been addressed in providing services in a transcultural context in Australia. The paper will therefore connect practical and theoretical concerns in family therapy provided in cases in which the child is the identified patient with multicultural service provision in Sydney.

Validity and reliability of family process and family content scales
Samani, Siamak
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This study examined the validity and reliability of the Family Process and Family Content scales. These scales were developed in a previous study and were used to assess family process and family content. The scales were administered to a sample of 686 married persons (267 men and 419 women). Family process and family content scales were used for data gathering.

- Family process scale includes five subscales (problem solving skills, communication skills, family cohesion, coping strategies and religious beliefs).
- Family content scale has only a general factor.

The results of this study revealed that there were significant differences among families on family process and content.

Developing a family needs scale
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The aim of this study was to develop and to study the psychometric properties of a scale for assessment of basic needs in Iranian family. The sample includes 686 men and women (267 men and 419 women). The results of factor analysis revealed there were five factors. The factors named: 1- Psychological/Emotional needs, 2-Financial/Economical needs, 3- Physical Health needs, 4-Recreational needs and 5-Educational needs. Alpha Cronbach for these factors and scale were: 0.92, 0.70, 0.77, 0.83, 0.75, 0.95 respectively.

S-141: From instruction to action: Bridging the gap
Don't Wenke, Robert Gaschler (chair)
One of the outstanding abilities of humans is their capability to use verbal instructions to guide their behaviour. Psychometric properties of a scale for assessment of basic needs in Iranian family. The sample includes 686 men and women (267 men and 419 women). The results of factor analysis revealed there were five factors. The factors named: 1- Psychological/Emotional needs, 2-Financial/Economical needs, 3- Physical Health needs, 4-Recreational needs and 5-Educational needs.Alpha Cronbach for these factors and scale were: 0.92, 0.70, 0.77, 0.83, 0.75, 0.95 respectively. In sum, the results showed that the family basic needs scale were reliable and valid scale for assessing family needs for Iranian families.

Implicit learning based on instructed action codes
Gaschler, Robert
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Wenke, Dorit
Dept. of Psychology, MPI, Leipzig, Germany
Frensch, Peter
A.
We investigated how response instructions determine later implicit sequence learning. We instructed participants to either use color or location (e.g. to respond with the green key vs. the outer left key to the diamond-shape; 4 stimuli and responses total). When responses were instructed in terms of color, participants learned the color and the location sequence, as indicated by transfer. With spatial response instructions, they only learned the spatial sequence. These results demonstrate the enormous flexibility of instruction based task-configuration processes and their consequences for automatic skill acquisition processes, with spatial coding as a potential default.

The influence of intentions on behavior
Cohen, Anna-Lisa
Psychology, Yeshiva University, New York, USA
Gollwitzer, Peter
Recent findings by Cohen et al. (in press) reveal that complex postponed intentions that can be triggered by two or more cues interfere with ongoing task activities (defined in this study as lexical decision latencies). However, simpler intentions that are triggered by only one cue show no such costs. We demonstrate that subjects in the latter condition spontaneously form if-then verbal plans as those described by Gollwitzer (1999). Such plans clearly articulate a cue + response link (i.e., If I see “X”, then I will perform “Y”) and thereby free up processing resources for ongoing activities.

Automatic effects of verbally instructed negated relations
de Houwer, Jan
Dept. of Psychology, Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium
Participants were to select one of two colors based on the identity of a target letter that was blanked on both sides by a distractor letter. The selection rules stated for each letter which color NOT to select (e.g., if target H, do not select blue). Responses were slower when participants had to select the color that was associated with the distractor in a negative manner. This suggests that, contrary to what is assumed by dual process models, negated relations recently acquired via instructions can be activated automatically.

Dissociating the neural correlates of overcoming interference from instructed and applied stimulus-response associations
Brass, Marcel
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Wenke, Dorit
Dept. of Psychology, MPI, Leipzig, Germany
Wassink, Florian
Despite the fundamental role of verbal information for our behavioural regulation, the functional and neural mechanisms underlying the transformation of verbal instructions into efficient behaviour are still poorly understood. To gain deeper insights into this transformation, we investigated the neural circuits involved in overcoming interference from merely instructed stimulus-response (S-R) mappings and applied S-R mappings. Here we show that overcoming interference from an instructed S-R mapping involves the preMA, whereas overcoming interference from an applied S-R mapping involves the ACC, over and above the pre-MA. These data suggest functional differences and similarities between instructed and applied S-R associations.
How task representations guide attention

Dreisbach, Gesine Inst. für Psychologie, Techn. Universität Dresden, Dresden, Germany Metzker, Michaela

In a series of experiments we compared the effects of stimulus-response (SR) based vs. rule based processing. That is, all participants act upon the exact same stimulus set with the same responses but are instructed to either use direct SR mappings, or one or two simple categorization rules. We have been able to show that these task instructions differentially modulate various phenomena such as switch costs, feature binding, and the Simon effect. From this we conclude that instructions form task representations which then guide attention towards relevant stimulus features and shield against irrelevant information.

Re-representing instructed tasks

Wenke, Dorit Dept. of Psychology, MPI, Leipzig, Germany Gaschler, Robert Inst. für Psychologie, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Berlin, Germany

Previous research showed that task instructions often determine how humans represent and perform a task. In the present experiments we explored whether they would re-represent a task in a way not encouraged by instructions. Participants were instructed to respond to the location of scatter-plots in a spatially compatible manner. We were interested in whether and when participants would use an uninstructed stimulus dimension for responding that was correlated with orientation. First results suggest that subjects strongly rely on and sometimes completely switch to a salient irrelevant stimulus dimension when this dimension facilitates processing.

S-142: Neurophysiological aspects of emotion regulation in borderline personality disorder and implications for treatment

Babette Renneberg (chair)

Recent neurophysiological data support the hypothesis of emotion dysregulation in BPD. The relevance of cognitive aspects, dissociation, anticipatory anxiety, and experiential avoidance for processes of emotion regulation are illustrated in the presented studies. Additionally, implications of these results for psychotherapy are outlined.

Cognitive regulation of emotions in borderline personality disorder

Freyberger, Sabine Inst. für Psychiatrie, Universität Rostock, Rostock, Germany Schulze, Lars Inst. für Psychiatrie, Universität Rostock, Rostock, Germany Berger, Christoph Inst. für Psychiatrie, Universität Rostock, Rostock, Germany Domes, Gregor Inst. für Psychiatrie, Universität Rostock, Rostock, Germany

Objectives: Prefronto-limbic dysfunction is thought to underlie emotion dysregulation in borderline personality disorder (BPD). However, we know rather little about prefrontal top-down processing involved in cognitive emotion regulation. Methods: fMRI data were acquired in BPD patients compared to healthy controls during a reappraisal task challenging effortless cognitive suppression of emotion. Results: Data acquired while using cognitive reappraisal strategies showed a differential activation of frontal areas between BPD subjects and healthy controls, namely the orbitofrontal and cingulate cortex. Conclusions: Neuroraming data support the theory of a dysfunctional amygdala-limbic-prefrontal circuit in BPD which underlies emotional instability in BPD.

Pain anticipation: A mechanism involved in affect regulation in BPD?

Schmahl, Christian Klinik für Psychosomatik, Zentrum für Seelische Gesundheit, Mannheim, Germany Klassik, Iris Psychosomatische Medizin, Central Inst. of Mental Health, Mannheim, Germany Rohrs, Richard D. Research and Development, ETS, Princeton, USA

Objectives: To investigate the interaction between the anticipation of pain, emotional modulation, and pain processing in patients with BPD. Methods: Thermal pain thresholds as well as heat pain fMRI were assessed. Negative and positive mood was induced by IAPS pictures, anticipation of pain was induced by the announcement of an intensive pain stimulus. Results: All emotional pictures increased pain thresholds in healthy controls and in patients. Only in patients, anticipation of pain increased thresholds and led to amygdalal deactivation. Conclusions: Pain anticipation was more pronounced in patients with BPD and may be interpreted as a mechanism involved in affect regulation in BPD.

Neuronal correlates of empathy in borderline personality disorder: An fMRI study

Preussecker, Sandra Inst. Psychiatrie, Charité Berlin, Berlin, Germany

Objectives: To determine emotional and cognitive empathy in patients with Borderline Personality Disorder (BPD). Compared to healthy controls on the behavioural and neuronal level. Methods: We assessed different facets of empathy in 32 female patients with BPD and controls on a new ecologi-cal valid dimensional measure of empathy, the “Multifaceted Empathy Test” (MET). Furthermore, we established neuronal correlates of empathy in both groups using an fMRI adaptation of the MET. Results/Conclusions: Patients with BPD showed significantly impaired cognitive and emotional empathy at the behavioural level. Also, compared to controls, they showed different activations in the frontal-temporal network mediating empathy.

How do patients with borderline personality disorder regulate dissociation and affect?

Ebner-Priemer, Ulrich W. Inst. für Psychosomatik, Zentrum für Seelische Gesundheit, Mannheim, Germany

Objectives: Affective instability and dissociative symptoms are essential in borderline personality disorder (BPD). Studies investigating how BPD patients regulate affect and dissociation are sparse. We assessed emotional expression, autonomic regulations, and affective and cognitive strategies in BPD patients during everyday life using electronic diaries, as well as in the laboratory using psychophysiological and fMRI methods. Heightened affect instability was exhibited and dissociative symptoms were positively related to stress in BPD. Self-injuries and skills were identified as strategies to down-regulate stress and dissociative symptoms. Dissonative symptoms work as emotion regulation strategies, as they inhibit emotional processing and reduce activity in the amygdala, remains unclear.

Hyper-emotionality in borderline personality disorder before and after psychological treatment

Amtz, Arnoud Dept. of Psychology, University of Maastricht, Maastricht, Netherlands

Objectives: To test peripheral and central nervous system emotion dysregulations in Borderline Personality Disorder (BPD), and test whether they normalize after successful psychotherapy. Methods: BPD. Cluster-C control patients, nonpatients, and recovered BPD patients saw emotional and neutral slides during fMRI-scanning. Amygdala, hippocampus, heart rate, and skin conductance responses were assessed. Results. BPD patients showed increased emotional responses to negative stimuli (p<.05). Recovered BPD patients had normalized responses. Conclusions. BPD is associated with hyper-emotionality to negative stimuli; depressive responses suggest high fear. Psychotherapy normalizes these responses, indicating that amygdala hyper-responsivity is not a simple biological cause, but reflects unsafety in BPD.

The impact of experiential avoidance on changes of depression and anger during treatment for borderline personality disorder

Berking, Matthias Dept. of Psychology, University of Washington, Washington, USA Neacsiu, Andrada Psychology, University of Washington, USA Comtois, Kate Psychology, University of Washington, USA Linehan, Marsha Psychology, University of Washington, Washington, USA

Objectives: Given that experiential avoidance is both a putative maintaining factor for core features of borderline personality disorder (BPD) and a potential hindrance for engaging clients into psychotherapeutic treatment, it was investigated whether experiential avoidance has a negative impact on changes in affect-related symptoms during treatment for BPD. Methods: Experiential avoidance, depression and anger were assessed before and after treatment in 81 clients at four points in during one year of therapy. Results: EA predicted subsequent changes in depression but not in anger. Conclusion: EA impacts progress in at least one crucial outcome of treatment and should therefore be considered an important treatment target.

S-143: Recent developments in selection and guidance in higher education

Oliver Wilhelm, Richard D. Roberts (chair)

The use of psychological assessment in higher education is gaining momentum across the globe. Two primary uses of these assessments are selection and guidance. In this symposium, we present research related to these applications in a number of countries, using large datasets, state-of-the-art statistical modeling, and new technologies. With respect to selection, important developments include a more global perspective of its importance in higher education and the application of advanced psychometric models to ensure fairness. In the realm of guidance, constructs are being extended beyond the evaluation of interests (to domains such as time management and teamwork), with new approaches to intervention (e.g., content validated feedback and action plans).

The assessment of time management

Schultz, Ralf Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Wuppertal, Wuppertal, Germany

Adequate time management (TM) is regarded as an important success factor in various areas of application, including academic success. Many courses and online resources to guide students include some kind of time management assessment and/or recommendations for better TM practices. This presentation focuses on the structure, assessment, and corresponding validity evidence of an instrument to assess individual differences in TM. It is concluded that a) TM can be reliably and validly assessed, b) TM is a promising construct for guiding purposes, and that TM may be a potential hindrance for engaging clients into psychotherapeutic treatment, it was investigated whether experiential avoidance has a negative impact on changes in affect-related symptoms during treatment for BPD. Methods: Experiential avoidance, depression and anger were assessed before and after treatment in 81 clients at four points in during one year of therapy. Results: EA predicted subsequent changes in depression but not in anger. Conclusion: EA impacts progress in at least one crucial outcome of treatment and should therefore be considered an important treatment target.
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Towards an international ISO-norm for professional assessment: Common themes and varieties among existing professional standards

Horneke, Lutz F.  Inst. for Psychologie, RWTH Universitat Aachen, Aachen, Germany

As a starting point for the ISO initiative, we conducted a systematic review of existing standards for professional assessment like those published by AERA-APA-NCME, DIN, EFPA and ITC. Our review revealed, that these standards have a great deal in common but also some notable differences in both scope and wording of specific requirements. Phrasing of requirements differed on two key dimensions: abstract vs. detailed, and normative vs. informative. We discuss how differences between standards are rooted in their cultural and professional context and how universal themes among standards can be integrated into an international consensus for an ISO norm.

Themes in developing an ISO standard for work-related psychological assessment

Born, Marijn  Inst. of Psychologics, Erasmus University Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Netherlands

In a globalized and digitalized world, the necessity of developing an ISO Standard for the work-related assessment of people has become obvious. Tests nowadays are easily available on the internet and more providers of assessment services have become active. By means of a process-oriented view on assessment, several quality-enhancing tools were reviewed which are intended to be of the benefit of the different stakeholders. Among these are the individuals who are assessed, the assessment providers and the assessment users.

Documentation of validity in professional assessments

Sjoberg, Anders  Dept. of Psychometric, Assesse International, Stockholm, Sweden

This standard should contain recommendations for procedures and methods used in the psychological assessment of people for work-related purposes. The development of an international ISO-Standard will increase the quality of assessments and encourage an evidence-based approach to assessment. The ISO-Standard should focus on the subsequent decisions that follow the assessments. The interpretation of the assessment should gain support in the documentation provided to the clients. The development and purpose of this ISO-Standard will be discussed and examples of how it can be implemented in organizations.

The international ISO-norm: Chances from the perspective of psychology-practitioners

Lang, Fredi  Referat Fachpolitik, BDP e.V., Berlin, Germany

Reasons why the German professional organizations is pursuing an ISO-Standard might provide benefits both for consumers of occupational assessment services and their providers will be considered. It will also consider how the ISO standard might act as a general framework for integrating a range of other more specific and more detailed mechanisms for improving assessment quality: such as test user certification schemes and test quality review and registration procedures.

S-146: Is there a best way to study acculturation? An examination of conceptualization and measurement of acculturation

Saba Safdar (chair)

In this symposium we examine and compare differences between various conceptualizations of acculturation. Researchers utilize different acculturation conceptualizations and measurement. This inconsistency in the literature has yielded different distributions of participants across four acculturation strategies. In other words, different ways of measuring acculturation produce different results and, often, there is poor inter-measure agreement between various conceptualizations. The presenters in this symposium examine these acculturation conceptualizations and their relations with measures of acculturation adaptation. The presenters discuss their empirical data with a particular emphasis on the distinction between these conceptualizations, their relations, and the different results that they produce.

Ask a different question, get a different answer

Berry, John  Dept. of Psychology, Queen’s University, Kingston, Canada

Sabanatic, Colette  Dept. of Psychology, Universite de Bordeaux, Bordeaux, France

There are two dimensions in the acculturation strategies framework (the degree to which acculturating individuals value their heritage culture and identity, and seek relations with persons in the larger society), allowing four acculturation strategies: assimilation, integration, separation and marginalisation. Alternative operationalisations of the second dimension refer to cultural identity, and adoption of the larger society’s culture. We compare the distributions of the four acculturation strategies using all three operationalisations of the second dimension. We conclude that when the questions differ, the outcomes are also likely to. These differences do not undermine the validity of the original operationalisation of the framework.

Method effects in the assessment of acculturation orientations are real, but small

van de Vijver, Fons  Dept. of Psychology, Tilburg University, Tilburg, Netherlands

An overview is given of methods to assess acculturation orientations. Methods are classified into those described in which three methods, based on a two-dimensional acculturation, are compared in a group of immigrants in the Netherlands. It is concluded that there is evidence for small method effects.

Perceptions of immigrant children on their parents’ acculturative strategies

Kurman, Jenny  Dept. of Psychology, University of Haifa, Haifa, Israel

Roer-Strier, Dorit  Socio Social Work, Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Jerusalem, Israel

Acculturation from the child’s point of view is investigated. Immigrant children’s perceptions of their parents’ intents to socialize them into the new culture, or maintain the socialization goals of the culture of origin, as well as the extent to which parents see themselves as effective socializing agents in the new culture are assessed as predictors of immigrant parents’ acculturative strategies. The Roer-Strier’s four metaphors (the Kangaroo, Cockoo bird, Chameleon and Butterfly) are studied quantitatively. The relative frequencies of each strategy, as well as their differential relations with adjustment illuminate acculturation processes of children of families who immigrated to Israel.

Exploring acculturation conceptualizations with a sample of international students in Canada

Sjooberg, Anders  Dept. of Psychology, University of Guelph, Guelph, Canada

In the present study, three acculturation conceptualizations are examined among international students in Canada. The study has a longitudinal design in which online questionnaires were administered at three points over a two year period. Adaptation of students was measured in relation to psychological well-being, psycho-physical distress, and socio-cultural difficulties. The results of the study indicated that the method used for measurement of acculturation had a considerable effect on patterns of results across outcomes.

Do you get what you ask for? An examination of three operationalizations of acculturation with immigrants in rural and urban Canada

Lewis, Rees  Psychology, University Of Guelph, Guelph, Canada

Dupaix, Darcy  Dept. of Psychology, University of Guelph, Guelph, Canada

In the present study, three popular operationalizations of acculturation: Berry’s (1980) framework for intercultural contact, Ward and Kennedy’s (1994) operationalization of ethnic and host culture attitudes, and the ethnocentric operationalization (Phinney & Devich-Navarro, 1997) were examined. Participants in the study were 212 immigrants to Canada living in rural and urban settings. Acculturation attitudes of the participants were measured using Kim’s (1984) 16-item Acculturation Attitudes Scale. Additionally, three different kinds of adaptations were measured: psychological well-being, distress, and socio-cultural difficulties. The three acculturation conceptualizations yielded different distributions of participants across acculturation strategies and had different relations with the three outcome variables.

S-147: Psychology of entrepreneurship - current research and trends: Personal resources and entrepreneurial success (Part I)

Marjan Gorgievski, Ute Stephan (chair)

Recognition of the importance of entrepreneurship for social and economic development leads to the questions of how we can attract more people to entrepreneurship and how we can develop entrepreneurial potential (e.g., GEM, 2006). These questions traditionally fall within the field of Work and Organizational Psychology. In this symposium, we want to present novel trends of today’s psychology of entrepreneurship research. This is part one of the symposium, which will focus on personal resources (e.g., resiliency beliefs, mood, personal health), both as predictors of entrepreneurial success, and as results of entrepreneurs’ job characteristics.

Positive psychological capital and process of business start-up

Laguna, Mariola  Inst. of Psychology, Catholic University Lublin, Lublin, Poland

The present study defines entrepreneurship as a goal attainment process and concentrates on the role of positive beliefs within different stages of the process: goal commitment, entrepreneurial intentions and business start-up. More specifically, the role of self-esteem, self-efficacy, optimism, and hope was analysed. First, three studies are compared: (1) 332 unemployed attending an entrepreneurship preparation training programme, a longitudinal study; (2) 569 randomly chosen unemployed; (3) 240 adults. Structural equation modeling revealed a web of relationships that impact entrepreneurial intentions and venture creation. Goal commitment had a direct effect on
entrepreneurial intentions, and mediated the effects of positive beliefs.

Mood and decision-making: A diary study among starters

Gorgiwicki, Marjan Industrial and Organisational, Erasmus University Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Netherlands van Delden, Martijn IO Psychology, Erasmus University Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Netherlands

The purpose of this diary study among 67 business starters was to test the influence of positive and negative mood on decision-making. Motivation and scope of attention were included as possible mediating variables. Results of mixed linear model analyses showed a strong positive relationship between mood and motivation. However, no relationship between motivation and decision effectiveness was found. Only negative mood, and not positive mood, predicted entrepreneurs’ scope of attention. As predicted, negative mood narrowed the scope of attention. In turn, this negatively influenced decision effectiveness and goal attainment.

Fear and primary appraisal in the entrepreneurship context

Spörle, Matthias Dept. for Psychology, Ludwig-Maximilians University, Munich, Germany Welpe, Isabell Munich School of Management, LMU München, München, Germany Breugst, Nicola Wirtschaftswissenschaften, University of Duisburg-Essen, Essen, Germany Scapin, Kathrin Munich School of Management, LMU München, München, Germany

Using cognitive theories of emotion, we examine the function of cognitive and emotional processes on the evaluation and exploitation of entrepreneurial opportunities. We utilized a questionnaire experiment with 344 respondents to analyse the impact of profit margin, personal investment, time to profit, and probability of success on entrepreneurial evaluation and exploitation in a between subjects design. Results indicate that cognitive appraisal is a central determinant of entrepreneurial activity (especially with regard to exploitation) which also fully mediates the relationship between situational characteristics and entrepreneurial behaviour and that fear moderated the relationship between opportunity evaluation and exploitation.

Personal, social and workplace resources of small business owners and their relations to well-being

Dej, Dominika Dresden, Germany Stephan, Ute Work & Organisational Psycho, Philips-Universität Marburg, Marburg, Germany Richter, Peter Georg Work & Organisational Psycho, Technische Universität Dresden, Dresden, Germany

Research on entrepreneurs’ well-being has yielded inconsistent results. High work-load, job demands, and long working hours may lead to negative health outcomes. However, entrepreneurs may also experience high job control and autonomy, which may have a positive impact on their well-being (Theorell & Karasek, 1996). To gain a better understanding of the issue, we employed the Critical Incident Technique (Hobfoll, 2001). We argue that entrepreneurs’ personal, social, and workplace resources compensate potential threats to their well-being. The results of a study, including 120 German entrepreneurs, reveal that high self-efficacy, personal initiative, and self-management skills are important factors in entrepreneur’s well-being.

Entrepreneurs’ health compared to other occupational groups in a national representative sample

Roedler, Ulrike Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Marburg, Marburg, Germany Stephan, Ute Arbeits-, Organis.-Psychologie, Philipps-Universität Marburg, Marburg, Germany Jacoby, Frank Klinische Psychologie, Universität Dresden, Dresden, Germany

Prior research has found entrepreneurs to have active jobs. But do they benefit from the potential positive health consequences when compared to other occupational groups? In a national representative sample blood pressure was measured during a clinical examination. Somatic and mental health was assessed with structured clinical interviews. Whilst entrepreneurial work was beneficial, with favourable blood pressure, lower prevalence of hypertension, mental morbidity, and somatoform disorders, they were not better off concerning other somatic and mental disorders. Referring to the Vitamin model it is suggested that entrepreneurs’ jobs could lead to self-exploitation, and that self-management skills moderate the consequences of active jobs.

S-148: Workplace bullying: Antecedents, consequences and intervention (Part II)

Herman Steensma, Stig Berge Matthias (chair)

Aggression is one of the most troubling issues facing workers. It can take several forms: homicidal, physical assaults, threats, harassment. A distinction should be made between external aggression, caused by organizational outsiders, and internal aggression, i.e. bullying/mobbing committed by colleagues, superiors, or subordinates. To develop successful anti-aggression policies, it is necessary to gain insight into the network of causes and consequences of aggression in the workplace. In the symposium presented here, we shall use both the causes and consequences of workplace bullying and to policies to apply the knowledge to improve the quality of work and social relations.

External aggression, workplace bullying, frustration and the Quality of Working Life (QWL)

Steensma, Herman Soc. and Organis. Psychology, Leiden University, Leiden, Netherlands

Objectives. To explain relations between external aggression, bullying, absenteeism, turnover, workplace characteristics and frustration. Methods. Employees of hospitals (N = 226) filled out questionnaires with items on leadership, job characteristics, conflict, and aggression between patients, employees, and physicians. Results. Frustrating job characteristics predicted bullying; bullying predicted absenteeism and turnover. Frequency of aggression toward employees by patients and their family members was higher than the frequency of bullying acts among employees. Bullying correlated relatively strongly with external aggression.) Conclusions. Both bullying and external aggression can be reduced by paying attention to QWL. Bullying is an indicator of low QWL.

Work environment characteristics, mobbing, satisfaction and absenteeism

Lopez Cabarcos, M. Angeles Adm. y Dirección de Empresas, Santiago de Compostela Univer., Lugo, Spain Vázquez Rodriguez, Paula Adm. y Dirección de Empresas, Santiago de Compostela Univer., Lugo, Spain Montes Piñeiro, Carlos Psicología, Santiago de Compostela Univer., Santiago de Compostela, Spain

ABSTRACT: Objective: To characterize the mobbing processes in a services organization, analyzing some precedent variables (organizational) and some consequence variables. Subjects: 63 persons belonging to a multinational division of the sector of the hotel and restaurants sector. Methodology: Study of case Results: The obtained results show the importance of the work environment (healthy), to prevent mobbing processes, influencing these, in turn, variables as the labour satisfaction or the absenteeism. Conclusions: The processes of mobbing present a series of characteristics about which it is difficult to generalize, which supports the theory that its cause cannot be found in a single factor, but in a multiplicity of factors which operates simultaneously.

Victim or Gelotophobic?: How far the pathologic fear of being ridiculous can make people feel victimized in a workplace conflict

Ege, Harald Mobbing & Stress, PRIMA Associazione Studi e Ricerche Bologna, Italy

Goals. According to our data (ca 4000 cases), many self-declared victims of workplace conflict are not really subjected to persecution, but just feel victimized (paranoia, manic depression, etc). We assumed that some cases may not suffer from psychiatric pathology, but from a specific adaptive disorder: gelotophobia (definition by Ruch, Zurich University). Method. A group of 50 self declared mobbes was tested with the “LIPIT”, the “Geloph 46” and guided interviews. Gelotophobia diagnostic criteria and the presence of real workplace conflicts were verified. Results and discussion. Hypotheses were confirmed. Treatment of many victims should be adapted.

The downloading mobbing process at the workplace

Tinaz, Pınar Labour Econ. Induct. Relations, Marmara University, Istanbul, Turkey Gök, Sibel Labour Econ. Induct. Relations, Marmara University, Istanbul, Turkey

Objectives. Goals are to determine the mobbing behaviors in downloading mobbing process in Turkey and to reveal the most widespread mobbing behaviors. Methods. A field research was done concerning behavioral signs that refer to mobbing in downloading mobbing process. Data from employees (N =400) in the banking sector were analyzed by standard methods. Results. The behavioral signs according to gender, education, working period within the subsidiary, age, marital status variables are comparatively examined. Conclusions. Continuous criticism of job’s outcome and sarcastic speech as the most frequent behavioral signs of downloading mobbing are determined.

Is workplace conflict and workplace bullying the same?

Matthiesen, Stig Berge Psychosocial Science, University of Bergen, Bergen, Norway Einarsen, Stig Berge Inst. for Arbeitspsychologie, University of Bergen, Bergen, Norway Skogstad, Anders Faculty of Psychology, University of Bergen, Bergen, Norway

A national representative survey study of workplace bullying was conducted (n= 2539). Workplace bullying was mapped by a 22 items instrument which measure negative acts (NAQ). Interpersonal conflicts were measured by a new 4 items instrument, which explores respectively interpersonal conflicts and conflicts of interests. A significant association were found between workplace conflicts and workplace bullying. However, factor analysis revealed that workplace conflicts and workplace bullying are split into separate factors. The analysis indicates that being exposed to conflicts with leaders can be seen as something different from being exposed to conflicts with colleagues (separate factors were found).

Long term effects of a bullying prevention program in hospitals

Pries, Andrea Inst. für Arbeitspsychologie, Universität Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany Roscher, Susanne Inst. für Arbeitspsychologie, Universität Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany Ostendorf, Pamela Zeh, Annett

The objective of this study was to evaluate the long term effects of a bullying prevention program that
was conducted in three German hospitals (n = 115). The research design included summative and formative evaluation. A successfully established work - internal conflict counselling services is an achievement of the project. Further results showed some ambiguous effects of the intervention that can be accounted for by various implementation factors and the present system of information support and a lack of management support impeded the efficacy of the measures. Particular methodological issues concerning evaluation and issues raised by the project will be discussed.

S-149: Mechanisms of adaptation: Determining the specific and shared effects of resources, strategies and beliefs

Daniela Jopp (chair)

Throughout the lifespan, individuals attempt to achieve positive outcomes such as high functioning or quality of life. This effort is challenged when confronted with specific difficulties or age-related losses. The present symposium investigates different factors which help the individual in goal pursuit and coping with challenges. The present symposium offers research on three groups of factors: resources – base individual characteristics such as health, social support, or cognitive structures as self-complexity –, strategies – such as coping, life- or self-management strategies – and beliefs such as perceived control. Findings demonstrate unique and interactive protective effects, suggesting further investigation of concurrent effects for adaptation.

Developmental trajectories for ego-development across the adult lifespan: Evidence from a 12-year longitudinal study

Grünn, Daniel Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Genf, Genf, Switzerland Diehl, Manfred Center on Aging, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, USA Lumley, Mark Department of Psychology, Wayne State University, Detroit, USA Labouvie-Vief, Gisela Department of Psychology, University of Geneva, Genf, Switzerland

Self-complexity is considered as a resource to buffer stressful events. We report data about the developmental trajectory of self-complexity in adulthood and old age measured by Loewinger’s ego-development. Data stem from a 12-year longitudinal study (1992–2004) with a lifespan sample from 10 years to 87 years at T1 (M = 44.7 years, N = 400). Analyses (cross-sectional and longitudinal) revealed that ego-development increased considerably until middle-adulthood. After that, a plateau in late middle-adulthood (40 to 60 years). In old age, ego-development showed small but significant declines. We also report correlates (e.g., well-being) of intrapersonal differences and intrapersonal change in ego-development.

Complex thinking as a resource in middle-aged and older adults

Leipold, Bernhard Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Hildesheim, Hildesheim, Germany

Traditionally, complex thinking is viewed as a central mean of self-regulation and coping. According to the dual process-model of assimilation and accommodation (Brandstädter, 1990), complex thinking facilitates accommodative flexibility and enhances disengagement from blocked goals. One hundred and forty eight participants (M = 61.0 years) completed two different measures of complexity, assimilative persistency and accommodative flexibility, and depression. Analyses revealed that subjects higher in complexity show a stronger negative relationship between accommodation and depression. Furthermore, complex thinking seems to be a buffer against depressive mood for older adults. Findings are discussed within the framework of the dual process model.

Valuation of life in old and very old age: Shifting importance of resources

Rott, Christian Inst. für Gerontologie, Universität Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany Jopp, Daniela School of Psychology, Georgia Inst. of Technology, Atlanta, GA, USA Oswald, Frank Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany

How much old and very old individuals value their existence has been investigated in the context of quality of life and end of life decisions. Several resources were found to contribute to valuation of life (Vol, Lawton, 1999). The present study investigated whether the importance of resources for VOL varies depending on age, assuming that old and very old age are characterized by different challenges. Findings showed that for the young-old, the role of health was especially strong, whereas social factors became more significant in the old-old group, suggesting positive adaptation to changing resources far into very old age.

Is better self-management ability associated with smaller resource deficits and with higher well-being later in life?

Stevink, Ralf Dept. of Health Psychology, University Medical Center, Groningen, Netherlands

Self-management ability (SMA) can be conceptualized as a person’s generative capacity (i.e. behaviors and beliefs) to achieve and maintain important personal goals (social relationships, health). Therefore, better SMA is likely to be related to lower levels of resource deficits, and, indirectly, to higher levels of subjective well-being. Results (N=439, aged 65 and older) showed that SMA was indeed negatively related to resource deficits, and both directly and indirectly – via lower resource deficits – to life satisfaction, positive affect and negative affect. It is concluded that better SMA seems to play a role in successful aging by facilitating resource maintenance and subjective well-being.

Adaptation in adulthood: Which role play resources, strategies and beliefs for well-being?

Jopp, Daniela Institute of Gerontology, Heidelberg University, Heidelberg, Germany Hertogz, Christopher School of Psychology, Georgia Inst. of Technology, Atlanta, GA, USA

How well individuals are able to solve everyday tasks and deal with difficulties is related to several psychological factors. The present study investigates how personal resources, life-management strategies, and beliefs relate to quality of life based on a sample of 256 young, middle-aged, and older individuals. Structural equation models showed that resources had direct effects on well-being, but also indirect effects mediated by strategies and beliefs. Beliefs also moderated the relation between resources and strategies, as well as between strategies and well-being. Taking the functional interplay between resources, strategies, and beliefs into account adds to our understanding of adaptation.

S-150: Advances in statistical applications for developmental research

Christopher Hertogz (chair)

This symposium presents recent advances in statistical methods for research in life-span development, including the issues of (1) measurement of change, (2) separating intra-individual variability from long-term intra-individual change, (3) separating developmental change from mortality and morbidity processes, (4) use of multi-level models for capturing fixed and random effects of aging, and (5) longitudinal design issues. The papers highlight the compelling need for statistical applications grounded in theoretical and methodological as-

Comparisons of statistical power for single-indicator and multiple-indicator latent growth curve models

van der Linden, Timo Life-Span Developm. Psychology, Max-Planck-Institut, Berlin, Germany

We compare the power to detect individual differences in change in latent models with multiple indicators to latent models with one indicator per measurement. We demonstrate the effect of latent residual variance and measurement error to power and give a necessary and complete condition for identical power for models with different numbers of indicators and measurement error. With equally reliable indicators, pooling over K indicators with a measurement error of $\varepsilon$ is equal to the power of a single indicator with measurement error $2\varepsilon$.K.
However, if the indicators are of different reliabilities, pooling causes a loss of power.

Age differences in cognitive performance variability: Modeling the relation of mean and variance

Schmiedek, Florian Center for Lifespan Psychology, Max-Pinack-Institut, Berlin, Germany

In studies on age differences in cognitive performance variability, strong relations of intradividual age and variance often lead researchers to perform some linear adjustment of variability measures with measures of mean performance. The underlying assumption of a general linear relationship in this context is questioned and alternative approaches, e.g. variance heterogeneity and overdispersion multilevel models, which allow flexibly modeling variance as a (nonlinear) function of mean performance and other predictors, are discussed. The COGITO study, in which 100 younger and 100 older participants practiced a battery of cognitive tasks over 100 daily sessions, is used to illustrate these methods.

S-151: Effects of the euro changeover on consumer behavior

J. Frederico Marques, Tommy Garling (chair)

This symposium addresses a number of problems consumers face in their daily economic transactions after the euro changeover or, more broadly, when dealing with a foreign currency. These problems include: learning the value of money in a new currency and the associated mistakes, in particular the effects of the “money illusion”; adaptation to a new currency with special emphasis on conversion strategies and the role of the old currency; and understanding price changes in the new currency with special emphasis on the role of price expectations. Implications for future research and consumer policy will be highlighted.

The “Euro Illusion”: Illusion or fact?

Gamble, Amélie Dept. of Psychology, Göteborg University, Göteborg, Sweden

The euro changeover elicited several studies of consumers’ conversion strategies, price knowledge, choice, and purchases, using longitudinal surveys, interviews, and experiments. These studies show that the nominal value of the new currency influences the subjective value of money, a bias termed the “euro illusion”. Explanations draw on the numerosity heuristic, the anchoring-and-adjustment heuristic, and biased conversion strategies. Here the argument is made that accuracy-adjustment heuristic, and biased conversion strategies produce long-lasting difficulties for consumers after a monetary changeover.

The euroillusion in consumers: Price estimation

Del Misser, Fabio Dept. of Psychology, University of Trieste, Trieste, Italy

The euro illusion is a transient phenomenon that consists of currency-related asymmetries in the intuitive judgment of product prices made by consumers. In our communication, we will initially present a review of the findings obtained in studies of price estimation, including the result of our own cross-country research involving Italy and Ireland.

Then, we will analyze the potential explanations of the euro illusion in price estimation, focusing in particular on the anchoring-and-adjustment account. Finally, we will discuss the complex interplay between structural factors (e.g. the currency exchange rate) and psychological mechanisms that produce long-lasting difficulties for consumers after a monetary changeover.

The eurochangeover and numerical intuition for prices in the old and new currencies

Marques, J. Frederico Centro de Invest.em Psicologia, Fundacao Un. de Lisboa, Lisboa, Portugal

I examine how numerical intuition for prices in euros and in the Portuguese currency escudos developed in Portugal after the euro changeover from estimates of prices collected in the two currencies and at four different times from November 2001 to April 2004. Results for euros show that estimates become progressively more accurate by a process that is related to purchase frequency and suggest that the adaptation is a very slow process. Results for escudos show that the former currency is not simply forgotten but remains as a general benchmark for an extended period.

The EURO changeover and the factors influencing perceived inflation

Belting, Julia Inst. für Psychologie, Techn. Universität Berlin, Berlin, Germany

In Germany perceived inflation increased after the euro changeover. The official measure of inflation (H CPI) is not adequate for measuring perceived inflation. Brachinger suggests an alternative Index of Perceived Inflation (IPI) to better account for this observation. The IPI is based on several theoretical assumptions derived from Prospect Theory. In an experimental study we investigated the influence of two factors: purchase frequency and loss aversion. Two additional factors were included. Judgments of inflation were assessed with three different methods. The study provides empirical support regarding the role of the hypothesized factors determining perceived inflation.

S-152: Embodiment

Sabine C. Koch, Simona Schütz-Bosbach (chair)

The traditional problem of body and mind has experienced a revival in recent years. Contrary to Cartesian dualism, recent advances in psychology and neuroscience take the body to be central in the understanding of higher cognitive functions (embodied cognition). Embodiment theories operate on Merleau-Ponty’s phenomenological philosophy and a model of knowledge representation that assumes a sensori-motor format of any cognitive activity (Barsalou, 1999). The symposium brings together researchers from various psychological areas with the aim to discuss their findings on body representation, mirror neurons, embodied spatial cognition, body movement, cultural embodiment, and their implications for the body-mind problem.

The role of motor skills in action perception

Vocks, Günther Dept. of Psychology, University of Regensburg, Regensburg, Germany

In Austria and Germany the changeover from DM (or Schilling) to Euro led to illusionary price rises. Real price rises were overestimated, stable prices were perceived as having been raised, and a decrease of prices was misperceived as price stability. Expectations of rising prices are shown to be the main cause of this price rise illusion.
research supporting embodied and situated spatial cognition will be described.

Dynamic movement feedback
Koch, Sabine C. In: Psychologie, Universität Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany
Our bodies move in the three dimensions of space, time and gravity. This series of experiments varies aspects of these basic dimensions of movement to investigate dynamic body feedback. It focuses on the influence of movement quality (here: sharp vs smooth movement rhythms), and movement shape, i.e., movement related to the three primary axes (here: approach vs avoidance motor behavior) on affect, attitudes, and cognition. Results suggest systematic influences of movement rhythms on affect, of movement shape on attitudes, and a moderating influence of rhythms on the impact of shape on attitude formation.

Is the body image influenced by primary sensorimotor experiences? Schütz-Bosbach, Simone Cognitive and Brain Sciences, Max Planck Institute, Nijmegen, Netherlands
The term “body image” refers to the conscious visual representation of one’s own body, including the structural and geometric details as well as visual and tactile aspects. The scientific concept corresp-
donds roughly to the everyday use of the term, naml ess as we see ourselves when we look in a mirror. However, so far little is known on how we learnt the (canonical) structure of our own body. A series of experiments will be presented which investigated the possibility that primary sensorimo-
tor experiences may influence the mental representa-
tion of one’s own body structure.

The conceptualization of body parts Majid, Asfa Dept. of Psycholinguistics, Max Planck Institute, Nijmegen, Netherlands
According to embodiment theories mental content deriv es from the body – that we have the concepts we do is due to the particularities of the bodies we have. But little attention has been paid to how people conceptualize the body in the first place. Rather, there is widespread consensus that body parts are based on perception, and thus universal. Cross-cultural experiments, however, show that the body is not conceptualized in the same way by people speaking different languages. The relation-
ship between linguistic and non-linguistic representa-
tions of the body need to be re-examined in light of this evidence.

Embodiment in cultures of honour IJzerman, Hans Leerstoel Semin, Utrecht University, Utrecht, Netherlands
We tested the hypothesis that cultural orientations have an embodied component. In particular, we investigated the embodiment of honor in two studies, showing that values related to male respect and female ‘purity’ are affected by erect versus slumped posture directly for individuals from honor cultures, and for individuals from individualist cultures after an honor prime. A third experiment showed that only individuals from honor cultures walked more upright after an honor prime than after a control prime. This demonstration of cultural embodiment is a first experimental support for anthropological suggestions of forming the culturally situated social mind via physical experi-
ence.

The subtle effects of writing direction on the perception of human action Sultner, Caterina DPSS, University of Padova, Padova, Italy
The embodiment approach not only implies that cognition is affected by the body’s momentary state, but also by its habitual interaction with its environment. One such habitual interaction is writing and reading which, in our culture, evolves from left to right. We propose that, as people develop a left-right scheme for action, such that action observed with a left-right (rather than right-left) trajectory is (a) imagined and identified with greater ease, (b) perceived as more powerful and impactful. Empirical evidence, including applic-
tions to consumer psychology, will be presented.

S-153: Work design for an aging workforce
Ekkehart Friling, Jürgen Wegge (chair)
In many countries the proportion of elderly employees is continuously increasing. This leads not only to difficulties within social security systems but also to problems within organizations as the whole work force is aging and age diversity is also rising. This symposium investigates the relationship between working conditions and aging processes. The understanding of this link is an important precondition for the implementation of age-differ-
entiated workplace interventions work. Two studies investigate the age as a moderator of tasks, age-specific design of work equipment and age-specific personnel development strategies. Re-
cent findings about the effectiveness of such interventions with respect to performance, stress and strain are presented.

Age-differences in work-related motives: Chronological age versus future time perspectives Grabe, Anne Organisationpsychologie, Universität Münster, Münster, Germany
Considering age-related differences in work motiva-
tion is important for successful human resource manage-
ment, particularly in light of an aging workforce. Age-related differences in work-related goals, needs, and interests were explored in an online study (N = 358). Age-related differences in the ranking of these motives were observed as expected. However, most of these differences disappeared when participants’ future time perspec-
tives were controlled (e.g., economic perspective, date of retirement, work-activities (i.e., planned after retirement). The results emphasize the importance of perceived time perspectives in comparison to chronological age of employees.

Age and role clarity in the relations between demands, resources and psychological well-
being: Results of a complete 2-wave study de Lange, Annet Experim. and Arbeitspsychologie, Rijksuniversiteit Groningen, Groningen, Netherlands De Lange, AH, Van der Heijden, B. Kouij, D., Jansen, PGW In this study (based on a sample of N=2611 Dutch workers) we examine the moderat-
ing influence of the age-related variable Role clarity in the relation between (quantitative, emotional) demands, and several types of resources in predict-
ing psychological well-being (measured as emo-
tional exhaustion, job satisfaction and depression). The results revealed that role clarity moderated or buffered the effects of emotional demands in predicting job satisfaction and depression. For emotional exhaustion, role clarity moderated the effects of both emotional and quantitative de-
mands, and for possibilities for development. We will discuss the practical as well as scientific implications of the results found.

Effect of emotion regulation on the health of teachers over time Philipp, Anja Arbeits- und Org.-Psychologie, Universität Freiburg, Freiburg, Germany Krause, Andreas Schüpbach, Heinz A&O-Psychologie, Universität Freiburg, Freiburg, Germany
Teachers are facing high emotional demands in class. What characterizes teachers who manage these situations well and stay healthy compared to those with burnout? Which emotion regulation strategies have a long-term effect on the health and work ability of teachers? A study (N=91) conducted at two points in time tested these questions in a cross-lagged panel design study. Results of the cross-lagged panel design study. The results indicate that deep acting has a positive effect on the health of teachers. Surface acting is more frequently used if they feel already burned out. These findings contribute to the development of an age-mixed group supervision.

Supporting older adults to use interactive systems Sengpiel, Michael Inst. für Psychologie, Humboldt-
Universität zu Berlin, Berlin, Germany Wandke, Herting, Eckehart Inst. für Psychologie, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Berlin, Germany Struve, Doreen Inst. für Psychologie, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Berlin, Germany
The aging workforce is bound to use new technical systems that will often pose a challenge to use. We investigate ways to support them in using new interactive systems. We focus on areas of training and design of work equipment, exemplified by the use of a ticket vending machine. We presented to our participants a new, interactive learning environment for self-learning. Based on Selection-Optimization-Compensation Theory (Baltes) and Social-Learn-
ing Theory (Bandura) we manipulate characteris-
tics of the learning environment, including the simulation, the instruction and the video models, in experimental settings. Results will be presented and integrated in current research. Practical implica-
tions will be discussed.

Elderly employees in the automotive industry: Solutions for an age-based work design Weichel, Julia Inst. für Arbeitswissenschaft, Universität Kassel, Kassel, Germany Buch, Markus Friling, Eckehart Inst. für Arbeitswissenschaft, Universität Kassel, Kassel, Germany
The demographic change leads to a continuously rising number of old employees. The focus of our project is on analysing elderly employees working on assembly lines. The aim of this project was to develop an interactive learning environment for self-learning. Based on Selection-Optimization-Compensation Theory (Baltes) and Social-Learn-
ing Theory (Bandura) we manipulate characteris-
tics of the learning environment, including the simulation, the instruction and the video models, in experimental settings. Results will be presented and integrated in current research. Practical implica-
tions will be discussed.

The impact of age diversity in workgroups on innovation, group performance and health Wegge, Jürgen Arbeits- und Org.-Psychologie, Technische Universität Dresden, Dresden, Germany Schmidt, Klaus Helmut Universität Dortmund, IFADO, Dortmund, Germany
Age diversity in teams can have advantages (e.g., use of different experiences) as well as disadvan-
tages (e.g., emotional conflicts). Under which circum-
stances these effects occur has been rarely studied. Therefore, we investigate in two long-
itudinal studies (N1 = 67, N2= 145 groups) within the administrative sector of a medium-sized company the effects of both emotional and quantitative de-
mands on indicators of work motivation (e.g., satisfaction), group efficiency (e.g., performance) and health (e.g., burnout). Cognitive salience of age diversity, task complexity and diversity mind sets are considered as moderating variables. The results of both studies show that age diversity has positive effects under specific conditions (e.g., complex tasks).
in self-disclosure compared to 'recipients' and 'novices'.

The influence of privacy concerns and strategic self-presentation motives on self-presentation on social networking sites

Utz, Sonja Dept. of Communication Science, VU University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands

Social networking sites have become increasingly popular and many people put a lot of personal information on their profiles. The paper investigates in how far users of social networking sites are concerned with privacy and strategic self-presentation and how this concerns influence the amount of personal information that is disclosed on the profile (visible only for friends vs. visible for everybody).

An online survey was held among 144 users of Hyves, the largest Dutch social networking site. People who use the internet to influence their image and to maintain personal relationships make more personal information visible to everyone.

Impression management 2.0: Self-presentation on social networking sites and its relationship to personality

Winter, Stephan Inst. für Sozialpsychologie, Universität Duisburg-Essen, Duisburg, Germany

The network community StudiVZ is extremely popular among students in Germany. However, little is known about the reasons underlying students' willingness to participate in that network community and to present information about themselves - and consume information about others - in this manner. What are the motives and gratifications? Do different patterns of media use depend on personality differences or do students just want to have fun? This study, asking StudiVZ members via online-questionnaires, presents results regarding the reasons for participating in the network, the behaviour within the network as well as the dissemination of private and personal information.

Relevant aspects of successful project-based learning with Web 2.0 tools in schools

Jadin, Tanja Institut für Bildungspsychologie, Universität Salzburg, Salzburg, Austria

With a survey among users of the German Web 2.0 site StudiVZ.net and a content analysis of the participants' profiles we found that self-efficacy of impression management has a strong effect on the number of virtual friends, the detail level of the profile and the style of the personal photo. The results also indicate a slight influence of Extraversion, whereas self-esteem did not have any significant effect at all.

S-154: The psychology of Web 2.0: Personalities, motives and managing impressions

Nicole Krämer, Sabine Tröpte (chair)

The buzzword "web 2.0" describes new mechanisms and trends: Within the Internet and its platforms like YouTube, MySpace or wikipedia, users are no longer merely recipients but producers of media content. From a psychological perspecive, it is open why and how people - despite potential privacy concerns - present themselves in the World Wide Web and publish partly intimate details on their lives. The symposium gives an overview on recent research on social network sites and blogs. The contributions focus on potential personalities and motivations as well as on the relation of personality factors and the form of self-presentation.

StudiVZ - Determinants of social networking and dissemination of information among students

Bosau, Christian Ökonomin und Sozialpsychologie, Universität Köln, Köln, Germany

The network community StudiVZ is extremely popular among students in Germany. However, little is known about the reasons underlying students' willingness to participate in that network community and to present information about themselves - and consume information about others - in this manner. What are the motives and gratifications? Do different patterns of media use depend on personality differences or do students just want to have fun? This study, asking StudiVZ members via online-questionnaires, presents results regarding the reasons for participating in the network, the behaviour within the network as well as the dissemination of private and personal information.

Entering the blogosphere: Motives for reading, writing and commenting

Haferkamp, Nina Inst. für Sozialpsychologie, Universität Köln, Köln, Germany

Weblogs allow authors to develop an individualized web space that reflects facets of their personal life, opinions and interests. Additionally, the possibility to post comments on the weblog opens a communicative basis for readers and writers. We conducted a survey with 79 bloggers and 172 recipients in order to investigate the motivations for writing, reading and commenting on blogs in consideration of the gender and age of the participants. Results indicate, for instance, that male readers are primarily interested in informative weblogs and that especially male bloggers serve this need while female bloggers prefer to write about personal experiences.

Web 2.0 users' values and concerns of privacy

Trepte, Sabine Inst. für Medienpsychologie, Medienhochschule Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany

Who are the users of web 2.0 services in terms of their values and concerns of privacy? The Internet and its platforms like YouTube, MySpace or wikipedia, users are no longer merely recipients but producers of media content. From a psychological perspective, it is open why and how people - despite potential privacy concerns - present themselves in the World Wide Web and publish partly intimate details on their lives. The symposium gives an overview on recent research on social network sites and blogs. The contributions focus on potential personalities and motivations as well as on the relation of personality factors and the form of self-presentation.

S-155: Justice and moral behavior

Manfred Schmitt, Claudia Dalbert (chair)

Six studies show that the perception of justice affects moral behavior. Study 1 demonstrates that receiving justice mediates the effect of the justice motive on rule breaking behavior in schools. Study 2 shows that re-establishing justice is a major goal in revenge. Using an information search paradigm, Study 3 shows that revenge is motivated by a desire for justice. Study 4 finds that anti-citizenship behavior at work is driven by the perception of organizational unfairness. Study 5 suggests that justice sensitivity can be increased by priming moral prototypes. Study 6 reveals that civil courage is rooted in justice sensitivity.

Belief in a just world and legal socialization in adolescence

Donat, Matthias Pädagogisches Institut, Universität Halle-Wittenberg, Halle, Germany

In our study we investigated the hypotheses that rule-breaking behavior of adolescents can be explained by justice experiences at school and also the justice motive. In a questionnaire study on secondary and high school students we assessed general and personal belief in a just world (BJW), justice centrality, just school climate, and several dimensions of rule-breaking behavior. Overall, findings suggest a negative association between BJW and rule-breaking behavior, being mediated by justice experiences at school. We discuss the findings in regard to the adaptive functions of BJW and to implications for further educational and developmental research.

What makes revenge so sweet?

Gollwitzer, Mario Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Konstanz, Konstanz, Germany

In two experiments, we investigated under which conditions victims/avatars react with satisfaction to the outcome of an unjust episode. In Experiment 1, avengers were compared with non-aversive. In Experiment 2, the offender suffered from revenge vs. from fateful harm. Additionally, the offender's understanding increases victims' satisfaction, (b) taking revenge is satisfactory even when the offender does not understand why he is being punished. Findings are discussed with regard to the question what people hope to achieve when intending to take revenge in the context of a common transgression.

Implicit measurement of punishment goals: Lay people prefer just deserts

Koller, Livia Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Bern, Bern 9, Switzerland

Three Swiss studies investigated lay people's implicit and explicit punishment goals with regard to criminal cases. Implicit goals were assessed using a card sort task (Hoffman, 2001). Participants were asked to assign a sentence and were given the possibility to search for more information. The results for the implicit measure revealed the finding that lay people strongly value just deserts. Participants were more concerned about just deserts than about deterrence and incapacitation. However, when additional information on restorative justice was given, this information was equally important in determining the sentence. The explicit measure, in contrast, suggested that participants preferred positive special prevention.

Workplace interpersonal deviance (WID) as a reaction to social stressors and organizational justice: The moderating role of personality

Kring, Franziska Business und Wirtschaft, Universität Lausanne, Lausanne-Dornach, Switzerland

Research on workplace deviance suggest that deviance results from an interaction between organizational and person factors (Judge, Scott, & Ilies, 2006; Penney, & Gilbert, 2005). Building on these models, we studied organizational (distributive/procedural/interactional justice, social stressors) and Big Five personality factors as predictors of work misconduct among 265 employees. As expected, social stressors were positively and interactional justice and agreeableness were negatively related to WID. Moreover,
agreement acted as a moderator, demonstrating a stronger relation between interpersonal justice and WID for disagreeable employees. Stressor and agreement did not interact, suggesting differential effects of interpersonal justice and stressors on deviance.

Moral prototypes, moral behavior and justice sensitivity

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Greitemeyer, Tobias Inst. für Psychologie, Universität München, München, Germany
Fischer, Peter Inst. für Psychologie, Universität München, München, Germany
Koblenz-Landau, Landau, Germany
Landau, Carmen Landau, Landau, Germany
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Schmitt, Manfred Fachbereich Psychologie, Universität Koblenz-Baumert, Anna Fachbereich Psychologie, Universität Koblenz-Landau, Landau, Germany

The studies base on the idea of three moral prototypes (just, brave and caring) of Walker and Hennig (2004). It was demonstrated that people relate different moral behaviors to the three prototypes (Studies 1 – 3). Study 4 revealed that the activation of the just prototype promoted moral courage, whereas helping behavior (related to the caring prototype and not to the just) was not affected. Activating the just prototype also affected justice sensitivity on the observer and the perpetrator perspective: Participants became more justice sensitive on the observer perspective, no differences between the prototype-activation and the control group emerged.

Justice sensitivity and civil courage

Hauer, Johannes Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Koblenz-Landau, Landau, Germany
Krettek, Carmen Fachbereich Psychologie, Universität Koblenz-Landau, Landau, Germany
Baumert, Anna Fachbereich Psychologie, Universität Koblenz-Landau, Landau, Germany
Schmitt, Manfred Fachbereich Psychologie, Universität Koblenz-Landau, Landau, Germany

In a longitudinal study (N = 70), the hypothesis was tested that justice sensitivity contributes uniquely to civil courage over and above empathy, social anxiety, self efficacy, and responsibility denial. At time 1, these traits were measured. At time 2, participants reacted to eight different stories describing cases of innocent victimization. Participants rated for each incident perceived injustice, moral outrage, and the likelihood that they would participate in the scenario. Perpetrator perspective: Participants became more justice sensitive on the observer perspective, no differences between the prototype-activation and the control group emerged.

Automatic item generation: Artificial intelligence and transfer learning in physics

Kyllonen, Carolyn Center for New Constructs, Educational Testing Service, Princeton, USA
ETS has developed a system called the Test Creation Assistant (TCA), a template based system for automatic item generation. The system is used to generate many items from a single item “model”, and has been applied to both math and physics word problems. In collaboration with Cycorp, Inc. and Northwestern University we added artificial intelligence methods to the system to create problem variants that systematically differ from a “parent” problem, allowing us to test transfer learning. I review the results of a learning experiment and draw implications for the future of automatic item generation in creating tests and learning materials.

Item development for new measures of cognitive flexibility

Beckmann, Jens F. Accelerated Learning Laboratory, University of New South Wales, Australia
Bowman, David Bowman, David

While mental flexibility is a central constituent in many theories of intelligence, this capability is insufficiently captured by traditional test scores. Across several studies, a number of novel tasks were constructed comprising a wide variety of item types emphasizing the capacity to deal with ambiguity, to switch frames of reference, to deviate from routine ways of thinking. Results from student and manager samples provide evidence for the differential sensitivities of mental flexibility scores to predict problem-solving behaviours in comparison to traditional metrics. This new approach may serve to redress the existing discrepancy between conceptualisation and operationalisation of intelligence.

New item development approaches for social and emotional intelligence

MacCann, Carolyn Center for New Constructs, Educational Testing Service, Princeton, USA

Item development for social and emotional intelligence (EI) tests requires different processes than those used in conventional intelligence tests, primarily due to the difficulty in scoring EI items. Two such approaches include: (1) the situation judgment test (SJT) approach; (2) implicit assessments (e.g., the Implicit Association Test); (3) the use of appraisal theories of emotion to develop test items; (4) traditional tasks to assess emotion recognition; and (5) affective forecasting. The strengths and weaknesses of these approaches (and the convergence between them) are outlined, with empirical illustrations from multivariate data.

Selecting sub-items for signal detection indexes

Paulhus, Delroy L. Dept. of Psychology, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada

When maximizing test reliability, standard strategies are to: (1) increase the correlations among items; and (2) increase the number of items. In signal detection theory there are two categories of responses (hits and false alarms), such that these strategies are less straightforward to implement. Five possible approaches to dealing with this issue are illustrated with a dataset from the Over-Claiming Questionnaire (Paulhus et al., 2003): (1) partition and factor; (2) create sub-accuracy scores; (3) combinatorial approach; (4) crude empiricism; and (5) the ability to discriminate across ability levels.

Using automated test analysis tools to develop verbal ability tests

Gorin, Joanna S. Educational Testing Service, Princeton, USA

There are five possible approaches to dealing with this issue: (1) partition and factor; (2) create sub-accuracy scores; (3) combinatorial approach; (4) crude empiricism; and (5) the ability to discriminate across ability levels.

I like you, I like you not: Understanding the context-dependency of implicit attitudes

Gawronski, Bertram Dept. of Psychology, University of Western Ontario, London, Canada

Previous research has shown that implicit attitudes can be highly context-sensitive. In the present research, we argue that context effects on implicit attitudes depend on the heterogeneity of prior experiences with the attitude object, leading to cue-dependent activation of evaluative associations. Across 4 studies, implicit attitudes reflected the valence of previously learned information regardless of the context, when this information was evaluatively consistent. However, when the acquired information was evaluatively inconsistent, implicit attitudes became context-dependent, such that they reflected the valence of the information that was associated with a particular context during learning.

Covariation detection and attitude formation

Ranganath, Kate Dept. of Psychology, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, USA

We investigated the effects of covariation information implicit and explicit attitude formation. Attitudes were induced with an illusory correlation procedure in which participants read two as many statements about one group (majority) than the other (minority), though the ratio of positive to negative statements was equal. Control conditions
S-158: Challenges in contemporary research on the assessment and evaluation of collectivism and individualism

Boaz Shulruf (chair)

Over the past three decades collectivism and individualism have been the cornerstone of a large body of cross-cultural research. Most of it, however, used mean scores of scales for collectivism and individualism to classify certain populations as either collectivist or individualist. Recent development in this area suggests that relatively large proportions of any population can be quite varied in their "mix" of collectivism and individualism. This presentation, demonstrates how cluster analysis can reduce the impact of some response biases when collectivism and individualism are compared across different nations and cultures. Implications for further research in this area are discussed.

Individualism-collectivism and school achievement in Italian students

Alessi, Marianna Dept. of Psychology, University of Palermo, Palermo, Italy

The aim is to study the relationship between individualism-collectivism, personal conceptions of intelligence and school achievement. Participated 222 students attending High School (humanistic, scientific and technical level), distributed according their gender and socioeconomic status. Subjects were given a questionnaire assessing socio-economic level and school performance. Personal Conceptions of Intelligence Test (Faria, Fontaine, 1997) and Auckland Individualism-Collectivism Scale (Shulruf, Hattie, Dixon, 2007). Significant differences were found on the individualism linked to gender, school address and socioeconomic level. Moreover results show positive correlations benefits of technique students and negative correlations between school achievement and collectivism in humanistic students.

Measurement values and personality traits across cultures: The case of Schimmack, Ulrich Dept. of Psychology, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada

We submit that this enterprise is weakened by significant methodological problems, particularly the refer-group effect, undermining the validity of cross-cultural syndromes. In this paper, we present an actual correlation between the major-observer-reports, and perceptions of national character and personal traits. Behavioral and demographic predictors of conscientiousness were correlated with different cross-national measures of conscientiousness based on self-reports, observer-reports, and perceptions of national character. These predictors correlated strongly with perceptions of national character, but not with self-reports and peer-reports. Country-level self- and peer-report measures of conscientiousness failed as markers of between-nation differences in personality.

S-115: Science, technology and innovation psychology

Ewen Hemlin, Carl Martin Allwood (chair)

In recent years there has been an increased interest in taking a psychological perspective on science, technology and innovation processes. This research area aims at an improved understanding of R&D processes from the perspective of the scientist, groups and organizations were scientists work in academic and industrial settings. This brings together elements of personality, cognitive, social, cross-cultural and industrial/organizational psych-ology (Feist, 2006; Ford, 1993; Woodman, Sawyer & Griffin, 1996).

The concept of culture and the indigenized psychologies

Allwood, Carl Martin Dept. of Psychology, Lund University, Lund, Sweden

The modern indigenous psychologies (hereafter: indigenous psychologies) are examples of local approaches to psychology (see e.g. Sinha, 1997). They occur in different contexts, and the aim to be culturally and pragmatically relevant to the researcher’s own society and are reactions to the dominance of Western or US-American culture in psychological research. This contribution will argue that the concept of culture has not been sufficiently problematized in the literature on the indigenized psychologies and that one of the most basic
premises of the indigenous psychologies (culture as a fairly stable, within the "cultural group" singly describable and shared entity) is problematic.

Why are women avoiding the physical sciences?

Feist, Gregory Dept. of Psychology, San Jose State University, California, USA
Rastogi, Deepika Dept. of Psychology, San Jose State University, California, USA

It is true that women are not going into the sciences, only the physical sciences. We predicted that a preference for people-oriented rather than thing-oriented careers and more flexible working conditions go together to make the physical sciences less appealing to women. The sample consisted of undergraduate and graduate students as well as professors in the physical, social, and biological sciences. As predicted, compared to women in the physical sciences, those in the other sciences scored higher on people-oriented vocational interest and lower on Autism-Spectrum Quotient, and placed higher value on more family-oriented working conditions. Implications are discussed in the context of an emerging new discipline, the psychology of science.

Innovations in science and technology: A social psychological study

Schulze, Angelika Inst. für Psychologie, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Berlin, Germany
Innovations in Science and Technology - a Social Psychological Study Most innovation studies in Science and Technology come from the fields of sociology and organization studies. Our study focused on social conflicts within the genesis of innovations in the field of Gene Technology (in basic science, scientist/entrepreneur firms and larger public R&D firms). We studied the qualities of conflict and conflict management in innovation processes and their importance for innovation success. Results: An appropriate conflict management is decisive for successful innovation. The scientists adopt a configuration of mode of conflict manage- ment. They combine and form patterns. The integrating combined with contending behaviour proved to be more successful than integrating behaviour alone.

S-160: Risk and protective factors of relational aggression in adolescence

Herbert Scheithauer (chair) Even though in recent years there had been an increasing amount of literature on physical aggression, there is still a lack of studies investigating risk and protective factors for the development of relational aggression in adolescence. This is surpris- ing because studies have shown that in adolescence, relational aggression has especially negative con- sequences for boys and girls psychosocial develop- ment. The studies presented in this symposium investigate contextual or individual risk and pro- tective factors and provide an empirical base for the development of adequate interventions.

Risk and protective factors in the development of (instrumental) relational aggression in adolescence

Ittel, Angela Fakultät für Pädagogik, Bundeswehr Universität München, Neuubiberg, Germany

While research has identified multiple motives and forms of physical aggression, relational aggression has not been investigated to identify different subtypes and expressions of this often more subtle form of aggression. This project therefore examines the expression of relational aggression experienced by 373 male and female adolescents. Results show that factors related to the family, such as parenting, take an effect on boys expression of instrumental relational aggression. In addition, individual attitudes and values as well as psychosocial factors are associated with the expression of instrumental relational aggression. Both boys and girls however benefit from a democratic family climate.

The relationship of rejection sensitivity and relational aggression in adolescence

Rosenbach, Charlotte Inst. für Psychologie, Freie Universität Berlin, Berlin, Germany
Beck, Lesa Department of Psychology, University of California, Berkeley, California

Aim of the study was to analyze the relationship between Rejection Sensitivity (RS), Relational Aggression (RA) and individual problems in adolescence. Longitudinal data from three assess- ment points (t1, t2=three months later, t3=one year later) are available for 41 adolescents (age 14-18). RS, RA and self-reported strengths and difficulties (SDQ) were assessed. Data from t3 will be presented. A positive correlation between RS and RA was observed. Regression-models for the prediction of individual problems and RA are presented. A positive correlation between RS and RA is observed. Regression-models for the prediction of individual problems and RA are conducted. The results of this study will contribute to the knowledge of risk factors of Relational Aggression as well as individual problems in adolescence.

Empathy and perspective-taking: Risk OR protective factors or risk factors in the development of relational aggression in adolescence?

Scheithauer, Herbert Inst. Bildungswissenschaften, Freie Universität Berlin, Berlin, Germany

The aim of this study was to explore the relation- ship between empathy (E), perspective-taking (PE) and relational aggression (RA). A sample of 126 adolescents (aged 14-16) was presented. A sub- sample of 42 adolescents further participated in a longitudinal design over a 15-month-period. PT was assessed with self-reports. E and RA were assessed on the basis of self-, peer- and teacher ratings. We expect both factors to be positively related to RA for extreme groups (high vs. low RA), when the initial measure of RA is controlled. Findings will be discussed with regard to the knowledge about risk and protective factors.

“Fight for me!” Girls’ and boys’ expectations of defense against same- or other-gender peers

Heim, Amelie Institut für Experimentelle Psychologie, Magdeburg, Germany

This research compares male and female 9th graders’ expectations (N=900) of an accompanying peer’s reaction after being provoked. By using vignettes we also manipulate the companion’s gender, consequently resulting in a 2 x 2 design (gender-target x gender-companion). Referring to the girls-target situation we assume that the same gender constellation (girl/girl) leads to higher relational aggression and lower overt aggression expectancy rates, whereas the other-gender con- stellation (girl/boy) evokes an opposite pattern. Furthermore we expect a moderating effect of the subject’s agreement to paternalistic-oriented gender roles as described in the culture-honor concept (Nisbett, 1993). Results are discussed with respect to preventive school measures.

Longitudinal associations of normative beliefs and relational aggression during middle childhood and early adolescence: A social psychological study

Wernert, Nicole Dep. of Human Development, Washington State University, Pullman, WA, USA
Lyle, Kelsey Dep. of Human Development, Washington State University, Pullman, WA, USA

Support for social information-processing (SIP) models of child adjustment suggests that patterns of distal (i.e., latent knowledge structures) and proximal (i.e., on-line) processing of social informa- tion predict individual differences in overt and relational aggression (RA) (Werner & Nixon, 2005). The current study utilized a longitudinal design and teacher-ratings of RA to extend our understanding of the role of normative beliefs for RA during middle childhood and adolescence (N=465). Findings indicate that children become increasingly more aggressive of RA, particularly across the transition from elementary to middle school. Moreover, normative beliefs about RA significantly predicted increases in RA behavior across one year.

Ostracism: Effects of being ignored and excluded

Williams, Kipling D. Dept. Psychological Sciences, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA, USA
Ostracism, being ignored and excluded, is a ubiquitous and powerful form of relational aggres- sion. I present my program of research demonstrat- ing that the initial reaction to ostracism is often unmitigated pain; followed by a perceived threat to four fundamental needs, and coping responses aimed at fortifying these needs. Behavioral re-
sponses can fortify belonging and self-esteem if they make the individual more open to others and socially attractive; fortifying control and existential needs may be fortified by forcing others to attend to and notice – often resulting in anti-social and provocative acts. Implications for adolescents, for whom belonging needs are very high, are discussed.

S-161: Current perspectives on the concept of wisdom and its development

Judith Glück (chair)
A recent focus in psychological wisdom research is on how wisdom develops through actual life experiences. Current theoretical and empirical work suggests two different, but related conceptions of wisdom: one that views wisdom as a largely cognitive variable acquired through learning and one that emphasizes the integration of cognitive, emotional, and motivational aspects and is acquired through actual experience of life challenges. In this symposium, we present empirical work aiming at understanding (1) how wisdom types and wisdom are related and (2) how they develop in the course of individual life stories.

Title to be announced

Takahashi, Masami
Takachi, Chicago, IL, USA
Our developmental model of wisdom integrates two moments or modes of wisdom: analytical and synthetic mode. The analytic mode concerns the reduction of global systems of wisdom into elementary qualities, and inquiry into this mode primarily entails the exploration of specific knowledge content or information-processing functions. In contrast, the synthetic mode concerns the integration of wisdom systems and transformational changes that characterize this integration. In particular, this wisdom mode pertains to cognition/affet integration and a reflective level of conscious experience. It is argued that both analytical and synthetic modes of experience are equally necessary for defining the concept of wisdom.

Christian and Buddhist views on what wisdom is and how it develops

Rappersberger, Stefanie
Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Wien, Wien, Austria
Conceptions of wisdom have been shown to be related to culture (Takahashi & Overton, 2005). Spiritual aspects of wisdom, however, though prominent in implicit theories of wisdom, have hardly been studied. In this study, 20 Christian and 20 Buddhist dignitaries were interviewed about wisdom. Content analyses revealed high overlap in conceptions of what wisdom is, although Buddhists put more emphasis on empathy than Christians. Concerning how wisdom develops, Buddhists participants said that wisdom can be acquired through directed learning, while Christian participants emphasized life experience. Both groups viewed reflection as central to the development of wisdom.

Implicit theories of wisdom and its development: Evidence for two different conceptions

Strasser, Irene
Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Klagenfurt, Klagenfurt, Austria
The paper introduces two measures of personal and general wisdom based on the Berlin Wisdom Paradigm. Reliabilities of both measures are reported from age-comparative samples (young and old adults). Furthermore, similarities and differences in predictive validity of the two measures are reported. Indicators from cognitive and personality functioning are used in the validity analyses.

Comparing two different approaches to wisdom

Lennon, Michael R.
College of Health, Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR, USA
We contrasted two conceptual and methodological approaches to wisdom, fundamental pragmatics of life (Baltes & Staudinger, 2000) with the liberal examination of wisdom on comprehension (Levenson et al., 2005), using both qualitative and quantitative measures for both approaches in a sample of 36 women and 14 men. This age was unrelated to self-transcendence, but young age correlated high in its relation to pragmatics. Self-transcendence and pragmatics were largely independent, and the vignette measures were uncorrelated with the self-report measures. Self-transcendence related to satisfaction, practical knowledge inversely to depressive symptoms, and uncertainty management correlated positively with self-report health.

Predictive validity of general and personal wisdom

Staudinger, Ursula M.
Zent. für Lebenslanges Lernen, Jacobs Universität, Bremen, Germany
The paper introduces two measures of personal and general wisdom based on the Berlin Wisdom Paradigm. Reliabilities of both measures are reported from age-comparative samples (young and old adults). Furthermore, similarities and differences in predictive validity of the two measures are reported. Indicators from cognitive and personality functioning are used in the validity analyses.

S-162: Cognition of aesthetics in graphics: The influence of beauty on web-page design and learning

Neil Schwartz, Wolfgang Schnozht (chair)
Scant empirical data exist on aesthetics under the auspices of cognitive theory, and none on learning with graphics. This symposium aims to assemble international researchers to examine the issue. Lukenzer explores the aesthetics of scientific graphics on learning physics; Schwartz reports a systematic examination of aesthetics on comprehension of graphic theme; Velsetions reveals aesthetic effects on avatars in virtual learning environments; Tracinsky shows reliable aesthetic effects on web-page design: Lowe describes cognitive and emotional processes and representations involved in processing of art (Leder, Belke, Oebele & Augustin, 2004) principles of aesthetics are discussed in the realm of design and ergonomics. It is claimed that the consideration of aesthetics can improve the design of virtual characters in learning environments and provide a coherent research agenda for exploring the role of aesthetics in the context of pedagogical agents.

Aesthetic guidelines for the design and development of pedagogical agents

Veletisions, George
Curriculum and Instruction, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, USA
Pedagogical agents are anthropomorphic interfaces used in electronic learning environments for instructional purposes. Such interfaces are often portrayed as virtual humans able to interact, collaborate, and converse with learners. Albert a growing area of study with high expectations for teaching and learning, prior research has disregarded the visuo-aesthetic properties of pedagogical appearance. In this paper, we highlight the importance of such properties and present guidelines for the design and development of aesthetics for pedagogical agents. These guidelines may be used to inform the deployment of virtual characters in learning environments and provide a coherent research agenda for exploring the role of aesthetics in the context of pedagogical agents.

Psychological aesthetics: Basic and applied aspects

Leder, Helmut
Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Wien, Wien, Austria
Beauty for long has not been considered particularly important in design. However, growing interest in aesthetics has revealed a number of answers to the question, what the benefits of beauty might be. Basing on our psychological model which describes cognitive and emotional processes and representations involved in processing of art (Leder, Belke, Oebele & Augustin, 2004) principles of aesthetics are discussed in the realm of design and ergonomics. It is claimed that the consideration of aesthetics can improve the design of virtual characters in learning environments and provide a coherent research agenda for exploring the role of aesthetics in the context of pedagogical agents.

Realism in graphic representation: Aesthetics versus explanatory effectiveness

Lowe, Richard
Dept. of Education, Curtin University, Perth, Australia
The degree of resemblance between a referent situation and its graphic representation has long
been considered a key contributor to the aesthetic value of a depiction. Visuospatial realism has traditionally been the main criterion for judging this aspect of aesthetic worth. More recently, technological advances such as computer-based animation have expanded the conception of graphic aesthetics to encompass behavioural realism. For example, both visuospatial and behavioural realism are incorporated at ever increasing levels in computer animation games. This paper shows that with educational means, however, assumed aesthetic benefits from realism in games can occur at the expense of explanatory effectiveness.

Learning from graphics: Disentangling the influence of theme and aesthetics

Schwartz, Neil Dept. of Psychology, California State University, Chico, USA Battinigh, William Dept. of ExperimentalPsychology, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, USA Lieb, Helmut Faculty of Psychology, University of Koblenz @ Landau, Landau, Germany Mortensen, Chad Dept. of Psychology, California State University, Chico, USA

A tripartite model is debuted showing that thematic relations between web-based graphics and text explains the way graphics effect text comprehension – but only if learners have prior knowledge to individualize the information. These interactive animations are perceived as beautiful. We report on three partial-replication studies sampling 500 students in which graphics were manipulated for theme valence, aesthetic quality, and learners’ reaction time of aesthetic perception to the aesthetically-controlled graphics. Multiple regression analyses under each experimental condition, and focus-group interviews, revealed that aesthetics evoked emotional responsivity in learners that dictated cognitive access to theme, which in turn, predicted deep thematic text processing.

S-163: Baby signing

Mechthild Kiegelmann, Annette Hohenberger (chair)

While baby signing has recently become popular, little research is available that evaluates potential psychological and linguistic effects of using sign to foster early communication with babies. The presenters in this symposium take two different research perspectives on 1) sign language acquisition in both hearing and deaf children and on 2) symbolic gesturing with hearing children, including evaluating baby signing media. All presenters argue on the basis of empirical research within the context of a controversial debate. An expert in research methodology will serve as a discussant for the presented empirical studies.

Effects of a gestural communication program in Chilean babies

Farkas, Cemarita Psychology, P. Univers. Catolica de Chile, Santiago, Chile

The research realized explore the benefits of gestural communication program in children’s, parents and educators’ aspects. Two studies are presented: (a) the effects on the synchronic interactions in 14 dyads mothers-babies of medium socio-economic level were studied, during three measurements with a Grid to analyze early interactions. The differences in visual, tactile and vocal interactions are discussed. (b) The effects on the stress level in parents and educators of children from social risk families were studied with the Parent Stress Index, Short Form (PSI-SF), during three measurements. The results in each group of caregivers are discussed.

Baby signing with hard of hearing and with hearing children

Kiegelmann, Mechthild IE, Universität Tübingen, Tübingen, Germany Güntner, Klaus-B. Institute for Science of Rehab, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Berlin, Germany

Never publications on baby signing suggest an increasing number of ASL-signs than early programs. This increase leads us to question whether baby signing can be especially beneficial for deaf children. We hypothesize that baby signing can enhance the development of signing deaf children more directly, because signing is an integral part of their pre-lingual communicative development. Our current research compares the use of baby signing with hearing hard of hearing, and deaf children. An electronic medium is used in Germany to teach parents and their children baby signs based on the German Sign Language DGS. Preliminary results will be presented.

Baby signing with deaf/blind children

Wolf, Sylvia Inst. für Wissenschaft-Rehabil., Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Berlin, Germany

Acredolo and Goodwyn convincingly demonstrated the importance of baby signing for development of language. This practice of baby signing with a disabled children still is a relatively new topic in research. We are especially interested in the effects of baby signing with deaf-blind children, especially any effects on language development. We hypothesize that tactile baby signing fosters the development of the space-time inventory as well as the development of cognitive object permanence. We are presenting a pilot study and research design for a longitudinal investigation.

A longitudinal study investigating the impact on language development of encouraging infants to communicate using signs and gestures

Kirk, Elizabeth School of Psychology, University of Hertfordshire, United Kingdom

We present the first set of findings from a longitudinal study of 40 infants exploring the impact of encouraging gestural communication. Infants were randomly allocated to one of four conditions: Symbolic Gesture Training, British Sign Language (BSL) Training and a non-intervention control group. At 8m, 12m, 16m, and 20m infants’ auditory comprehension and expressive communication (PLS-3 UK) and receptive and expressive language (Oxford CDI) were measured each month. Data comparing infants’ language development will be reported and the findings will be discussed in relation to notions of gestural communication enhancing early mother-infant interaction and infant language acquisition.

Does baby signing lead to faster language development in hearing children? Evidence from deaf signing babies

Morgan, Gary Dept. of Language and Commnu., City University, London, United Kingdom Wolf, Bence DCAL, UCL, London, United Kingdom Woofle, Tyrone DCAL, UCL, London, United Kingdom

If ‘baby-signing’ classes during 9-36 months speeds language acquisition, children who are native signers should have earlier and faster vocabulary acquisition than their non-signing peers. In a new study on deaf and hearing children’s first signs reported through the MacArthur BCSL version of the MacArthur CDI we found no speeded sign language development. Furthermore hearing children of deaf parent’s first signs appear at the same age as deaf children. Observations of ‘baby signing’ are due to the gesture advantage over speech and sign and not language development gains.

S-164: Cultural psychology and individual agency

Lars Allolio-Naecke, Carl Ratner (chair)

The symposium focuses on power relations, social positioning, and cultural meanings that influence individual action. Neither situations nor persons or things for themselves provoke and guide individual action but the meaning of persons, things and situations do. Moreover people, things and situations are not relevant for everybody in the same manner, because meaning-making itself is a social-historic process that is deep-seated in one’s own autobiography. To make that concern individual action is understood and analyzed as reflecting individual and cultural meanings. The relative influence of these will be discussed by the speakers.

A cultural-historical vs. a romantic view of agency

Ratner, Carl Dept. of Psychology, Institute for Cultur. Research, Trinidad, USA

This paper compares contrasting views of agency. The cultural historical view, pioneered by Vygotsky, Kozlova, and Leontiev, emphasizes the shared, cultural organization of agency. Agency is a cultural-historical phenomenon that is shaped by social institutions, cultural concepts, social position (occupation), and status (class). Agency is seen as an individual action defined by society, the individual negotiates with society on his own terms. These positions are evaluated in terms of scientific and political criteria.

How to deal with polyvalence of action

Allolio-Naecke, Lars Inst. für Theologie, Universität Nürnberg-Erlangen, Erlangen, Germany

Everyday activity is structured by ambiguous actions. The question as to why someone did something is not answerable from an outside perspective. But as psychologists, we have to deal with precise models for describing the reasons why someone undertook an action, because from the psychological perspective, we are trying to predict future behaviour. But this is exceptionally difficult, especially in cross-cultural situations. To solve this problem, Ernst E. Boesch proposed the introduction of the polyvalence concept. In my contribution, I show how to use that concept for intercultural trainings.

The norms of culture and the participant’s stake

Zielke, Barbara Intercultural Communication, University of Chemnitz, Chemnitz, Germany

The concept of a “dialogical self” is seen as a tool for adapting psychology to the conditions of globalization: all meaningful entities are subject to dialogical processes of meaning construction and the self is one of those entities. More radically, the idea of dialogicality may be employed to deconstruct the individual actor as the object of psychological interest. However, as long we want to distinguish “cultural psychology” from “cultural studies” we should resist the temptation to simply replace cultural identity (of persons and of self) with plurality. “Dialogicity” calls for a decentered, but not erased concept of self as participant in culture.

Agency, style, and tradition

Baerfeldt, Cor Psychology, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Canada

In recent years, the study of discourse has become a central focus in the cultural psychological study of
self. Yet, for lack of an adequate social ontology, discursive psychologies have failed to provide a satisfying account of human agency. This paper turns to the work of the philosopher Merleau-Ponty. A result of his life came to articulate a philosophy of expression and ‘style’ that could serve as a rich ontological basis for discursive psychology. It is argued that this notion of style provides a way to reconcile the subject of history with the subject of lived experience.

The co-regulation of feelings as social cement

Veerbergen, Theo Dept. of Psychologie, Open University Netherlands, Heerlen, Netherlands

From neuropsychology it is known that the human brain has different areas for emotions and feelings (Damasio, 2003). Emotions and feelings are distinguished because the former are directly linked to body states whereas the latter leave room for reflection or ideation on those states. This ideational dimension to feelings allows for manipulation, in the sense that what is felt and how it is felt will partially depend on the group one is a member of. It will be argued that being able to express feelings in concordance with what is considered ‘proper’ in the group is one key skill for group membership. It takes feeling for social situations to fit in. That feeling for is learned or trained in everyday situations, and thereby co-regulated with skilled members of the own group. Ref. Antonio Damasio (2003). Looking for Spinoza. Joy, Sorrow, and the feeling brain. Harcourt.

Can the meaning of childhood be changed?

Kleinberg-Niepae, Andrea Psychologie, Freie Universität Berlin, Berlin, Germany

Children are positioned as inferior beings within the western discourse on childhood. Adults possess the power to define a child’s development, to regulate children’s daily routine (e.g. going to school) and to ascribe a lower social status to children which is justified with the special need of protection children are supposed to have. The implications of this positioning become very obvious when children themselves object to their inferior status which is the case with working children’s organisations. These children demand the same rights (i.e. a right to education) as their work colleagues. After reading, participants rated the trustworthiness of multiple documents embedded in new media.

S-165: Evidence-based? Criticism of existing and proposal of new approaches to prevention and treatment of addictive behaviors

Joachim Körkel (chair)

On the basis of existing empirical data the symposium will scrutinize that addiction treatment and policy are evidence-based (“best practice”). Springer reports about attitudes that impede the broad incorporation of opioid maintenance therapy. Based on a RCT Körkel, Becker, Happel and Lipsmeier endorse the implementation of programs for self-controlled drug intake. Verthein advocates heroin-assisted treatment for heroin addicts based on the results of a multicentre RCT. Klein and Schauing call for a subgroups approach in substance abuse prevention with adolescents based on an epidemiological survey. Uhl puts into question the empirical basis of WHO-guidelines on primary prevention of hazardous alcohol consumption.

Controlled intake of illegal drugs: A randomized controlled trial of a behavioural self-control training

Körkel, Joachim Wissenschaften - Sozialarbeit, Universität für Angewandte, Nürnberg, Germany

Becker, Gabi Management, Integrative Drogenhilfe e.V., Frankfurt on the Main, Germany

Happel, Volker Social Work and Health, University of Applied Sciences, Frankfurt on the Main, Germany

Lipsmeier, Gero Social Work and Health, University of Applied Sciences, Frankfurt on the Main, Germany

Objectives: To examine the effectiveness of the Behavioural Self-Control Training (BSC) ‘KISS’ in reducing drug consumption. Method: 144 intravenous polydrug addicts were randomly assigned to 12 KISS sessions or a Waiting List (WL) condition. They underwent pre-, post-, and six month follow-up assessment (including timeline-follow-back for all substances and DSM-IV substance diagnoses). Results: KISS participants show significantly by in drug intake in WL controls. Pre-assessment self-efficacy and comorbid methadone maintenance treatment are predictors. Conclusions: BSC for controlled drug consumption proves to be superior to methadone treatment option for severely dependent drug addicts not able or willing to live abstinent.

Evidence based alcohol policy: An oxymoron?

Uhl, Alfred Alkohol Information und Co-ord, Anton-Proksch-Institut, Wien, Austria

Objectives: To determine whether it is sensible and/or possible to base alcohol policy on facts. Methods: Systematic analysis of empirical and theoretical literature concerning evidence based policy development. Results: Speaking logically, practical conclusions cannot be derived from facts solely. The attempt to do so is termed ‘Naturalistic Fallacy’ in research methodology. The conclusions in the most prominent and well-used sources on alcohol policy over-simplify the situation from a Northern European alcohol control perspective. Conclusions: We should increasingly discuss ethical considerations involved in policy building and stop to camouflage the decisions as inevitable consequence of evidence.

S-282: Learning from multiple documents embedded in new media

Marc Stadler, Rainer Bromme (chair)

 duel requires frequent to construct meaning in interaction with multiple documents. E.g., electronic encyclopaedia or Internet websites are used to accomplish learning assignments or to support informed decision making. The skills needed to accomplish such tasks clearly go beyond what is needed in comprehending single and simple documents that have traditionally been investigated in text comprehension research. The symposium brings together researchers that address the crucial question of how readers manage to integrate information across documents and evaluate them in terms of trustworthiness. Thereby, we seek to synthesize and enhance our knowledge of the comprehension of multiple complex documents.

The relationship between source evaluation and comprehension of multiple documents

Bratn, Ivar Dept. of Educational Research, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway

Stromso, Helge Institute for Educ. Research, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway

We addressed whether source evaluation predicts comprehension of multiple documents containing conflicting information about global warming. After reading participants rated the trustworthiness of sources and the degree to which they had attended to different source features. Hierarchical regression analyses showed that after controlling for prior knowledge, the degree to which readers trusted information from a research centre and a government office explained additional variance in comprehension. In step five, participants rated the trustworthiness of sources and the degree to which they based their trustworthiness ratings on document type, publisher, and author explained additional variance. Thus, different aspects of source evaluation independently predicted the comprehension of multiple documents.

Wednesday 23rd July 2008

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Remembering who said what: Effects of source credibility and content consistency

Rouet, Jean-François LMOC, CNRS - University of Poitiers, Poitiers, France; Le Bigot, Ludovic LMOC, CNRS - University of Poitiers, Poitiers, France; Coutieras, Anthony LMOC, CNRS - University of Poitiers, Poitiers, France

According to the documents model theory, readers integrate information from multiple sources by connecting sources and contents through rhetorical predicates. We investigated the conditions of source separation in the memory for complex messages. We presented pairs of messages about everyday situations. Each message was attributed to a high or a low-authority source. Participants were probed for source-content connections. It was expected that source-content connections would be stronger in the case of (a) discrepant information across messages within a pair and (b) contrasted levels of authority within a pair of sources. The experiment was underway at the time of submitting.

How does that fit together? Fostering structural mapping processes to enhance the integration of information across texts

Stadtlar, Marc Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Münster, Münster, Germany; Bromme, Rainer Psychologie Department, University of Muenster, Muenster, Germany

Readers of multiple online-documents are frequently paying attention to intertextual relationships to be able to detect inconsistencies or corroborate claims. We tested the hypothesis that readers’ attention to intertextual relationships can be enhanced by providing them with ontological salient categories along which they can compare documents. 40 students with low prior knowledge read 15 websites that contained conflicting evidence about a medical topic. Participants were either provided with salient ontological categories or worked without external support. Results show that the availability of ontological categories enhanced knowledge acquisition and the number of intertextual references made while thinking aloud.

Epistemic processing of multiple documents

Richter, Tobias Psychology Department, University of Cologne, Cologne, Germany

Multiple documents dealing with the same issue from different perspectives require comprehenders to identify and evaluate arguments and to integrate conflicting information into a coherent situation model. The present study used multiple documents about science topics to investigate how epistemic processes and their representational outcomes are affected by the order in which the documents are received, the presence of evidential markers, and comprehenders’ prior knowledge. The results demonstrate that the ability to construct an adequate situation model across multiple documents critically depends on epistemic processes such as monitoring incoming information for plausibility and internal consistency.

Effect of epistemological beliefs on processing complex documents

Vidal-Abaca, Eduardo Dept. of Psychology, University of Valencia, Valencia, Spain; Gill Laura Psychology Department, University of Valencia, Valencia, Spain; Salmeron, Lafo Psychology Department, University of Valencia, Valencia, Spain

Bråten, Ivar Dept. of Educ. Research, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway; Stringme, Helge Institute for Educ. Research, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway

In two experiments we studied the effect of reader’s epistemological beliefs (EB) on the on-line processing of complex documents. In the first study, students read various texts on climate change, to either summarize them or writing an argumentative essay. Students with sophisticated EB on ‘certainty’ learnt more from the argumentative task, whereas those with naive EB learnt more from summarizing. In a second study, students read two texts dealing with a graphical overview depicting the texts structure. Students with sophisticated EB on ‘justification’ attended the overview for more time at the beginning of the reading, which improved their comprehension.

S-293: Human-machine-interaction (Part III): Human factors in transportation systems

Mark Vollrath (chair)

Intelligent transportation systems are increasingly introduced in modern vehicles and change the role and tasks of drivers. Mobile (e.g. nomadic devices) and stationary (e.g., navigation systems) information systems contribute to this change. The symposium addresses problems and solutions with regard to the interaction in vehicles. On the one hand, assistance and automation may substantially reduce human error. On the other hand, distraction by additional information, system failures and inadequate warnings may lead to new errors and may reduce acceptance of these systems. It will be discussed how to handle these problems by way of the design of the human-machine interaction.

Drivers’ mental representation of a traffic situation – Influencing factors

Kremes, Josef Allgemeine Psychologie, Psychologisches Institut, Chemnitz, Germany; Baumann, Martin Allgemeine Psychologie, Psychologisches Institut, Chemnitz, Germany; Roessler, Diana Allgemeine Psychologie, Psychologisches Institut, Chemnitz, Germany

Situation awareness refers to the perception and interpretation of the current driving situation. If secondary tasks performed while driving impose a significant load on visual attention and WM, then situation awareness should be impaired. In a first experiment we evaluated the visual and WM demand of secondary tasks. In a second experiment these evaluations were further investigated in a simulator study. The results show that both cognitively and visually demanding tasks interfere with the maintenance of a correct situation model in WM. However, visually demanding tasks do not always seem to interfere with visual perception processes.

Online detection of driver distraction

Blaschke, Christoph Human Factors Institute, Universität Bundeswehr, Neubiberg, Germany; Roesler, Carsten, Oliver Institute for Transport Studie, University of Leeds, Leeds, United Kingdom

Driver reactions to correct and false autonomous emergency braking

Sommer, Fanny CR/AEH3, Robert Bosch GmbH, Stuttgart, Germany; Engeln, Arnd CR/AEH3, Robert Bosch GmbH, Stuttgart, Germany

Is cognitive distraction a real problem?

Carsten, Oliver Institute for Transport Studie, University of Leeds, Leeds, United Kingdom

Increasing safety may reduce comfort: A dilemma for advanced driver assistance systems

Vollrath, Mark Institute für Psychologie, Techn. Universität Braunschweig, Braunschweig, Germany

Advanced driver assistance systems (ADAS) can increase safety by alerts in dangerous driving situations. Early warnings are required so that the driver has sufficient time to react. However, these early warnings may annoy the driver. Two studies are presented to examine this for lane-keeping assistance: a driving simulator and a real driving study with haptic and acoustic lane-keeping assistance, respectively. Driving with both ADAS improved lane keeping quality. However, acceptance of the systems decreased. From the literature, similar effects are known for Intelligent Speed Adaptation systems. Adaptation to drivers’ characteristics and the driving situation are discussed as possible solutions.

The effectiveness of multimodal collision warnings

Thuering, Manfred Inst. für Psychologie, Technische Universität Berlin, Berlin, Germany; Fricke, Nicola Institut für Psychologie und A, Technische Universität Berlin, Berlin, Germany; De Filipps, Monica Institut für Psychologie und A, Technische Universität Berlin, Berlin, Germany

Collision warnings must enable drivers to react swiftly and appropriately to an extreme danger they are yet unaware of. To accomplish this, adequate signals must be chosen which prime them on the dangerous object and its relevant features. Empirical studies suggest that auditory icons as well as multimodal signals suit these requirements best. Nevertheless, it still remains unclear which combination of warning features is most effective. To clarify this issue, several combinations were tested in a driving simulator study in which participants were warned about collision dangers. Results showed that particular features of warnings were more effective than others.

Driver reactions to correct and false autonomous emergency braking

Augenstein, Torben CR/AEH3, Robert Bosch GmbH, Stuttgart, Germany

To adequately design autonomous emergency braking systems, knowledge is required about the driver reactions that are provoked by such vehicle interventions in correct and false braking scenarios. Tests were conducted at test sites in September/October 2007 to investigate these driver reactions. The tests included correct and false autonomous braking scenarios. CAN bus data and subjective ratings were collected. Results from the driver reactions in correct and false braking scenarios will be presented and discussed.
FP-169: Occupational health promotion

Mental health problems in a large German teacher population and effects of a prevention program

Zimmermann, Linda Psychosomatische Medizin, Universitätsspital Freiburg, Freiburg, Germany
Unterbrink, Thomas Psychosomatische Medizin, Universitätsspital Freiburg, Freiburg, Germany
Pfeifer, Ruth Psychosomatische Medizin, Universitätsspital Freiburg, Freiburg, Germany

The results show the different effects of applied checklist for investigation of recreation means. A special strategies inventory was used, and the special acute fatigue and state anxiety scales; coping procedures’ effects on mental states (MS) in office.

Workplace wellness programs: Investigating the applicability of self-determination theory and achievement goal theory

O’Connor, Christine School of Business, University of Ballarat, Ballarat, Australia

Due to high costs associated with work-time lost linked to injury and ill health, many companies now offer workplace wellness program to their staff. The aim of this research is to examine two well known motivational theories, self-determination theory and achievement goal theory, and investigate their applicability to the domain of workplace wellness programs. 328 surveys were collected from two organisations with wellness programs. Results showed that more intrinsically motivated individuals scored higher on measures of competence and autonomy, providing support for the tenets of SDT but only partial support was found for the proposed relationship between SDT and achievement goal theory. Further research is discussed.

Stress management means and recreation during working hours in office work environment

Kuznetsova, Alla Faculty of Psychology, Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia

The aim of the empirical study - estimation of stress-management means and recreation procedures on stress states (MS) in office environment. 300 employees were involved. Methods: the multilevel technology of job analysis, including the stress factors inventory; subjective evaluation of MS was measured by the well-being, acute fatigue and state anxiety scales; coping strategies inventory was used, and the special checklist for investigation of recreation means. The results show the different effects of applied stress-reduction interventions on MS on dynamic MS parameters as well as work efficiency: the means targeted directly to the required mental state’ achievement are the most effective.

Stress-reduction interventions: Perceived organizational support in Australian universities

Piggott, Sharyn College of Business, University of South Australia, Adelaide, Australia
Winefield, Anthony Psychology, University of South Australia, Adelaide, Australia

Staff at 13 universities were surveyed in 2000 and 2003/04. After the 2000 survey, interventions were recommended to improve employee well-being. In 2003/04, staff were asked whether their university had undertaken any stress-reduction measures among its employees since the 2000 survey. Hierarchical regression analyses compared data from longitudinal participants (N = 672) answering ‘yes’ or ‘no/don’t know’. Those answering positively scored lower on psychological strain and higher on job satisfaction, organizational commitment, trust in senior management and procedural fairness than those answering negatively. We conclude that perceived organizational support in implementing interventions is linked to improved well-being and organizational attitudes.

Stages-of-change in occupational health promotion

Hinrichs, Stephan Institute of Psychology, University of Freiburg, Freiburg, Germany
Wilde, Barbara Institute of Psychology, University of Freiburg, Freiburg, Germany
Bahamondes Pavez, Carolina Institute of Psychology, University of Freiburg, Freiburg, Germany
Schüpbach, Heinz Institute of Psychology, University of Freiburg, Freiburg, Germany

Occupational health promotion often fails because of inadequate interventions. This study examined whether employees’ readiness to modify health behavior in the workplace is influenced by the current stage-of-change (precontemplation, contemplation, action, maintenance) of the individual employee. A questionnaire was used to measure the current stage-of-change of employees and their readiness to modify health behaviour. As expected, stages-of-change predict readiness for behavior modification. The results show that stages-of-change should be recognized as an important factor for occupational health promotion. Companies should use target group-specific strategies for planning health promotion programs in the workplace.

Professional deformations in heads of educational institutions and their prevention

Bondarchuk, Olена Dept. of Psychology, Central Inst. after Pedagog., Kiev, Ukraine

Objectives. To find out professional deformations in heads of educational institutions and ways of their prevention. Method. The investigation was done on a sample of 215 heads of educational institutions using a specially developed questionnaire. Results. 67% of the respondents were found to be professionally deformed. The following deformation components: 1) intolerance and aggression (23%); 2) self-sufficiency and slow down of professional and individual development, external locus of control (36%); 3) fixation on a manager’s position and expansion of responsibilities beyond the professional competence (41%). Conclusions. A considerable number of the respondents are professionally deformed which calls for a development of a special deformation prevention course.

FP-170: Neuropsychology II

A powerful questionnaire-based screening tool for congenital prosopagnosia in adults

Kennerknecht, Ingo Human Genetics, Westfälische Wilhelms Univ., Münster, Germany
Wang, Hai Social Science Department, Chang Chun Taxation College, Chang Chun, People’s Republic of China
Elze, Tobias Institute for Mathematics, Max Planck Institute, Leipzig, Germany

We examined whether cognitive disorders related to frontal lobe dysfunction are specific to schizophrenia. 37 schizophrenia patients with negative symptoms and 27 androgen psychotic depressives completed a series of cognitive tests related to frontal lobe functions. T test showed that schizophrenic patients had significantly more problems than depressives only on Stroop (P<0.001) and verbal fluency test (P<0.001), but not on WCST and Trum von Hanot. It seems such disorders could be seen in any other psychotic disorder. Probably the cognitive disorders in schizophrenia are related to other factors like the severity of clinical symptoms in the patients.

Memory systems during transient global amnesia

Marie, Eugenia Facultad de Psicología, Universidad Autonoma de Madrid, Madrid, Spain
Ruiz Vargas, Jose Maria Psicología Básica, Facultad de Psicología (UAM), Madrid, Spain

The aim of this study was to analyze the functioning of different memory systems during Transient Global Amnesia (TGA). Twenty TGA patients and twenty healthy volunteers, matched by age and educational level, were assessed with a broad range of memory tests measuring episodic, semantic, perceptual representation, and working memory systems was evaluated. Results revealed that episodic, semantic, and perceptual representation systems were significantly affected during the amnesic episode. Only short-term working memory, among the systems evaluated, was spared. Our results suggest that both explicit and implicit retrieval could be affected during TGA episodes.

Neuropsychological features of pathological gambling

Timpano Sportello, Marco Psychiatry, University of Pisa, Pisa, Italy
Conversano, Ciro Psychiatry, University of Pisa, Pisa, Italy
Masino, Matteo Psychiatry, University of Pisa, Pisa, Italy

Pathological gambling is a nosographic category, object of many disputes; that is whether it belongs to impulse-control disorders or to obsessive-compulsive spectrum. Recently, pathological gambling has been associated with frontal dysfunction in this disease has been often stressed. Twenty-seven subjects suffering from pathological gambling were examined by a broad spectrum neuropsychological battery of episodic, semantic, perceptual representation, and working memory systems was evaluated. Results revealed that episodic, semantic, and perceptual representation systems were significantly affected during the amnesic episode. Only short-term working memory, among the systems evaluated, was spared. Our results suggest that both explicit and implicit retrieval could be affected during TGA episodes.

Comparison of cognitive disorders in schizophrenic patients with negative symptoms and patients with unipolar androgen psychotic depression

Rahimi Taghanaki, Changiz Clinical Psychology, Shiraz University, Shiraz, Islamic Republic of Iran

We examined whether cognitive disorders related to frontal lobe dysfunctions are specific to schizophrenia. 37 schizophrenic patients with negative symptoms and 27 androgen psychotic depressives completed a series of cognitive tests related to frontal lobe functions. T test showed that schizophrenic patients had significantly more problems than depressives only on Stroop (P<0.001) and verbal fluency test (P<0.001), but not on WCST and Trum von Hanot. It seems such disorders could be seen in any other psychotic disorder. Probably the cognitive disorders in schizophrenia are related to other factors like the severity of clinical symptoms in the patients.

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Subcortical responses to colour and luminance in the human visual system as revealed by high-resolution functional imaging at 7T

Using 48 channel near-infrared spectroscopy, we observed a strong attention effect (BOLD-% signal change attention > ignore) in V1-V4-FFA, left/right), which was similar in V4-VP-FFA, right/left), but did not in similar in V1-V4-FFA, left/right), which was observed in the human.

An investigation of selection of relevant faces among others and tested “biased competition” as a selection mechanism in FFA. We displayed pairs of pictures that either were similar (high competition) or dissimilar (low competition) in perceptual features. Participants either ignored both or attended one of the pictures in a 2T-MRI blocked-design experiment. Next to an expected attention effect (BOLD-?signal change attention > ignore) in V1-V4-FFA, left/right), we observed a similarity effect in the ignore condition (dissimilar > similar in V4-VP-FFA, right/left), which was reversed in the attend condition (similar > dissimilar in V4 and VP, left). The results showed in line with biased competition and attentional load theories.

Imitation learning of nursing actions: A NIRS study with students and teacher

Using 48 channel near-infrared spectroscopy, we measured the cortical activation in nursing students and their teacher while they observed and imitated videotaped nursing actions with and without a patient (P +, P -). The concentration changes in oxyHb in nursing students and the teacher in the P+ condition showed a significant correlation in Broadman’s Area 6, but did not in the P- condition. The results suggest that the existence of a patient induces the upcoming action(s) and modulates the students’ action plans to imitate the teacher’s.
Use of metacognitive strategies in high and low critical thinking performance: A think-aloud study

Ku, Kelly Yee Lai Dept. of Psychology, University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China, People’s Republic of: Hong Kong SAR

We examined the role of metacognitive strategies in critical thinking. A total of 138 Chinese undergraduates were assessed on verbal-cognitive ability, critical thinking disposition, and critical thinking performance using Halpern’s Critical Thinking Assessment Device (C-TAED). Subsequently ten participants with comparable cognitive ability and critical thinking disposition but with different levels of critical thinking performance (five scoring high and five scoring low on the C-TAED) were retested on thinking tasks with think-aloud procedures. Results indicated that good critical thinkers used more planning, monitoring, and evaluation strategies. Implications for theory development and enhancement of critical thinking are discussed.

Emotion and problem solving: A contribution

Clément, Évelyne Laboratoire PsyCo (EA 1780), Université de Rouen, Mont Saint Aignan Cedex, France

The present study addresses the effects of failures and successes encountered over the course of a problem on physiological and expressive components of emotion. Nineteen female participants were asked to solve the five-disks version of the Tower of Hanoi problem. The spontaneous skin conductance activity and the facial expressions were recorded without interruption during the problem-solving activity. The specific patterns of emotional manifestations observed during the impasses and the subgoals achievements are interpreted within the framework of the Appraisal Theories and are discussed as reflecting the implication of emotion in a goal-oriented activity such as problem-solving.

Visual imagery and problem solving: Does affective states have any role to play

Singh, Tushar Department of Psychology, Allahabad University, Allahabad, India

Two experimental studies were carried out to explore the effect of affective states and imagery ability on participants’ judgment about the usefulness of imagery in problem solving. A 2 X 2 (high and low imagery ability X positive and negative affective states) factorial design was used for the study. In the first study affective states were generated by a narrative method and in the second study participants’ success and failure on problem solving task resulted in positive and negative affective states. Results showed affective states is particularly important when it is generated from the feeling of success or failure.

Self-regulation and selective exposure: The impact of depleted self-regulation resources on confirmatory information processing

Fischer, Peter School of Psychology, University of Exeter, Exeter, United Kingdom Greitemeyer, Tobias School of Psychology, University of Sussex, Brighton, United Kingdom Frey, Dieter Inst. für Sozialpsychologie, Universität München, München, Germany

The present research investigates the impact of self-regulation resources on confirmatory information evaluation and search. Four studies employing different decision cases consistently found that individuals with depleted self-regulation resources exhibited a stronger tendency for confirmatory information processing than non-depleted individuals. Alternative explanations for this effect based on the selection of high-reward, cognitive load, and mood could be ruled out. Mediation analyses suggested that individuals with depleted self-regulation resources experienced increased levels of commitment to their own standpoint, which resulted in increased confirmatory information processing. In sum, the impact of ego-defensive on confirmatory information search seems to be more motivational than cognitive in nature.

FP-173: Moral emotions

Antecedents of moral emotions: An analysis guided by Heider’s naïve action analysis

Rudolph, Ursula Institut für Psychologie, Techn. Universität Chemnitz, Chemnitz, Germany

In two studies, the cognitive antecedents of moral emotions are analyzed by means of Heider’s (1958) concepts of ought (normative information), social attachment, and trying, as well as hedonic quality, motivational impact on self-regulation, and regulative social functions (e.g., reward vs. punishment). Results provide strong evidence for a comprehensive classification of moral emotions in terms of Heider’s naïve action analysis and are discussed with respect to evolutionary explanations of moral emotions.

The psychology of sperm donation: Implications for donor recruitment

Riggs, Damien School of Psychology, South Australia, Australia

Objectives: Little research has been conducted on sperm donor’s experiences in Australia. This project aimed to explore the ways in which men who act as sperm donors negotiate their identities in regards to their previous families, the sperm bank they donate, and their own sense of self. Methods: Individual interviews were undertaken with men in South Australia. Results: A discursive analysis of the interviews highlights the complex range of emotions that shape the notion of sperm donation. Conclusions: The results provide clear implications for the recruitment of sperm donors in Australia and the further development of guidelines for ethical practice.

The relation of shame with anger, hostility, physical and verbal aggression between college students in Tehran

Pourshahriari, Mahsima Dept. of Psychology, Alzahra University, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran

The relation of shame, anger, aggression and hostility has been the focus of considerable theoretical discussion, but empirical funding has been inconsistent. Two hundred and seventy undergraduate students of Tehran universities have been chosen according to a multi-stage cluster sampling. The self-conscious Affect Test and the Buss-Perry aggression Questionnaire have been used. The results of seven hypothesis considered indicated that there were a significant relation between shame, anger, hostility and aggression in both sexes. There were also a positive significant difference between hosts and hosts and all other variables in the study except verbal aggression. Key words: shame, hostility, anger, aggression, sex.

FP-174: Human resources and job performance

Reversals in performance evaluation: A range theory perspective

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This paper examines preference reversals in performance evaluation (i.e., one ratee is preferred in one condition and the other one is preferred in the other condition, although all relevant performance information is identical in the two conditions). Results from three studies showed that the perceived difference in performance between two rates was greater when the information was presented in a narrow range than in a wide range context. This range effect led to evaluation reversals when evaluating two rates with tradeoffs between performance attributes across rates. This pattern
did not occur when global range information was presented.

Performance in low-quality jobs
Bayona, Jaime Andrés Social Psychology, University of Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain
Low-quality employment is an area that has not been sufficiently studied by the Work-Organizational Psychology (WOP) despite around 30% of the world labour force work under these conditions. This study reviews the usefulness of the traditional methods and indicators used by WOP to measure the performance in the low-quality job population (especially in informal and grassroot organizations). A comparison is made using subjective and objective measures of job performance at the organizational, group and individual level. Results showed the need to adjust the job-performance assessment methodology for this population. Implications for employability and social policies will be discussed.

A measure of Psychological Capital (PsyCap) and its relationship with work performance, well being and social well-being
Siu, Oi-Ling Sociology and Social Policy, Lingnan University, Hong Kong, China, People's Republic of : Hong Kong SAR
This paper aimed to develop and validate a PsyCap measure (Luthans, 2002), and examine its relationships with outcomes. Data were collected among health care workers in Hong Kong and PRC by a longitudinal survey (N = 73 & 287 respectively). The results obtained by CFA supported a 22-item PsyCap scale measuring: self-efficacy, optimism, hope, and resiliency. Hierarchical regression analyses showed that PsyCap (Wave 1) predicted better work performance (job performance, injuries at work), better well-being (job satisfaction, physical/psychological symptoms), and better social well-being (work-life balance, quality of life) (Wave 2). The construct and criterion validity of PsyCap were demonstrated.

Relation of general aptitudes and job performance in Saipa car company
Oreyzi, Hamid Reza Psychology, Isfahan University, Isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran Amidi, A. tehran, Saipa car company, Islamic Republic of Iran Moradi, A. tehran, Saipa car company, Iran, Islamic Republic of Iran Golparvar, Mohsen psychology, Khorasan University, Iran, Islamic Republic of Iran
Job performance of 300 personnel in saipa car company was obtained as an archival data. Relation between general aptitudes which measure by GATB and performance was significant. Multiple regression analysis show significant relation between certain combination of aptitudes and job performance. Recommendations based on findings presented.

Approaches to developing human capital in manufacturing industries
Muthuraj, Birasign Management Studies, IIT Roorkee, Roorkee, India Rangnekar, Santosh Management Studies, IIT Roorkee, Roorkee, India
Emphasizing human capital development strategies makes modern organizations being different from the last millennium organizations. The purpose of this paper is to explore the extent to which manufacturing industries give importance to identified factors influencing human capital creation practices with the instance of a survey conducted among 70 Indian companies. The survey questionnaire comprises of these factors classified under human resource practices, leadership, and knowledge management. The paper finds that leadership styles and appraising performance play a leading role in human capital development. Companies take major efforts to create such capital by integrating leadership with knowledge management and human resource practices.

Effects of job attitudes and identity resources on intentions of professional maintenance among women and men with non-traditional careers
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This research examined the effects of job attitudes (job satisfaction, organizational and trade affective commitment) and of identity resources (job self-efficacy, perception of gender identity conflict) on intentions of current job maintenance and of trade maintenance. A survey was conducted among 131 women and 61 men (in male versus female-dominated occupations). Regression analyses showed that the intention of staying in the current job was more influenced by the perception of the job context among men than among women. The intention of staying within the trade was more affected by the perception of personal identity resources among women than among men.

Lighting for effect: A cross-cultural comparison of the influence of types of light in spiritual and secular environments
Augustin, Sally PlaceCoach, Inc., Holland, USA
Physical environments have a profound effect on human experience, both directly and through nonverbal communication. The psychological influence of daylight and artificial light on people in contemporary spiritual and secular spaces was investigated cross-culturally via in-person interviews of individuals of varied religious orientations and national cultures, sites and visits, and content analysis of relevant visual and written materials. This investigation revealed that experiencing daylight has a similar expansive effect in both spiritual and secular settings. Conversely, current modes of use of artificial light have more variable influence on mood and symbolic attributions. Designers must consider these diverse effects to optimize place design.

Linking place attachment with social identity orientation: An examination of the relationship between place attachment, social identity orientation and integration to city
Karukus, Pelin Dept. of Social Psychology, Ege University, Izmir, Turkey Gürer Güngör, Melik Social Psychology, Ege University, Izmir, Turkey
The general purpose of the study was to investigate the relations between attachment and social identity orientation as related to city integration. The study was carried out by a field research with a sample of 237 participants. The Urban-Identity Scale (Lalli, 1992), The Aspects of Identity Questionnaire (Check, Trop, Chen & Underwood, 1994) and other concerned scales were used in order to collect data. The results revealed significantly different place attachment levels depending on the living area. The main conclusion of the study is the social identity orientation is a significant predictor of the place attachment level. The group who has a higher level of social identity orientation has a higher place attachment.

Physical activities for senior citizens: An analysis of the impacts resulting from the project Academia da Cidade in Camaragibe
Santos, Azenildo Educação Física, Faculdade Maurício de Nassau, Recife, Brazil Menezes, Vilde Educação Física, Universidade do Porto, Recife, Brazil
Our objective was to analyze the impacts resulting from physical activities in open spaces in the city, conducting documentary analysis, semi-structured interviews and focal groups. The results: 1) Civic and grassroot participation is a fundamental element and is relevant in the qualification process. 2) Public users there were a 39% reduction in the use of medication, a 72% increase in people's physical well-being; and 86% increase in the sense of belonging and happiness. Conclusions: a) Civic and grassroot participation is fundamental in the structuring and control of policies; b) There is a growing awareness of the concept of healthy communities.

Mind, body, environment: An integrative approach
Imamichi, Tomoki Environmental Psychology, City University of New York, Hoboken, USA
This project attempts an integrative approach by examining diverse environments, from a collaborative leisure activity done for fun and pleasure, taken seriously and involving pain. The integrative approach includes qualitative and quantitative measures, investigating how participants have rated their experiences, and why participants have rated their experiences that way. In addition to theoretical and methodological merits, this project hopes to shed light on personal and environmental factors contributing to satisfying and meaningful experiences.

Can advanced digital video technologies support group knowledge processes in complex collaborative design tasks?
Zahn, Carmen Knowledge Media Res. Center, Tübingen, Germany Hesse, Friedrich W. Institut für Wissensmedien, Tübingen, Germany Pea, Roy SCL, Stanford University, Stanford, CA, USA
The research to be presented here relates to the affordances of digital media and their possible implicit impacts on cognitive processing and group dynamics during knowledge construction. In an experiment (N=24 dyads), we investigated effects of using an advanced digital video technology as a cognitive tool supporting the accomplishment of a collaborative 'visual design' task. Two conditions were compared, one with activity support by an advanced video tool, one control condition using a comparably simple technology. Results revealed significant effects concerning design strategies, individual knowledge test scores and skills transfer. Practical implications for computer-supported learning at school are discussed.

Impact of culture, personality and digital media on the virtual classroom
Hogg, Jerri Lynn Communication Management, Bay Path College, West Hartford, USA
Language, culture, and personality play a significant role in communication and learning behaviors. The study examined the impact of culture, personality types, and digital media preference on the virtual classroom. A group of African American college students were given the MMPI-2, a demographic information assessment, and an electronic communication survey. Results indicate that certain technologies can facilitate learning and remove some communication barriers across cultures and
personality types. I will demonstrate that, aided with this knowledge, educators can plan more effective ways to utilize technology to reach out to various groups.

Does participation in groups problem solving setting influence individual learning? Lepage, Beatriz Los Chaguaramos, Centro. University of Venezuela, Caracas, Venezuela

This study examines instructional design model based on cooperative learning focused on the link between cognitive and social processes. Teachers and students from different programs are involved in solving problems and sharing knowledge and academic knowledge. Results indicated that 60% of the participants showed cooperative behaviors, 25% presented and solved problems without significant social involvement in cooperative solutions, and 15% showed no interest in solving the problems. This framework has respect for participants' backgrounds, a belief in skills success of all participants, learning as a social process, and learning as an active and constructive process of knowledge acquisition.

Behavioral strategies of pupils with high levels of anxiety in the situation of the group interaction

Nevenska, Anna Psychology, State University HSE, Moscow, Russia Skatova, Anna Psychology, Lomonosov State University, Moscow, Russia

Anxiety predicts low performance in the variety of educational domains (Sarason, 1960). We aimed to study the relationship between anxiety and behavior in group discussion. 55 high-school students completed MAS (Taylor, 1953) and participated in discussion. We found that both pupils, who demonstrated low and high anxiety levels, can be equally successful in group discussion. It is contradictory to the traditional view that anxious pupils are less prosperous in the situation of group interaction. The findings are discussed in regard to behavioral strategies utilized by pupils with the high anxiety levels in classroom interaction.

Implementing an online monitoring instrument for promoting motivated learning in groups: Experiences from German and Dutch science students

Martens, Thomas Internation. Bildungsforschung, Deutsches Institut für, Frankfurt, Germany de Brandenburger, Sandra Social and Behavior Sciences, Leiden University, AK Leiden, Netherland Martens, Rob Social and Behavior Sciences, Leiden University, AK Leiden, Netherlands

Previous studies show that an online monitoring tool for reflecting feelings of relatedness, autonomy, competence and interest can compensate motivational loss in learning groups. This hypothesis was tested with social science students learning statistics at university by conducting three studies in Germany and Netherland: a randomized control group experiment (n=128), a comparative study (n=64) and an implementation study (n=100). Statistical analyses show a significant effect of the instrument regarding motivational outcome just in the first study. Nevertheless, with interview data from the third study guidelines for implementation were identified concerning proper embedding of the instrument in the course framework.

The potentials of ECAM model of mediation in the classroom

Abdul Rahim, Fauziah Dept. of Education, Universiti Utara Malaysia, Kedah, Malaysia

This qualitative study is about building a community of learners that places mediation as central in the learning and teaching of English and Mathematics in a second language context. The study was conducted within a period of three months in Malaysia where I worked with two teachers and two groups of pupils from a Year One class whereby intense classroom observations, classroom discourse and dialogic discussions with teachers and pupils were gathered. Micro-genetic analyses of transcripts reveal a theory of mediation that emerged from the data: environmental mediation, cognitive mediation, affective mediation and metacognitive mediation (i.e. ECAM model of mediation).

FP-177: Gender issues

Distribution of domestic tasks and its perceived fairness: A cross-cultural analysis

Toth, Katalin Social Psychology, University of Nevada, Reno, Reno, USA

The present study examined the cultural effects on the relationship between domestic tasks' distribution and its perceived fairness. Married people from the 2002 ISSP were selected. Hofstede's individualism indices were added. Multilevel modeling was used to analyze two-level variables – cultural and individual variables. Results showed that the higher the level of individualism the bigger the differences between wives' level of perceived fairness and husbands' level of perceived fairness, women always perceived the division of labor as less fair, even more so when both contributed equally. In conclusion, culture alone and in interaction with individual characteristics affected people's perceptions of task distribution fairness.

When Laura and Lukas learn: Stereotype threat and processes of knowledge acquisition

Appel, Markus Bildung und Psychologie, Universität Linz, Austria Kronberger, Nicole Education and Psychology Dept., University of Linz, Linz, Austria

Stereotypes are harmful when they predict inferior academic performance of a group because victims tend to behave accordingly: stereotype threat affects test performance. Little is known, however, whether and in what ways the phenomenon applies to processes of knowledge acquisition. In this contribution we address this lacuna. While women are seen to be more successful learners in general, they are assumed to underperform when it comes to matters of science and technology (study 1, N = 1058). Multivariate analyses of two further experiments (N = 40; N = 60) document and specify the effect of stereotype threat on learning processes.

Liked women, valued men: Range and limits of the "women are wonderful effect"

Ebert, Irena Dorothee Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Jena, Jena, Germany Steffens, Melanie Caroline Psychological Department, University of Jena, Jena, Germany

On a general evaluative dimension, women are judged more positively than men, both when applying direct (questionnaires) as well as indirect (reaction-time based) measurement tools. The present work aims at illuminating the determinants and generality of the "female preference". In a series of experiments (total N > 500) it was shown that the female preference is partially caused by stereotype associations of women and warmth. A "male preference" emerges when the general evaluative dimension is replaced by a value based dimension, indicating that women are judged more positively, but men are seen as more valuable.

Gender-(a)typical behavior and status: Evaluation of leaders, subordinates, and job-applicants

Michel, Birgit University of Geneva, NCCR Affective Sciences, Geneva, Switzerland Schmid Mast, Marianne Department of Work and Organis, University of Neuchâtel, Neuchâtel, Switzerland

Intending to expand role congruity theory of prejudice towards female leaders (Eagly & Karau, 2002) we hypothesised that (1) in role-incongruent situations individuals are evaluated more favorably when behaving according to their gender role (2) whereas in role-congruent situations this effect is significantly smaller. 283 students evaluated 16 person descriptions varying on status, gender, and gender-typicality of behavior. Findings support our hypothesis and yield contradictory results concerning the first hypothesis indicating that for female leaders the gender role but for male subordinates the status role becomes salient. Results of a current study applying this paradigm to job-interview-situations are presented.

Ambivalent sexism in Roman Catholic Poland: where values and equality conflict

Pietrzak, Janina Faculty of Psychology, University of Warsaw, Warsaw, Poland

The subjective positivity associated with being the target of benevolent sexism appears far removed from traditional views of sexism as a negative, devaluing attitude towards women. Benevolent sexism beliefs, however, are based in values that promote and perpetuate gender inequality in society. In Poland, many of these positive attributes of womanhood are emphasized and encouraged by the Church. The Church is an institution that disassociates hostile sexism attitudes while being characterized by strict inequality between the sexes. The studies (Study 1: correlational, Study 2: priming) presented here investigate the relationships between religion, values and ambivalent sexism.

Sterotype threat, intellectual performance and affirmative action in Brazil

Pereira, Marcos Dept. of Psychology, Universidade Federal da Bahia, Salvador, Brazil Silva, Joice Psychology, Universidade Federal da Bahia, Salvador, Brazil

This paper intends to evaluate the intellectual performance of the students favored by affirmative action program. The main hypothesis is that the performance of the students favored by university quotas would be inferior to the others, due to the stereotypes' threat situation. The research was conducted with 120 students. The instrument employed to measure the intellectual performance was a questionnaire with 21 questions about logic. The results demonstrate that the students in stereotypes threat experimental condition achieve a lower performance, but suggests that the negative effects of the stereotypes' threat can be reverted in special conditions.

FP-178: Romantic relationships

The study of the relationship between identity styles, sex roles and sex with spouse selection in single university students

Abedi, Fariba Ward of Psychology, Dr. Hamidiye Clinic, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran Shaharay, Mehrnaz Psychology, Universidade Federal da Bahia, Salvador, Brazil

The Relationship of Identity Styles, Sex Roles and Sex on Spouse Selection investigated. Three measures: Identity Style (Charters, 1969) and Spouse Selection Criteria were administered to 196 university students. A three way analysis of variance indicated significant interaction effects of identity styles, sex roles and sex on some factor of spouse selection criteria. In the second part of this research, the relationship between sex roles and sex, identity style and sex roles also sex and identity style was investigated. Results showed a significant relationship in all. Sex differences in Spouse Selection, indicated significant differences between males and females in some factor of spouse selection criteria.
Dating experiences and attitudes towards romantic relationships among Colombians ado.

Caycedo, Claudia Psychology, Fundación Universitaria Konrad, Bogota, Colombia Berman, Steven L Psychology, University of Central Florida, Daytona Beach, USA Ovela, Ana Maria Psychology, Fundación Universitaria Konrad, Bogota, Colombia Suarez, Ingrid Psychology, Fundación Universitaria Konrad, Bogota, Colombia Martin, Angie Psychology, Fundación Universitaria Konrad, Bogota, Colombia Cubides, Ingridh Psychology, Fundación Universitaria Konrad, Bogota, Colombia

Existing associations between experiences in romantic relationships and attitudes towards love of 223 males aged 15 to 20 years from Bogotá are analyzed. Data were analyzed using correlational statistics and the one-way ANOVA. Significant differences were found among age and gender groups regarding the Beliefs Scale towards love, and gender differences concerning attitudes towards love and involvement. Finally, it was found a positive correlation between identity and intimacy with friendly, altruistic and romantic love as well as a negative correlation between intimacy and lustful love.

The study of Iranian couple’s love relationship and it’s relation with marital satisfaction and demographic variables

Ghamarnia, Amir Psychology, University of Isfahan, Isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran Sharyati, Maryam Psychology, university of isfahan, isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran

The purpose of this study was: 1- the investigation of Iranian couple’s relationship based on sternberg model. Data selected from 66 couples (young and middle years) chosen with available sampling method result: 1- there are significant differences between young and middle aged couples in commitment and passion, but no in intimacy. 2- middle years couples, commitment and in young couples, passion were pre-eminent component. 3-love relationship was predicted by level of education. Job and during of marriage, but not with age and number of members of couple’s family. 5-love relationship predicted the marital satisfaction in term of this living component - marital commu- nication, sexual relation, and personality issue.

Is love blind?: Attractiveness ratings by self, partner and others and the outcome of dating relationships 25 years later

Hill, Karen W. Psychology, Whitlter College, Whitlter, USA Peaup, Letitia Anne Psychology, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA, USA Rubinc, Zick lawyer, private practice, Newton, MA, USA

Physical attractiveness ratings of self and dating partner, plus a panel’s ratings of their photographs, were available for both members of 173 couples from the Boston Couples Study. For both sexes, ratings of dating partner were higher than self ratings, which were higher than the panel’s ratings. For women only, the difference between their rating of their dating partner and the panel’s rating was correlated with their Rubin Love Scale score and with a Romanticism Scale, but not with eventual marriage. However, women with low self ratings were more likely to marry their partner and remain married 25 years later.

Sexual and marital satisfaction in the transition to parenthood

Oronoz, Beatriz to parenthood Sexual and marital satisfaction in the transition to parenthood of their dating partner and the panel’s rating was higher than the panel’s rating.

The function of similarity in relationship regulation

Wruz, Cornelia Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Potsdam, Potsdam, Germany Lang, Frieder R. Inst. für Psychophenomenologie, Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg, Erlangen, Germany Neyer, Franz J. Psychology, University of Potsdam, Potsdam, Germany

The Evolutionary Model of Relationship Regulation proposes Closeness Regulation and Reciprocity Monitoring as central mechanisms in relationships. Also, similarity correlates positively with emotional closeness and cooperation. The assumed mediational function of similarity of similarity was tested in an internet study with 455 young adults and a dyadic study with 171 middle-aged couples. Participants rated the relationships of their ego-centered networks on emotional closeness, reciprocity and three levels of similarity. Multi-step mediational analyses confirmed similarity as a mediator in both samples. Physical, skill and subjective similarity mediated large parts of the association between genetic relatedness and emo- tional closeness, but were of smaller importance for reciprocity.

The case study of Self-Active Relaxation Therapy (SART) for people with physical, developmental and severely mental and physical disabilities

Ki, Heyoung Faculty of Human Relation, Fukuoka Jo Gakuin University, Fukuoka, Japan Ohno, Hiroaki Faculty of Human Relation, Fukuoka Jo Gakuin University, Fukuoka-shi, Japan

In Japan, Doussa-hou (Naruse, 1975) has been a popular method of psychological rehabilitation for people with disabilities for past 30 years. SART (Ohno, 2003) is a progressed method based on the theory of Doussa-hou. In this presentation, the characteristics of method and process of SART will be outlined. Three case studies of 30 cases, with 10 physical, 10 developmental and 10 severely mental and physical disabilities. These cases had participated in an intensive SART therapy pro- gram, and showed remarkable changes after a week. The effectiveness of SART with 30 cases will be reported with evaluating criteria and visual data.

Family systems coping with threatened illness: The use of therapeutic technique of eye movement desensitization and reprocessing (EMDR), in the psychological treatment protocol

Molero Zafra, Milagros Sintest Psychology, Valencia, Spain Perea Marín, Marian Faculty of Psychology, C. University of Valencia, Valencia, Spain

When a threatened illness affects a person, the whole family system is seriously affected too. The illness produces deep effects on family members, that could be traumatic for some of them. We develop a psychological treatment protocol that includes the EMDR technique that is effective in the treatment of the emotional symptoms caused by situations of traumatic events. The combined approach that include EMDR and family systems therapy can result in profound changes for both the individual and the family (Kaslow and Shapiro, 2007). We present this protocol that includes both approaches to help families coping with the threatened illness.

The investigating of effectiveness of training relaxation without tension along with Biofeedback and EMDR on war veterans with PTSD

Sahragard Toghi, Mehdi Dept. of Clinical Psychology, Shadad University, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran Roshan, Navae Clinical Psychology, shahed university, tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran

Objectives: The aim of this study was to examine the effectiveness of training of Relaxation without tension along with Biofeedback and EMDR on war veterans withPost Traumatic Stress Disorder. Methods: In this research 20 war veterans with PTSD were selected availability sampling and divided into 3 groups of: training of Relaxation without tension along with Biofeedback (n=7), EMDR (n=7) and control group (n=6). Afterthat, experimental groups was attended in treatment sessions while control group didn’t attend in any treatment session. Result: experimental groups has been found to be effective on PTSD among Iranian war veterans but there was no significance differ- ence between two treatment method.

The dual-motivation model of unhealthy eating behavior

Ohtomo, Shoji Graduate School of Inf.Sci., Tohoku University, Sendai, Japan Hirose, Yukio Graduate School of Env.Sct., Nagoya University, Nagoya City, Japan

This study examined the determinants of dual motivation model of unhealthy eating behavior. 237 undergraduate students responded to a ques- tionnaire measuring intentional motivation, impul- sive motivation, descriptive norm, injunctive norm, availability, self efficacy and actual performance of snack eating and instant food eating. Our results indicated that both intentional motivation and impulsive motivation determined unhealthy eating behavior. Moreover, injunctive norm affected intentional motivation. Descriptive norm and avail- ability influenced impulsive motivation and behav- ior. Furthermore, multiple-sample path analysis suggested that self efficacy moderates the effect of dual motivations on unhealthy eating behavior.

The presentation of ‘pro-anorexia’ in online group interactions

Gavin, Jeff Dept. of Psychology, University of Bath, Bath, United Kingdom

This project focuses on pro-anorexic identities in an online group setting. Specifically, it examines the presentation of pro-anorexia via an interpretive phenomenological analysis of postings to a ‘pro- ana’ online discussion forum. Analysis indicates that pro-anorexic identities are normalised and strengthened through the normalization of partici- pants’ ‘pro-ana’ thoughts and behaviours and the group bond created through sharing a ‘secret identity’. This process renders participants less likely to reveal their pro-ana identity to friends and family in the real world. The implications of our findings are discussed in relation to the theory of identity demarginalisation.
FP-181: Developmental tasks and challenges in middle life

Gains and losses related to menopause: An analysis of a framework of conservation of resources theory (COR) by S. E. Hobfoll
Bialikowska-Batorowicz, Eleonor Inst. of Psychology, University of Lodz, Lodz, Poland
Mikołajczyk, Marzena Institute of Psychology, University of Lodz, Lodz, Poland

Objectives: Menopausal transition was conceptualized within COR theory. It was hypothesized that (1) evaluation of gains and losses correlates with integration of protective positive attributes towards menopause correlate with higher evaluation of gains. Methods: Participants were 91 menopausal women. Menopause Representation Questionnaire by Hunter & O’Dea and Questionnaire of Evaluation of Resources by Dudek et al. were administered. Results: Evaluation of gains and losses was related to the use of hormonal replacement therapy. Women perceiving more gains during menopause reported less symptoms and expressed more positive attitudes towards menopause. Conclusions: COR theory provides meaningful framework for analysis of menopause.

Change for the better or change for the worse? Perceived changes as a consequence of an adverse life event and their associations with rumination thoughts.
Leist, Anja Inst. for Psychology, Universität Trier, Trier, Germany
Gerrits, Pille Rikka Sigurun-Helde Department of Psychology, University of Trier, Trier, Germany

After the occurrence of an adverse life event, people experience positive and negative changes in their lives (e.g., losses in the occupational domain) and in perceived individual characteristics (e.g., gaining wisdom). In a questionnaire study with N=260 participants (aged 41 to 86 years; temporal distance of the event: one to 52 years), we examined Tait and Silver’s (1989) assumption that ruminative thoughts about an adverse life event will persist as long as changes caused by the event are salient for the individual. Ruminative thoughts were not associated with perceived positive changes, but significantly associated with perceived negative changes.

An ecological understanding of stress and self-esteem of divorced women in Malaysia
Jahari, Runa Human Development & Family Stu, Universiti Putra Malaysia, Selangor, Malaysia Yaacob, Sit Not Human Development & Family, Universiti Putra Malaysia, Selangor, Malaysia Baharudin, Roznah Human development & Family, Universiti Putra Malaysia, Selangor, Malaysia Kahar, Rojana Human development & Family, Universiti Putra Malaysia, Selangor, Malaysia

The study aimed to determine the influence of family ecological processes on divorced women’s stress level and self-esteem. A total of 510 divorced women completed self-administered questionnaires measuring the respective variables. The findings indicate that family, family functioning and boundary ambiguity are unique predictors of divorced women’s self-esteem. (R2 = 0.38). As for stress level, the predictors are self-esteem, boundary ambiguity, support system, economic hardship and family functioning (R2= 0.39). The study concludes that divorced women’s stress level and self-esteem are highly influenced by the ecological processes within the self, family and environmental contexts.

FP-182: Dimensions of personality

Personality and work values
Inceoglu, Ilke The Pavillion, SHL Group Limited, London, UK

Objectives: To examine the relationship between people’s values and their personality traits. People’s values and their personality traits are often treated separately, with distinct literatures, but they operate together in important ways. Data collected from 294 working adults supported the conceptual propositions: absolute correlations were high when a work role and a personality trait were logically overlapping and low when no such overlap was predicted. Theoretical implications include the development of models of personality structure in terms of networks of values, treating each trait in terms of its mix of those.

The “Little-Five” personality in China: A review of theory, measurement and research
Yu, Yibing Yingdong Building, Room 295, Beijing Normal University, Beijing, People’s Republic of China

This presentation will review the theory, measurement and research about what we have made relating to the “Little Five” personality during the past 10 years in China. It concludes: (1) The existence of culture-specific and age-specific in Chinese “Little Five” Personality; (2) The development of Chinese “Little Five” Personality Scale and its psychometric qualities; (3) Research relevant to “Little Five” Personality and its distinct findings in the field of educational, Developmental and personality & social psychology et al. The limitation and future directions have also been discussed in the end.

Structure of Russian personality lexicon through the lens of the Cube-in-Globe and Big Five models
Putilov, Arcady Berlin, Germany Putilov, Dmitry Biology and Biophysics, Research Institute Molecular, Novosibirsk, Russia

We tested whether six bipolar dimensions predicted by the Cub-in-Globe model represent the first six factors revealed by factor analysis of personality-relevant words of everyday language. More than 800 students rated 498 emotion- and personality-referring nouns: whether each term describes oneself/himself, someone else whom s/he likes, and someone else whom s/he dislikes. The prediction of the Cub-in-Globe model that personality traits might be located in three-dimensional space was confirmed. Moreover, the factors of the six-factor varimax solution demonstrate considerable overlap with factors usually referred as the Big Five.

FP-184: Disability and rehabilitation I

Constructing consumer values for community and independent living solutions
Mpofu, Elias Counselor Education and Reha., The Penn State University, University Park, USA

Objective: The study investigated community and independent living solutions preferred by consumers with disabilities. Community and independent living solutions for people with disabilities historically have been service provider rather than by consumer driven. Method: Two-hundred and ten consumers with disabilities who participated in the study. Consumer preferred solutions were constructed using concept mapping, a mixed method data analysis approach. Results: Consumer preferences segmented into six clusters weighted mostly to solutions for self-determination and access to enabling resources. Conclusion. Consumer-oriented community and independent living solutions hold great promise for quality of life with a chronic illness or disability.

Forms and senses of everyday space from a wheelchair perspective
Huff, Janice Ana Paula, Maria Elisa Cienc. y Tecn. del Comportam., Universitat Simon Bolivar, Caracas, Venezuela

From a Social Psychology interested in the affective- perceptual dimensions of everyday life, this qualitative study aims to understand how everyday space is configured in narratives (collected through conversational interviews) told by people with motor disabilities who use wheelchairs. Practicing a hermeneutical approach, we identify some forms that everyday space takes in these stories, and analyze expressions which communicate how narrators deal with such space, interpreting from that possible ways to relate to others and to (re)signify senses of coexistence.

Cognitive and psychological rehabilitation in patients with mild and moderate dementia

Objectives: Improvement of cognitive, functional and emotional performance of patients with mild and moderate dementia. Methods: Intervention included 7 therapeutic programs. Participants were 21 demented patients, classified in experimental and control groups. Intervention lasted 4 months. Non- psychological assessments were performed before and after the intervention. Non parametric tests were used for the statistical analysis. Results: Experimental patients had better cognitive and functional performance than controls at the end of the intervention (MMSE, p = .032) (RBMT, p=.009) (RAVLT, p=.009). Conclusions: The proposed combination of cognitive and psychological interventions is beneficial for patients with mild and moderate dementia.

FP-185: Discipline issues I

The making of prolific faculty researchers in the Philippines: A grounded theory model
Agawa, Typhoon Dept. of Psychology, De La Salle University, Manila, Philippines

This study explores variables and socialization processes involved in the shaping of prolific researchers in the context of a developing country. Narrative interviews of six exceptionally productive male scholars were analyzed to come up with a data driven model of pathways to prolific publishing in the context of Philippine realities. Categories and relationships that emerged from the analysis cross-validated previous quantitative investigations on research productivity. Two significant insights are highlighted in the model: the role of a “cognitive contrast” dimension and the transformations that a set of “core characteristics” undergo through critical periods in a scholar’s life.

Trends of psychology in a non-Western country
Khalaf, Omar Dept. of Psychology, University of Khartoum, Khartoum, Sudan

The present study examined trends of psychology in Sudan. Multiple methods were used in collecting data from 21 departments of psychology, 15 centres for special education and 12 psychiatric hospitals. It showed the following trends: (a) psychology is applied and social not pure and biological (b) most psychological services are concentrated in Khar-
Crisis management: How prepared are Australian schools?
Knowles, Ann Dept. of Psychology, Swinburne University, Melbourne, Australia Trehowan, Vicky
There is increasing recognition that traumatic events impact on school communities. This study aimed to develop a school-based crisis management model for traumatic events and to identify the role of school counsellors in managing trauma. One hundred and twenty school counsellors (psychology and social workers) were surveyed to determine current levels of crisis management training. Results showed 85% of the respondents wanted further training in dealing with traumatic events impacting on their school community. Based on these data a school crisis management training model was developed. It is argued that this model could be applied in school jurisdictions beyond Australia.

Homeostasis reality therapy: A psychological intervention for human welfare
Gairola, Lata Dept. of Psychology, H.N.B. Garhwal University, Srinagar, India Chimbakam, Sebastian Psychology, c/o Dr. Lata Gairola, Srinagar (Garhwal, India)
The present study aims to determine the effect of Homeostasis Reality Therapy as a Psychological Intervention for suicidal ideation. It is a model of health and disease based on the Indian Psychology and Culture, developed by Dr. Berkman's Koycal in 1992. The study was conducted on 50 males and 50 females aging 15-30, who had suicidal ideation and came to the clinic for the Psychological help. Everyone was administered Homeostasis Reality Therapy individually and found that it was a very effective Psychological Intervention. The study reveals that the major cause for suicidal ideation is the unwanted pregnancy.

Dental fear - and how to talk it away. Effects of a training course for dentists.
Hagenow, Frank Hamburg, Germany
Dental fear, whether justified or not, often hinders medical efforts and desirable compliance. A German study from the University of Hamburg among 42 dentist and 168 patients shows a significant reduction of dental anxiety. Their dentists have been trained before in client-centered-counseling. Patients were classified concerning their fear based on a scale of Cohn. It was found that even phobic patients were able to reduce their fear significantly by talking to their dentists before treatment. These effects were not to be found within the group of control.

FP-188: Clinical / counseling psychology I

FP-189: Culture and human development II

Omani teachers’ job commitment: Comparisons of personal and organizational variables
Alithafri, Said Dept. of Psychology, Sultan Qaboos University, Alkhodh, Oman
This study investigated Omani teachers’ job commitment. A sample of 450 Omani teachers participated in the study from different school grades. The participants responded to a group of measures related to personal (e.g., teachers’ sense of efficacy) and school characteristics (e.g., school climate). The participants also completed a demographic questionnaire. Regression analyses showed that teachers’ job commitment could be better predicted using personal characteristics than using school characteristics. I elaborate these findings within the educational and cultural Omani context using a Western framework of job commitment and efficacy.

FP-187: Child health I

Sociocultural factors and eating disorders in adolescence: Evaluation of a school-based prevention program
Warschburger, Petra Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Potsdam, Potsdam, Germany Helfert, Susanne Psychology, University of Potsdam, Potsdam-Golm, Germany Donkeneck, Eva Psychology, University of Potsdam, Potsdam-Golm, Germany
Studies indicate a high percentage of adolescents with disturbed eating patterns, which are at risk of developing an eating disorder. To counteract this trend, prevention programs were developed that focus on specific risk and protective factors. The school-based prevention program POSP was developed to improve adolescents general life skills like coping strategies and social competences as well as to brace them for dealing with appearance-related social and media pressure. Program effects were tested in a random control group design including 1100 high school students from grade 7 to 9. Results from the 3-month follow-up will be reported and discussed.

Health education methods for achieving stable normoglycemia during an educational camp for youth with type 1 diabetes mellitus (DM1) De Loach, Stan Mexical City, Mexico
Aim: For young persons (age 8—17) with recent-onset DM1 to quickly learn to safely achieve normoglycemia and glycemic stability, through the use of self-directed learning methods, group and individual psychological support, and self-monitored blood glucose (SMBG) levels. Method: 5 international multidisciplinary team members responded to educational and emotional needs of 9 Campers during a 3-day residential diabetes camp. SMBG values furnished statistical data. Results: Mean arrival and departure glucose levels were significantly different (P < .0025). Mean 3-day euglycemia was uncharacteristically stable. Conclusion: Self-directed didiabetologic education and psychological support rapidly and safely produced normal glycemic levels and stability.

A “Children’s Hospital of the Future” from the perspective of architectural psychology. An user-needs analysis
Walden, Rotraud Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Koblenz, Koblenz, Germany
Children’s hospitals contribute often to experiences of fear in “little patients”. A “Little Patients” Association worked to remove the negative effects of conventional hospital design at the Oldenburg Hospital through targeted improvements. The goal of this study, consisting of 59 patients, 65 employees, was to see how hospital design can impact patients’ recovery and their “virtual walk-through” gave the observers an overall impression of the building. A five-point rating scale was applied to 171 items by 39 observers. The methods of Building Performance Evaluation, t-tests, and regression analyses were used. In conclusion: child-friendly design gives children’s hospitals a competitive advantage. “Quality architecture will give the image of quality care”.

FP-186: Culture and cognition I

Embodied cultural cognition: Psychological perspective and physical body comportment as carriers of culture
Leung, Angela Ka Yee School of Social Sciences, Singapore Management Univers., Singapore, Singapore Cohen, Dev Psychol, University of Illinois, Illinois, USA
Our body is one carrier and perpetuator of culture — cultural assumptions can be embodied in the way we interact. We express ourselves in mental models (soft embodiment) and the way we physically comport our body (hard embodiment). One study examined the perspective that people embodied as they mapped out time and space metaphors. Euro-Americans were more likely to embody their own (vs. friend)’s perspective whereas the reverse was true for Asian-Americans. In another study, Asian-Americans assuming an upright posture enhanced universal moral values more strongly whereas those assuming a hunched posture endorsed particularistic values more strongly. We discuss how culture can be implicitly embodied in our imagined and actual actions.

Quizshow knowledge and cultural literacy
Grabowski, Joachim Ins. für Psychologie, Pädagog. Hochschule Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany Kiel, Ewald School Pedagogy, University of Munich, München, Germany
Quizshows comprise of scholastic and popular knowledge, which serves as a mirror of cultural participation in a society and allows for some equal opportunity across educational levels. The German and American party game editions of “Who wants to be a millionaire?” (1960 questions each) were proposed, taking into account that efficacy beliefs may operate differently in Malaysian and Asian cultures than in Western cultures.

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Alithafri, Said Dept. of Psychology, Sultan Qaboos University, Alkhodh, Oman
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The attitude to work and to free time in Poland: The Polish adaptation of the multidimensional work ethic profile

Chudzicka-Czupala, Agata Inst. of Psychology, Silesian University, Katowice, Poland

The research is a part of the work on Polish adaptation of the Multidimensional Work Ethic Profile by Miller, Wohr and Hudspeth (2002). The methodology is a theory that measures seven conceptually and empirically distinct facets of the work ethic construct: centrality of work, self-reliance, hard work, leisure, morality/ethics, delay of gratification and wasted time. We collected data from a student sample and a nonstudent working sample. The research results describe the attitude of the members of Polish society to such values like hard work and free time and they show similarities and differences between Poles and other nations.

The personality of circus actors of various ethnic groups as the subjects of creative activity

Dementeva, Kapitolina general and social psychology, Mechnovsk State University, Odessa, Ukraine

Objective is to study circus actors’ personality regarding a genre in which they create scenic images, analyse a circus artist attitude to circus acts and national archetype reflected in it. Methodological base: the works of V.Daltej, E.Shrpranger, G.Oliort, K.Rogers, A.Maslow; K.K.Platonov’s “Personality profile” methodology, biographic method and symbolic interpretation by K.G.Jung. The results show interrelation of actor’s personality with genre and creative activity orientation. The belonging to ethnic group is important at the creation of an image. Conclusion: personality features, both typological and ethical, should be taken into account in individualization of art activity management of a circus actor.

The myth of Chinese modesty: The effect of personal relationships on attribution for achievements

Han, Kuei-Hsiang Division of General Education, Tamkang University, Tamsui County, Taiwan

Using scenario experimental method, this study found that when the achievement was not a threat and the interacting target was an intimate, Taiwanese (people in a Confucian society) would not be modest. On the contrary, they attributed their achievement to ability and efforts. When the achievement would be a threat to others, though Taiwanese would attributed their achievement to ability and efforts, delay of gratification and wasted time. We collected data from a student sample and a nonstudent working sample. The research results describe the attitude of the members of Polish society to such values like hard work and free time and they show similarities and differences between Poles and other nations.

Validity and reliability of the revised family communication patterns instrument in Iran

Kouroshnia, Maryam university, Shiraz University, Shiraz, Islamic Republic of Iran

Latifian, Morteza university, Shiraz university, Shiraz, Islamic Republic of Iran

Maryam Kouroshnia Morteza Shiraz university, Shiraz, Iran ABSTRACT The validity and reliability of the Revised Family Communication Patterns (RFCP) instrument were evaluated in a sample of 326 Iranian highschool students. Findings showed that there was a positive relationship between RFCP and Parent-child Bonding Instrument (PBI) which provides a measure to support the construct validity of the RFCP. Principal component factor analysis was also used to evaluate the construct validity of the instrument. The results showed that two factors of conversation orientation and conformity would be extracted. The RFCP showed a good internal consistency and acceptable test-retest reliability as well as Cronbach alpha coefficient.

The long-term effects of the PREP program: A 10 year follow-up

Markman, Howard Dept. of Psychology, University of Denver, Denver, CO, USA

Stanley, Scott Dept. of Psychology, University of Denver, Denver, CO, USA

Rhoades, Galena Dept. of Psychology, University of Denver, Denver, CO, USA Whitton, Sarah Dept. of Psychology, University of Denver, Denver, CO, USA

There is a growing interest at National levels in delivering relationship education programs to couples in order to prevent relationship distress and divorce and strengthen marriages, yet very few long-term evaluations of these programs. We present 10 year follow-up data on the long-term effects of the Premarital and Relationship Enhancement Program (PREP) in a sample of 253 couples who received the intervention premaritally and were followed at yearly intervals. We present a new model of relationship distress (communication/conflict management, positive connections, commitment, satisfaction, stability) and outcome data, on each dimension as couples are entering the highest risk period for divorce and distress. Implications for wide spread dissemination of research-based couples interventions are discussed.

Relationship between childhood attachment quality, adult attachment and attachment to God with family functioning

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Rhoades, Galena Dept. of Psychology, University of Denver, Denver, CO, USA

Whitton, Sarah Dept. of Psychology, University of Denver, Denver, CO, USA

This study investigated role played by God attachment, adult and childhood attachment in Muslim reported family functioning. 193 high school students in kashmar, completed questionnaires measuring God attachment, childhood attachment, adult attachment and family adaptability and cohesion (FACES-IV). Results showed at insecure childhood attachment, secure respondents to God had higher mean on family adaptability, cohesion and communication than their insecure counterparts. Also at insecure adult attachment, secure respondents to God had lower mean on family disengaged and chaotically than their insecure counterparts. Family functioning and adult attachment predicted God attachment. Also parental and adult attachment influenced on Family functioning subscales.

FP-190: Family issues Relationships among dimensions of family communication patterns and Iranian children’s level of anxiety and depression

Kouroshnia, Maryam university, Shiraz University, Shiraz, Islamic Republic of Iran

Latifian, Morteza university, Shiraz university, Shiraz, Islamic Republic of Iran

Maryam Kouroshnia Morteza Shiraz university, Shiraz, Iran ABSTRACT The purpose of this study was to investigate the relationships among dimensions of family communication patterns (conversation orientation and conformity orientation) and children’s level of anxiety and depression in Iran. In this study 326 (161 female and 165 male) highschool students completed the Revised Family Communication Patterns Instrument and the short form of Depression Anxiety Stress Scales. The results of multiple regression analysis indicated that family’s conversation orientation was a meaningful predictor of children’s anxiety and depression, and family predicted their anxiety and depression. Family’s conformity predicted children’s anxiety meaningfully and positively but not their depression.

FP-191: Education and advanced training I

Instruction monitoring: Implementation of new curricula within a video-based quality circle

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This study introduces the concept of instruction monitoring (IM) as a way to implement new curricula. IM focuses on a content-focused quality circle in which teachers co-operate and discuss videotapes of their own lessons. During one school year, fourteen mathematics teachers took part in two quality circles. Within a quasi-experimental pre-post test design, questionnaires were used to estimate the effects of IM compared with traditional professional development at teacher and student level. The results show that various aspects of instruction changed and that teachers’ beliefs shifted towards a cognitive constructivism. At student level, self-assessed subject competence increased.

Assessing beginning teachers: peer to peer teaching and groups of educational reflection in primary education

Mayoral, Paula Psychology, Ramon Llull University, Barcelona, Spain

Research has shown the main beginning teachers’ (BT) problems are discipline, behaviour, student’s motivation, time and social relations management. Consequently, advice should be multidimensional and addressed to promote the reflection on practice. The methodology includes the participation of five peer-tutoring in an on-line fora, a tutor observation and groups of educational reflection across five topics in a school year adopting a qualitative approach. The BT’s problems concern adaptation to school culture and lack of experience, in addition to those mentioned above. The mentors’ problems were communication, lack of time and role delivery difficulties. Definitely, classroom tutor observation and reflective practiceavour BT’s interest to benefit mentors, helping them think about their teaching practice and rethink teaching issues.

The characteristics of deliberate practice in teaching expertise development in China

Kung, Hui Psychology, East China Normal University, Shanghai, People’s Republic of China

Zhou, Ruyang Psychology, East China Normal University, Shanghai, People’s Republic of China

The study aimed at exploring what kinds of teaching activities can be judged as deliberate practice, and how instructional situations influence them. Ten secondary-school teachers range from 7 to 30 years teaching experiences were individually at semi-structured interview for 2 hours a week, which last two months. Through protocol analysis, the results shows that the time spending on planning and reflective activities in teaching is strongly positive relative to teaching expertise, and which are affected by the academic subject matter and teachers’ achievement level. Then deliberate practice theory is an appropriate way to comprehend the nature and development of teaching expertise.

Effective schools: Evaluation from students, parents and teachers

Matos, Michelle Dept. of Education, University of Nicosia, Nicosia, Cyprus

The purpose of the research is to define school effectiveness through students, parents and teachers...
in five schools. The research conducted in two stages. In the first stage participants were asked to define school effectiveness in focus groups. On the second stage the pupils evaluated their school through questionnaires. Results show that students place attention on the affective domain of school life, parents focus on the buildings and the facilities of the school, while teachers are concern about the results of the educational process.

FP-192: School counseling

A qualitative investigation on ethical and professional issues of school psychological counselors in Turkey

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This study aimed to investigate the ethical/professional issues that Turkish school psychological counselors encounter. The three themes that emerged from semi-structured interviews with twenty school counselors were professional issues (e.g., limited collaborations with other personnel, overcrowded schools, inadequate physical environment), ethical issues (e.g., confidentiality, multiple relationships, mandatory counseling, and remedial competency), and the solution strategies used by psychological counselors. The results indicated that Turkish school counselors were facing with somewhat similar problems as described in the literature of school psychology but with different nature and severity. The results are discussed based on the existing literature and the cultural and economical context of Turkey.

Counseling the culturally different student in the Arabian Gulf region

Hassane, Sofok. Psychology and Counseling, United Arab Emirate Universities, Al Ain, United Arab Emirates

The number of foreign students from diverse cultural backgrounds enrolling in schools and colleges in the Arabian Gulf Region is growing rapidly. However, no very little cross-cultural studies focusing on the needs and attitudes of these students and how they could be effectively helped have emerged in the counseling literature. This presentation will focus on how school counselors can help them adjust to new school climate and culture and develop their learning potentials optimally. It will also focus on the types of concerns they are most likely to bring into counseling and suggest intervention strategies in working with them.

The study of peer counseling effect at school in enhancing the students' level of mental health


The present research studies the effect of peer counseling in increasing the mental health level of the students (the statistical society, including 171 female students of high school. After a mental health pretest, they are classified into 3 groups: disorder-free, mild disorder and high disorder; each group is randomly put in the control and experimental groups. Using manova, the results shows firstly dependent variables (physical signs, anxiety, disorder in social function and depression) are independent to each other; secondly the mild disorder group, among all the other groups, is affected just in the variable of anxiety.

Teachers' understanding of children's depressive symptoms

Klefas, George. Dept. of Special Education, University of Thessaly, Volos, Greece. Didakalo, Elef. Special Education, University of Thessaly, Volos, Greece

The present research aimed at a) estimating the proportion of pupils presenting depressive symptoms and b) exploring teachers' ability to recognize their pupils' presenting depressive symptoms. Participants were 323 pupils, aged 10-13 years and their classroom teacher. Pupils completed the Children's Depression Inventory, while teachers a questionnaire concerning their perceptions about their pupils' depressive symptoms. The results show that a considerable percentage of pupils reach high scores of depressive symptoms especially (negative self-esteem, mood and interpersonal problems). However, teachers identify and report more of the behavioral problems and tend to underestimate the incidence and severity of depressive symptoms in their pupils.

FP-193: Selective attention

Is sensory processing necessarily affected by exogenous cues?

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A visuospatial cuaging paradigm was used to examine whether a sensory gain control mediates the effect of covert attention on the appearance of visual stimuli. A short coherent motion signal was embedded in two dynamic random dot kinematograms (RDK) presented left and right of a fixation. Subjects had to decide which RDK was defined by a higher level of coherence. A short reduction in luminance in one RDK served as a cue. Event-related brain potentials (ERPs) did not indicate that the behavioral effects of valid and invalid cueing are determined by a corresponding modulation of the sensory motion processing system.

Conflict-monitoring and reaction time distributions

Davelaar, Eddy. USA

The conflict-monitoring hypothesis of attentional control assumes that conflict is monitored during one trial and affects the attentional control during the next one. Recently, this hypothesis has been challenged on the grounds of data showing that the sequential dependencies observed in studies using the Eriksen flanker task may be in part due to stimulus or response priming. I will present new data regarding response time distributions that falsifies some possible resolutions to the debate (and produces new questions). I will argue the detailed analysis of the data should feature more prominently in models of attentional control.

Attentional capture, cueing and the attentional blink

Coltheart, Veronika. MACCS, Macquarie University, Sydney, Australia

The attentional blink refers to limits on dual target identification when targets are embedded in a sequence of distractors (each presented for approximately 100 ms per item). The second target (T2) is frequently missed when it follows shortly after the first. Recent research has demonstrated evidence for attentional capture by distractors similar to targets. However, similar distractors can also ameliorate the blink by functioning as cues for T2. Two experiments investigated the conditions in which cueing or capture effects occur in single and dual target search. The implications concerning the Temporal Loss of Control and Delayed Engagement accounts are considered.

A dual-phase model of selective attention


Selective visual attention is an important mechanism of behavioral self-control. First it was thought that selection takes place early in the stream of information processing. Later, it became clear that selection can also occur at later stages. Here, we propose that selection takes place simultaneously at early and late stages. We implemented this idea in a formal dual-phase model and applied it to the Flanker task. By varying spatial uncertainty, we modulated the relative contribution of early and late selection processes. As expected, these modulations were nicely reflected by the variations of the corresponding parameter values of our model.

Crossmodal extinction in neurologically-normal participants: The Colavita effect revisited

Spence, Charles. Dept. of Psychology, University of Oxford, United Kingdom.

Colavita (1974) reported that presenting a light at the same time as a suprathreshold auditory target resulted in people failing to respond to (or be aware of) the sound (a sound that participants were already aware of when presented in isolation). I will describe a number of recent studies on this little-studied, but fascinating, crossmodal phenomenon. I will highlight the spatiotemporal constraints on the Colavita effect and its sensitivity to manipulations of attention/perceptual load. I will highlight the important similarities that exist between the Colavita visual dominance effect and the crossmodal
extinction sometimes experienced by stroke patients suffering from neglect.

**Attention to graphic cigarette warning labels in non-smoker ex-smokers**
Hollier, Tanya Dept. of Psychology, Southern Cross University, Orange, Australia Provost, Stephen Psychology, Southern Cross University, Cooffs Harbour, Australia

New graphic warning labels form part of a ‘fear appeal’ strategy to reduce smoking behaviour in Australia. Strength of orientation and disengagement of attention towards warning labels was examined in smokers and non-smokers (n=48). Non-smokers were not influenced by the warning labels in terms of orientation or disengagement relative to control stimuli. Smokers and ex-smokers showed evidence of both greater orientation to the warning labels, and facilitated disengagement from them. These results suggest either generalised increases in speed of responding following warning label presentation, or the presence of an avoidance response, in both smokers and ex-smokers.

**FP-194: Risk, accident and accident prevention**

The social representation of traffic accident in Romania: Connections with emotions and decision-making in driving
Holman, Andrei ias, Romania Havameanu, Cornel Psychology, “AI. I. Cuza” Universit, iasi, Romania Havameanu, Grigore iasi, Romania Dumitru, Marian Psychology, “AI. I. Cuza” Universit, iasi, Romania

Our research is multi-phased: the first step was aimed at contouring the structure and content of the social representation of traffic accident in the Romanian population, using the method of associative network on various components of this representational object: causes, involved actors, development, consequences, and also emotional determinants and associations. The second stage employed the multidimensional scaling procedure, this revealing the main dimensions which underpin the social representation of traffic accident. Finally, our results are integrated in an empirical analysis of risk perception, inter-temporal choice and emotion at speed in these decision mechanisms in driving.

Study of mental profile of drivers with hard accident road with use of NEO-PI-R
Aghaei Jeshaghani, Asghar Khorasgan Branch, Islamic Azad University Isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran Abedi, Mohamadreza Psychology, ISFAHAN UNIVERSITY, Isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran Kanani, Kobra Psychology, University Khorasgan-Isfahan, Isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran

The objective of this study was to identify mental profile of drivers with hard accident road. The results are based on NEO-PI-R out among a sample of Iranian drivers in year 2006 and 2007 (n=40). Respondents involved in experienced near-accidents and fatal accidents relative to control stimuli. These results suggest either generalised increases in speed of responding following warning label presentation, or the presence of an avoidance response, in both smokers and ex-smokers.

**FP-195: Quality of life**

Testing a model of health-related internet use and disease coping among individuals living with HIV/AIDS
Mo, Phoenix iWHO, University of Nottingham, Nottingham, United Kingdom Coulson, Neil Institute of Work, Health and, University of Nottingham, Nottingham, United Kingdom

Objectives: To examine factors associated with health-related internet use and disease coping among individuals living with HIV/AIDS. SEM showed that physical symptoms and disease stage predicted worse health-related QoL, which predicted Internet use. In turn predicted problem-focused coping and more active discussion about health problems with health professionals. The model achieved a satisfactory fit, CFI=.95, IFI=.93, RMSEA=.06. Conclusions: Health-related Internet use might offer some benefits for HIV+ individuals.

Influence of stigma on quality of life of HIV positive individuals
Kohli, Neena Psychology, University of Allahabad, India

This study attempts to bring out the influence of stigma on quality of life of 100 HIV positive individuals. Semi-structured interview was used to elicit data on socio-demographics, stigma and quality of life. Results showed a) significant negative correlation between stigma and quality of life and b) age and stigma emerged as significant predictors of quality of life. Findings suggest that PLWHAs should be encouraged to rise above stigma and live a better quality of life and it also cautions health providers and caregivers to help PLWHAs live a life of dignity by being gender sensitive, caring and supportive.

The mediational effect of resilience in relation between emotional intelligence, general intelligence and life satisfaction
Jahangir, Bahram Dept. of Educational Psychology, Shiraz University, Shiraz, Islamic Republic of Iran

Abstract This study investigated mediation role of resilience in relationship between Emotional and Cognitive Inteligence and life satisfaction. Participants were 557 higher education students. Participants completed the Conner-Davidson Resilience scale. The results of the study showed that a) emotional and cognitive intelligences directly, were weak predictors of life satisfaction, (b) emotional intelligence in comparison to cognitive intelligence was strong predictor of resilience and (c) resilience was mediator between both kind of intelligence and life satisfaction. Findings also revealed that the relationships between model’s variables in girls were fully consistently with those of boys. Implications and suggestions for future studies are discussed.

Quality of life, self-efficacy, coping and adherence in patients with chronic kidney disease on haemodialysis treatment
Esguerra, Gustavo A. Psicologia, Universidad Santo Tomas, Bogota D.C., Colombia Contreras, Françoise V. Psicologia, Universidad Santo Tomas, Bogota D.C., Colombia Espinosa, Juan C. Psicologia, Universidad Santo Tomas, Bogota D.C., Colombia

The purpose of this study was to identify the psychological variables that can predict the adherence to treatment in chronic kidney disease patients. The Stress Coping Questionnaire (CAE), Spanish versions of SF36 and Generalized Self-efficacy (EAG) were used to assess the coping, quality of life and self-efficacy respectively. The treatment adherence was estimated through biochemical indicators and attendance of haemodialysis sessions. The results indicated that the coping style was the best predictor to adherence and its predicting capacity was improved when interacting with the quality of life dimension. The implications of these findings are discussed.

Depression and quality of life in cancer patients with and without pain
Khadem, Maryam, Islamic Republic of Iran Montazeri, Ali Iran Institute for Health S, Iran Institute for Health S, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran Roshan, Rassool shahed university, shahed university,
Institute, Arash Institute, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran

Objectives: To compare depression and quality of life among Iranian cancer patients with and without pain. Methods: A sample of gastrointestinal cancer patients attending to Tehran Cancer Institute were entered into the study, the two staged instruments were used to measure quality of life (EORTCQLQ-C30), and depression (HADS). Results: 142 patients were studied. Cancer patients with pain (n = 98) reported significantly lower levels of global quality of life and higher levels of depression than patients who did not experience pain (n = 44). Conclusions: The findings showed that cancer pain could affect patients’ quality of life, and emotional status.

FP-196: Regulation of emotion

A dimensional model of adaptive emotional functioning

Schles, Nicole Dept. of Psychology, University of New England, Armidale, Australia Malouff, JJohn Dept. of Psychology, University of New England, Armidale, NSW, Australia

Objective: This theoretical paper presents a multi-dimensional model of adaptive emotional functioning that holds that ability and trait conceptualizations of emotional functioning are complementary dimensions. This multi-dimensional model further posits that emotional self-efficacy, states related to positive emotional functioning, and situations that facilitate emotional functioning contribute to adaptive emotional processes. The model sets out how these different dimensions may influence one another and examines how the interaction between dimensions of emotional functioning may lead to positive life outcomes. Some preliminary empirical evidence supports aspects of the multi-dimensional model.

An event-related potential study of implicit attitude to emotion regulation influence on emotional attention performance

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Previous research has shown that implicit attitude to emotion regulation could influence emotion regulation without the cognitive costs. However, little is known about how to achieve this. In this study, 15 participants with different implicit attitudes to emotion regulation. The participants were presented slides of International Affective Picture System posing 25 negative and 25 neutral pictures, and the P1 component of the event-related brain potential was used as a proximal index of attention allocation to valenced stimuli. The results indicated that the P1 amplitudes and latencies differ between two different groups, which suggested that implicit attitude to emotion regulation could modulate the early emotional processing.

Getting ready for emotional events: A new paradigm to investigate anticipatory coping

Kazen, Miguel Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Osnabrück, Osnabrück, Germany

Most studies on emotion regulation deal with psychological repair effects after negative events whereas people sometimes are able to psychologically prepare to cope with certain and impending negative and positive emotional events. Does advance warning of an emotional event help or hinder adaptive emotional processing? The current study assessed how advance warning influenced coping with emotional events, as indicated by subsequent performance.

Emotional intelligence and its relation to humor styles

Pasupuleti, Subhashhini Dept. of Psychology, Osmania University, Hyderabad, India

The purpose of the present study was to examine the relationship between emotional intelligence and humor styles. The study was carried on 200 working professionals from different organizations in India. Standardized questionnaires were used for collecting data. The results of the study showed that emotional intelligence is positively correlated with affiliative humor and self-enhancing humor while it is negatively correlated with aggressive humor and self-deprecating humor. The results also showed that job tenure had an impact on emotional intelligence and certain humor styles. Implications of the study along with suggestions for further research have also been discussed in this study.

The processes of emotional regulation on love dissolution

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When a romantic relationship is finished, its members experience a particular emotional process of mourning. Gross & Thompson (2007) propose five processes in charge to identify the emotional regulation strategies (from selection of situation to action) used for the individual when he/she cope with an emotion. Considering their ideas, the current research was presented: a) develop and validate a measure of the processes in the context of romantic relationship dissolution, and b) identify the specific ways to regulate the emotions involved (i.e. sadness, fear and anger). Data from 100 Mexican males and females will be discussed at light of the theory and actual research.

Mindfulness, acceptance, and “meta-emotions”: Differentiating processes in experiential avoidance in non-clinical and clinical samples

Mittmansgruber, Horst Department of Medical Psychology, Medical University Innsbruck, Innsbruck, Austria Beck, Thomas N. Department of Medical Psychology, Medical University Innsbruck, Innsbruck, Austria Schüdler, Gerhard Department of Medical Psychology, Medical University Innsbruck, Innsbruck, Austria

Three studies illuminate the role of facets within the mindfulness/acceptance spectrum for psychological well-being (PWB): experiential avoidance, mindful awareness, “meta-emotions”. Method: Study1 assessed medical students (n=334/n=222) for the development of the Meta-Emotion-Scale. Study2 compared 134 expert paramedics with 105 novices assessing mindfulness/acceptance with accuracy of experience in the context of the current study. Study3 assessed changes on mindfulness/acceptance with accuracy of experience in the context of a 10-day silent meditation retreat. Results showed that reduced experiential avoidance and increased mindfulness/acceptance predicted changes in “meta-emotions” for changes in mindfulness/acceptance/acceptance with accumulating experience of potentially traumatic incidents. Mindfulness/acceptance predicted changes on mindfulness/acceptance in 293 participants in a psychosomatic clinic which were used to predict changes in symptoms and PWB. Results and conclusions: The facets explained large amounts of variance on PWB (52% to 60%). Inclusion of “meta-emotions” allowed for the identification of important processes in emotion regulation.

FP-197: Psychology and national development I

Scientific disciplines developmental patterns: Psychology in Mexico, 1959-2005

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To describe Psychology development in Mexico, and to identify developmental patterns, a systemic science of science approach, holding interbehavioral theory for interpretation, was achieved. A concurrent triangulation method design was conducted, which included a quantitative methodology (scenometric), and two qualitative ones (historiography and semi structured interview). 1130 indexed abstracts, authored by Mexican psychologists were analyzed. Nineteen prominent Mexican psychologists were interviewed. Results show five differentiated periods, explained according to historic, economic, political, sociological and psychological dimensions, as well as several patterns related to science development. Data allow planning for better future. Psychology of science double reflexive role is emphasized.

Crisis in psychiatric care in low and middle-income countries: The role to be played by psychology and allied health services

Tsang, Hing Singapore, Singapore

“Every year up to 30% of the population worldwide has some form of mental disorder, and at least two-thirds of those people receive no treatment, even in countries with the most resources” (Lancet, 2007). The situation is much worse in low and middle-income countries. Psychiatric treatment is not available. While a range of psychological and allied health interventions have been found to be beneficial in improving mental health, focusing on the Lancet Global Mental Health Series 2007, this paper discusses the value of non-medical approaches to mental disorders such as psychological interventions in low and middle-income countries.

A comparative study of historical and philosophical contexts of experimental psychology: philosophical history of psychology in Iran

Hatami, Javad Psychology, University of Tehran, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran

modern psychology in Iran is more than eighty years old. In his relatively long period of existence, Iran’s psychology could not provide the expected contribution to the society of world psychologists. There are different educational & sociological explanations for this failure. In this article we emphasise on historical & philosophical aspects. The aim of this study is comparing philosophical and cultural foundations such as philosophical history of psychology in Iran.

30 years of psychological practice in the power industry of Moldavian Republic: Facts, difficulties, goals

Zolotova, Natalia Dept. of Human Resources, GE, Chisinau, Moldova Podshivalkina, Valentina General and Social psychology, Odessa State University, Odessa, Ukraine

In this paper psychology of psychological evolution in the power industry, through the prism of it’s historical development, is observed. In 1976 when the power industry was intensively developing psychologists appeared in it. Different types of work where conducted in the following directions: o Personnel selection o Special education o The formation of personnel reserve o Sociological survey. This was the period of information gathering. Later the period of stagnation began which consisted in perfection of usable technologies. The power industry was separated in the early 90’s. Main tasks these days are: o Use of experience from American and European schools of professional selection. o Work In harmonization of collective and the personality of a specialist.
Promoting school achievement and the renewal of teaching methods and educational policies: Recent developments in Portuguese educational psychology

Viegas-Abreu, Manuel Dept. of Psychology, University of Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal Paixao, Maria Paula Dept. of Psychology, University of Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal

Contributing to the eradication of school underachievement continues to be one of the most important themes in Educational Psychology, both at a theoretical and a practical level. Several research and intervention programmes were thus developed in Portugal during the second half of the 20th century, namely those funded by the Foundation for Science and Technology that were carried out under our supervision at the University of Coimbra. In line with our main results, promoting strategies of learning motivation, the renewal of teaching methods and, most importantly, new directions for educational policies are the main roots proposed for the required developments in this area.

A series of studies on Chinese farmers’ career choice consideration

Zheng, Quanquan Psychology, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, People’s Republic of China

Study 1 The Study of Contemporary Farmers’ Work Value and Its Influential Factors The present research made a systematic analysis of farmers’ work value, work value structure and the influence of different variables on farmers’ work value. Study 2 The Study of Contemporary Farmers’ Social Support Using the survey method, taking 1607 farmers coming from Zhejiang and other 14 provinces as the sample, made a systematic analysis of farmers’ social support. Study 3 The Influence of Career Cognition and Social Support on Chinese Farmers’ Career Choice Consideration The hypothesis-based model of influences of career cognition and social supports on Chinese farmers’ career interest and choice consideration was developed, based on data of 1247 farmers.

FP-198: Progress in creativity research

Investigate the effects of family demographic factors on children creativity development

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Using the stratified random sampling, 300 high school students were selected to evaluate the correlated variables, Abedi Creativity Test and 16question researcher made questionnaire were used. The investigation showed. * Creativity mean for the first child was higher than the other children. * Creativity mean for girls was higher than boys. * A significant relationship between fathers’/mothers’ education level and children creativity score. * A significant relationship between family economic situation and children creativity score. * A reversed significant correlation between number of children and their creativity score. * A reversed significant correlation between mothers’ age and children creativity score. * A direct significant correlation between fathers’ age and children creativity score.

A review on psychological research on inventors

Gorlich, Susanne Inst. für Psychologie, Hohenheim Universität, Stuttgart, Germany Winzen, Julia Psychology, Universität Hohenheim, Stuttgart, Germany Schwarzinger, Dominik Psychology, Hohenheim Universität, Stuttgart, Germany Görlisch, Yvonne Psychology, Hohenheim Universität, Stuttgart, Germany Schulter, Heinz Psychology, Hohenheim Universität, Stuttgart, Germany

In a variety of creativity tests, scoring only accounts for ideational fluency, originality and flexibility of answers are neglected. Preliminary research supports the thesis that fluency can be seen as a sufficient measure of divergent thinking (e.g. Ronco, 1986). Indeed, our findings support that there are high correlations between the three measures (ranging from r = .85 to .92, N = 91). However, our results indicate that, depending on scoring method, correlations with other constructs like intelligence and Big Five-factors may vary. Thus, we argue that scoring method has to be accounted for in analyzing relationships to other constructs.

Two paradigms are two vectors of creating the new

Bogoyavlenskaya, Diana Lab. of Diagnostics, Psychological Institute, Moscow, Russia

A comparative analysis of creativity theory has been made in different paradigms. The testological paradigm where vector of development points toward “breadth” and divergent thinking as a creativity factor is represented by the principal "more-or-less." Based on distant associations divergent thinking does not guarantee gaining of a new knowledge. It only provides some possibilities for it. The paradigm “process-activity” where we single out the phenomenon based on an identification of the unit of creativity analysis by our method “Creative field”. This phenomenon is a result of cognition developing “in depth”.

4. Which factors determine the inventor’s success? 5. What are differences between inventor experts and novices? 6. How can the performance of an inventor be assessed? We searched of PsycINFO and the Psych-index-database from 1990 onwards. The literature on inventors respectively inventing was reviewed with a primary focus on empirical research. An integrated psychological model of invention has been developed and will be presented. It also includes results and data from our own research.

Correlates of creativity in research and development scientists

Misra, Nishi Dept. of Psychology, DIPR, DRDO, Delhi, India

Objectives: Present study was conducted to (i) determine age, discipline and gender differences in scientific creativity, (ii) determine a profile of creative scientists. Method: Sample comprised 100 R&D scientists aged 25 to 55 years. `F` ratios and multiple regression analysis were computed. Results: Non-significant differences on gender and age and significant differences on discipline were obtained. Creative scientists scored average on neuroticism and extraversion, high on internal locus of control, used a mix of intuitive and systematic cognitive style, scored high on personal accomplishment, were moderately motivated and encountered less workplace barriers. Conclusions: Factors promoting creativity in R&D scientists are discussed.

Fluency, originality and flexibility: Does the scoring method affect the relationship of creativity, intelligence and personality?

Gelleri, Peter Inst. für Psychologie, Hohenheim Universität, Stuttgart, Germany Winzen, Julia Psychology, Universität Hohenheim, Stuttgart, Germany Schwarzinger, Dominik Psychology, Hohenheim Universität, Stuttgart, Germany Görlisch, Yvonne Psychology, Hohenheim Universität, Stuttgart, Germany Schulter, Heinz Psychology, Hohenheim Universität, Stuttgart, Germany

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FP-199: Psycholinguistics

Synesthesia and language: Sound/concept/grapheme/concept adequacy evaluation of linguistic signs

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A central principle of linguistics (Saussure 1916) assumes that the connection between a concept (“signified”) and the spoken/written representation of the latter (“signifier”) is entirely arbitrary. We have developed a set of tests to address this hypothesis and obtained evidence suggesting that, in contrast to Saussure’s principle, an iconic relation between the signifier and the signified may on some occasions exist. We refer to this phenomenon as “iconic synesthesia”. Our results lead to the question to what extent iconic synesthesia contributes to early language acquisition, especially in the case of concrete, simple linguistic signs with obvious sensory characteristics.

The shape of words in the brain

Kovic, Vanja Experimental Psychology, Oxford University, Oxford, United Kingdom

We present new neuropsychological and behavioural evidence for the psychological reality of sound-symbolism which implies some naturally-biased mappings between linguistic signs and their referents. We designed a categorisation task which captures processes involved in natural language interpretation and found that undergraduate students were faster to categorise novel objects when labels reflect sound-symbolic than when they are not. Moreover, early negative EEG-waves indicated sensitivity to sound-symbolic label-object associations. This sensitivity to sound-symbolic label-object associations may reflect a more general process of auditory-visual feature integration where properties of auditory stimuli facilitate a mapping to specific visual features.

Idiom syntax: Idiosyncratic or principled?

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One may assume that speakers’ competence suffices to constrain the use of an expression. The predictions of these alternatives were tested. In Experiment 1 non-native speakers were better at judging the acceptability of familiar than invented idioms, whereas Italian speakers performed equally well. In Experiment 2, native speakers performed equally well in judging the acceptability of idioms, whether familiar or unfamiliar. In Experiment 3 idiom acceptability increased in pragmatically appropriate contexts. Experiment 4 showed that general rules of Italian limit idiom passivization. The results were interpreted as supporting the competence hypothesis.

What eye-tracking tells about role-name processing

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In this lecture we provide a comprehensive review of the international psychological literature concerning the following issues: 1. What is an inventor like? What are personal characteristics of inventors? 2. How can the inventing process be described? 3. What are promising cognitive inventing strategies?
and the anaphor (florists - men) slowed reading before and after the anaphoric noun. A mismatch between the antecedent's grammatical gender and the anaphor (masculine - women) slowed reading the anaphoric noun itself. These results indicate an effect of gender cues in early stages of processing and differing time-courses for using grammatical versus conceptual cues.

**FP-200: Physical activity**

The effects of antenatal exercise on psychological well-being during and following pregnancy and childhood

Rankin, Jean Health, Nursing and Midwifery, University of the West of Scot, Paisley, United Kingdom

Effects of regular exercise during following pregnancy were investigated with healthy primigravid women (2 separate studies – RCT and self-selected).

Aim: Note differences in psychological variables between 2 groups - 1. Control - Routine antenatal care 2. Intervention - Adjunct, structured exercise programme. Psychological variables (early, late, after pregnancy), included positive/negative well-being. Tools: Psychological well-being scale, maternal diet, exercise, social variables to self-reported physical exercise.

**OBJECTIVE:** To study the association of psychological factors in settings.

We grouped into never-exercisers, decliners, late adopters and always-exercisers. We measured Self-efficacy, Readiness to Change for exercise in undergraduate Mexican students

Rojas Russell, Mario Mexico, Mexico Flórez Alarcon, Luis School of Psychology, National U. of Colombia, Bogota, Colombia Hernández Prado, Bernardo C. of Population Health Res., National Institute of Health, Cuernavaca, Mexico

**OBJECTIVE:** To study the association of psychosocial variables to self-reported physical exercise (PE).

**METHOD:** 696 random-selected first-year students answered a questionnaire containing scales to measure Self-efficacy. Readiness to Change for the accomplishment of PE, Attitude, Decisional Balance, and Subjective Norm. Self-Reported PE was measured in METs. Anthropometric variables were also measured.

**RESULTS:** Men reported practicing significantly more PE than women. On a multivariate logistic model (chi2(9) = 216.59, p = 0.00), volitional stages, self-efficacy, and Subjective norm were significantly associated to PE.

**CONCLUSIONS:** Advantages of interventions based on readiness to change are discussed. Limitations of the study are commented also.

Psychosocial factors associated to physical exercise in undergraduate Mexican students

Psychosocial determinants are related to exercise adherence during 3-year follow-up of a lifestyle intervention

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We sought to identify patterns of exercise adherence and associated psychosocial determinants in participants of a lifestyle counseling intervention based on Health Action Process Approach. Based on physical activity diary from baseline, and 1-year and 3-year follow-ups, participants (N=260) were grouped into never-exercisers, decliners, late adopters, early adopters and always-exercisers. We found differences in Self-efficacy, self-regulation and motivation that predict adherence in ways consistent with theory. BMI of never-exercisers was higher than that of decliners both at baseline and at

3 years. Tailoring of interventions could be useful both in the beginning and during the process.

**Development and evaluation of a computer-based counseling system (CBCS) to promote physical activity in patients with chronic disease in general practice**

Leonhard, Corinna Inst. für Medizin, Psychologie, Universität Marburg, Marburg, Germany Herzbog, Dominikus University, Heilbronn, Germany Marsden, Nicola Faculty of Informatics, Heilbronn University, Heilbronn, Germany Jung, Hartmut University of Melbourne, Marburg, Germany Thomanek, Sabine University of Marburg, Department of General Practice, Marburg, Germany Becker, Annette Department of General Practice, University of Marburg, Marburg, Germany

**OBJECTIVES:** This study shows the effects of a Computer-Based Counseling System (CBCS) for health promotion on patients with chronic diseases (Murray et al., 2005) in Germany. Methods: In an interdisciplinary team (psychologists, general practitioners, software engineers) we developed a CBCS. In a pre-post design with N=20 patients (coronary heart disease or diabetes type 2) we investigate acceptability and effects on attitudes and self-efficacy.

**Results:** Qualitative results show good acceptability and usability. Quantitative data regarding attitudes (Kiveniemi et al., 2001) and self-efficacy are being evaluated. Conclusion: Effectiveness of the assumed CBCS should be tested further for the impact on behavioral and clinical outcomes and cost-benefit

A biopsychosocial analysis of a health study in children and youth from Luxembourg

Lämmlle, Lena Faculté de Psychologie, Université de Luxembourg, Luxembourg

A biopsychosocial model was developed to find out the reasons for health and subjective wellbeing. 1253 Participants were assessed in motor skills, health parameters and health behaviours in 2004. The model was analysed using structural equation modelling. The analysis yielded a good model fit. A higher social standing leads to better eating habits, more reference persons being active and less sport motivation. Active reference persons enhance sport motivation and both affect positively the physical activity which itself enhances fitness. Fitness leads to better heart and health complaints. A moderator effect of age can be seen as well as biopsychosocial interactions.

**FP-201: Positive health psychology**

Health psychology and health promotion in settings: The development of a setting-based Sense of Coherence scale (U-SOC)

Grasser, Silke Gesundheitswissenschaften, Universität Bremen, Bremen, Germany

This study aimed to develop a theoretically based scale following classical guidelines for test construction. The University Sense of Coherence (U-SOC) scale is based on the concept of salutogenesis (Antonovsky, 1987), operationalized and adapted to a setting perspective. In a German university two surveys examined test-criteria of the U-SOC.

**Correlations and the comparison of means proved statistically significant differences between the U-SOC score and health status, mental health and psychosomatic complaints.**

The results of reliability analysis showed a Cronbach’s Alpha of 0.90 for the U-SOC. Additional factor and cluster analysis indicated that the scale differentiates between groups. The results of the study underline the relevance of health psychological factors in settings.

Health behaviors: The roles of social integration and ethnic self-identity

Davis, John M. Dept. of Psychology, Texas State University, San Marcos, USA

Social integration (SI) and ethnic self-identity (ESI) both relate to health disparities but the underlying processes are unclear. We hypothesized that interpersonal and ethnic evaluative processes (SI, ESI, and health behaviors). Participants completed measures of health behaviors, SI and ESI. Then, in a 2 X 2 experiment they interacted with a stranger that was both contextually and ethically similar or dissimilar. Finally they evaluated the stranger. Results showed significant effects for attitudinal and ethnic similarity on evaluations, and significant links among SI, ESI, and health behaviors. The present study identified underlying factors linking SI, ESI, and disparities in health behaviors.

Enhancing mental health in youth: Role of positive cognitive states and self-efficacy, optimism and hope

Farokhzad, Pegah Psychology, Panjab University, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran. Askari, Amir Psychology, University of mysore, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran

**Objective:** This study has been conducted to know whether positive cognitive states influence the development of mental health among youth. Method: Sample consisted of 100 males and females in the range of 20 to 25 years of age from four different types of school. Results: Both the normal and school children had a positive relationship between psychological well-being and positive cognitive states viz. self-efficacy, optimism and hope among the subjects. Therefore, by enhancing positive cognitive states through various techniques, we can improve mental health.

Spirituallity, psychological well-being and subjective well-being among yoga practitioners

Askari, Amir Psychology, University of Mysore, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran. Farokhzad, Pegah Psychology, Panjab University, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran

**Objective:** This study investigated spirituality, psychological well-being and subjective well-being among yoga practitioners. Method: Sample consisted of 30 advanced practitioners of yoga and 30 yoga amateurs in age range of 20 to 60 years. They were 37 males and 23 females from the SVYASA (Deemed University), Bangalore, India. Subjects were given The Psychological Well-Being Scale, Subjective Well-Being Scale, and The Spiritual Transcendent Scale. Results / Conclusion: Significantly different between advanced practitioners of yoga and yoga amateurs was found in Psychological well-being. They do not show significant difference in the level of subjective well-being and spirituality.

The relationships of role ambiguity, role conflict, role overload and mental health with respect to type A and sense of coherence as a moderator variables in employees of a steel company

Neissl, Abdolkazem Dept. of Psychology, Shahid Chamran University, Ahvaz, Islamic Republic of Iran

This study was carried out to investigate the simple and multiple correlation of RA, RC, RO and mental health in employees of a steel company in Ahvaz, Iran. The sample consisted of 196 employees who were selected randomly from the population of the company. RO and RC scale, RO scale, TAQ, SOC scale and GHQ were used to measure the research variables. The results indicated that role ambiguity, role conflict, role overload and mental health showed significant negative correlation between Role Ambiguity, Role Conflict and mental health. Role Ambiguity and Role conflict were the two independent predictors of mental health. Sense of
coherence and Type A personality had crucial moderating influence.

The effect of cognitive and metacognitive training on self-esteem of high school female students in Isfahan City

Esmaeili, Maryam Psychology, Isfahan University, Isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran

Moradi, Azam psychology, isfahan university, isfahan, Islamic Republic of

Tabernero, Carmen Department of Psychology, University of Illinois, Savoy, USA LI, Yongian Inst. of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, People’s Republic of China

Objective: We compared Chinese pilots’ attitudes toward their airline’s safety reporting system and a possible anonymous reporting system controlled by their airline, or a third party. Method: We surveyed airline pilots regarding reporting attitude and motivation. Results: The two reported significant concern about airline peer pressure and punishment. Captains were more reserved about anonymous airline reporting than co-pilots. Both would utilize a third-party system. Conclusion: Cultural influence and potential biases to reporting cannot be overlooked. Chinese pilots require assurances which can be enhanced by policy not currently present. This will support receiving information from all pilot ranks, consequently promoting system safety.

FP-203: Psychological disorders V

Fibromyalgia and burnout: Same or different types of health problems?

Andersson, Sven Department of Psychology, Lund University, Lund, Sweden Hovellius, Birgitta Department of Family Medicine, Lund University, Lund, Sweden

Objective: To find out in what ways fibromyalgia and burnout differ or are similar. Methods. Questionnaire study of subjects’ cognitive and emotional appraisal, coping intentions and coping, participants (n=300) absent from their jobs for 60 days or more with burnout or fibromyalgia type of diagnoses, the findings related to sociodemographic and medical data. Results and Conclusion. Fibromyalgia and burnout may represent culturally bound ways of expressing generalizations that the individuals involved experience as overwhelming. Health-care workers, psychologists included, can serve to reinforce a biomedical perspective on the patients’ part, resulting in medicalization, surgery, or heavy use of pharmaceutical drugs.

Test anxiety in university students: Harmless tension or disabling mental disorder?

Fehm, Lydia Institute of Psychology, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Berlin, Germany

Objective: To investigate the prevalence of test anxiety and associated impairments in an unsolicited student sample (N=489; response rate: 93%). The mean score of the university students on the Test Anxiety Inventory (German version) was comparable to those of high school students. Three percent of the sample reported being significantly impaired by their anxiety, thus indicating a possible mental disorder. The participants ask for more information on test anxiety as well as for effective coping strategies, e.g., learning strategies.

Experiential anxiety and eating pathology in a sample of college students in Cyprus

Karekla, Maria Department of Psychology, University of Nicosia, Nicosia, Cyprus Kapsou, Margarita Psychology, University of Nicosia, Nicosia, Cyprus

The present study examined whether higher levels of experiential anxiety and associated impairments in an unsolicited student sample (N=489; response rate: 93%). The mean score of the university students on the Test Anxiety Inventory (German version) was comparable to those of high school students. Three percent of the sample reported being significantly impaired by their anxiety, thus indicating a possible mental disorder. The participants ask for more information on test anxiety as well as for effective coping strategies, e.g., learning strategies.

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Representation of future profession: Change in professional representation of students from incoming to outgoing in a higher institution

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Antognazza, Davide
Scienze dell’Educazione, Alta Scuola Pedagogica, Locarno, Switzerland
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Teacher education is a debated issue, especially in the current period in which teachers’ public representation is getting a gradual weakening. In order to improve our academic programs, it is extremely important to investigate the representation that future teachers have of their job, and how the educational curriculum affects this vision: these were the two goals of our study. We used an “ad hoc” questionnaire, validated in process, and informal interviews. Results show that after three years training, students have modified some aspects of their representation, while others remain unchanged. Several dimensions of this representation show incoherence with reality.

Psychological technologies for business

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The problem of potentiality has always attracted the most rapt attention of those, who deal with human being, behavior and activity. Some natural individual features, capabilities and inclinations, orientation and power of a person are referred to the field of potentiality. The development of potentialities has an overwhelming practical meaning in the context of business undertakings. A businessman is one who takes resources, labor, energy and other assets and combines them in different ways in order to increase their initial costs. At the same time he conducts some changes, makes a new order of activity and develops a new social context etc. The latest achievements in the realm of psychology allow us to mark out the businessman potential as a complex of typical and natural traits of a person and also help us to stimulate its development by means of authentication psychotherapy and leadership education. Applying of these psychological technologies to the practice of psychological consultations and education allows many young businessmen to satisfy their intention to perceive their natural potential, to learn how to manage their lives, to reveal their capabilities and, eventually, to make their dreams come true.

FP-205: Psychotherapy - Research and treatment methods VII

Group psychotherapy for gay men across addictions utilizing gradualism: Theory and practice
Greene, Darrell
Darrell Greene, Ph.D., New York, USA

This paper advances a model of addictions treatment utilizing gradualism (Kellgren 2003; Kellgren and Kreek, 2005) within the context of group psychotherapy for gay men. Gradualism attempts to synthesize harm reduction and abstinence-oriented treatment perspectives. A discussion of the benefits of group participation across varying addictions, levels of treatment intensity, periods of non-use and psychological commitment to abstinence or behavioral management will be explored according to Yalom’s (1995) eleven therapeutic factors. The final section will present illustrations of the model from the author’s group experience.

The effectiveness of MBCT group therapy on prevention of relapse in depression
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Tahmasebi, Siyamak
university, university of welfare & re, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran

Evidence indicates that the risk of depressive as the illness becomes more highly recurrent. MBCT (mindfulness based cognitive therapy) is a meditation based psychotherapeutic intervention designed to help reduce the risk of relapse of recurrent depression. In order to study the effectiveness of MBCT in reducing the relapse, an 8week course set out for a longitudinal investigation with 1year follow up. The analyses of data indicate that relapse had accrued 6.0% in experimental group, and 75% in control group. So it can be concluded that development of mindfulness as a life style can hold a key role in reducing relapse.

The effect of cognitive group therapy and spiritual therapy on depression of teachers training university
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Navabinejad, Bahram
University of Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran
Hamdieh, Mostafa
Shaheed Beheshti University of, Associated professor of psychi, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran

Aim: The main Objective of this study is to compare the effects of two (CGT) and (SGT) on Female depressed students of teachers training university. Method: The sample of the study 24 girls student randomly selected through advertisement. Their depression was confirmed with Beck Depression Inventory BDI and Psychiatric Interview. The participants were divided into three groups randomly: group 1 and 2 experimental groups and the three (3) comparing group They were relented with BDI again. The two groups participated in ten sessions of CGT and SGT. after doing group therapy BDI test was done, then the data was analyzed with (ANOVA). Results: CGT and SGT were effective significantly in Reduction of depression (p<0.01).

Experiential / Interpersonal group therapy for chronic pain: An extension of functional analytic psychotherapy
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Goaiàs, Brazil
Lemos Barbosa
Ferro, Cristina
Private Practice, Clinical Psychologist, Hilmas, Brazil
Romero, Maria
Private Practice, Clinical Psychologist, Universidade Catolica de Goaias, Goaiânia, Brazil

Pain- and stress-related daily-life difficulties experienced by chronic pain patients were identified to also occur during the in-session interactions between participants in group therapy. Aim: Exploring therapeutic possibilities of working-in-vivo with these occurrences. Method: In three groups Functional Analytic Psychotherapy (Kohlenberg & Tsai, 1991) strategies were used to ensure in-vivo learning experiences during in-session occurrences of clinically relevant difficulties. Difficulties were categorized and changes monitored. Results: In-vivo occurring difficulties were frequent and diverse. Improvements in Experiential avoidance (trying to avoid feelings), catastrophizing talk and trying to control the behavior of the other were related to changes in reported pain levels.

FP-206: Issues in priming

Prime retrieval of motor responses in negative priming: Findings in a Go/NoGo task paradigm
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Dentale, Sandra

Institute of Exp. Psychology, Heinrich Heine University, Dusseldorf, Germany

The prime-response retrieval model of negative priming assumes that the transfer-inappropriate prime response is retrieved in ignored repetition (IR) trials. In three auditory identification experiments, a cue in the prime signaled whether participants were to respond (Go) or not (NoGo). Go/NoGo cues were either simple cues presented before or after the prime stimuli or selective cues necessitating a motor discrimination in order to decide upon response execution or suppression. Negative priming was found for all trial types, but an increase in prime response errors to the probes of IR trials was found only when the prime response had been executed. This implies that execution of the prime response is a precondition for prime-response retrieval.

Neural basis for priming of pop-out during visual search revealed with N2pc: An Event-Related Potential (ERP) study
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Repetitions of target-defining features facilitate later reaction times in visual search tasks to discriminate the singleton target among distractors. The effect, termed as pop-out, was proposed to reflect an implicit transient short-term memory, which is essential in focusing attention rapidly. The present study aimed to identify the corresponding event-related potential (ERP). The N2-posterior-contralateral (N2pc) component, which is sensitive to attentional selection, was proposed to reflect priming of pop-out. N2pc latency corresponded to the behavioral effects. The N2pc onset was delayed in change trials relative to repeat trials, suggesting that priming of pop-out affects target selection.

Viewing static images with implied motion primes action-related stimulus dimensions
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Hommel, Bernhard
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Observing grasping or a reaching actions improves the processing of action-related stimulus dimensions (size or location information, respectively). Here, we investigated whether the primes associated with the motor acts predict the course of such actions modulates the dimensional priming effect. Subjects saw static images showing either implied motion or the end state of the actions before discriminating size- or location-defined stimuli. As predicted, the dimensional priming effect was only evident after observing images with implied motion, suggesting that the possibility to infer the further course of the action plays a critical role for directing visual attention.

An ERP investigation of the modulation of subliminal priming by exogenous cues
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Psychology, Birkbeck, U of London, London, United Kingdom

Marzouki et al. (2007) demonstrated that masked repetition priming of letter identification is affected by the allocation of spatial attention to a non-use location by an exogenous cue. The current ERP study provides a further investigation of such exogenous influences on masked priming. The
electrophysiological data showed a significant modulation of the amplitude of the P3 component generated by target letters as a function of priming and cue validity. Results confirm the influence of exogenous cues on the processing of subliminally presented prime stimuli, and furthermore show that such effects can be obtained in the absence of any eye movements.

FP-207: Dietary behavior II

Adaptation and evaluation of an internet-based prevention program for eating disorders in a sample of women with subclinical eating disorder syndromes
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Taylor, C. Bart. Dep. of Medicine, Stanford University, Stanford, USA

Women, reporting initial eating disorder (ED) symptoms are at higher risk for the development of an eating disorder. Preventive interventions should therefore be specifically tailored for this subgroup of ED patients. The aim of this study was to adapt and evaluate the effects of the Internet-based prevention program "StudentBody©" to women with subclinical ED syndromes. 90 women, reporting subclinical ED symptoms were randomly assigned to the intervention and control condition and assessed at pre-intervention, post-intervention, and 6-month-follow-up. Results: In a pilot study medium to large effects were found. Pre-post results of the randomized controlled study will be available next year.

Language acculturation and health behaviors in Mexican Americans
Singelis, Theodora Dep. of Psychology, California State University, Chico, USA

This study investigates the effects of acculturation on health promoting behaviors, well being and health in Mexican American adults in California, USA. Participants (N=253) were interviewed by telephone and completed the bi-dimensional Acculturation Scale, the Health Promoting Lifestyle Profile II, and other measures. Data were analyzed with a series of hierarchical general linear models with education and income as covariates. More than assimilated or separated respondents, biculturals reported better health and performed better on some health indicators. The high performance and characteristics of the bicultural group are discussed. Supported by a Grant from the National Institute on Aging (#1R15AG19141-01)

Family environment and self-regulation in cardiac patients
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Terzopoulos, Theodora Clinical Health Department, LONDON COLLEGE LONDON, London, United Kingdom

The current study examined the family environment of Greek-Cypriot cardiac patients (N=55, X=60.4), and their self-regulation cognitions in their attempt to improve their health. ANOVA and Regression analyses indicated that the presence of self-regulation cognitions was a major important factor for their health improvement. Additionally, family factors (cohesion, expressiveness and organization) facilitate self-regulation. In conclusion, this study points out that intervention programs aiming at helping cardiac patients to improve their health should focus on the development of self-regulation and that is of great importance to include family members and/or intimate partners in the whole effort.

FP-208: Dimensions of personality II

Ambivalence phenomenon: Measuring and studying the properties
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Mitina, Olga Psychology, Lomonosov MSU, Moscow, Russia
Osin, Evgeny Psychology, Lomonosov MSU, Moscow, Russia

This work is devoted to the study and characterization of the personality and social properties of ambivalence toward various concepts. Three groups of subjects were considered: with "creative" (1/3) "noncreative" (2/3) and those who are currently diagnosed with schizophrenia or depression (3). Several indices of ambivalence were compared. Three aspects of ambivalence are considered: personality, linguistics, and social (concerning human values). The results showed that individuals with "creative" occupation are characterized by a high degree of ambivalence. The high degree of ambivalence is accompanied by the high degree of tolerance to uncertainty but also the high degree of personal anxiety.

Taxonomy and structure of Persian personality-descriptive adjectives
Farahani, Mohammad Naghy Deph. of Psychology, Tarbiat Moallem University, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran

This paper describes the development of a comprehensive taxonomy of Persian personality-descriptive terms, covering two studies. In the first study six judges searched through a standard dictionary of the Persian language for personality-descriptive terms. In the next stage, personality-descriptive adjectives were classified by six judges into different categories of descriptions. In the second study, 126 adjectives rated for self-descriptions by 2400 students. Self-ratings were factor analyzed and were interpreted to be similar to the Big-Five factors: Agreeableness, Extraversion, Conscientiousness, Intellect, and Emotional Stability.

Using the CPI260 for assessing the personality typology of law enforcement personnel
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Stoian, Bogdan Centre for Psychosociology, Ministry of Interior, Bucharest, Romania

The California Psychological Inventory has been used in law enforcement settings since 70's for assessing both police cadets and police officers. Our study uses the 3-vector model of personality from the CPI260 in order to investigate the typology of both managers and incumbents working in different law enforcement agencies. The study has three main purposes: (a) to analyze how the Romanian version of CPI260 is working in high stake setting, (b) to compare the typology of semi-military and military personnel with that of civil employees and (c) to perform a latent class analysis on the vector scales. Preliminary results obtained from 230 subjects revealed that the most frequent types are Alpha (54%) and Beta (29%).

FP-209: Disability and rehabilitation II

A systems approach to working with persons with disabilities: A model from the USA
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This will be a demonstration of a systems approach to the adult with disabilities in the USA. It will be a system that can be applied to moving from dependence to independence, especially in the world of work, but also in independent living. The model is being re-evaluated in other countries, including China and India by cooperating psychologists. Hopefully, it will also be very applicable to countries such as Germany. It has been used in Ireland. The instrument which has evolved from the model has reliability at the .89-.93 level and might be replicated in other societies.

Health cognitions in Parkinson disease
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Niehaus, Mathilde Neurolgy Department, Russian Medical Academy of Po, Moscow, Russia
Sazanova, Helene Psychology Department, Russian Academy of postgraduate Moscow, Russia

Objectives: To find out relations between patients’ concepts and efficacy of rehabilitation. Methods: 40 patients with PD and their caregivers were assessed through Luria battery; Wyle Self-concept test; Spilberger, Depression, Quality of Life and Inner Representation of disease scales. Results: Patients with less cognitive disturbances, lower depression and anxiety, and balanced type of inner representation of disease show better results in rehabilitation. Internal representation of defects correlates more with emotional disturbances than real motor deficit. Independence between quality of life of the patient and his caregiver is revealed. Conclusions: Health concepts should be one of the main orientations in psychological rehabilitation.

Evaluation of the implementation of Corporate Integration Management and the benefit for occupational rehabilitation in Germany
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Niehaus, Mathilde Neurolgy Department, Russian Medical Academy of Po, Moscow, Russia

OBJECTIVES AND METHODS Corporate Integration Management (CIM) is an early intervention specifically at work to guarantee tailor-made rehabilitation measures instead of pensions and in order to prevent further work related injuries. The project investigates structures and measures for work related prevention and CIM. There are 630 participants in the nationwide survey. Data has been subjected to univariate as well as multivariate statistics. RESULTS CIM has been applied in 40% of the participating workplaces. Some of the integration measures are directly connected to a successful return to work, which could be attained in nearly 50% of the CIM-Cases. CONCLUSIONS The results indicate that CIM is an appropriate early intervention for occupational rehabilitation.

FP-210: Child health II

Dental health care and dental anxiety in school children
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Pieper, Klaus Kinderzahnheilkunde, Philipps-Universität, Marburg, Germany

Objectives: Children with regular attendance to health care programs before suffering caries and dental care should show less dental anxiety than children visiting the dentist only for treatment reasons. Methods: 300 children aged 6,10, and 12 years were participants of a research program to evaluate the effectiveness of a dental health prevention campaign. 300 received only basic instructions. Dental fear via questionnaire and actual dental health care status were registered. RESULTS CIM has been applied in 40% of the participating workplaces. Some of the integration measures are directly connected to a successful return to work, which could be attained in nearly 50% of the CIM-Cases. CONCLUSIONS The results indicate that CIM is an appropriate early intervention for occupational rehabilitation.
dental health instructions may reduce dental anxiety levels as a consequence of training to cope with dental tasks.

### Coping strategies and quality of life of patients with asthma

**Kauras, Rukhsana**

**Applied Psychology, University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan**

Study aimed to examine relationship between Coping Strategies (CSs) and Quality of Life (QOL) of asthmatic children. It was hypothesized that: children would use more avoidant CSs; avoidant coping has negative and active coping has positive relationship with QOL. Fifty children with asthma were recruited from a specialized hospital. Pediatric asthma quality of life questionnaire and coping questionnaire were used for assessment. It was found that children employed more CSs and avoidant coping had negative relationship with QOL. There were gender differences in QOL and use of CSs. Findings highlighted importance of coping strategies in improving diseased children’s QOL.

### Stress levels of parents and siblings of disabled children

**Rauf, Nelofar**

**Dept. of Psychology, National Taiwan University, Islamabad, Pakistan**

The purpose of this study was to assess stress levels of parents of disabled children. Mothers and fathers of mentally retarded children were taken as a sample. Results indicate that stress level of parents of mentally retarded children was high as compared to parents of non-disabled children. Mothers of mentally retarded children were more stressed as compared to the fathers. Siblings of non-disabled children feel less stress as compared to siblings of mentally retarded children. There was no significant difference in stress between sisters and brothers of mentally retarded children. Results also revealed that with increase in family size and income parental stress decreases.

### FP-211: Clinical / counseling psychology II

**The roles of sensitivity to reward and alcohol use in the development of alcohol use disorders in first-degree relatives of nonverbal emotion recognition biases in dual-channel emotion expression context in the depressed patients**

**Huang, Yu-Lien**

**Dept. of Psychology, National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan**

This study aimed to empirically investigate the possible nonverbal emotion recognition deficits in dual-channel emotion expression context in the depressed patients. Thirty depressed patients and 39 normal controls completed diagnostic interview, self-report measures, and nonverbal emotion assessment (WAIS-III-short), and computerized Diagnostic Analysis of Nonverbal Accuracy 2-Taiwan version (DANVA2-TW). Results revealed that, after controlling for IQ, the depressed patients exhibited more accurate for sad and happy emotions in emotion-congruent dual-channel contexts, but displayed positive bias toward happy and negative bias toward fear emotions in emotion-incongruent contexts. Association of depression and potential deficits in nonverbal emotion recognition will be discussed accordingly.

### FP-212: Interindividual differences in the experience of emotion I

**The achilles’ heel of hedonic well-being: Life satisfaction predicts happiness when life is easy, but not during demanding tasks**

**Vittese, Joar**

**Dept. of Psychology, University of Tromsø, Tromsø, Norway**

Argues that satisfaction is typically felt in effortless (hedonic) situations, but not during demanding tasks. Hypothesized that life satisfaction (LS) is biased towards easiness, making LS a strong predictor of mood in trouble-free situations, but a weak predictor of mood during effortful tasks. Hypothesized that individual tendencies towards personal growth (PG) operate in the opposite direction. Norwegian students (n=107) completed measures of LS, PG, and then solved a problem. Participants reported mood before and during the task. Path analyses showed that LS predicted mood before, but not during the problem-solving task. PG predicted mood before and during the problem-solving task.

### Anxiety trait and death anxiety as predictor variables of student’s anxiety reaction in human cadaver dissection

**Casado, Isabel**

**Basic Psychology (Cognitive Ps), Complutense University, MADRID, Spain**

The aim is to analyze student’s anxiety response to human cadaver dissection and their relationship with general (trait anxiety) and/or specific individual characteristics (death anxiety). Participants are 325 students enrolled for the first time in the subject of Human Anatomy. The measurement’s instruments are State-Trait Anxiety Inventory, Situations and Responses Anxiety Inventory and Death Anxiety Inventory. STAI-E are completed at the moment just before and immediately after of the first and last dissection sessions. ISRA and DAI are given a week before the first dissection session. Results show individual differences which leads us to detect students with a propensity to suffer a strong emotional reaction to dissection and do a preventive intervention.

### Does experiential avoidance mediate the relation between anxiety sensitivity and alexithymia?

**Penne, Tiziana**

**Psychiatry, University of Pisa, Pisa, Italy**

Objective: to test a model in which Experiential Avoidance (EA) mediates the relation between Anxiety Sensitivity (AS) and Alexithymia (AT). Methods: participants included undergraduate students and non-student adults (N=177, males and females [16-65 yrs.]). Measures of AS, EA, and AT were obtained from standardized, self-administered questionnaires. Regression analyses were performed to test for mediational models. Results: while AS significantly predicts EA scores, the effect of AS on AT is not significant when controlling EA scores, whereas the latter predicts AT. Conclusion: EA mediates the relation between AS and AT.

### FP-213: Cognitive information processing and learning II

**Effects of a cognitive training program for entire school classes**

**Tiedemann, Joachim**

**Inst. für Pädagog. Psychologie, Universität Hannover, Hannover, Germany**

It has been shown that training of inductive reasoning by means of an analytical solving strategy results in transfer effects on intelligence and scholastic achievement in reading and mathematics. As part of the reading literacy program (KOLIBRI) of the Hanover Primary School Study, a five-week cognitive training program for entire school classes was developed for use in a cooperative learning setting. A classroom experiment involving 300 third- and fourth-grade students demonstrated that training leads to an increase in reasoning skills, and that the improvements lead to better scores on standardized tests. Further evaluation shows high acceptance of the program by both students and teachers.

### The effect of distractors on adults’ numerical estimation with field independence and field dependence

**Si, Ji Wei**

**School of Psychology, Shandong Normal University, Ji Nan, People’s Republic of China**

This paper aims to investigate the effect of different disturbing stimuli on adults’ numerical estimation with FD and FI cognitive styles. The results showed...
Assessment, National Curric & Assess, Tbilisi, Georgia: 1- Managers improved their performance ($t=10.48$). 2- It increased short-term courses for middle-class managers. 3- Training application turned out to be promising. Two adaptive principles are research: the adjustment of complexity to users’ experience with electronic devices and adaptive suggestions through program control. In a training study both principles are tested to their effect on older learners’ training success. Results show a positive effect of the adjustment of complexity to users’ experience. Program control affects the learners’ success and reduces their self-efficacy.

The expressions of emotion in different relationships
Chu, Ruay-Ling: Institute of Ethnology, Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan
This study aims to investigate the “normative” and “ideal” expressions of emotion in different relationships. Study 1 examined the normative expression of emotion of Taiwanese students in five relationships: parent, sibling, close friend, teacher, and acquaintance. Study 2 investigated the “ideal” expressions of positive/negative and engaging/disengaging emotions in five relationships. Both results of study 1 and 2 showed that the expression of emotion and the quality of relationship were positively associated, which means the expressions of emotion should be more manifest in a good relationship. In addition to the quality of relationship, this study found that collectivism and interdependent self could predict the expressions of emotion to the family. The cultural moderating effect of emotion is discussed.

Spontaneous facial expressions of emotion: Data on surprise, disgust and anger
Reisizen et al.: Inst. for Psychology, Universität Greifswald, Greifswald, Germany

Proverbs we work with: Using proverbs in cross-cultural research on the culture of work: A methodological approach
Wolfonczaj, Mariusz: Inst. of Psychology, Catholic University Lublin, Lublin, Poland
Proverbs are pervasive in everyday speech and in our thoughts. The article introduces paremology – the study of proverbs – as a way to investigate work culture and explore how proverbs can reveal work culture traits of different social groups in the context of features imprinted in about 1900 Polish and German proverbs concerning work. The article describes the operationalisation process of the theoretical term work culture entailed in the brief presentation of the concrete empirical research method. Despite some limitations, necessary to be considered, application of paremology in work culture research appears to be as a promising field in cross-cultural research.

Dynamic constructivist approach to culture
Hong-Yi: Psychology, University of Illinois, Champaign, USA
The dynamic constructivist approach contends that cultures can be understood as shared knowledge (meaning) among group members, and cultural influences are results of the shared knowledge being (chronically or temporarily) accessible and applicable in certain social contexts. In this talk, I will discuss how this approach (1) sets the stage for a paradigm change in studying cultural influences – from trait-like descriptions to process explanations of cultural similarities or differences; and (2) provides a roadmap to study cultural influences
School of Social Sciences, Brunel University, Uxbridge, United Kingdom

Experts solve chess quickly because familiar features trigger a pattern of thought that leads to a solution. We show that a good solution that comes to mind can prevent chess experts finding a better one. The experts said they were looking for alternatives but their eye movements showed that they were looking at information relevant to the solution they had already found. The ability of a thought pattern to direct attention to information relevant to itself and away from information relevant to alternatives explains why experts can find it difficult to assimilate information that might make them change their mind.

Playing chess unconsciously: Subliminal priming of conjunction stimuli is restricted to experts
Kiesel, Andrea Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Würzburg, Würzburg, Germany

Experts in a field task relevant information more efficiently than novices (Reingold, Charness, Pomplun, & Stampe, 2001). Here we investigated if chess experts are able to detect unconsciously whether a briefly presented chess situation entails a checking configuration. Thereby, check detection required integrating two features – identity and location of the chess figures. In a subliminal priming experiment, chess experts but not novices revealed unconscious priming effects. We conjecture that experts acquired templates, that is, visual memory episodes for chess configurations in which the respective features are already bound. These templates enable complex visual processing outside of conscious awareness.

How does meditation affect cognition, emotion, behavior and personality?: A meta-analysis
Sedlmeier, Peter Inst. für Psychologie, Techn. Universität Chemnitz, Chemnitz, Germany

Numerous studies have examined the effects of meditation. Surprisingly, there exist only a few summaries that looked at specific techniques (TM) or isolated variables (anxiety). The current meta-analysis (n = 136 studies) attempts to give a comprehensive overview of the impact of meditation on psychological (non-physical) measures in the non-clinical adult population. The effect sizes are rather large for all groups of variables showing that meditation can be a powerful means to change aspects of cognition, emotion, behavior and personality. Different methods of meditation yield different effects and there is a tendency that effects increase with decreasing methodological quality.

“The tell and you know it – don’t tell it, don’t know it”: Verbal priming as determinant of conscious knowledge acquisition
Eichler, Alexandra Inst. für Sozialpsychologie, Universität zu Köln, Köln, Germany

Learning need not necessarily include intention or even awareness. Whereas most studies focus on implicit learning, we consider the development of conscious knowledge as an important quality of incidental learning. To identify factors that benefit explicit learning we used verbal representation by manipulating stimulus type or presence of either articulatory suppression or metronome tones in the serial reaction time task. Reaction times and explicit verbal knowledge were assessed. Results suggest that verbal representation leads to more explicitly expressible knowledge. Furthermore, only subjects with abstract verbal knowledge were able to use their knowledge efficiently and decrease reaction times dramatically.

Intentionality of cognition: A systems-theoretical approach
Tscharcher, Wolfgang Psychiatrische Dienste, Universität Bern, Bern, Switzerland

Psychology is frequently confronted with mind-body issues—is there a way by which mentalist and physical approaches to cognition can be integrated? The theory of nonlinear complex systems may offer a way to responses to others’ varying emotional states. An essential property of self-organized pattern formation lies within it’s functionality, this being the ability to respond and adapt ‘meaningfully’ to environmental constraints. Cognition is functional because they consume in a most efficient manner those gradients, which cause their evolution, thereby making synergetic pattern formation appear ‘intentional’. We therefore posit that self-organization phenomena may afford basic explanations for the intentionality and purposive behavior.

Can children’s heart rate be used as a marker of differential responsiveness to others’ varying emotional states?
Anastassiou-Hadjicharalambous, Xenia Psychology, University of Nicosia, Nicosia, Cyprus

This study examined whether children’s Heart Rate (HR) can be used as a marker of differential responsiveness to others’ varying emotional states. Experimental induction was used. Children (N=50, aged 7-10) watched a series of filmed emotion evocative episodes (i.e. sadness, anger, fear, happiness) while their HR was recorded. HR was higher in response to others’ fear relative to others’ anger (p<.01) but no other differences across emotions were significant. Present data suggest that children’s HR cannot be used as a consistent marker of differential responsiveness to others’ varying emotional states, but rather as an index of unidimensional vicarious affective arousal.

Interpersonal emotion regulation in the dyad: How do couples deal with each other’s affective states in daily life?
Horn, Andrea B. NCCR, Clinical Psychology, University of Fribourg, Fribourg, Switzerland

Emotion regulation is related with individual health and social life, but also varies in close relationships. This study looks at a cross-sectional NCCER emotion regulation strategies and their effect on one’s own and the partner’s affective state in couples’ everyday life. To assess these constructs couples answered a computer-based diary simultaneously 4 times a day in the run of one week. Emotion regulation strategies are related with affective states of the regulating as well as the perceiving partner, how-

**FP-218: Emotions in interpersonal contexts**

**Why good thoughts block better ones: The pernicious “Einstellung” effect**
Bilfinger, Maike Institut für Klinische Psychologie, Medizin, Universität Tübingen, Tübingen, Germany

**Do social inequality or complimentary more satisfaction to Chinese-Chinese immigrants to Canada?**
Lu, Xiaowei Department of Psychology, University College Berkley, Berkeley, USA

**Characteristics-Psychological gap between Chinese and the people belonging to the upper classes. This study examined the hypothesis that acculturation on variables that are concerned.**

**Situational ethnic identity in first and second generation immigrants to Canada**
Noels, Kimberly Psychology, University of Alberta, Edmonton AB, Canada

**Social inequality and psychological characteristics: The psychological gap hypothesis Brenlia, Marı´a Elena Psychology, University of Ottawa, Ottawa ON, Canada

**Results of the researches on matching and marital satisfaction.**
Kunze, Soonya Psychology, TU Chemnitz, Chemnitz, Germany

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ever sometimes in opposite directions. Including actor and partner effects studying health- and relationship-related functional aspects of emotion regulation strategies seems to be highly relevant.

Should I be nice or bad? Effects of discrete emotions on negotiation outcomes

Volmer, Judith Inst. für Sozialpsychologie, Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg, Erlangen, Germany

Emotions are central in social interaction. In two laboratory experiments, we tested the interpersonal effects of discrete emotions (i.e., anger, happiness, surprise, sadness) on negotiation outcomes. In Experiment 1, participants were confronted with an angry, happy, surprised or sad opponent. Results showed that participants interpreted the opponent’s emotion and used it strategically. In Experiment 2, we also explored the effects of information on future interactions on negotiation outcomes. Showing negative emotions in single negotiation settings does not pay off in terms of concession making and participants' satisfaction with the negotiation. Implications for strategic display of emotions in negotiations are discussed.

Self appreciation and affective temparaments in psychiatric nurses

Costa, Barbara SM, Escola Sup. Saude Portalegre, Portalegre, Portugal

Self Appreciation and Affective Temperament, have crucial importance, because this fact will influence others. Self Appreciation in nursing practice, like the capacity of develop relationships. 47 nurses, with average age of 38.57 years, working in Mental Health and Psychiatry, were queried through a Questionnaire of direct application, were introduce measures like: TEMPS-A Scale (Akiskal, 1998), and Scale of Self Personal Appreciation Scale (Ribiero, 2006).Results indicate a Hyperthymic Temperament. It was verified that women presents a higher Self Appreciation, in comparison to men. Affective temperaments of nurses seems to be a good predictor of leadership capacity in violence situation at psychiatric services.

Emotional labor and emotional exhaustion:

Meta-analysis

Sinambela, F. Christian Dept. of Psychology, University of Surabaya, Surabaya, Indonesia

Supriyanto, Agus Sport Faculty, Jogjakarta State University, Jogjakarta, Indonesia

This study examined the relationship between emotional labor and emotional exhaustion by performing a meta-analysis on research studies that present 1999 data. Emotional labor is defined as the enactment of emotional labor and emotional exhaustion. Twelve studies involved as a based data in this study. Result indicated that there was a positive correlation between emotional labor and emotional exhaustion (r= 0.394564; 95% confidence interval, CI = 0.140265 - 0.64886). However we can not do moderator analysis because numbers of studies are limited. Thus, this study can not explain moderator variables that influence effects size variation.

FP-219: Cognition in the business world

Personality and profits of foreign exchange traders

Oberlechner, Thomas Inst. für Psychologie, Webster Universität, Wien, Austria

This study explores the role of personality in the performance of professional traders in the currency market. It explores strategies used by foreign exchange traders to generate profits and determines connections between personality characteristics and trading performance. Data on 16 traders at leading banks in North America provided survey answers regarding their personality and mechanisms used to generate profits. Dependent variables included objective and subjective measures of trading performance. Results show two main factors of profit generation. First, varying strategies of traders using different profit strategies yields significant connections between personality and trading performance. Personality plays an important role in the decisions taken by actors in financial markets.

Emotions and financial investment decision-making

Wranik, Tanja Psychology, University of Geneva, Geneva 4, Switzerland

Most investors experience strong negative emotions when they experience an investment short-term losses and consequently sacrifice long-term gains. We tested the idea that low levels of earnings feedback will lead to fewer subjective losses, fewer negative emotions, and consequently more long-term earnings. Examination of the underlying emotional processes showed that both earnings feedback frequency and individual differences such as personality and emotion regulation skills play a role in predicting emotional experiences, risk-taking behaviors, and long-term investment decisions and earnings. The implications for emotion research and personalized investment strategies will be discussed.

Medical decision making: Contextual and team factors in emergency care departments

Guglielmetti, Chiara Social and Political Studies, State University Milan, Milan, Italy

Pravettoni, Gabriella Social and Political Studies, State University Milan, Milan, Italy

Vago, Gianluca Medicine - Clinical Sciences, State University Milan, Milan, Italy

The presentation illustrates the results of a multi-method study of four Emergency Care Departments, based on the Naturalistic Decision Making approach. The aim was to explore the characteristics of decision-making processes in E.C. departments and to identify the socio-organizational factors that can influence them. Different strategies can be observed in daily work practices with regard to how this task is approached. Where the EC team (physicians/nurses) achieves a shared representation of the role distribution, the continuity and preservation of Watanabe’s four guarantees. Furthermore, interpersonal trust is a critical factor in the process of information sharing, integration and utilization.

Perceived inflation: The impact of experienced frequency and amount of price changes on perceived inflation

Huber, Odilo W. Psychology Department, University of Fribourg, Fribourg, Switzerland

Perceived inflation refers to the subjective experience of general price development. In contrast to expenditure-weighted official indices, recent models propose the frequency of personal experience with price changes in purchase of goods as determinant for perceived inflation. Three experiments investigate environments with falling, stable, and increasing prices. Different price changes are assigned to two groups of products with identical overall expenditures but different frequency. Products are presented sequentially and prices are compared to learned past reference prices. Final judgments of total expenditure change revealed that in all experiments perceived inflation was dominated by losses, fewer negative emotions, and consequently more long-term earnings. Examination of the underlying emotional processes showed that both earnings feedback frequency and individual differences such as personality and emotion regulation skills play a role in predicting emotional experiences, risk-taking behaviors, and long-term investment decisions and earnings. The implications for emotion research and personalized investment strategies will be discussed.

FP-220: Cognition and emotion I

Emotion processing stages and variations of EEG theta activity

Leue, Anja Faculty of Psychology, Philipps-Universität Marburg, Hamburg, Germany

Chavanon, Teresa Departamento de Psicologia, ISPA, Lisboa, Portugal

Chavanon, Teresa Social and Political Studies, State University Milan, Milan, Italy

Wranik, Tanja Psychology, University of Geneva, Geneva 4, Switzerland

Mira-Lynn Faculty of Psychology, Philipps-Universität Marburg, Marburg, Germany

Wacker, Anja Faculty of Psychology, Philipps-Universität Marburg, Marburg, Germany

Wranik, Tanja Psychology, University of Geneva, Geneva 4, Switzerland

Leue, Anja Faculty of Psychology, Philipps-Universität Marburg, Hamburg, Germany

Chavanon, Teresa Departamento de Psicologia, ISPA, Lisboa, Portugal

Wranik, Tanja Psychology, University of Geneva, Geneva 4, Switzerland

Mira-Lynn Faculty of Psychology, Philipps-Universität Marburg, Marburg, Germany

Jan Faculty of Psychology, Philosophiæaerst Marburg, Marburg, Germany

Stemmler, Gerhard Faculty of Psychology, Philipps-Universität Marburg, Marburg, Germany

Wranik, Tanja Psychology, University of Geneva, Geneva 4, Switzerland

Mira-Lynn Faculty of Psychology, Philipps-Universität Marburg, Marburg, Germany

Objectives: Self-amplification (i.e., activation of emotional processing) has been suggested as a stage in Lewis’ (2005) dynamic emotion processing model. A decrease of theta activity is expected to mirror self-amplification. Method: By conducting repeated measures ANOVA this assumption was assessed in 40 students using pleasant, unpleasant, and neutral pictures. Results: A significant decrease of theta activity occurred 2048 ms after picture presentation. This decrease was significantly larger in high- than low-anxious individuals for unpleasant pictures. Discussion: The results provide evidence for the operationalization of self-amplification and suggest the beginning of the self-stabilisation phase indicating the onset of an emotional appraisal.

Vocabulary Emotion Test (VET): Ability measure of emotional intelligence

Takic, Vladimir Dept. of Psychology, University of Rijeka, Rijeka, Croatia

Mohoric, Tamara Dept. of Psychology, University of Rijeka, Rijeka, Croatia

Emotional intelligence is usually defined as a four-level set of abilities (Mayer & Salovey, 1997). Among these, ability to understand emotions is one that can be best measured with ability test. Vocabulary Emotion Test (VET) was constructed containing of 102 objective test items (S-1) describing emotional states and mood, and has correct answer, based on a solution from Croatian dictionary (Anic, 1994). Both versions have satisfactory psychometric properties, with reliability coefficient r=0.91. Convergent-divergent validity was assessed compared TRE with several traditional intelligence tests showing it has 44% of unique variance. VET was translated in English and Swedish.

Emotion knowledge: Structure and temporal organization chooses post-cognitive emotions

Jasielska, Aleksandra Inst. of Psychology, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznan, Poland

This study is based on the conclusion, that representations of emotional experiences can be most clearly manifested in autonarratives. The subjects of this exploratory study are two self-conscious emotions: shame and pride. The participants (N=72) were asked to describe autobiographical episodic episodes. Then the subjects’ accounts were categorized by coders and submitted to hierarchical cluster analysis. The result was a prototypical description of these emotions. Derived, exploratory results provide mainly: 1) the descriptions of complex emotions as emotional scripts, 2) the structural characteristics of autonarrative emotions, 3) arbitrate the issue of “potential synthesis” in the field of postcognitive emotions.

Affective interference in temporal perception

Fernandes, Constanço Alexandre Laboratório de Psicologia, ISPA, Lisbon, Portugal

Garcia-Marques, Teresa Laboratório de Psicologia, ISPA, Lisbon, Portugal

This presence of an emotion in a human face increases its perceived duration (Droit-Volet et al. 2004). Our study extends this effect to a new set of emotions (happiness, fear, anger) and test the hypothesis that familiarity with an emotion improves the temporal estimation of that emotion. Participants estimated the duration (400-1600 ms) of neutral and emotional faces by comparing them to the extreme durations (short and long) previously learned. The analysis of bisection-points and psychophysical functions allows a clear-cut analysis of general overestimation of emotional faces. As expected, familiarity moderates this effect, not because it influences emotional estimations, but
because it bias estimations of neutral-faces durations.

Applying regulatory fit in education setting: The mediating role of prospective and retrospective feeling

Fok, Hung-Kit Division of Social Science, HKUST, Hong Kong SAR, China, People's Republic of: Hong Kong SAR Yik, Oi-yee Michelle Division of Social Science, HKUST, Hong Kong SAR, China, People's Republic of: Macao SAR

The present study applied regulatory fit theory to an education setting to demonstrate the ecological validity of the theory. In particular, we test if students experiencing regulatory fit would achieve higher marks in final examination than those who do not experience regulatory fit. Moreover, the present study also investigates the mediating mechanism for regulatory fit effect. Positive prospective feelings and positive retrospective feelings mediated the regulatory fit effect on academic performance.

FP-221: Clinical aspects of cognition I

Automatic processing of familiar and unfamiliar emotional faces on Down syndrome

Morales, Guadalupe Dept. of Psychology, UANL, Monterrey, Mexico, Lorena, Ernesto Psychology, UANL, Monterrey, Mexico

Down syndrome individuals (DS) were required to recognize familiar (DS faces) and unfamiliar emotional faces (non DS faces), by using an affective priming paradigm. Pairs of emotional facial stimuli were presented with an SOA of 300 ms and an ISI of 50 ms. The goal was to test the hypothesis that recognition deficits on negative information reported by literature on this population includes automatic emotional processing but not necessarily to meaningful negative information. Results showed that not all of the participants have a recognition deficit on negative stimuli and interestingly, positive familiar faces could not be primed by other valenced facial stimuli but they were recognized faster than neutral faces.

Facial expression: The recognition of basic emotions in cocaine dependants: Empirical study with Portuguese and Spanish

Magalhães, Freitas Facial Emotion Expression Lab., Faculty of Health Sciences, Porto, Portugal, Erico, Castro Facial Emotion Expression Lab, Faculty of Health Sciences, Porto, Portugal

This research presents the effect of cocaine in the identification and recognition of the basic emotions (joy, sadness, anger, surprise, disgust and contempt). The sample involved 70 Portuguese participants (25 women, M = 30.5, SD = 4.2; 45 men, M = 36.7, SD = 5.6) diagnosed with Induced Depression Inventory) gave less responses during the training phase. In Experiment 2, we manipulated the participants’ activity level, finding that individuals with lower probability of responding were less affected by the illusion of control. Our results suggest that activity level could explain part of the depressive realism effect.

Emotion understanding deficits and children with learning disabilities

Tong, Yuehua Dept. of Psychology, Jinan University of Shandong, People's Republic of China

The present study was to compare emotion understanding in children with and without learning disabilities (LD). Participants were 90 children with LD and 90 children without LD in primary school. Emotion vignettes were used. Children with LD demonstrated significantly lower level of emotion understanding than children without LD. The emotion understanding deficits in children with LD included: (a) poor recognition of facial expressions, (b) delayed recognition of self-conscious emotions, (c) poor understanding of multiple emotions, (d) inappropriate understanding in the causes of emotion, (e) inadequate understanding of hidden emotion, and (f) insufficient development of knowledge about emotion change.

Implicit associations among undergraduate students with learning disabilities

Cumming, Steve Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Sydney, Lidcombe, Australia

Of 106 students enrolled in an Undergraduate Psychology course, 62 were found to participate in deliberate self-injury. Comparisons between the self-injuring and the non self-injuring group suggested differences in emotional regulation, alexithymia and coping resources, although not it coping style. The implicit evaluation of injury-related terms was assessed by the Implicit Association Task (Greenwald et al, 1998) suggested that frequent self-injurers have a slightly more positively valenced view of terms related to injury.

FP-222: Attitudes, beliefs and values

Age differences on attitudes to over 50 workers

Cubico, Serena PSicologia e Antropologia, Universidade de Verona, Verona, Italy, Ardolino, Piermatteo PSicologia e Antropologia, Universitá di Verona, Verona, Italy, Formicuzzi, Maddalena PSicologia e Antropologia, Universitá di Verona, Verona, Italy, Venturini, Beatrice PSicologia e Antropologia, Universita` di Verona, Verona, Italy

Workers in different life stages live together in organizations. The object of this study is to detect the attitudes to Over-50 workers. The instrument is an on-line ad hoc questionnaire administers to 2,762 Tertiary Sector professionals and managers. A significant relationship with age was found. The older (more so than younger) workers think competency curves are not linked to age, it is "stupid" to dismiss Over-50 managers, the companies must highlight over-50 competences, many Over-50 managers are dismissed when they are still valuable workers, and they do not agree that they are in the "waning phase" of their professional lives.

Perception of the potential enemy: How Israeli and Palestinian students see each other's values

Eicher, Veronique Dept. of Psychology, University of Fribourg, Fribourg, Switzerland, Wilhelm, Peter Department of Psychology, University of Fribourg, Fribourg, Switzerland

In situations of escalated and open conflict the other group tends to be seen as deficient in moral virtue and different from the ingroup in basic values (Struch & Schwartz, 1989). In order to test these assumptions, we used the Schwartz Value Survey and asked 283 Israeli and 225 Palestinian students to rate the importance of different values from different perspectives (own, typical member of their own nation and typical student from the other nation). Preliminary analyses show, that Israeli and Palestinian students perceive each other to be more different than they really are.

Do age, achieved level of education and demands on personal time influence values, motivation and approaches to learning?

Matthews, Bobbie Dept. of Education, Flinders University, Adelaide, Australia, Hall, Margaret M. School of Nursing and Midwifer, Flinders University, Adelaide, South Australia, Australia, Darmawan, I Gusti Ngarah School of Education, Adelaide University, Adelaide, South Australia, Australia

The changing demographic characteristics of students in higher education are of concern to educators. This is particularly evident in the professional education of nursing students where the practical and theoretical aspects are combined in the pursuit of an academic qualification. A longitudinal study has been initiated to measure values, learning approaches and motivation that are extant in undergraduate nursing students at an Australian university. An analysis of the study has shown that there are two distinct age groups; mature-aged students are more highly motivated despite their lower level of prior learning; universal part-time employment leaves little time for academic endeavours; and older students show a greater incentive to succeed in the program.

The role of appearance and sociocultural models in eating disorders


The relationship between appearance sociocultural models, eating disorders and body dissatisfaction was studied in sample of 284 young male and female adults. The measures were the Appearance Magazine Exposure, Appearance Culture Among Peers Subscales, Social Cultural Attitudes Toward Appearance Scale, the Eating Disorder Examination Questionnaire and the Contour Drawing Rating Scale. In general, women are more exposed to magazines, have more conversations with friends about appearance and feel a greater socionormative pressure and internalization. Appearance culture between peers was positively related with eating disorder symptoms in both sexes, and with body dissatisfaction only in women.

Meaninglessness in Indian context: An existential perspective

Upadhyay, Ishita Department of Psychology, University of Allahabad, Allahabad, India Dalal, Ajit K. Department of Psychology, University of Allahabad, Allahabad, India

The mainstream psychology has looked upon meaninglessness as detrimental to one's mental health. The present study is an attempt to trace the nature and occurrence of meaninglessness, as manifestation of an existential crisis. Meaninglessness was sought among 180 students were taken from the individuals (N=25), belonging to metropolitan cities, who despite being successful, failed to find meaning in what they did/had been doing. The initial reflection upon the data through the grounded theory approach reveals that meaninglessness paves the ground for a self-enquiry, initiating a search for meaning. This search of meaning begins from looking within playing a pivotal role in resolving the existential crisis.
FP-223: Attachment to the organization: Psychological contract, ownership and organizational identity

Psychological contract and its’ formation under the collective culture
Hu, Ping Public Administration School, Renmin University of China, Beijing, People’s Republic of China
This study examined the Chinese teachers’ psychological contract context and formatting process (N=308). Results indicated that: (1) the generalizability of 3 psychological contract forms: transactional, relational, and balanced was confirmed; (2) The relational obligation was more important than the transactional obligation, (3) Compared to the exchange idea as only mediator in West, career value was playing a significant role in forming Chinese psychological contract; (4) The teacher’s perceptual relational support were more positively relative with the psychological contract than the transactional support. The authors discuss the implications of these results for the meaning of psychological contracts under the traditional culture profiles in China and raise issues for future research.

Can self-commitment compensate for communication media effects?
Wittchen, Marion Institut für Psychologie II, Universität Würzburg, Würzburg, Germany
Computer-supported group work can complicate the development of team trust due to members’ physical and temporal separation, thereby reducing individual motivation and performance. Two laboratory studies (N=210) examined whether negative cognitive appraisal of communication and motivation can be prevented by explicit (verbal) self-commitment to team goals. Beyond trust-mediated effects, direct effects on explicit (verbal) self-commitment to team goals.

Antecedents of psychological ownership: Results of a qualitative study with financial traders
Handy, Stephan Frankfurt, Germany Martins, Erko Organizational Psychology, University of Rostock, Rostock, Germany Nerdinger, Friedemann Institut für Psychologie, Universität Rostock, Rostock, Germany
Interviews with 36 financial traders were conducted to shed light on other recent studies that used the instrument, and which considered the relevance of the sense-of-ownership. The implications of the findings for further research and applied organisational management are indicated.

Towards an Eriksonian theory of organisation identity
Van Tonder, Chris Dept. of Industrial Psychology, University of Johannesburg, Johannesburg, South Africa
The purpose of the paper is to consolidate preliminary empirical progress in respect of the Organisation Identity Theory (OIT), proposed by Van Tonder (1999). This theory, which is differentiated from social identity theory and psychological approaches to organisation identity, is strongly premised on an Eriksonian view of identity. An overview of five empirical studies premised on OIT and completed between 2000 and 2007 is presented. The findings of these studies, which involved both qualitative and quantitative research approaches, converged substantively and provided support for several facets of OIT.

The new criteria of attachment measurement
Matejic Drijacic, Zorica Dept. of Psychology, University of Belgrade, Belgrade, Serbia Stejovic, Irena Psychology, University of Belgrade, FASPER, Belgrade, Drijacic, Milica Psychology, University of Belgrade, FASPER, Belgrade
Exploring the set of changes on the level of global child behaviour in two different contexts of adult-child interaction, the new criteria of attachment have been defined, i.e. “level of activity”, considering emotional and behavioral regulation of the baby’s complex of vigilance, described in Russian child psychology. Analysis of camera recorded data reveals the main indicators of high level of activity during the interaction and low level of activity (during the child interaction with the stranger), measured by: motor activities engagement, speech production and prosodic features of speech, social participation and social distance.

FP-224: Attachment and relationship from childhood to adulthood

The social inclusion of people with severe mental disorder through labour insertion programs: designing an integral assessment model from a particular case
Farre, Albert Social Psychology, UAB-FDR, Barcelona, Spain Pujol, Margarida Chair in Qualitative Research, UAB - Dr. Robert Foundation, Barcelona, Spain Crespo, Ramon Chair in Qualitative Research, UAB - Dr. Robert Foundation, Barcelona, Spain Gonzalez, Inmaculada Chairmanship, Laboris, Barcelona, Spain
This project aims to design and implement an integral assessment model of social inclusion of people with Severe Mental Disorder through labour insertion programs, by analysing the working and intervention method carried out by “Laboris” in Barcelona, Spain. A participatory methodology is implemented throughout its phases in order to achieve its main goals: (a) Contrast systematically the ground principles of the Laboris tasks with the reality and their intervention strategies. (b) Assess the processes that occur in the context of their actions (efficiency, etc.). (c) Assess their results (effectiveness, impacts, etc.) waited or not, in terms of social inclusion.

Transformation of functions of disaster volunteers in Japan: Action research projects
Nakao, Tomohide ESCO, Osaka University, Osaka, Japan
Since the 1995 Kobe earthquake, disaster volunteers have become a part of Japanese society. However, their function drastically changed at the end of the 1st decade due to the 2004 Niigata Chuetsu earthquake. The present study describes the transformation of functions of disaster volunt-
Musically: Children and young people in Venezuela
Orchestral System presented as a culture movement that creates opportunities for musical, professional and social-labor development. From a phenomenological perspective, we explored the experience of participating in the orchestral system and how it impacted students in terms of artistic and socio-educational settings. This movement is guided by values that emphasize conviction ethic -based on merit culture and social commitment.- The meaning of the orchestral system is highlighted as a social actor that suggest the construction of a different type of leadership, a renewed citizen culture that recreates and challenges the current Venezuelan scenario.

How AIDS in Africa is framed in the U.S. media: A missed opportunity for agenda-setters to shed light on the link between AIDS and global security, ultimately liable to affect even U.S. citizens

The paper's purpose was to examine U.S. media framing of the AIDS epidemic in Africa. Its main hypothesis was that leading U.S. papers significantly under-report the link between AIDS, poverty, social unrest, and ultimately global security. A content analysis of articles on this topic was conducted. Statistical analyses confirmed that reports regarding AIDS within the socio-economic context. This constitutes a missed opportunity for agenda-setters to educate the public about this pandemic. As public attitude change is necessary to generate general support for more effective anti-AIDS policies. Recommendations are necessary to generate general support for more effective anti-AIDS policies. Recommendations are

FP-227: Children with mental retardation, autism or Down’s syndrome I

Assessment and treatment of self-injury in one student with mental retardation

Tang, Jung-Ching Chia-Yi, Taiwan Wang, Ming-Chua

Special Education, National Taichung University, ChiaYi, Taiwan

The purposes of this study were to detect the function of self-injurious behavior (SIB) and to reduce such behavior in one student with mental retardation. An analogical functional analysis was used to assess the function of the student’s SIB. The results indicated that the student’s SIB was maintained by positive social reinforcement. Attention was further provided noncontingently via an ABA reversal design, with the consequence of reinforcement from SIB. Results demonstrated attention could be successfully used to decrease the SIB of this student. Keywords: self-injurious behavior, functional analysis, mental retardation

The effects of goal setting on performance of a motor skill: effects of different instructions on performance. Akata, Masaaki, Gossen, Kokariedis

Dimitris Physical Education and Sport S, University of Thessaly, Trikala, Greece

The purpose of this investigation was to examine the effects of goal setting on performance of an unfamiliar motor skill in people with borderline intellectual functioning. A within-subjects design was used. The results support the idea that goal setting can facilitate performance in people with borderline intellectual functioning. The results provide support for the idea that goal setting can facilitate performance in people with borderline intellectual functioning.

Toward a unified theory of 3D shape perception

Fleming, Roland MPP for Biological Cybernetics, Max-Planck-Institut für Neurobiologie, Tübingen, Germany

Objectives. Unifying theoretical analysis of visual 3D shape cues, including texture, shading and highlights. Experiments test whether we experience illusions of shape predicted by the model. Methods. Model uses the statistical population response of filters tuned to different image orientations (cf. V1 cells). Subjects viewed rendered images of 3D objects and adjusted ‘gauge figure’ probes to report perceived surface orientation. Results. Model correctly predicts both success and failures of human 3D shape estimation across variations in texture, lighting and surface reflectance properties. Conclusions. For the early stage to 3D estimation, seemingly different cues may have more in common than previously believed.

Linear systems investigations of the neural basis of motion perception

Wallisch, Pascal

Center for Neural Science, New York University, New York City, USA

The neural basis of motion processing is already well understood in terms of its basic anatomy and physiology. Methods from linear systems theory – specifically reverse correlation – to characterize neural responses in area MT. We show that this approach is adequate to evaluate a quantitative model of MT population responses and suggest the importance of psychophysical investigations into the neural implementation of computational principles underlying cognitive processes more generally.

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How to improve design problem solving? Hacker, Winfried Inst. für Psychologie, Techn. Universität Dresden, Dresden, Germany

Winkelmann, Constance AG, Technische Universität Dresden, Dresden, Germany

Significant improvements of solutions in engineering design problem solving by the application of a question-answering technique (QAT) had so far been shown only for students without any training in engineering design. Therefore, we asked for the effects of this technique used from professional designers (job beginners). The participants were asked to explain, justify and evaluate their design solution by means of this QAT. The results show significant improvements also for professional designers with significantly higher effects for job beginners. The effects may be explained by processing semantic relationships in answering interrogative questions. Consequences for studies in engineering design are implemented.

What makes bilinguals creative?: A discussion of bilinguals’ development factors influencing their creative cognition

Kharkurin, Anatoly International Studies, American University of Sharjah, Sharjah, United Arab Emirates

The tested hypothesis is that bilingualism encourages divergent thinking and creative flexibility, which together facilitate creative thought. Farsi-English bilinguals from UAE and Farsi monolinguals from Iran were tested on Abbreviated Torrance Test for Adults (ATTA), Invented Alien Creatures (IAC) task, and culture fair intelligence test (CFT). Bilinguals were classified by their age of English acquisition (AoE) and linguistic proficiency (PNT). A series of correlational analyses, ANOVAs, and regression analyses showed bilinguals’ significant advantages on ATTA’s innovative capacity, IAC’s invariant violation, and CFT’s intelligence. Bilinguals’ AoE and PNT had a significant influence on ATTA’s generative capacity. The results are discussed in terms of how the specific structure of bilinguals’ memory can facilitate their creative thinking.

How does mood influence creative performance?

Cervi, Sara Dept. of Political Sciences, University of Trieste, Trieste, Italy

Borelli, Massimo Special Education, Shiraz University, Shiraz, Islamic Republic of Iran

The present study investigates the steps of social information processing (SIP) in mild intellectually handicapped students across three school levels: based on Crick and Dodge’s model (1994). A sample of 120 students (age 10-18 years old) were randomly selected from the exceptional schools (Shiraz, Iran), and interviewed individually using Tur-Kaspa and Bryan (1994) social stories. The result showed that with increasing school grades, students demonstrated more skills in areas of representing, interpreting social cues, clarifying positive goals and improvement in linking between goals and selected solutions. No significant difference was observed between boys and girls in SIP.
answering to POMS – Profile of Mood State (McNair, 1981) and to a paper and pen brainstorming activity. Results show that no strict influence between the two constructs arises in their whole; conversely there is a strong association between the self perception and the creative performance. A more sophisticated model has been created to explain which and how the factors explored through POMS are related with creativity.

FP-229: Culture and human development III
Why Taiwanese students are quiet in class? A cultural analysis of student response to teachers’ questions in Chinese classrooms
Fuwu, Bih-Jen Center for Teacher Education, National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan
Chinese students are often described by Western academics as quiet and compliant learners. This study intends to investigate why they seldom answer questions in class. A questionnaire of 4 sections (a) Students of both genders in class was administered to 250 college students in Taiwan. The results show that (1) individuals answering questions voluntarily care more about gaining knowledge, while those who are assigned to answer questions are more concerned about appropriate behaviors in social context; (2) compared with students who answer questions voluntarily, students assigned to answer questions are more likely to be regarded as being humble, a virtue in Chinese culture. The social-cultural mechanisms of these behavioral patterns are discussed.

The study of relation between creativity and social development in adolescents in Tehran
Shafaroudi, Narges Occupational Therapy, School of Rehabilitation, Science, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran
Rezvan, Zinab Occupational Therapy, School of Rehabilitation Sciences, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran
The purpose of this study was to examine the creativity and social development in adolescents in Tehran. This paper concerns a descriptive study of creativity and social development in a group of 100 female adolescents of 14-18 years old from high schools in Tehran. Data were gathered using a demographic questionnaire, Abedi questionnaire and Creativity (Cocorad & al) and the scores were analyzed by ANOVA, t-test and Chi-square. Results showed a positive correlation between creativity and social development (P = 0.05). Moreover there was a significant correlation between mother employment and adolescence social development (P < 0.05). The female adolescents have higher creativity as well as having higher social development.

Remembering in child’s play: Historical and cultural perspectives in Istonma’s experiment and its replications
Yasnitsky, Anton CTL/HIDAP, OISE/UT, Toronto, Canada
Falenchuk, Olesya Education Commons, OISE/UT, Toronto, Canada
Ferrari, Michel HDAP, OISE/UT, Toronto, Canada
This paper presents a critical review of the numerous attempts to replicate the classical experimental study conducted by Istonma (1947). Specifically, the objectives of this theoretical review were two: (1) to distinguish substantial failures and successes in replicating the results of the original study; and 2) to present a hypothesis of historical and cultural development of mnemonic processes. To support this hypothesis, we use studies reporting on replications of Istonma’s experiment in different cultural settings as well as successful replications of the original experiment at different historical time points in some cultural settings (Istonma, 1967, Ivanova & Nevoenmaa, 1998).

FP-230: Dysfunctional social behaviors in school: Aggression, anger and violence I
A model of the personality and situational factors in school microviolence
Cocorad, Elena Psychology, University Transilvania, Brasov, Romania
Clinciu, Aurel Ion Psychology, University Transilvania, Brasov, Romania
Luca, Marcela Rodica Psychology, University Transilvania, Brasov, Romania
Pavaschile-Ilie, Mariuța Psychology, University Transilvania, Brasov, Romania
Studies focused more on general school violence and less on micro-violence occasioned by educational assessment. This study tested a model of assessment-related micro-violence. The participants were 629 students, average age 15.9. Personality variables and assessment-related climate variables were measured. Annual assessment grades were also collected. The statistical method used was regression analysis. A set of variables - intelligence (Bonnardel53), dominance, sociability (CPI), rebel spirit (Clinciu), and assessment climate (Cocorad & al) and grade were included in a hierarchical regression model with R² = 67. Personality variables and assessment climate were found to influence 45% of the level of annual grades.

How to cope with anger in school context?
Maccabez-Arrila, Monica Dept. of Psychology, University of Fribourg, Fribourg, Switzerland
Retschitzki, Jean Department of psychology, University of Fribourg, Fribourg, Switzerland
The study analyses changes of anger mental representation after the application of the cognitive Anger Control Program (ACP) in school. Pupils with behavioural problems were compared to ordinary pupils (N=31) age 8-11. Changes were measured by the TEC (Pons & Harris, 2000) and the Program Questionnaire. Results show age differences concerning the improvement of anger comprehension, and gender differences. Mental representation scores in Program Questionnaire (score maximum=12) were observed among three groups: ACP group m=8.2, placebo program group m=5.5; and control group m=5.3. Teaching how to cope with anger in school is possible.

Teachers sense of efficacy mediating the relationship between teachers attributions of bullying and their behaviors towards aggressive students
Stavrinides, Panayiotis Psychology, University of Cyprus, Nicosia, Cyprus
Research has documented how causal attributions predict human behavior in various settings. In this study (N = 216) we examined how teachers explain bullying and the behaviors they adopt in order to deal with the problem. Results have shown that even though causal attributions predict teachers behavior, this relationship is mediated by the teachers sense of efficacy. Specifically, hierarchical regression analysis has shown that both internal and external attributions are mediated by the levels at which these teachers manage their classroom, their instructional strategies, and how well they can engage students in classroom activities.

Impact of implementation variables on outcome measures in a German application of the family-based primary prevention program FAST (families and Schools teaching): Fuchs, Irene Lehrstuhl Klin. Psychologie, Universität Siegen, Siegen, Germany, Germany
Focken, Insa Lehrstuhl Klinische Psychologen, Universität Siegen, Siegen, Deutschland
The universal prevention program FAST is a multifamily group intervention that works with the whole family and aims at the improvement of intra- and inter-family relations. FAST is evidence-based and empirically evaluated in the USA and is implemented in five other countries. This study relates implementation data from about ten program sites in three German cities to target recruitment and/or conduct judgements with about 60 pre- and post-assessments (including child behaviour or family climate data) under the hypothesis of a moderate implementation influence. Due to lack of program implementation studies the results will

FP-231: Emotional expression and experience in clinical populations I
Training program in emotional skills for persons with Asperger syndrome
Siklo, Olivar Personality Dept., Valladolid University, Valladolid, Spain
The aim of this study was to show the improvement of the emotional skills of a group of children and teenagers diagnosed with Asperger syndrome, after making use of a specific treatment program. They were assessed via pre- and post- intervention with several questionnaires. The results show an increase in self perception and the development of self- regulations and empathy between the pre- and post-test and a decrease in the depression and anxiety. The training program may be adequate for the evaluation and intervention of the emotional needs of individuals with Asperger syndrome.

FP-232: Families in stress I
Comparison of changes in mood: Cartoons vs. mood induction paradigm
Kohn, Nils Department of Psychiatry, UK Aachen, Aachen, Germany
Kallenberg, Irisa Department of Psychology, UK Aachen, Aachen, Germany
Spikker, Regina Department of Psychiatry, UK Aachen, Aachen, Germany
Anhedonia can be seen as a major component of depression and describes the decrease or cessation of feelings of pleasure. Thus different moods and a feeling of mirth should be hard to induce in these patients. We compared patients with depression and healthy participants regarding their ability to get into certain moods via an established mood induction paradigm (Habel et al., 2000, Schneider et al., 1994) and humorous stimuli, by recording event-related activity in the emotional brain. Preliminary results point to harder induction of positive emotional states in patients, patients show less autonomic responses and changes in facial expressions.

Association between postpartum depression and emotional changes after delivery
Viegas, Lia Matos Instituto de Psicologia - PSE, Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil
São Paulo, Brazil
To investigate emotional correlates of Postpartum Depression (PPD), 92 Brazilian women screened for PPD using the Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale answered questionnaires about their feelings and worries at two days and 2-4 months after delivery. Repeated Measures GLM yielded differences (p<0.05) between the two periods. Both depressed and non-depressed mothers increased their worry scores about themselves, their newborns, their other children, and partners. In addition, depressed mothers had more negative feelings regarding the partner and lower scores on emotional welfare. These findings indicate that emotional changes are common after delivery and depressed mothers are more likely to have negative feelings.

FP-233: Emotions in early childhood I
Impact of implementation variables on outcome measures in a German application of the family-based primary prevention program FAST (families and Schools teaching): Fuchs, Irene Lehrstuhl Klin. Psychologie, Universität Siegen, Siegen, Deutschland
Focken, Insa Lehrstuhl Klinische Psychologen, Universität Siegen, Siegen, Deutschland
The universal prevention program FAST is a multifamily group intervention that works with the whole family and aims at the improvement of intra- and inter-family relations. FAST is evidence-based and empirically evaluated in the USA and is implemented in five other countries. This study relates implementation data from about ten program sites in three German cities to target recruitment and/or conduct judgements with about 60 pre- and post-assessments (including child behaviour or family climate data) under the hypothesis of a moderate implementation influence. Due to lack of program implementation studies the results will
have implications for further German prevention research.

Children of parents with acute central nervous system injuries, specific mental health risks and protective factors

Stanesescu, Dan Florin Communication and PR, SNSPA, Bucharest, Romania Roner, Georg Klinik für Kinder- und Jugendpsychiatrie, Universität Zürich, Zürich, Switzerland

To identify factors linked with emotional and behavioral problems in children (4 - 18 year-old) of parents with CNS injuries. Instruments: CBCL, YSR, FAD, SF-8, BDI and Karnofsky Index. Risk of problems in children was linked with high levels of family dysfunction, low affective responsiveness, parenteral over-involvement and depression. Severity of the disease was not associated with child problems. The set of variables, which could predict children problems are health related quality of life, physical, paternal depression and affective over-involvement. Targeted treatments, which focus on parental depression and family quality of life, could enhance children and enhance quality of life.

Protective factors, adaptability and child abuse: An empirical study
Gaxiola, Jose Hernosillo, Mexico Frias, Martha Derecho, Universidad de Sonora, Hermosillo, Mexico

The aim of the study was to analyze the buffering effects of protective factors over risk factors associated with child abuse using the ecological Bronfenbrenner's theory. It is proposed an alternative measure to resilience in parenting called adaptability. 183 mothers living in northwestern Mexico agreed to participate in the study. The data were analyzed with structural equation modeling and indicate that protective factors have negative relation with risk factors: also, the risk factors predict positively the child maltreatment and negatively the construct adaptability. The results confirm the indirect effect of protective factors and the cumulative risk model.

FP-233: Gender differences in work and academic achievement I

Gender differences: Profiles of men and women successful in engineering education
Halpin, Glennelle Auburn University, Auburn, USA Halpin, Gerald EFT, Auburn University, Auburn, USA Benefield, Larry Engineering, Auburn University, Auburn, USA

That a new generation of problem solvers will be successful in engineering education who did compared/concessions and log rolling; an impact of an emotional variable. The research was realised in both private and public organizations in Tornio on a sample of 73 subjects, used for initially built scenarios simulating a negotiation. The analyses made (T-Test, Anova) show differences in negotiation behaviour between men and women, with women opening the negotiation with lower requests, concentrating more during the interaction and reacting more strongly when facing an aggressive counterpart.

Gender and negotiation: An empirical study of gender differences in negotiation behaviour
Mura, Giulia Department of Psychology, Università Milano-Bicocca, Milano, Italy Diamantini, Davide Sociologia e Ricerca Sociale, Università Milano-Bicocca, Milano, Italy

This research evaluates the effect of gender in negotiation behaviour, within a working situation. We investigate the: over-bidding; speed of concessions and log rolling; impact of an emotional variable. The research was realised in both private and public organizations in Tornio on a sample of 73 subjects, used for initially built scenarios simulating a negotiation. The analyses made (T-Test, Anova) show differences in negotiation behaviour between men and women, with women opening the negotiation with lower requests, concentrating more during the interaction and reacting more strongly when facing an aggressive counterpart.

FP-234: Memory processes V

Metamemory judgements for faces, nameable pictures and abstract art
Chalmers, Kerry School of Psychology, University of Newcastle, Australia McKay, Phylippa School of Psychology, University of Newcastle, Callaghan, Australia

Fifty eight undergraduate psychology students gave metamemory judgments for three classes of non-verbal stimuli prior to study and after completing memory tasks. Pre-study judgments were higher than post-test judgements and the difference between pre-study and post-test judgments was greater for faces than for either nameable pictures or abstract art. Positive correlations between metamemory judgments and performance (including correct identification of studied items and false recognition of non-studied items) suggested that participants who judged their memory as being better were more likely to indicate an item had been studied, whether or not it had been presented during the study phases.

The effects of repression on memory: Are encoding processes involved?
Davis, Penelope Psychology, Griffith University, Brisbane, Australia Harnett, Haidie Psychological Medicine, University of Queensland, Brisbane, Australia Jovic, Vedrana Psychology, Griffith University, Brisbane, Australia Krishnamoorthy, Govind Psychology, Griffith University, Brisbane, Australia McClelland, Fiona Psychology, University of Queenslands, Brisbane, Australia Walsmey, Karen Psychology, University of Queensland, Brisbane, Australia

Repression is associated with difficulty accessing unpleasant autobiographical memories but the processes underlying the effects of repression on memory remain unclear. This research used the item-method directed forgetting procedure to examine the proposition that repressors are particularly adept at suppressing unwanted material during encoding. Directed forgetting effects for repressors were apparent on both explicit and implicit memory tasks but the intentional forgetting abilities of repressors was not replicated by nonrepressors. These results suggest that autobiographical memory deficits in repressors reflect a greater propensity to use their avoidant encoding skills rather than an enhanced ability to do so.

Ease of recall in memory judgments: How detailed recall undermines the confidence of eyewitnesses
Hellmann, Jens Dept. of Psychology, University of Aberdeen, Aberdeen, United Kingdom Kopietz, René Psychology, University of Bielefeld, Bielefeld, Germany Echterhoff, Gerald Psychology, University of Frankfurt, Bielefeld, Germany

People often use the ease of recalling past events to derive memory judgments, which may lead them to judge their memories as worse despite recalling more. In two experiments we investigated if such an effect can also be found for eyewitness memory. After watching a video depicting a burglary, participants who recalled as many details as possible judged their memory as worse than participants who recalled only a few central details. This effect was mediated by experienced ease of recall and occurred even when attributions to task difficulty were encouraged. Thus, well-intentioned recall attempts may ironically undermine eyewitnesses' confidence.

Head-mounted video cued recall for object- and order memory
Acke, Felix Dept. of Psychology, LaTrobe University, Bundoora, Australia Omodei, Mary Psychology, LaTrobe University, Bundoora, Australia

A set of three studies examined the effect of watching video taken from one's own visual perspective while carrying out naturalistic tasks with respect to recall success. All studies used student populations, one had a between-groups and two had a within-groups design. Confidence intervals and a meta-analytic summary of the studies suggest that watching one’s own video enables people to not only remember qualitatively better but also quantitatively more relevant information than comparative video cues. This complements existing results showing head mounted video utility in decision making research. It is a powerful research tool well suited for naturalistic contexts.

FP-235: Issues in attention

Retinotopically independent processing of saliency signals in the near-absence of attention
Bogler, Carsten Attention & Awareness, Max-Planck-Institut, Leipzig, Germany Haynes, John-Dylan Computational Neuroscience, Berstein Center for, Berlin, Germany

It is assumed that a dedicated neural map encodes salient positions in the visual field. According to most models this saliency map is based on interactions of feature maps across multiple feature dimensions. Here we investigated the neural correlates of orientation and colour saliency in humans using fMRI. BOLD activity was significantly increased for the salient positions in early visual cortex and a trend was apparent in intraparietal sulcus. Furthermore the increase in BOLD signals in V3a and V4 was monotonic with increased pop-out. The results point to an independent processing of pop-out signals in the absence of attention.

Modulation of distribution of dots number on strategies and spatial attention allocation during two sequential arrays integration
Ren, Yanjuan Dept. of Psychology, Shandong Normal University, Jinan, People's Republic of China Xuan, Yuming Institute of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, People's Republic of China Yifu, Xiaolan Institute of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, People's Republic of China

In this study, empty cell localization task was employed to investigate the information integration between two sequential dot arrays in two experiments. In the first experiment, the distribution of dots number between two arrays was manipulated to test the image-percept integration hypothesis and
A study of the relation between emotional intelligence and leadership styles (Bernard Bass model) of department chairs at University of Isfahan
Mokhtaripour, Marzieh Education, University of Isfahan, Isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran

The purpose of this study was to investigate the relation between emotional intelligence and leadership styles of department chairpersons at university of Isfahan based on multifactor Bernard Bass model. Research method was descriptive – correlational. Statistical population included all 33 chair and 454 faculty members whom from was chosen 113 as statistical sample, respectively. Findings showed that: 1) There was significant relation emotional intelligence and transformational leadership style r=0.347 at p<0.005 level., 2) There was a correlation between emotional intelligence and transactional leadership style r=0.269 which was not significant at p<0.005 level., 3) There was no significant correlation between emotional intelligence and laissez-faire leadership style r=0.044 at p<0.005 level.

Social identity, personal identity and social support among working and non-working women
Bhatti Ali, Raza Islamabad, Pakistan
ABSTRACT The current study investigated social identity, personal identity and social support among working and non-working women. Working and non-working women (n=80) were purposively selected and assessed on the 2 variables social identity and personal identity. The Aspects of Identity Questionnaire IV (Cheek, 1989) was used to measure social identity and personal identity and the Social Support Scale by Gul & Najam (2001) was used to measure social support. The results of the study show that there were differences in social identity, personal identity and social support in working women compared to non-working women. The study illustrates that employed women’s personal and social identities are different and stronger compared with non-working women.

Mental health status and social support of young female workers in a joint venture
Han, Buxin Inst. of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, People’s Republic of China Liu, Ying Dept. of Psych, Beijing, People’s Republic of China Matern & Child, Beijing, People’s Republic of China
Objectives: Mental health and social support of female workers in joint-venture. Methods: SCL-90 and Social Identity Questionnaire was distributed to 572 workers (mean age 25.18 ± 6.35 years) in a joint venture at Beijing. Results: Young female workers score significantly higher than national norms on each factor of SCL-90, specifically on obsessive-compulsive, anxiety, and interpersonal sensitivity. Those with younger age, shorter working period, middle level of education and income, had poorer mental health status and lower social support which correlated negatively. Conclusion: Young female workers in the joint venture had poorer mental health status correlating with social support negatively.

Perceived risk and public preferences for governmental management of social hazards
Zheng, Rui Social & Economic Behavior, Institute of psychology, CAS, Beijing, People’s Republic of China Shi, Kan Social & Economic Behavior, Institute of psychology, CAS, Beijing, People’s Republic of China Li, Shu Social & Economic Behavior, Institute of psychology, CAS, Beijing, People’s Republic of China Risk perceptions are important to the policy process because they inform individuals’ preferences for government management of social hazards. A public sample of Chinese (N=524) rated the levels of threat of 20 social hazards. We further use a structural equation model to analyze the influence and effect mechanism of risk perception. It was found that: 1) older participants, less educated and lower-income individuals found the hazards to be more threatening than others 2) Individual character and trust will influence risk perception. Then, groups were distributed and the group that produces lower SWB and greater government support. Social support will moderate this relationship.

Discourse analysis of photographs produced by people living in poverty in Ciudad Juarez, Mexico
Luna Hernandez, Jesus Rene Dept. de Psicologia Social, Un. Autonoma de Barcelona, Centroide de Salud, Spain
Most studies on poverty rely on descriptions provided by social scientists of how the poor live, interact and construct their reality. However, such an approach denies the opportunity of understanding the poor’s version of reality from their perspective. This study aims to get a glimpse on how people living in poverty interact with each other and with others and their environments by providing them with disposable cameras, analyzing the discourse such images produced with the help of Atlas, a software for qualitative analysis. Main topics were family, social problems in their neighborhoods, and empowering strategies for people and communities.

Psychosocial and structural interventions on self-constucted slums: the experiences of their inhabitants
Martin, Yuramina Facultad de Arquitectura, Universidad Central, Caracas, Venezuela Urreizteta, Maria Teresa Cienica y tecnologia del com, Universidad Simon Bolivar, Caracas, Venezuela
The objective of this research was to explore and analyse the meaning of psychosocial and structural interventions on self-constructed slums located in Caracas, Venezuela, from the experiences of their inhabitants. Between the contributions of Environmental Psychology and the New Dialogic Architecture, the research is oriented by the notion of “place” as “crossroads between human event and structure” developed by Munthea. Following the procedures proposed by qualitative methodologies, a study case is presented, based on in-depth interviews. The results allowed the understanding of perceptions, cognitions and meanings which guided the behaviour of the subjects involved in those intervention processes.

Intergenerational relations in rural and urban Indian families
Verma, Sumil Department Of Allahabad, University Of Allahabad, Allahabad, India Satyanarayana, Alturi Department Of Allahabad, University Of Allahabad, Allahabad, India
This study is directed to comprehend the nature of intergenerational relations and their behavioural manifestations in three socio economic categories (upper class, middle class and lower class) of Indian families. 48 families were taken from Gorakhpur city and Reotipur village in U.P (India). Narratives of the day-to-day intergenerational interactions were collected from father and son, mother in-law and daughter in-law. Content analysis reveals that intergenerational relations are affected by changes in terms of power, authority and variations in terms of values and attitude. Results show that intergenerational relations are manifested in terms of conflict, solidarity and ambivalence and the coping mechanisms varied along socio economic categories.
FP-238: Teaching of psychology I

Addressing globalization with feature foreign films

Moscow, Mary Social and Behavior Sciences, San Diego Miramar College, San Diego, USA

Globalization invites many changes in teaching psychology and presents opportunities to prepare students to interact with those different than themselves. Current classrooms often reflect the diversity of world cultures. To acknowledge this diversity and attempt to reduce xenophobia, foreign films have been introduced into the classroom. They are used to illustrate various concepts during class. An additional assignment requires students to view a feature film from a pre-approved list and identify psychological concepts illustrated in the film. The student responses collected in a post assignment survey have been overwhelmingly positive.

Technical support for interactive education in psychology

Vygotschani, Vasily IEAP, Moscow, Russia

Interactive laboratory for psychology education will be demonstrated. Technology aspects of education such as unified data collection and processing, scalability, usability, Internet support, data protection will be discussed. Predictor based system supports adaptive curricula for every student just as for groups and courses. This flexible technology makes possible to convert many important themes such as color sense, hearing etc. from text-based lectures to laboratory workshop. Interactive technology supports many classical psychometric procedures and trainings included in personality and social psychology course. Interactive training support is implemented as a form of Internet videconference.

Psychological types of students and methods of education in psychology

Nedospasova, Veronika Dept. of Clinical Psychology, IEAP, Moscow, Russia

Main methodical issue of psychology teaching is the place of perception theory and cognitive psychology in curriculum. Several variants of curricula for psychology education were compared. The first one is constructed in accordance with the history of discoveries in psychology. Two variants of curricula reflected conceptual sequence, one starts with theory of perception and advances via cognitive process to personality, the other starts with personality and perception theory appears to be lateral in this case. The 4th variant starts with practical studies and theoretical knowledge is introduced in process of experience accumulation. Different variants were more acceptable by different psychological types of students.

Adaptive curricula for interactive education in psychology

Druzhinin, Georgy IEAP, Moscow, Russia

All the potential and actual students in psychology may be divided into 4 main groups. This classification is based on the predictors of their professional interests, social attitudes and mental possibilities. The criteria, methods and technology of such selection and the preliminary income control just as related statistics will be discussed. The optimal variant of curricula for education in psychology and the optimal collection of trainings and interactive education technology can be constructed based on the predictors of the future professional success. Some variants of optimal curricula supported by interactive tools will be demonstrated.

FP-239: Teachers’ health and well-being: Burnout, professional identity

Burnout differences between primary and secondary school teachers

Merino Tejedor, Enrique Dept. of Psychology, University of Valladolid, Segovia, Spain Rigotti, Thomas INSTITUTE OF PSYCHOLOGY II, UNIVERSITY OF LEIPZIG, LEIPZIG, Germany

Prior empirical studies have shown that teaching is a stressful activity; particularly teachers are prone to suffer from the syndrome of burnout. In this study we will compare the experience of burnout between 100 high school teachers and 181 teachers from secondary schools in Spain. We employed the Brief Burnout Questionnaire to assess antecedents of burnout, the main symptoms, as well as further consequences. Secondary school teachers showed to give higher ratings than teachers from primary schools did. Differences in strain conditions responsible for this result, as well as further actions to prevent teachers from “burning out” are discussed.

Teachers’ basic need satisfaction, occupational well-being and adjustment

Kunter, Mareike Zentrum fuer Bildungsforschung, Max-Planck-Institut fuer Bildungsforschung, Germany Klussmann, Uta Center for Educational Research, MPI fuer Human Development, Berlin, Germany

Drawing on self-determination theory, two studies investigated whether teachers’ feelings of autonomy, competence, and social relatedness at school were associated with better work adjustment. A cross-sectional study with 124 teachers found substantial correlations between satisfaction of teachers’ needs and their occupational well-being and maladjustment (i.e., stronger quitting intentions and poorer health). A longitudinal study with a 1-year repeated measurement of 134 teachers showed that teachers’ need satisfaction influenced their exhaustion and job satisfaction and even had positive effects on their students’ motivation (regression analysis). Teachers’ basic need satisfaction thus plays a crucial role in both their professional performance and their experience.

Testing a model of school quality features for promoting and maintaining teachers’ health

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We developed an inventory for the assessment of school resources and deficits from the teachers’ point of view. Main objective was the replication of a four factor structure in a representative sample of 556 teachers. Using Confirmatory Factor Analysis, we compared two structural models differing in the number of indicator variables for the latent factors. Both models showed substantial fit; the more parsimonious model was slightly superior. We preferred this solution because it makes the inventory more concise.

FP-240: The development of emotional regulation in adolescence

The development of internalizing problems from age 2 to age 18

Pant, Kostas Dept. of Psychology, University of Cyprus, Aradippou, Cyprus

The study investigates the development of internalizing problems from age 2-12 using Latent Class Growth Analysis, and tests how temperament, home environment, and cognitive functioning, forecast the differential aspects of determining problems using multinomial logistic regression. The sample consisted of 1232 children (53% male) and was derived from the NICHD Study of Early Child Care. Groups exhibiting low, moderate, and chronic internalizing problems were identified. The chronic group was characterized by lower cognitive abilities, and a more negative home environment. Findings suggest that interventions need to start early in life and that both personal and environmental characteristics need to be considered.

Adolescents’ psychological well-being and memory for life events: Influences on life satisfaction with respect to temperamental dispositions

Siddiqui, Anver Dept. of Psychology, School of Social Sciences, Vasko, Sweeten Garcia, Danilo Psychology, Karlstad University, Karlstad, Sweden

The aim of the present study was to explore how the number of recalled life events (positive and negative) predicts psychological well-being (PWB) and how PWB predicts life satisfaction (LS). One hundred and thirty five high five high school students participated in the study, the SWLS (LS), PWBS (short-version), PANAS (to create AFT) and the life events recollection task. Results indicated that adolescents with high PA also indicated high PWB. In addtion adolescents with low affective profiles had high PWB. Positive and negative life events predicted PWB for self-destructive temperaments; positive life events predicted PWB for low affective temperaments. PWB predicted LS for all temperaments except for the self-actualizing group.

Assessment of self-assertion training in the treatment of stage fright among the Nigerian university girls.

Shobola, Adeola Human Resource Development, Covenant University, Ota, Nigeria

Objectives: This experimental study assessed the efficacy of Self Assertion Training (SAT) in the treatment of stage fright among the Nigerian university girls. Methods: 600 girls were selected from two universities using purposive sampling. Self Assertive Training lasted four weeks of four group sessions of 45 minutes was accorded the 315 as experimental group and the rest 285 as control group. Hypotheses were tested with multiple regressions and t-test. Result: Participants exposed to SAT overcame stage fright. Mono sex sibings and course of study of participants had significant effect on the treatment. Conclusions: Self-Assertion is relevant in treating stage fright.

The development of adolescents’ implicit attitude to emotion regulation

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Previous research has shown that implicit attitude to emotion regulation, as an important aspect of automatic emotion regulation, could influence emotion regulation without the cognitive costs. However little is known about the development of the implicit attitude to emotion regulation. Two hundred and eighteen 12-year-olds were administered the emotion regulation-implicit association test (ER-IAT). ANOVA analyses showed that the older hold much more positive attitude to emotion regulation than the younger, and there is no significant difference between boys and girls. The findings suggested that the emotion regulation practice can help adolescents form more positive implicit attitude to emotion regulation.
FP-241: Substance abuse and addiction II
Illicit drug-consumption: Measuring two cognitive-behavioral risk-factors
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Weinhold, Jan, Medical Psychology, University Hospital Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany
Verres, Roland, Universität zu Köln, Hagen, Germany
Risk- and protective factors play an important role in the consumption of illicit psychoactive substances. Knowledge of and behavior around illicit substances are ignored in the context of psychometric diagnostics. An inventory based on cognitive-behavioral theories containing ten substance-specific modules was constructed to record these two factors. The substances focussed upon were cannabis, amphetamines, ecstasy, hallucinogens and cocaine. The inventory was set up as a web-based record-tool and tested on a sample of 240 substance users. The intervention has been conducted by means of various statistics. The primary test-theoretical quality-criteria have been calculated and judged as very good.

Onset of tobacco use and transition to other drug use among college undergraduates in north of Iran 2006.
Mohtasham Amiri, Zahra Communication Medicine, Guilan University, Rasht, Islamic Republic of Iran
Doodar Sanaye, Mehrnaz Community Medicine, Guilan University, Rasht, Islamic Republic of Iran
Jafari Shabir, Abbas Tashfe Health Center, Guilan University, Rasht, Islamic Republic of Iran
Background: To estimate the cumulative probability of occurrence of first use of tobacco and the risk of transition to illegal drugs. METHODS: We conducted a cross sectional study of 3958 college students in 2005. Data were collected by using a validated self-applied questionnaire. Results: 722 students (19.5%) were current smokers. The most prevalent substances were Ecstasy (4.3%), opium (2.7%). Tobacco users were at greater risk of starting drug use than nonusers (OR=14.42; 95% CI = 10.62-19.74). Conclusions: The innovative method used in this study yields epidemiologic evidence relating early use of tobacco with initiation of illegal drugs in youth.

Male at-risk and heavy episodic drinkers and their motivation to change drinking
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Freyer-Adam, Jennies IES, EMAU Greifswald, Greifswald, Germany
Bischot, Gailus Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University of Lübeck, Lübeck, Germany
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John, Ulrich IES, EMAU Greifswald, Greifswald, Germany
Hapke, Ulfert IES, EMAU Greifswald, Greifswald, Germany
Objective: At-risk drinkers with heavy episodic drinking (ARHE) have a more problematic drinking style than at-risk drinkers only or heavy episodic drinkers only (AR.HE). With respect to brief interventions, little is known about their motivation to change drinking. Methods: A proactively recruited sample of 425 male general hospital inpatients was used. Results: A lower proportion of ARHE was not ready to change drinking compared to AR.HE (36 vs. 53%). Groups did not differ regarding openness to counseling. Conclusions: Every second male with ARHE and AR.HE is open for counseling. Brief intervention should be tailored to motivation to change drinking.

Female frequent internet gamblers: A qualitative study of their gaming, impact and their views on treatment.
Corney, Roslyn and Counselling, Greenwich Psychology, London, United Kingdom
Aims: to study the gambling history and stories of participants, motivations, impact and helping-seeking. Method: Details were advertised on websites and newspapers. 30 frequent gamblers were interviewed over the telephone for approximately one hour. Verbatim transcriptions were analysed using NVIVO and grounded theories. Results: Not all women had gambled before. However, internet accessibility meant prolonged periods were spent gambling to the neglect of other life areas. Some were originally motivated by excitement but others gambled to escape from current difficulties. Depression, anxiety, panic attacks and suicide ideation were common. The women were ambivalent towards their gambling and receiving help.

FP-242: Altruism and helping behavior
The emergence of evolutionary altruistic behavior through multilevel selection
Hatori, Tausho Department of Psychology, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Tokyo, Japan
Fujii, Satoshi Dept of Civil Engineering, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Tokyo, Japan
Suminaga, Tetsushi Dept of Civil Engineering, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Tokyo, Japan
This study is aimed to investigate social conditions where an evolutionarily altruistic behavior emerges while referring the idea of multilevel selection in the evolutionary theory. For this purpose, we developed a mathematical model describing the evolutionary process of altruistic behaviors, which indicated the theoretical hypothesis that group selection could be a significant force in the emergence of altruistic behaviors. To test the hypothesis we implemented a questionnaire survey targeting at 300 employees in companies in Japan. The result supported the hypothesis, that indicated that the pressure of group selection was positively correlated with tendency of the emergence of altruistic behaviors.

Pro-social behavior and causal attribution in Brazil
Pilati, Ronaldo, Department of Social Psychology, University of Brasilia, Brasilia, Brazil
Leão, Mariana Social Psychology, University of Brasilia, Brasilia, Brazil
Neves, Juliana Social Psychology, University of Brasilia, Brasilia, Brazil
Fonseca, Marcus Social Psychology, University of Brasilia, Brasilia, Brazil
Pro-social behavior is any act that benefits another person or group. This research tested the influence of causal attribution and helping cost on pro-social behavior intention in a Brazilian cultural context. Simulation experimental design was used with 300 participants. It was developed six scenarios in a factorial design of 2 (controllability X uncontrollability) X 3 (cost: low, medium and high). The data were analyzed through ANOVA and structural equation modeling. The preliminary results indicated that interaction between perceptions of uncontrollability and low helping cost was significantly related to high levels of helping intention (F = 13.11; p = .0001).

Alter-altruism
Podolskoy, Alexander, Dept of Psychology, Higher School of Economics, Moscow, Russia
Aim of the study is elaboration of egoism vs. altruism opposition by introduction of a new concept, i.e., alternative altruism, or alter-altruism (AA). It is selfless defense of others' interests. Classification of various AA types is presented, and cases of AA behavior in various areas are analyzed. Moral dilemmas of AA are discussed. Experiments, in which children successfully made ethically justified AA decisions to prevent negative characteristics of a tale and help positive ones, are described. General conclusion is that the concept of alter-altruism creates more differentiated opportunities to analyze social reality.

Civil courage and helping behaviour: Differences between real and anticipated behaviour
Voigtlaender, Denise Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Göttingen, Göttingen, Germany
Schulz-Hardt, Stefan Institute of Psychology, University of Goettingen, Goettingen, Germany
Schoeder, Sylvia-Maria Institute of Psychology, University of Goettingen, Goettingen, Germany
We conducted three experiments comparing anticipated and real behaviour in situations requiring either help or civil courage. In the civil courage situations participants observed a norm violation (e.g. stealing). In the corresponding helping situations participants perceived a confederate requiring help. Participants either experienced the situation in reality or received a description of the situation and referred their anticipated helping behavior. The helping behavior in situations requiring intervention rate was similar to real intervention rate, participants overestimated the intervention rate in civil courage requiring situations. These findings support a theoretical distinction between helping behaviour and civil courage.

Motivations for helping: The moderating role of group membership
Stürmer, Stefan Inst. für Psychologie, Fern-Universität in Hagen, Hagen, Germany
Snyder, Mark Psychology, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, USA
A group-level perspective on helping suggests that salient ingroup/outgroup distinctions play a crucial role in moderating the motivational processes underlying helping (e.g. Stürmer et al., 2005). Common group membership should increase the likelihood of empathy-based helping. When people contemplate offering help to members of outgroups however, they often may do so in a more systematic and controlled mode of information processing (including cost-benefit analyses). The results of a coordinated series of studies employing different research methodologies (field research vs. controlled experimental studies) involving participants of different cultural backgrounds, different helping situations, and different helping criteria provide clear support for these predictions.

FP-243: Self-regulation
The role of spontaneous social comparisons in automatic goal pursuit
Orusos, Jan AG Sozialpsychologie, Universität zu Köln, Köln, Germany
Mussweiler, Thomas HF, AG Sozialpsychologie, University of Cologne, Köln, Germany
Automatic goal pursuit has been shown with many goal contents. Despite the importance of these findings, however, little is known about the mechanisms mediating these effects. Drawing upon research showing that representations of significant others and personal goals are strongly related, we suggest that social comparison is a mechanism contributing to goal priming. We assume that the direction of spontaneous social comparisons triggered by goal related stimuli affects the direction of goal pursuit. In interaction and laboratory experiments, we found that procedurally priming similarity comparisons before neatness or achievement primes lead to behavioral assimilation, while dissimilarity comparisons resulted in contrast.
Three dimensions of self-regulation
Bak, Wacław Dept. of Personality, Catholic University Lublin, Pol.

The paper presents the main thesis of a new theoretical proposition concerning the structure and regulatory functions of the self-system. Based on conceptions of Higgins, Markus, and Ogilvie, the self-systems are defined as a cognitive structure composed of different self beliefs (e.g. ideal-self, ought-self, undesired-selves, can-self, impossible-self) and discrepancies between them. It is hypothesized that the self-system one can describe in terms of three dimensions: “negative-self-standards”, “positive-self-standards”, and “can-self-standards”. It is proposed that they can be useful in explaining different aspects of psychological functioning, such as goal realization, self-esteem, and identity. Preliminary results of the research testing the model are presented.

Can self-regulation be truly collective?:
Regulatory focus and intergroup behavior
Sassenberg, Kai Institut für Wissenmedien, Tübingen, Germany

Self-regulation approaches such as regulatory focus theory have recently been introduced into the field of intergroup behavior. Research has considered self-regulation as moderator as well as an outcome of intergroup processes. The current presentation gives an overview of intergroup research applying self-regulation approaches from the other’s own and other laboratories. Moreover, it answers the question whether self-regulation can be collective. This question is answered by applying the following four criteria: the relevance of group based input (e.g., appraisals), the relevance of group relevant output (e.g., benefits), the impact of social identification, and social sharedness within a group.

Motivational balance at different levels of social consciousness from intrapersonal level to intergroup level
Mamali, Catalin Dept. of Psychology, Loras College, Dubuque, USA

At the core of the model are the relationships between motivational balance - MB (Mamali, 1981) and levels of social complexity (Hinde, 1979). At the intrapersonal level MB is measured vectorially as a relationship between the intensity and quality of motivation (intermotive) within and across activities. The interaction valence-expectancy-instrumentality (redefined as locus of control) accounts for the underling components that are resistant against processing. Conclusion: automatic processing has not significant subscale. data were analysed by one way analysis selected and answered to beck depression inventory, depressant drugs and 30 patients without medica-

Objective: To investigate automatic and controlled information processing in persons with major depressive disorder
Ghamari Kivi, Hossein Psychology, University of Mohaghegh Ardabili, Ardabil, Islamic Republic of Iran

Objectives: To investigate automatic and controlled information processing and the effects of antide-
pressant drugs on these variables in major depres-
sion. Participants were administered Test of Self-
conscious Scale-3, State Shame Guilt Scale, Beck Depression Inventory, Stait-Trait Anxiety Scale. Consequently, shame-promonences, state shame, and lower levels of state pride emerged as corner factors for depressive symptoms and trait anxiety. This study addresses the nature of the relationship between self-conscious emotions and depression, anxiety symptoms. Findings of the study are discussed in the frame of Tripartite model. Guilt- prominence and gender factors were interpreted as the differentiating predictors in the light of the literature.

Interpersonal problem-solving and depression in parents with disabled children
Fotini, Grigoriou Special Education, University of Thessaly, Volos, Greece Kleftaras, George Dept. of Special Education, University of Thessaly, Volos, Greece

Depression seems to be one of the most frequent psychological problems of parents with disabled children. Recent research has concluded that the ability of an individual to solve its social and interpersonal problems is associated to various psychopathological conditions. Based on this evi-
dence, the relationship between problem-solving ability and depressive symptomatology of these parents is investigated. 80 parents with disabled children presenting physical/intellectual disabilities participated in this study and were administered: a) Pichot-Questionnaire-of-Depressive-Symptoms and b) Heppner-Social-Problem-Solving-Question. Significant correlations were found between depres-
sive symptoms and problem-solving ability and specifically problem-solving-confidence, active ef-
fert to find alternative-solutions and self-control in problematic situations.

Outcome of postnatal depression screening using Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale
Leung, Shirley Department of Health, Hong Kong SAR Government, Hong Kong, China, People's Repub of : Macao SAR Lee, Domite T S School of Public Health, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, China, People's Republic of : Macao SAR Chan, Ruth Department of Medicine & T, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, China, People's Republic of : Macao SAR

Objectives: To evaluate the effectiveness of a postnatal depression screening programme using Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale (EPDS), relative to usual clinical practice. Method: 462 mothers with newborns attending routine postnatal check-up were randomized into postnatal depression screening by EPDS or usual clinical practice. Follow-up counselling was provided by nurses to participants in need. Results: At 6 months postnatal, there was a significant difference in mental health outcome favouring mothers under the EPDS screening programme. Conclusion: The implementation of a postnatal depression screening programme using EPDS, compared with usual practice, resulted in better mental health among the former.

Shame and guilt relationships with depression and anxiety
Motan, Irem Psychology Department, Ondokuz Mayis Uni., Samsun, Turkey Gencoz, Faruk Dept. of Psychology, Middle East Technical Universi, Ankara, Turkey

The aim of the present study is to underline the relationship of shame and guilt with depression and anxiety. Participants were administered Test of Self-
conscious Scale-3, State Shame Guilt Scale, Beck Depression Inventory, Stait-Trait Anxiety Scale. Consequently, shame-promonences, state shame, and lower levels of state pride emerged as corner factors for depressive symptoms and trait anxiety. This study addresses the nature of the relationship between self-conscious emotions and depression, anxiety symptoms. Findings of the study are discussed in the frame of Tripartite model. Guilt-promonences and gender factors were interpreted as the differentiating predictors in the light of the literature.

Individual differences in pointing movements under rotated visual feedback
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We explored the effects of changes of visual feedback on pointing movements of the hund. Participants (n=12) carried out a pointing task using information available on a video display system. Results show systematic spatial errors dependent on the extent and direction of rotation of visual information available to them, supporting and extending our earlier results. The detailed analysis of the performance of individual subjects over repeated trials shows strong individual differences which we interpret as an indication of different abilities and strategies in carrying out precise movements under conditions of altered visual information.

Being conscious of what is reachable in the personal space
Coello, Yann Dept. of Psychology, University of Lille, Villeneuve d’Ascq, France Bartolo, Angela psychology, URECA-University of Lille, Villeneuve d’Ascq, France Amiri, Bastien psychology, URECA-University of Lille, Villeneuve d’Ascq, France Bourgeois, Jeremy psychology, URECA-University of Lille, Villeneuve d’Ascq, France

Perceptually judging what is reachable in the personal space requires integrating information about visual objects with information about the action system. Neuroscientific evidences will be reviewed that suggest that the possibility to anticipate sensory consequences of simulated action might represent the mechanism that provides the perceptual system with information on the limit of personal space. Modifications of the perception of what is reachable when recalibrating the visuo-motor system, in the frame of a perceptual peripheral deafferentation, or when inhibiting the motor cortex using TMS provide evidences for such mechanism and suggest that motor representations contributes in the perceptual categorisation of external space.

FP-245: Sensory-motor interactions II

Coordination of eye and head movements during visual perception

As a prerequisite for emotion processing – as a sender or a receiver - one has to use a perceptual apparatus that includes eyes and head. For sending and hiding emotional cues to the environment one has to direct the face to other persons in a way that they can recognize the facial activity. For receiving stimul out of the environment a distinct orientation is needed if the oculomotor range of about +/- 55° is exceeded. Additionally, for this analysis three-dimensional head movements are involved. Based on the lack of knowledge concerning the perceptual interrelations, several experiments are done to investigate eye-head coordination especially in emotion recognition.
Psychology, Friedrich-Schiller-University, Jena, Germany

of psychology, University of Geneva, Geneva, Switzerland

depression.

Therefore, we investigated implicit self-esteem
role in the recurrence of depressive episodes.

Implicit self-esteem in recurrent depression

Implicit self-esteem, activated by negative mood,
is suggested to play an important role in the recurrence of depressive episodes. Therefore, we investigated implicit self-esteem before and after negative mood induction in patients with remitted depression. We measured implicit self-esteem using the Implicit Association Test. 15 patients, currently depressed, 15 patients, remitted recurrent depressed and 15 controls with no history of depression participated in the study. The results do not support the hypothesis that implicit self-esteem is impaired after negative mood induction in remitted patients. The discussion will focus on the importance of the findings for theories emphasizing cognitive vulnerability factors and implications for maintenance treatment in recurrent depression.

How does empathy influence emotion regulation skills?

Schenkel, Katia Faculty of Psychology, University of Geneva, Geneva 4, Switzerland Wranik, Tanja Faculty of psychology, University of Geneva, Geneva 4, Switzerland Kaiser, Susanne Faculty of psychology, University of Geneva, Geneva 4, Switzerland

Empathy has both an affective and a cognitive component. We investigated the difference between these two in relation to emotion regulation. We hypothesized that people who use affective empathy are less skilled in regulating own emotions and emotions of others. To investigate links between empathy, emotion regulation, and burnout, we conducted a web experiment with helpline volunteers. We found that people who are high in affective empathy have difficulties in emotion regulation and use more maladaptive strategies that people who are high in cognitive empathy. Cogni-
tive empathy is related to more adaptive emotion regulation strategies and less burnout.

FP-247: Social cognition II
Investigation on 340 drug addicts who resume drugs after receiving compulsory treatment
Chen, Zhongyong & University, Inner Mongolia Normal, Huhehot, People’s Republic of China

In sample of 340 drug addicts who resume drugs after receiving compulsory treatment in the reed-

FP-248: Stress, coping, and social support
The eustress/distress reaction characteristics
influenced by the organizational adult age
Moise, Amnami Dept. of Psychology, Bucharest University, Bucharest, Romania

Many researches reveal the stress in a negative way, but Selye talked about stress insisting on satisfac-
tion that a person is able to obtain after an out-side tension. We define in a unique manner the concept of eustress/distress and we proposed one specific classification for stress reaction. The hypothesis was: every segment of organizational adult age is having a specific reaction to eustress/distress. We made a complex analysis on the characteristics of eustress and distress on each stage of organizational adult age and we realized the correlation between the two variables. The conclusions are discussed in terms of practical relevance.

The structure of well-being
Musek, Janek Dept. of Psychology, University of Ljubljana, Ljubljana, Slovenia

Multivariate analyses of twelve psychological con-
structs representing two most integrative theoretical models of well-being (hedonistic and eudaimonic)
clearly established a robust hierarchical structure both on the scale as well as on the item level of data. The analyses yielded a very strong highest-order factor (gWB), two higher-order factors (broad factors of happiness and meaning) and five first-order factors (including confidence intervals) and A1 improved considerably for getting the goal intention “I intend to achieve R!” while A1 is more balanced for obtaining the implementation intention. “I intend to do R when situations L are encountered!” (Gollwitzer, 1996). We have taken as a reference the parameters introduced in (Gollwitzer and Sheeran, 2004). We have accomplished the statistical analysis (including confidence intervals) and A1 improved the global performance of A0. Our simulation confirms partially the results of Gollwitzer and other authors in humans.
FP-249: The impact of goals, goal-orientation, and volitional processes on learning II
Vollition, trait procrastination and motivational interference in university students
Jorina Katerze Ditte Educational Psychology, University of Karlsruhe, Rheinbach, Germany
Fries, Stefan Educational Psychology, University of Karlsruhe, Germany
Winter, Claudia PA Consulting Group, PA Consulting Group, Frankfurt, Germany

Trait Procrastination and the Tendency to Experience Motivational Interference (TMI) are both failures in self-regulation that can have a negative impact on the efficiency of self-regulated learning as well as on students’ well-being. In a questionnaire study on 1253 university students Trait Procrastination and TMI were measured. Cross-sectional data were used for a first-order analysis of volitional problems. The resulting model demonstrates that insufficient self-regulation (e.g. low persistence, distractibility) in a specific learning context can be caused by the interplay of direct and mediated mediating variables and the motivational state in Trait Procrastination and TMI. Implications for the development of interventions will be discussed.

Investigating the casual relation ship between perfectionism, motive achievement, text anxiety and academic achievement
Kheradmand Mard Del, Khatereh Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran

Abstract The objective of this research is specifying the existing relation among the perfectionism, motive achievement, text anxiety and academic achievement sampling method is random proportion classified The data was studied, using the Pearson correlation and the Regression analysis, with the results showed that the positive perfectionism with the mediation of the motive achievement has a direct relation with the educational development. The negative perfectionism with the mediation of the motive achievement indirectly has an indirect relation with the academic achievement.

Can measures of students’ motivation help predicting school achievement when intelligence and previous knowledge are already known?
Vock, Miriam Inst. I1B, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Berlin, Germany

Former studies showed contradicting results concerning the role of motivation in predicting school achievement when cognitive abilities are controlled. In this study, we analyze the unique contribution of students’ motivation beyond intelligence and previous knowledge on school achievement. Cross-sectional and longitudinal data of N = 5,261 high school students from grades 5, 7, and 9 are presented. Measures are several scales assessing motivation (self-efficacy, domain specific self-concept, interests), intelligence (figural and verbal reasoning), standardized achievement tests (maths and German) and grades. Results from classical multiple regression analyses and multi-level analyses (accounting for class and school effects) will be presented and discussed.

Students’ and schoolmates’ motivation on academic achievement, school climate, and student-level analyses in Hong Kong
Zeng, Xihua Educational Psychology, The Chinese University of HK, Hong Kong, China, People’s Republic of: Hong Kong SAR

This research examines how schoolmates’ motivation moderates the effect of individual students’ motivation on academic achievement. Mathematics test scores of 4478 fifteen-year-olds as well as questionsnaires responses in Hong Kong were analyzed via multi-level analyses (School-, and student-level analyses). Despite their grade and family SES, students scored higher when they had higher interest in mathematics, and when they were in school contexts with higher mean interest in mathematics. However, the significantly negative effect of individual students’ instrumental motivation on mathematics scores was only detected in school contexts with higher mean instrumental motivation.

FP-250: Sexual behaviour
Casual sex: Why and why not?
Vrangalova, Snezana Human Development, Cornell University, Ithaca, USA

Casual sex (CS) is prevalent among university students. The reasons to engage and not engage in it, however, remain unclear. Two hundred students will be asked to list all the reasons they have for (not) engaging in CS. Preliminary measures of motivation for and against CS will thus be constructed. A random sample of 3500 students at a large US university will be invited to participate in an online survey on the reasons for (not) having CS. Factor analysis will be used to develop a typology of motivations for and against CS. Implications for application of such instruments in future research will be discussed.

Sex puts you in gendered shoes!
Hundhammer, Tanja Inst. für Psychologie, Universität zu Köln, Köln, Germany, Mussweiler, Thomas Department of Psychology, University of Cologne, Köln, Germany

A cultural double standard for the sexual experience of women and men prescribes the enactment of different sexual roles. Women’s sexual role is submissive-expansive, men’s: agentic-dominant. We assume that activating the concept of sexuality renders one’s own gender and the respective gender stereotype more salient. This should lead to consistent automatic behavior and self-perception. We showed that sex-priming leads to a more gender-stereotypic self-description (Exp 1), a stronger gender identification (Exp 2) and to subservient behavior for women and dominant behavior for men (Exp 3) when primed for not having CS. Factor analysis will be used to develop a typology of motivations for and against CS. Implications for application of such instruments in future research will be discussed.

Attachment and love: Their influence on sexual behaviour
Garcia Rodriguez, Georgina Mexico City, Mexico, Diaz Loving, Rolando Facultad de Psicología, UNAM, Mexico, D. F., Mexico

Attachment and love are both theoretically and empirically linked to sexual behaviour (Fischer, 2004; Bogart & Sadava, 2002; Frey & Hojat, 1998). In the context of collectivistic cultures, sexual behaviour is strongly associated to affective aspects of interpersonal bonds (Girard, 2000). The purpose of this research was the prediction of sexual behaviour through attachment and love styles. 209 Mexican adults with different relationships status completed three quantitative measures. Multiple regression analysis showed that the frequency of seduction, physical contact, sexual contact and self-eroticism, and the number of life time sexual partners, are reliably predicted by attachment and love styles.

Psychological processes of BDSM: The players perspective
Lopez, David Sociology, California State University, Northridge, USA

This research explores psychological processes associated with BDSM (Bondage and Discipline: Dominance and Submission/Sadomasochism) based on-depth informal discussions with active participants in BDSM. In addition, observations were conducted at public venues where BDSM is practiced. Results suggested processes can be categorized at two levels. One, dominant-submissive relationships vacillate in degree of role assumed (Master/Slave or Top/Bottom). Two, emotional responses to BDSM activity are similar to those associated with chemically abuse. It is suggested that clinicians be familiar with these processes especially when working with clients addressing dependency, cross-addiction, self-esteem, and self-concept issues.

FP-251: Psychotherapy - Research and treatment methods VIII
ADHD-profile-study in France: First results concerning diagnosis and therapy of ADHD
Jelen, Anna Heidelberg, Germany, Hess, Michael Department of Clinical Psychia, Charte Berl, Berlin, Germany, Lehmkhu, Ulrike Clinic of child Psychiatry, Charte Berl, Berlin, Germany

Objective: The goal of this study is to gain an overview of the current method of care in France for ADHD affected children and adolescents as well as their families. Similar studies have been under taken in various European countries; however, comparisons. Method: Until now 54 Questionnaires of 47 boys and 7 girls have been evaluated. The parents were retrospectively questioned about the diagnoses and therapy of the ADHD affected child. Results: The foremost preferred therapy of ADHD is the intervention with psychostimulant medication. Treatments focusing an family, school or behavioral psychotherapy, has been used only in very few cases. An early detection of ADHD and treatments involving school and family are requested from the parents.

Psychocorrection in the context of drawings integral analysis.
Polyanycho, Olina Physical Education, IAPM, Kyiv, Ukraine

The present abstract deals with the specific character of using graphical methods within the framework of theoretical and methodical principles of active socio-psychological training (ASPT) and possibilities of integral vision of the interpretation of the complex of drawings made by one and the same author. While prof. T.S.Yatsenko analyzing drawings, guided by phenomenological approach which stipulates orientation of the understanding of a drawing by the author herself, the diagnostic-correction procedure is made up of concentration attention on systematic characteristics of the unconscious which direct the personality programs of an individual and these are expressed in the tendencies of behaviour.

Dialectical behavior therapy versus cognitive behavior therapy in the treatment of Anorexia and Bulimia Nervosa in adolescents
Salbach-Andrae, Harriet Kinder- und Jugendpsychiatrie, Charte Berl, Berlin, Germany, Bott Kemp, Inga Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Charite Berl, Berlin, Germany, Klinkowski, Nora Child and Adolescent psychiat, Charite, Berlin, Germany, Klinkowski, Nora Child and Adolescent psychiat, Charite, Berlin, Germany, Pfeiffer, Ernst Child and Adolescent psychiat, Charte, Berlin, Germany, Lehmkhu, Ulrike Child and Adolescent psychiat, Charite, Berlin, Germany

Objectives: Few randomized, controlled trials have examined the efficacy of treatments for eating disorders in adolescence. The aim of the ongoing study is to evaluate the effectiveness of Dialectical Behavior Therapy (DBT) and Cognitive Behavior Therapy (CBT) in adolescents suffering from eating disorders. Methods: Patients with anorexia or bulimia nervosa are randomly assigned to a CBT, DBT or a control treatment including nonspecific supportive clinical management (NMC). Results: CBT and DBT are superior to NMC, while no
significantly different between CBT and DBT were found. Conclusions: CBT and DBT can be effective therapies in the treatment of eating disorders in adolescents.

Learning implementation of exposure therapy for Posttraumatic Stress Disorder: Student perspective and implications for outcome

Aeke, Raja Professional Psychology, Pacific University, Portland, USA

Exposure to caustic events is an all too common human experience, and many go on to develop posttraumatic stress disorder. Treatment markedly shortens suffering but exposure therapy is too often underutilized, leaving many patients chronically impaired. Objectives: “Live” training surmounts obstacles to effective implementation of exposure therapy. Methods: Real-time training with real patients was received. End-state functioning was assessed using clinical significance and reliable change, and treatment adherence was monitored. Results: Patients met “recovered” status and utilization of exposure therapy by student remains high. Conclusions: “Live” training does not interfere with outcome, and may be strongest form of true dissemination.

FP-252: Posttraumatic stress disorders

The scars we can’t see: Reducing the onset of Posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) following traumatic event

Maffia, Anthony J. Jamaica Hospital, New York, USA

This presentation will contribute to the evaluation debate by exploring the conceptual and theoretical underpinnings of traumatic stress reactivity and its implications for the development and administration of interventions designed to assist recovery in populations affected by traumatic stress by briefly reviewing the evidence for the effectiveness of psychological debriefing as a means of reducing psychological morbidity following traumatic exposure. Psychological and social influences on response are identified and used to tentatively offer explanations for the differential effectiveness of critical incident stress management in reducing the onset of psychological morbidity.

Development and evaluation of a status quo measuring instrument to assess posttraumatic growth

Barskova, Tatjana Clinical and Health Psychology, Technische Universität Berlin, Berlin, Germany

Schubbe, Dietmar, Institute für Traumatotherapie, Berlin, Germany

Processes of Posttraumatic Growth reflect beneficial psychological adjustment in persons with traumatic experience. The objective of the study was to develop and to evaluate a status quo measuring instrument of posttraumatic growth, the PGSI. The analysed samples comprised sub-samples of 229 adult persons with traumatic experience and 114 parents of disabled children. Exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses revealed a 7-factors solution, corresponding to the posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) symptomatology in a sample of 562 Peruvian university students. Results showed that as expected, Self-criticism was positively correlated with PTSD symptoms, and negatively associated with both perceived social support. Depre- sion was associated with intrusion and hyperarousal symptoms, but not with avoidance nor with sleep disturbance symptoms. Depression was positively associated with social support, while Self- criticism was negatively associated with social support. Results are discussed in light of the differential vulnerabilities for PTSD related symptoms associated with Depression and Self-criticism.

Psychological reactions and social support in female burn survivors

Gul, Iram Dept. of Behavioral Sciences, Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi, Pakistan

Iqra, Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi, Pakistan

The study identified the relationship between post burn psychological reactions and social support in female burn survivors. Sample consisted of 35 female burn patients (age=18-40 years) with first and second-degree acute burn injuries. Patients with pre-morbid chronic physical and psychological disorder, severe burn injuries, intentional burn injuries were not included. Psychological distress, PTSD symptoms and Social Support were assessed with GHQ-12, PTSD Checklist- Specific and Social Support Scale respectively. The results revealed a significant negative relationship between psychological reactions and social support among female burn survivors. The study highlights the importance of psychological assessment of burn victims and role of social support in the rehabilitation programs for these survivors.

Existential trauma: Theoretical novum in psychology of health

Mamszarz, Peter Dept. of Health Psychology, Catholic University of Lublin, Lublin, Poland

Papioksi, Kazimierz Health Psychology, Catholic University of Lublin, Lublin, Poland

Scientific knowledge of the traumatic impulses consequences has its top discovery in the PTSD. Since in a case of post-trauma a person is reduced by stress to psychophysical functioning, a new attempt of overcoming the old paradigm appeared in defining the new idea on the basis of noopsychomatic multidimensional model of existence. Moreover the new approach enabled to grasp the temporality of man more broadly, and to change the level of sensitivity to a negative impulse. The new method is a 4+5 quality questions statistical questionnaire (KTE): (7 factors, 5 grade scale, 139 items + 4 quality questions) The goal is an attempt to broaden the actual knowledge concern- ing traumatic impulses consequences, pathological to the subject-personal being of a person.

FP-253: Personologial assessment II

Construction and validation of a resiliency scale for Mexican students with low achievement

Esquivel Alcocer, Landy A. Dept. de Educación, Universidad Autónoma Yucatan, Mérida, Mexico

Góngora Coronado, Elías A. Psicología, Universidad Autónoma Yucatan, Mérida, Yucatán, Mexico

The objective of this study was the design and validation of a Scale Resilience for Mexican students with low achievement. The participations were 428 students, 214 males and 214 females, with ages between 11 and 17 years old, belonging to a Public High School in Progreso, Yucatan. Exploratory factor analysis resulted in a 10 factors that explains the 41.684 of the total variance. The Alpha Cronbach Reliability Coefficient of the scale was .931. Besides the fact that the scale is psychometrically appropriate for its application, it was identified that the factors agree with the theoretical principles.

Measurement estimation: A coherent construct?

Hogan, Thomas Dept. of Psychology, University of Scranton, Scranton, USA

Measurement estimation (ME) involves the rapid, efficient development and evaluation of new measures in an iterative process. ME is used to conceptualize several subskills and most efficacious ways to conceptualize several subskills which may possess sufficient internal consistency.

The adequacy of the Irrational Beliefs Inventory (IBI-50) to Arab culture according to psychometric properties

Mohaisen, Khalaf Psychology, United Arab Emirates University, Al Ain, United Arab Emirates

This research aimed at investigating the adequacy of the IBI (Koopman, et al., 1994) to Arab culture. The researcher was intrigued with the cross cultural support of the IBI. A previous study (2002) indicated similarities between American and Dutch samples. Pless et al (2004) found the IBI is adequate to the white but not to the Black South African students. Findings of this research on 299 university students, using correlations and factor analysis, indicated that IBI is not adequate for Arab culture, since its subscales are not independent from each other and its factor structure is not similar to the original study.

Construct validity of the practical and regulation skills inventory

Razdjevskaja, Malgorzata Dept. of Psychology, University of Latvia, Riga, Latvia

This study by the group of psychologists of the university of Latvia to determine the latent structure of Practical and Regulation Skills Inven- tory (PRSI) in a sample of 209 adults with age M=30.80, SD=13.47 (50% female and 50% male). Principal component confirmatory factor analyses was performed to test hypothetical model previously broached within the framework of qualitative study. The 9 factors were yielded from 195 items: Computer Using, Sports, Household, Foreign Language, Social, Information Interchange, Art and Hobbies, Repair Work, and Regulation Skills (Cronbach’s alpha for all scales were above .89). The results support the construct validity of PRSI.
Bradberry-Greewz Emotional Intelligence Test: Norming-process on the high school students in Iran

Seirafi, Mohamad Reza Dept. of Psychology, Islamic Azad University, Karja, Islamic Republic of Iran

Mehrdat

The purpose is due inspecting the validity, reliability, and finding the norm(total norming) of the Bradberry-Greeves EQ test on the high school students in Iran. The sample volume was 600 students (girl,boy), who were studying in the 2006-2007 academic year. This research performed in two Phase. The statistical analysis was performed using the computer and the software package of spss.14. The research findings assured reliability and validity in the Bradberry-Greeves EQ test, then the general norm tables were prepared, which may be used in the field of clinical diagnosis in Iran. Key words: Norming, Test, Emotion Intelligence

FP-254: Perspective taking and joint attention in childhood

Family context and Theory of Mind development in 5-year-olds in the Basque autonomous community

Galende, Nuria Basic Psychological Processes, Basque Country University, San Sebastian, Spain

Arranz, Enrique Bernardino Basic Psychological Processes, Basque Country University, San Sebastian, Spain

Sanchez de Miguel, Manuel Basic Psychological Processes, Basque Country University, San Sebastian, Spain

The main focus of this study was to analyze the influence of the family context in Theory of Mind development (ToM) in 150 preschoolers. The data was collected through direct interviews with the children at school, interviews with their parents, systematic observation in the home and questionnaire sent to parents and school counselors. The results showed a significant relationship between some variables within the family context and the children’s performance on ToM tasks. Given that intervention can improve the family context, these results have important educational implications.

Comparison of traditional and modern games in Turkey

Dinlalar, Canplayan Preschool, Ankara University, Ankara, Turkey

Gurkan, Tanju Curriculum and Instruction, Ankara University, Ankara, Turkey

Shen, Muge Preschool, Ankara University, Ankara, Turkey

This study aims to show what extent the traditional games are reflected in the modern ones in Turkey. The data were collected through “Traditional Game Form and Modern Game Form” developed by the researchers for this qualitative interview focused study. Traditional Game Form has been created to gather information through interviews from different regions; whereas, Modern Game Form has been filled in with the interview data on the games children play collected from parents of 0-12 year olds from the same region. 50 traditional games from a variety of regions are compared to the modern ones in Turkey.

Joint attention and intersubjectivity in the relation mother–baby

Vieira, Nadja Dept. of Psychology, Univers. Federal de Alagoas, Maceio, Brazil

The statement that “joint attention points out the baby’s ability to infer mental states” was the main problem of this research. Our objective was to analyze the reorganization of activities in the communication mediated by objects, between mother and baby. The analysis was carried out utilizing fifty videos of interaction mother-baby (babies between five and thirty weeks old), in weekly sessions. The baby’s comprehension about the mother’s meaningful acts was captured through hierarchical changing in the history of each relation mother-baby. We have concluded that these changing exemplify the way that mental states introduce itself in the development of the communication, with the support of the joint attention.

The effect of creative drama education on receptive and expressive language developments of 5-6 years old children

Gonen, Middeocel Preschool Education, Hacettepe University, Ankara, Turkey

This research has been made to analyze the effects of creative drama on receptive and expressive language development of 5-6 years old children groups. 34 children from one kindergarten formed the test group, 34 children from the other kindergarten formed the control group. Language developments were tested as pre-test and post-test by Peabody picture vocabulary test and Denver screening test and then evaluated the effects on creative drama. At the and of statistical analysis, it was found that creative drama education on 5-6 years age group has positive effects on children’s receptive and expressive language developments. Key words: language development, creative drama, receptive, expressive.

Comparing children’s behavioral and verbal performances: Gender differences in level 1 perspective taking

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Lu Dept. of Psychology, Peking University, Beijing, People’s Republic of China

Wang, Peier Department of Psychology, Peking University, Beijing, People’s Republic of China

The study aimed to investigate sixty 3-to-5-year-old children’s level 1 perspective-taking, and to make a comparison between their behavioral and verbal performances. A hiding game with a one-way mirror and elaborated coding principles was designed. Three-way ANOVA indicated significant interaction effects on the behavioral and verbal performances (F(2,48)=3.55, p=0.037, p=0.13); girl’s behavioral and verbal performances increased from 3 to 5 years old, in the same pattern; boy’s behavioral data was similar to girls,’ while their verbatim improved little across ages. These findings indicated that behavioral task had its advantages to detect more subtle differences about children’s level 1 perspective-taking.

Effects of social cues on long-term memory in infancy: An event-related potentials study

Kopp, Franziska Center for Lifespan Psychology, Max-Planck-Institut, Berlin, Germany

This study tested whether the facilitating effect of social cues on object processing could be observed for long-term memory processes as well. 4-month-old and 9-month-old infants were familiarized with visual stimuli while they were engaged in joint attention interactions with the experimenter vs. a non-joint attention condition. EEG was recorded in two recognition phases (immediately vs. after one week) when familiar items were presented with novel items. Event-related brain potentials (ERP) showed a novelty effect in both recognition phases. Furthermore, 9-month-olds’ ERP responses differed between the joint attention and the non-joint attention condition. Results indicate the importance of social interactions for infant learning and long-term memory.

Children’s drawings reveal the “monus operandi” of family violence

Simopoulos, Agapi Nursery, University of Ioannina, Greece

Zervoudaki, Eleni

This paper is part of a diachronic research which started the year 2005. Studied 270 cases of abused children in ages 6 to 12 years old, at the out-points of Cete. The aim was to explore the ways of violence in the families. Information’s were taken from interviews with parents, friends, teachers and relatives. The method used was children’s “Free drawing” test was used to analyze drawings. Results are related with the seven main dimensions of family interaction: Emotional atmosphere, communication, boundaries, alliances, constancy and adaptation, family self efficiency. Also the Study showed that violence in these families has a strong relationship with cruelty experiences of parents. Key words: child abuse, Family focal evaluation, childh drawing

Age differences and development of prejudice among children and adolescents: A meta-analysis

Raebe, Tobias Research Synthesis & Intervent, University of Jena, Jena, Germany

Beelmann, Research Synthesis & Intervent, University of Jena, Jena, Germany

This meta-analysis integrates results of studies (N=129) on age differences in prejudice among children and adolescents. Separate data analyses were accomplished concerning the type of prejudice and the method of measurement (ingroup-bias vs. out-group negativity). Several factors (e.g., legitimacy of hostility) were tested as moderators of age-related differences explaining effect size variance. The meta-analysis reveals specific developmental changes regarding prejudice toward different out-groups. Moreover, the results suggest differences between the development of in-group bias and out-group negativity. In general a need for longitudinal studies and a lack of research on prejudice in adolescents (compared to children) was identified.

The relationship between family communication pattern and child goal orientation

Zare, Maryam Dept. Educational Psychology, Shiraz University, Shiraz, Islamic Republic of Iran

Samanii, Syamack Educational psychology, Shiraz University, Shiraz, Islamic Republic of Iran

The aim of study was examining the prediction of goal orientation by family communication patterns. The sample group included 435 girls and boys students selected randomly from high schools of Shiraz. Goal orientation (Elliot, MacGregor, 2001) scale, and revised version of Koenner-Fitzpatrick Family Communication Patterns scale were used. Cronbach alpha coefficient and internal consistency showed acceptable reliability and validity of the instruments. Results of multiple regression revealed that conversation orientation was a positive predictor of Mastery approach and Performance approach and conformity orientation was a positive predictor of mastery avoidance, performance avoidance and performance approach.

The relationship between parental disciplinary practices and discipline, internalization, social competence and cognitive development problems of children

Gülerer, Denya Bengi Semerci Enstitusu, Istanbul, Turkey

Okay, Ferhunde Cocuk Ruh Sagligi, Hacettepe Universitesi, Ankara, Turkey

In this study, disciplinary practices of Turkish parents and the relationship among these practices and some of personality features of children is examined. The data were collected from 606 Turkish families of 10-11 years old children via 2...
questionnaires and Personality Inventory for Children. The results revealed that verbal methods were the most effective disciplinary techniques by both mothers and fathers in order to increase the positive and decrease the negative behaviors of children. Especially aggression used by fathers, removal of the reinforcers, neglecting both positive and negative behaviors were related with the problematic personality features of the children.

Motivation, hope, and optimism: Psychological resilience among undocumentd immigrant youth in the United States
Pereira, William Los Angeles, CA, USA Ramos, Karina Education, Clerament Graduate University, Los Angeles, CA, USA Coronado, Heidi Education, Clerament Graduate University, Clerament, CA, USA Cortes, Richard Education, Clerament Graduate University, Clerament, CA, USA
For many Latino youth, being an immigrant in the United States is not easy—particularly when they lack legal status. The purpose of this study is to explore the predictors of depressive symptoms and low for undocumentd immigrant students. One hundred and seventy two students participated in the study using snowball sampling methodology. Participants completed an online survey and an in-depth one hour interview followed. Understanding risk and resiliency among undocumented Latino immigrant adolescents will help educators, mental health professionals, and policy makers improve the quality of life of current and future generations of families.

FP-256: Personality and well-being
Attachment style as a predictor to depressive symptoms following in hassles in University students in China
Zhu, Xiongzhao Medical Psychological Research, Second Xiangya Hospital, Changsha, People's Republic of China Abeja, John R. Z. McGill University, Department of Psychology, Montreal (QC), Canada Tong, Xi McGill University, Department of Psychology, Montreal (QC), Canada Vao, Shuqiao Medical Psychological Research, The Second Xiangya Hospital, Changsha, People's Republic of China
We investigated the ‘coherent’ patterns of individual differences (Mihele & Shoda, 1995) in subjective well-being (SWB) by analyzing the relationships among psychological, social, and emotional well-being (Horike, et al., 2006, AAP). In the present study, we asked 106 participants to rate their SWB on the interaction with the six role persons under the twelve situations. To find the coherent patterns of these ratings, cluster analysis was conducted. Three clusters were elicited. Then, we analyzed the relationships among some cognitive-affective variables (self esteem, optimism, BIS/BAS, and regulatory focus) in each cluster by SEM modeling. The results showed the relationships among these variables differed from these clusters.

Methodological problems if human potential phylogenesis research
Podshyvalkina, Valentya General and social psychology, Odessa Mechinkov University, Odessa, Ukraine
In this paper the human potential phylogenesis is discussed. The author analyzes the intergenerational differences and similarities in two ways: (1) between three age adult groups and (2) between generations of employees of the beginning of 80s and of the present days. It was shown that the highest indexes of some attention parameters (stability, distribution and concentration) have 30-39 years old employees in both generations. It was found the significant growth of modern agings people’s attention indexes. The key goal is to show how the selection practice monitoring can stimulate new research of human potential phylogenesis.

The effect of gender and spirituality differences on SOC among united methodists
Alexandre, Renata Health and Human Performance, MTSU, Murfreesboro, TN, USA Zengaro, Franco Health and Human Performance, MTSU, Murfreesboro, TN, USA
Participants show increased rates of false recognition to distractors that are semantically related to studied targets, but it is not clear whether this relationship holds for pictorial stimuli. We compared the effects of semantic and perceptual similarity on false recognition and found increased false recognition rates for pictures that were perceptually similar to the learned items. This effect was not observed with written words. A further experiment demonstrated a novel pupillary response to old items during recognition, and an attenuated response to falsely recognized distractors. We conclude that perceptual similarity is important in generating false recognition of pictorial stimuli.

Explaining false recognition in the Deese-Roediger-McDermott paradigm: Spreading, implicit, or global activation?
Brandt, Martin Lehrstuhl Psychologie III, Universität Mannheim, Mannheim, Germany Schmid, Juliane Allgemeine Psychologie, Universität Düsseldorf, Düsseldorf, Germany
After studying semantically related words, a pronounced false memory effect for related but not studied words is usually observed. Although this effect is under active study, a commonly accepted theoretical explanation is still missing. According to spreading activation theories and implicit activation theories, the representations of critical lures are activated in the study phase, whereas in global activation accounts, critical lures elicit activation during retrieval. In a series of four experiments we test specific predictions of these theoretical accounts. We show that false recognition and false recall are dissociable and that false memories do not depend on pre-existing knowledge structures. Overall, the results favor the global activation account.

Long-Term Orientation (LTO) is a tendency towards future planning, influencing many life domains. By means of in-depth interview, brain imaging, and single testing, the current research developed a new LTO questionnaire, from a two-dimension perspective rather than from Holstode and Bond’s perspective of thrift and money saving. Significant positive correlations between LTO and criteria such as Imittativity, Self-Efficacy, Hope, and Resilience were observed, indicating the good criterion-related validity of the scale. The theoretical constructs of LTO would be further investigated and confirmed in the incoming research and the relationships of LTO with both life and organizational outcomes are discussed.

Coherent approach to the individual differences in subjective well-being: An investigation based on interactionistic research paradigm
Horike, Kazuya Humanities and Social Sciences, Iwate University, Iwate, Japan Motokawa, Kazuo Humanities and Social Sciences, Iwate University, Morioka, Iwate, Japan Oda, Nobuo Humanities and Social Sciences, Iwate University, Morioka, Iwate, Japan
We investigated the ‘coherent’ patterns of individual differences (Mihele & Shoda, 1995) in subjective well-being (SWB) by analyzing the relationships among psychological, social, and emotional well-being (Horike, et al., 2006, AAP). In the present study, we asked 106 participants to rate their SWB on the interaction with the six role persons under the twelve situations. To find the coherent patterns of these ratings, cluster analysis was conducted. Three clusters were elicited. Then, we analyzed the relationships among some cognitive-affective variables (self esteem, optimism, BIS/BAS, and regulatory focus) in each cluster by SEM modeling. The results showed the relationships among these variables differed from these clusters.

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Sense of coherence, dysfunctional beliefs, automatic thoughts and self-esteem in predicting life satisfaction among Turkish university students
Cecen, Ayse Rezan Psychological Counselling, Cukurova University, Adana, Turkey
The purpose of this study to determine how university students’ life satisfaction are predicted by their level of sense of coherence, positive dysfunctional beliefs, automatic thoughts and self esteem. The study was conducted on 385 university students. To analyze data pearson product moment correlations and regression analyses techniques were used. The findings of this study supported Antonovsky’s theoretical frame. The results indicated that there are significant positive strong correlations between life satisfaction SOC, self esteem and, and negative correlations between SOC and negative dysfunctional beliefs and negative automatic thoughts. The results of the study has also shown that all independent variables contributed statistically significant (p<0.05) in predicting life satisfaction.

FP-257: Memory illusion
The effect of perceptual similarity on false recognition
Hutton, Samuel Psychology, University of Sussex, Brighton, United Kingdom Otero, Samantha Psychology, University of Sussex, Brighton, United Kingdom Weekes, Brendan Psychology, University of Sussex, Brighton, United Kingdom
Participants showed increased rates of false recognition to distractors that are semantically related to studied targets, but it is not clear whether this relationship holds for pictorial stimuli. We compared the effects of semantic and perceptual similarity on false recognition and found increased false recognition rates for pictures that were perceptually similar to the learned items. This effect was not observed with written words. A further experiment demonstrated a novel pupillary response to old items during recognition, and an attenuated response to falsely recognized distractors. We conclude that perceptual similarity is important in generating false recognition of pictorial stimuli.

The development of long-term orientation scale
Zhang, Qi Dept of Psychology, Peking University, Beijing, People’s Republic of China Liu, Xiaoyan Psychology, Peking University, Beijing, People’s Republic of China Yang, Qian Psychology, Peking University, Beijing, People’s Republic of China Wang, Lei Psychology, Peking University, Beijing, People’s Republic of China Lin, Han Psychology, Peking University, Beijing, People’s Republic of China Zhang, Xinhui Psychology, Peking University, Beijing, People’s Republic of China Xiao, Shanshan Psychology, Peking University, Beijing, People’s Republic of China
We investigated the ‘coherent’ patterns of individual differences (Mihele & Shoda, 1995) in subjective well-being (SWB) by analyzing the relationships among psychological, social, and emotional well-being (Horike, et al., 2006, AAP). In the present study, we asked 106 participants to rate their SWB on the interaction with the six role persons under the twelve situations. To find the coherent patterns of these ratings, cluster analysis was conducted. Three clusters were elicited. Then, we analyzed the relationships among some cognitive-affective variables (self esteem, optimism, BIS/BAS, and regulatory focus) in each cluster by SEM modeling. The results showed the relationships among these variables differed from these clusters.

The effect of gender and spirituality differences on SOC among united methodists
Alexandre, Renata Health and Human Performance, MTSU, Murfreesboro, TN, USA Zengaro, Franco Health and Human Performance, MTSU, Murfreesboro, TN, USA
Participants show increased rates of false recognition to distractors that are semantically related to studied targets, but it is not clear whether this relationship holds for pictorial stimuli. We compared the effects of semantic and perceptual similarity on false recognition and found increased false recognition rates for pictures that were perceptually similar to the learned items. This effect was not observed with written words. A further experiment demonstrated a novel pupillary response to old items during recognition, and an attenuated response to falsely recognized distractors. We conclude that perceptual similarity is important in generating false recognition of pictorial stimuli.

Explaining false recognition in the Deese-Roediger-McDermott paradigm: Spreading, implicit, or global activation?
Brandt, Martin Lehrstuhl Psychologie III, Universität Mannheim, Mannheim, Germany Schmid, Juliane Allgemeine Psychologie, Universität Düsseldorf, Düsseldorf, Germany
After studying semantically related words, a pronounced false memory effect for related but not studied words is usually observed. Although this effect is under active study, a commonly accepted theoretical explanation is still missing. According to spreading activation theories and implicit activation theories, the representations of critical lures are activated in the study phase, whereas in global activation accounts, critical lures elicit activation during retrieval. In a series of four experiments we test specific predictions of these theoretical accounts. We show that false recognition and false recall are dissociable and that false memories do not depend on pre-existing knowledge structures. Overall, the results favor the global activation account.
Creating false recall and recognition of evolutionary reproduction-related non-presented lure words

Abdollahi, Abdolhossein Psychology, Islamic Azad University-Zarand, Kerman, Islamic Republic of Iran

Two experiments investigated the possibility that high-testosterone adult males would falsely recall and recognize evolutionary reproduction-related lure words in a Deese-Roediger-McDermott list-learning paradigm. In Exp 1, 240 male participants with low and high levels of testosterone received 10 lists of semantically-associated evolutionary reproduction-related words all of which had a non-presented lure word. In Exp 2, another 250 participants with low and high levels of testosterone and under low and high arousal conditions received the same material as in Exp 1. Results indicated that in both experiments, high-testosterone participants falsely recalled and recognized higher levels of non-presented lure words.

Influences of warning and time pressure on false recognition & further evidence for dual-processing theory

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Jiang, Yaming Department of Psychology, Fudan University, Shanghai, People’s Republic of China

Yang, Zhiliang Department of Psychology, East China Normal University, Shanghai, People’s Republic of China

Adopting Deese-Roediger-McDermott paradigm, the mechanism of false recognition was investigated in a 2 (forewarning) × 2 (presentation time) × 3 (types of items) factorial design. ANOVA showed a significant main effect of forewarning, and interaction between item type and time pressure. Using signal detection theory (SDT), further analysis showed that participants had poorer discrimination under time pressure, which indicated that they have no enough time to make judgments. The SDT analysis also showed that participants used more strict response criterion when giving them forewarning. The results are discussed under activation/monitoring theory.

Age differences in the suppression of false memories

Carneiro, Paula Psicologia, Universidade Lusofona, Lisboa, Portugal

The DRM paradigm is one of the most powerful procedures to generate false memories by associative processes. A presentation of lists of associates with the omission of their converging words, thus creating the illusion that those converging words were actually presented. The present study was concerned with the different processes used by adults and children to suppress false memories. The results of a set of experiments using this paradigm showed that although in general adults produced more false memories than children, they are also more able to use monitoring strategies to suppress them.

Observation inflation: Your actions become mine

Lindner, Isabel FG Psychologie, AE Methodenl., Universität zu Köln, Köln, Germany

Echterhoff, Gerald Sozialpsychologie, Universität Bielefeld, Bielefeld, Germany

Brand, Matthias Physiologische Psychologie, Universität Bielefeld, Bielefeld, Germany

Hussy, Walter FG Psychologie, AE Methodenl., Universität zu Köln, Köln, Germany

When people repeatedly imagine action performance, they often falsely remember having performed those actions - the imagination-inflation effect (IE). Based on research showing that the observation of actions can create matching ("mirrored") representations in observers we examined whether a similar effect can be caused by observing someone else’s actions. In an IE-type experiment (N=60), we found that increasing frequencies of either imagining or observing actions led to increasing false memories of self-performance, and this effect was stronger than in two control conditions. This first demonstration of “observation inflation” is discussed with reference to recent theories of simulation and mirror mechanisms.

FP-258: Medical help seeking

Gender differences in subjective help seeking threshold and health care utilization: Is there an interrelation between both features?

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Brehler, Elmar Medical Psychology, University of Leipzig, Leipzig, Germany

Martina, Alexandra Clinical Psychology, University of Marburg, Marburg, Germany

Mewes, Ricardo Clinical Psychology, University of Marburg, Marburg, Germany

Rief, Winfried Clinical Psychology, University of Marburg, Marburg, Germany

Objectives: Women show an increased health care utilization (HCU) compared to men. We are analyzing the interaction of gender differences in HCU and subjective help seeking threshold (SHST). Methods: A German representative sample of 2511 subjects was interviewed using a structured questionnaire. Results: Women show a significantly higher HCU within the last year (number of total/specialist visits etc.), have a lower SHST and more often use providers triggering help seeking behaviour: Both features significantly influencing HCU. Conclusions: The meaning of both characteristics will be discussed as a possible reason of the increased HCU in women.

Overlapping relationships of rural and urban providers with their patients

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Brems, Christine Behav Health Research & Sv, University of Alaska Anchorage, Anchorage, Alaska, USA

Mills, Michael E. Psychology, Loyola Marymount University, Los Angeles, California, USA

Warner, Teddy D. School of Medicine, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico, USA

Roberts, Laura W. Psychiatry & Behavior Medi, Medical College of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, USA

Objectives: Our federally funded study is the first large-scale assessment of rural versus urban healthcare providers. Method: We conducted a survey with care providers in Alaska and New Mexico, analyzing responses from 1555 participants. Results: The smaller the community, the more often providers report significant challenges related to overlapping relationships, such as personal, social, and professional contacts with patients. Physical care providers engaged in multiple relationships more often than behavioral care providers. Conclusions: Avoiding multiple relationships in small communities is difficult and occurs at the expense of providers’ ability to avoid social isolation.

Patient-doctor-interaction in rehabilitation: The impact of interaction quality on treatment results

Dibbelt, Susanne DRV Westfalen, Klinik Münsterland, Bad Rothenfelde, Germany

Greitemann, Bernhard DRV Westfalen, Klinik Münsterland, Bad Rothenfelde, Germany

Schaidhammer, Monika DRV Westfalen, Klinik Muensterland, Bad Rothenfelde, Germany

Rief, Winfried Clinical Psychology, University of Marburg, Marburg, Germany

Objectives: The potential influences of new members on the psychological impact that embarrassment in seeking medical help, and due to the lack of data about the nature of embarrassment in Hispanics/Latin populations, the specific goal this study was to examine the psychological impact that embarrassment, in physician-patient has on a Latin sample. 1057 persons, females and males, completed the embarrassment questionnaire. Participant’s answers were analyzed using a factor analysis with varimax rotation. Three factors with appropriate psychometric measures were revealed. First factor related with bodily embarrassment. The second factor accessing comfort with medical examinations, and the third factor indexing fear of negative social. Gender differences were found.

The role of embarrassment in seeking medical help

Fernandez de Ortega, Hilda Psychology, UAH, Mexico City, Mexico

Harris, Christine Psychology, UCSD, La Jolla, USA

Reidl, Lucy Psychology, UNAM, Mexico City, Mexico

Saldana, Rebeca Psychology, UAEH, Tlactahuila, Mexico

Objectives: Given the importance of embarrassment in seeking medical help, and due to the lack of data about the nature of embarrassment in Hispanics/Latin populations, the specific goal this study was to examine the psychological impact that embarrassment, in physician-patient has on a Latin sample. 1057 persons, females and males, completed the embarrassment questionnaire. Participant’s answers were analyzed using a factor analysis with varimax rotation. Three factors with appropriate psychometric measures were revealed. First factor related with bodily embarrassment. The second factor accessing comfort with medical examinations, and the third factor indexing fear of negative social. Gender differences were found.

FP-259: Group development

The potential influences of new members on their group life-course and performance

Chang, Kirk Dept. of Applied Psychology, University of Cumbria, Carlisle, Cumbria, United Kingdom

Based on Social Dilemma and Group Socialization theories, this project investigated the influences of new members on group life course and performance. Data were collected via virtual-reality experiments. Experiment One revealed that new members increased group dynamics, diffusion, communication and cooperation between members, leading to poorer group performance. Experiment Two discovered that members with higher group-commitment has more mental health problems than HSG. 2) HNSG has less knowledge and more negative attitude than two other groups. 3) HSG has more knowledge and positive attitude than NG. 4) The female students have more favourable attitudes than males.

The role of psychology in community heart failure services: Action research and to influence practice among health professionals

McManus, Jim Dept. of Public Health, Barking & Dagenham NHS PCT, Barking, United Kingdom

An action research programme implemented across East London sought to improve the use of psychological insights in clinical care for people with heart failure. This was done through a multi-professional and multi-phase project to deliver organisational change and increased skills in health professionals, with the aim of preventing death and increasing quality of life in people with heart failure.

The role of embarrassment in seeking medical help

Fernandez de Ortega, Hilda Psychology, UAH, Mexico City, Mexico

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Reidl, Lucy Psychology, UNAM, Mexico City, Mexico

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ment were more likely to be accepted by the group, which encouraged other members to generate contributions that they would not have otherwise. Compliance with the implementation of sanction policy (either reward or punishment), higher group-commitment was a better factor to predict group performance. Findings contributed to the theoretical framework of managerial theories.

How important is the time in teamwork: Longitudinal analysis of team members’ interdependence and group potency on effectiveness

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This paper analyzes the influence of time process in cooperative learning situations. A model on the time influence in the development of teamwork is hypothesized using a longitudinal design with 22 university work groups. Results show the different development of team members’ interdependence and group potency throughout six months of work and the influence on team effectiveness (performance and satisfaction). Conclusions analyze differences between work groups at three different points of time (beginning, middle, and ending) and teamwork variables’ effects during the process of collaborative work.

When is it ok to watch over your own? Power, surveillance and social identity.

O’Donnell, Aisling School of Psychology, University of Exeter, Exeter, United Kingdom Jettten, Jolanda School of Psychology, University of Queensland, Brisbane, Australia Ryan, Michelle School of Psychology, University of Exeter, Exeter, United Kingdom

Previous research shows identification affects social influence. We propose that identification affects acceptance of surveillance. In two studies we demonstrate the positive relationship between identification and surveillance acceptance. Shared identity with the powerful led to perceptions of surveillance as ensuring safety, and reduced privacy concerns. At the same time, identity was non-transparent. Paradoxically, when identity between the powerful and others is shared, imposing high surveillance backfires. In two studies, we found leaders using high surveillance while sharing identity with their followers were evaluated less positively and provoked fewer organisational citizenship behaviours and greater privacy infringement than when they used lower surveillance. These studies demonstrate that surveillance may undermine the perception that identity is shared.

Leadership in hospitals’ teamwork: Task, relation and change-oriented leadership for different work-groups’ areas

Barrasa, Angel Dept. of Social Psychology, Autonoma Univer. of Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain Gil, Francisco Dept. of Social Psychology, Complutense Univer. of Madrid, Madrid, Spain Rodríguez-Medina, Sandra Dept. of Social Psychology, Autonoma Univer. of Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain

In health care, teams have been seen usually as one way to redesign work and to provide better levels of quality in services. Leadership in these teams plays a key role on satisfaction and performance health care work groups’ outcome. Sample comprises 406 participants, who are members of 89 healthcare teams at different public hospitals throughout Spain. This study contributes to the understanding of a meaningful conceptual framework of metacategories with greater explanatory power (task, relation, and change-oriented leadership). Using metacategories will improve the prediction of leadership effectiveness or the explanation of why some leaders are more effective than others in a given situation.

Work values and team’s satisfaction and commitment: A cross-cultural study

Porto, Juliana Dept. of Psychology, Catholic University of Brasil, Aguas Claras, Brazil

This study aimed to investigate the impact of personal and perception of team’s work values on team’s satisfaction and commitment. 105 individuals responded a questionnaire. The intra-class correlation was not significant and analysis was done at the individual level. The results indicated Stability (r=0.266; r=0.318), Interpersonal relations (r=0.322; r=0.375) and Professional Fulfillment (r=0.280; r=0.444) values as positively correlated with team satisfaction and commitment. The perception of these values as the team’s values also correlated positively, and perception of Prestige was negatively correlated. The multiple regression analysis yielded similar results and models explained 47% and 49% for satisfaction and commitment, respectively.

Culturally diverse work groups as tightly-loosely coupled systems: The role of task and interpersonal social orientations in group performance

Bachmann, Anne Inst. für Psychologie, Universität zu Köln, Köln, Germany Simon, Bernd Inst. für Psychologie, CAU zu Kiel, Kiel, Germany

Drawing on the concept of tightly-loosely coupled systems (a concept specifying the quality of interactions among system elements), social identity theory and diversity research we examined the effects on collective task performance of different combinations of task and interpersonal orientations (i.e. coupling) of the interacting group members. Our prediction was that groups composed of members with differing cultural values are most effective when a strong task orientation (tight coupling) is combined with a weak interpersonal orientation (loose coupling). Empirical analyses support our prediction. The utility of the TLCS-concept for social psychological research on diversity and group processes is discussed.

FP-260: Multilingualism II

The resolution of anaphors across languages: Results from monolingual and bilingual speakers

Hemforth, Barbara LPNCoG, Université Renè Descartes/CNRS, Boulogne-Billancourt, France Scheppers, Christoph Department of Psychology, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, United Kingdom

Sentences that are superficially highly similar across languages are not necessarily processed the same way. We will present a series of eyetracking experiments applying the visual world paradigm (auditory presentation of the linguistic material plus visual presentation of pictures), showing that anaphor resolution in sentences like “The postman met the street sweeper before he went home.” is highly dependent on the language of the listener, in particular on the frequency of the possible interpretations in the language. We will moreover demonstrate considerable L1 to L2 interference effects for late but highly fluent bilingual French-German speakers.

Visual word recognition by trilinguals: Effects of orthographical, phonological and semantic categorizations in language processing

Lavau, Jean-Marc Dept. of Psychology, Université Montpellier 3, Montpellier, France Aparicio, Xavier Psychology, Université Montpellier 3, Montpellier, France Vandeveer, Lisa Dijkstra, Ton

This research study the role of orthographical, phonological and semantic features of French, English and Spanish translation equivalents during lexical access. We use translation equivalents ranked according to their overlap between languages. Several studies have shown that the representation of cognates in the mental lexicon is different of specific words. 24 trilinguals performed 3 language decision tasks, were French, English and Spanish were compared two by two. Results show that when the degree of overlap is strong between the languages, the response time is lower and there is more errors, according to a non-specific access to the mental lexicon.

Evidence for inhibitory processes in language switching?

Philipp, Andrea M. Inst. Verhaltenspsychologie, RWTH Aachen, Aachen, Germany

In many situations, people have to flexibly switch between languages. We examined such situations by examining switch costs of language switching (the costs of changing between different language switches) and examined for inhibitory processes. Furthermore, we demonstrated that these inhibitory processes do not affect a specific stimulus or response set only. Rather, we conclude that the language-switching paradigm indeed provides evidence for the inhibition of a competing, irrelevant language.

Effects of semantic ambiguity in bilingual processing: Number, dominance and semantic similarity of translation equivalents

Lavau, Jean-Marc Dept. of Psychology, Université Montpellier 3, Montpellier, France Luxen, Jannika Montpellier, France

In order to investigate the bilingual semantic memory, we tested words with one or several meanings, one or more than one translation (equivalent or not) in monolingual and bilingual experiments. Both number of meanings (which determine, in part, the semantic similarity between its multiple translations) and number of translations (and the relative dominance of the translations) increase the complexity of the representations of the words in the bilingual semantic network, and affect the speed of processing of the words. The interactions are discussed in respect of new tools in the study of the bilingual mental lexicon.

Languages on the screen: Effects of fluency and interlingual subtitles on film comprehension

Lavau, Jean-Marc Dept. of Psychology, Université Montpellier 3, Montpellier, France Bailey Staw, Dominique Dept. of Psychology, Université Montpellier 3, Montpellier, France

The aim of this study is to analyse the role of interlingual subtitles on film comprehension. In two experimental conditions (with and without subtitles) the same sequence of a film was shown in 3 language decision tasks, were French, English and Spanish were compared two by two. Results show that when the degree of overlap is strong between the languages, the response time is lower and there is more errors, according to a non-specific access to the mental lexicon.
The effect of leader member exchange (LMX) on organizational climate development
Abidrad, Nastaran Dept. of Counseling Psychology, Shahid Beheshti University, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran

In this research 60 employees who where selected randomly of University responded to Organization Diagnosis Questionnaire which assesses several dimensions of organizational climate (Purpose _Structure _Leadership -Rewards- Helpful Attitude toward change) as a pre_test. After 8 months all samples responded to the LMX as post_test. The management procedure between that time was Leader Member Exchange which refer to the managing style that every member was looked as an individual. The result of this research showed the kind of relationship between leader & memberships could change the LMX _Structure _Leadership- Helpful _Attitude toward change of organizational climate.

Consciousness: What do underwater part of icebergs hide?
Afganov, Andrey Faculty of Psychology, Samara State University, Samara, Russia

Consciousness is not equal to conscious awareness. Conscious phenomena should include unconscious content of consciousness and its mechanisms. Microgenesis of conscious awareness can be described as four consecutive steps: 1. Detection of all the incoming information. 2. Construction of information. 3. Decision making about conscious awareness (or unawareness). 4. Execution of the decision made. At this stage the reflective mechanism functions. Function of the reflective mechanism is to include the information chosen for conscious awareness into content of consciousness that is actually aware. Execution of the decision generates impact of conscious awareness.

Religiosity and marital adjustment
Ahmad, Khodabakhsh Behavioral Sciences Research, Baqiyatallah Medical Sciences, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran

This research intends to investigate the role of religiosity in marital adjustment. 660 couples from Tehran were studied. Information regarding religious and marital adjustment was obtained from the researcher's prepared questionnaire, and ENRICH marital satisfaction scale. The results showed that couples who observe religious beliefs have higher rates of marital adjustment. Significant level of significant correlation between religiosity and marital adjustment. Regarding the relation between religiosity and the nine subscales of marital adjustment. Communication, Parenting and Religious Orientation account for the highest rate and Sexual Relationship accounts for the lowest rate. Thus, with the increase in religiosity, marital adjustment rate will increase and vice versa. It can be concluded that religiosity develops the grounds for marital commitment.

The efficacy of school leadership teams in the context of the Chilean system for the quality assurance of school management
Ahumada Figueroa, Luis Andres Dept. of Psychology, PUCV, Viña del Mar, Chile Monteininos Sanhueza, Carmen Psychology, PUCV, Viña del Mar, Chile Sisto Campos, Vicente Psychology, PUCV, Viña del Mar, Chile

Objectives: Understand how school leadership teams manage their improvement efforts in the context of the System for the Quality Assurance of School Management that is being introduced in the Chilean elementary and high schools. Methods: A questionnaire designed to assess school leadership teams' efficacy hypothesized to be related to the capacity to manage improvement was administered to a
sample of 135 members of leadership teams from 53 publicly-funded elementary and high schools. Results: Factor analysis identified four factors: Task, Competency, Team Learning, Team Inefficacy. Conclusions: Factors are related with school management in the areas of: Leadership, Curriculum, Resources, Organizational Climate and Results.

HIV/AIDS in Africa: A paradigm shift in control methods
Aire, Justina E. Liberal Studies, St. George's University, St. George's, Grenada

The HIV/AIDS pandemic in Africa paints a grim picture. Sub-Saharan Africa is the epicentre where 71% of the world’s infections reside. In 1989, almost two decades ago, WHO reported 150 people in South Africa afflicted with AIDS and 2,800 known to be infected with HIV. The numbers have continued to increase tremendously; year 2003, 40 million; today, about 60 million. This rise, despite years of seemingly aggressive control measures, is this researcher’s concern. Discussed – Comparative demography and harboured African culture. Suggested - A paradigm shift towards Cognitive Resilienting; understanding faulty assumptions and filling the “gap” with appropriate creative materials.

Decision making processes for choosing package holidays to manage anticipated regrets and their resulting experience
Akiyama, Manabu Dept. of Psychology, Kobe Gakuen University, Kobe, Japan

A survey for information requesters to travel agents in Japan was conducted to study how decision-making processes to choose overseas package holidays were linked with anticipated regrets before participating in those tours and with their resulting experience of those chosen tours after finishing them. Participants completed and sent questionnaires back before their departure of purchased package holidays and after their return. The result showed that plentiful experience of overseas tours easily made the chosen package holiday dominant over all the other ones, and that these experiences decreased anticipated regrets of the package holiday.

Microadaptivity in complex learning situations: Integrating competence structures and problem spaces
Albert, Dietrich Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Graz, Graz, Austria

Kleckmeier-Rust, Michael D. Department of Psychology, University of Graz, Graz, Austria

Adaptive (or personalised) systems have been a hot topic in e-Learning since a number of years. Such systems select learning objects or modify them before presentation according to the individual learner’s needs and capabilities. In complex learning situations like simulations or learning games, however, we need adaptivity to the learner within the situation: microadaptivity. We present an approach integrating competence structures from knowledge space theory and problem spaces from the information-processing theory of human problem solving. The resulting system interprets each action of the learner with respect to his/her competence state and intervenes adaptively, e.g. by hinting, whenever appropriate.

Categorization styles among Sudanese gifted and normal children
Ali, Abraham Islamia Unyversit, Khartoum, Sudan

This study investigates the categorization styles among 200 gifted (N=200) and 400 normal children (N=200) both males (50%) and females (50%) in primary education in Sudan by using chi (1972) categorization task. The study shows the normal children were more likely to categorize objects according to their relationships (holistic style) while gifted children were more likely to categories objects according to their relationship (holistic and simi- larities/analytic and abstract style). There is no significant difference between males and females in categorization style, however there is an interaction between abstract style and creativity among gifted children.

The correlation between word familiarity and semantic word familiarity
Amano, Shigasaki Laboratories, NTT Communication Science, Japan

To reveal the relationship between word familiarity and semantic word familiarity, their correlation was calculated for 9449 Japanese multiple-meaning words using a word-familiarity database (Amano & Kondo, 1999) and a semantic-word-familiarity database (Amano, & Kobayashi, in press). The correlation coefficient was 0.571 between word familiarity and the highest semantic word familiarity within each word, but it was 0.168 for the lowest semantic word familiarity. This significant difference indicates that word familiarity has a strong relationship to the most familiar word meaning but not to the least familiar word meaning.

Decision making: When and to whom more information is harmful
Amir, Adi Jerusalem, Israel Levontin, Sagiv, Lilach School of Business Administration, The Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel Caprara, Vaucal, Gebauer, People make decisions more easily and confidently choosing from few (rather than many) alternatives (Iyengar & Lepper, 2002). Two 2*2 studies examined the effect of few/many attributes and few/many alternatives on choice overload. Findings indicate that in choosing complex products, it is attributes rather than alternatives that cause overload. In Study 1, participants (N=84) experienced more overload when choosing a digital-camera described by 9 (vs. 3) attributes, regardless of the number of alternatives. Study 2 (N=116, studying cell-phones) examined the moderating effect of Need for Cognitive-Closure. The attributes overload effect was replicated yet only among those high on NFC.

The costs and benefits of working memory capacity on distraction and mental flexibility
Andres, Pilar School of Psychology, University of Plymouth, Plymouth, United Kingdom Parkwood, Sonia School of Psychology, University of East London, London, United Kingdom Barcelo, Francisco School of Psychology, Universitat Illes Balears, Palma de Mallorca, Spain

The aim of this study was to investigate the hypothesis that the effect of WM capacity on distraction would depend on the status (i.e., relevant or irrelevant) of the extraneous information getting to access the task. We tested this hypothesis by comparing low and high WM capacity participants on a Stroop task combining the classical interference condition with a switching condition. The results showed that participants with low WM capacity showed a greater switch cost and a smaller Stroop interference effect than participants with high WM. These results are important to understand the relationship between WM, attention and distraction.

Anxiety in formal and informal caregivers
Aparicio, Marta Diferencial y Trabajo, Universidad Complutense, Madrid, Spain Díaz Morales, Juan Francisco Diferencial y Trabajo, Universidad Complutense, Madrid, Spain Tena Fontaneda, Angela Medicina, Residencia Villaverde-Alzheim, Madrid, Spain

Objectives To analyse how anxiety influences the physical health of formal and informal caregivers. Methods: Those taking part are 100 formal and informal caregivers working or with members of their family in old peoples homes. The instruments used were the ISRA (Miguel Tobal and Cano Vindel, 2002) to measure anxiety and a medical evaluation to analyse physical health. Several MANOVAS were performed to analyse differences between various health variables Results: Caregivers with the highest levels of anxiety are those with the worst measurements of physical health. Conclusions: Psychological treatment in the case of caregivers to control their anxiety would improve their physical health.

Co-construction of affect regulating cognitions: The role of mother’s attachment security
Apetroaia, Adela Psychology, SUNY Stony Brook, Stony Brook, USA Waters, Harriet Psychology, SUNY Stony Brook, Stony Brook, USA

The co-construction hypothesis (Oppenhem & Waters, 1995) suggests that secure mothers are better at helping their children elaborate affective responses. To test this hypothesis, 33 male or female 4-5 year old children discussed children’s hypothetical reactions to six scenarios about positive or negative everyday events, some involving the mother, some not. The co-construction was scored on three dimensions of co-construction: focusing on affective content, prompting continued elaboration, and supporting an explanatory framework. Mother’s co-construction skills were correlated with better Attachment scores, and the coherence scores of the Adult Attachment Interview, showing that secure mothers promoted better co-construction partnerships.

Exploratory study of a possible intergenerational influence.

The objective was to compile information to support a possible intergenerational influence. The sample was eighteen grandparents of nine male or female 4-5 year old children discussed children’s hypothetical reactions to six scenarios about positive or negative everyday events, involving the mother, some not. The co-construction was scored on three dimensions of co-construction: focusing on affective content, prompting continued elaboration, and supporting an explanatory framework. Mother’s co-construction skills were correlated with better Attachment scores, and the coherence scores of the Adult Attachment Interview, showing that secure mothers promoted better co-construction partnerships.

Theories relating to factual findings by Japanese lay people
Arakawa, Ayumu Nagoya University, Nagoya, Japan

In 2009, Saibin san seido (the mixed jury system) will commence. An understanding of the processes used by lay jurors will help professional judges, prosecu- tors, and defense attorneys to prepare deliberation or present evidence. We investigated how lay people consider factual findings using the “Saibin san game”. In this game, participants discuss evidence in a manner similar to the fact-finding process undertaken in a real deliberation. The results showed that lay people use specific lay theories for decision-making. For example, lay people
consider an accused’s irrational behavior in a prosecutor’s claim as exculpatory.

Experimental induction of emotional states through music
Anriega Ferreira, Patricia Dept. of Psychology, Universidade de Lusofona, Lisboa, Portugal Franco, Ana Psychology, UNIVERSIDADE LUSÓFONA, Lisboa, Portugal Campos, Patricia Psychology, UNIVERSIDADE LUSÓFONA, Lisboa, Portugal

The present study was conducted to validate music stimuli for the induction of specific emotional states (sadness, happiness, fear, anger, and neutral). The design was a 10 X 2 mixed factorial with musical stimuli as a within-subjects factor and gender as the between-subjects. Fifty students (29 female and 21 male; 19-30 years) rated their emotions (discrete items to evaluate specific emotions and the self-assessment manikin scales to measure emotional dimensions) immediately after each of the selected musical clips. The stimuli were counterbalanced across participants. The results showed that stimuli used to induce fear, happiness, sadness, and neutral states were successful for both genders, suggesting that these musical clips may be useful for experimental studies.

Bimanual coordination in predicting one’s own movements in motor control
Aşar, Vahap, Department of Psychology, University of Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan Tanno, JUN, Yoshikilo Department of Cognitive and Be, The University of Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan

Previous studies have suggested that the left and right hands have different internal models for motor control. We examined motor movement accuracy, reaction time, and movement time in right-handed subjects during a three-dimensional motor control task. In the no-visual feedback condition, right-hand movement had lower accuracy and shorter reaction time than did left-hand movement, whereas bimanual movement had the longest reaction time, but the best accuracy. This suggests that the two hands have different internal models. Thus, during bimanual movements, both models might be used, creating better planning, but requiring more computation time.

Managerial values in Turkey
Askun, Duyal Degerim Egitim Danismanlik, Istanbul, Turkey Guneser, Begum Istanbul, Turkey Askun, Yildirim, Bige Management & Organization, Marmara University, Istanbul, Turkey

The aim of this study was to explore the effects of certain organizational variables on the managerial values in Turkey. 1023 managers from 7 Turkish regions participated in the study and filled out the questionnaires. Findings were analyzed using regression and ANOVA analyses. A total of three managerial value factors emerged and it was found that organizational tenure had a positive effect on holding proper work values, the number of subordinates a manager is responsible of had a negative effect on holding the proper work values, and a positive effect on holding the improper work values. Educational level of a manager showed a difference in holding proper or improper work values. Affective behavior of children as reflection of problem relations on family
Avdoyanok, Lina State Department, Mental Health Research Institu, Tomsk, Russia

Some families seek help regarding aggressive behavior in their children. Negative interpersonal relations occur when parents too narrowly imagine fulfillment of parental functions: to cloth, to feed, and to control the child, to punish for deeds. Condition required for establishment of firm spiritual contacts between parents and children is a high level of information distribution to prevent a difficulty of communication between parents and children and exacerbation of interrelations, aggressive behavior, and unrest. Of importance is a combination of knowledge of family member about each other with their mutual interest based on empathy, support, maximal benevolence, and delicacy.

Self-esteem and health-compromising behaviors among university students
Büyükçoğlu Kavas, Ayseunur Dept. Educational Sciences, Middle East Technical Univ., Ankara, Turkey

The present study aims to investigate (a) the relationships between self-esteem and health-compromising behaviors related to use of cigarette, alcohol and drug and (b) the gender differences on self-esteem and health compromising behaviors among a group of university students (124 males, 119 females) using a cross-sectional survey design. Participants completed Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale and a self-report questionnaire. The findings of the study revealed that self-esteem was negatively associated with alcohol and illicit drug use. In addition, cigarette and drug usage were more prevalent among females than males. However, the results did not support any gender difference on the self-esteem scale.

Effects of attachment to father on 3- to 5-year-old children’s adjustment to school
Bascro, Fabien, France Florin, Agnès Psychology, Université de Nantes, Nantes, France

The purpose of this study is to know, in concordance with studies on father’s role in child development, if attachment to father has specific effects on 3- to 5-year-old children’s adjustment to school. Attachment quality to mother and to father was evaluated with a French adaptation of the Attachment Story Completion Task (Bretherton et al., 1990) and school adjustment with a teacher questionnaire (Florin et al., 2002). Results of multiple regression analyses show that if children’s adjustment to scholastic activities and activities is simultaneously linked with attachment to mother and to father, some aspects of school adjustment are specifically linked with attachment to mother and to father.

The role of parents’ religious orientation in the formation of their children’s religious orientation
Bahrami Ehsan, Hadi Psychology and Education, University of Tehran, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran Pournegahsh Tahraei, Sali Psychology and Education, University of Tehran, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran Rezaazadeh, Reza Psychology and Education, University of Tehran, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran Bahrami Ehsan, zainab Psychology and Education, University of Tehran, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran

In order to determine the relationship between parental religious orientation and their children’s, a group of 40 people including father, mother and children was selected. A questionnaire designed by Bahrami Ehsan(2006) to specifically determine Islamic religious orientation was administered to the subjects. The results of the present study showed that there was a relationship between parent’s religious orientation and their children’s though such relationship included different results and aspects. Specifically, our results revealed that there was no significant relationship between parent’s and their children’s religiosity; however, there was a significant relation between parent’s religiosity and children’s subscale of disorganized religiosity. Also, the subscale of parent’s religiosity was negatively correlated with the level of hedonism in children.

The role of religious orientation on child rearing styles
Bahrami Ehsan, Hadi Psychology and Education, University of Tehran, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran

Pournegahsh Tahraei, Sali Psychology and Education, University of Tehran, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran

Gholami Galtoz, Somayeh Psychology and Education, University of Tehran, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran

To determine the role of religious orientation in child rearing styles 180 couples, using a random clarifying sample design, were interviewed and were administered a revised form of Islamic religious orientation scale (Bahrami-Ehsan, 2001) and child rearing styles questionnaire pertinent to religious orientation and child rearing style. Using descriptive statistics and discriminate analysis, correlation and regression analysis, our results showed that parents with higher religious tendencies resorted to authoritative style of child rearing whereas couples with lower religious tendency adopted authoritarian and permissive child rearing style. These results indicated that religious orientation has a significant effect on the child rearing style.

Psychometric properties and construct validity of the Parents Preference Test (PPT®) in the Italian context
Biacco, Roberto Faculty of Psychology 1, Universita di Roma, Rome, Italy Westhi, Finn Danish University of Education, Family Research Centre, Copenhagen, Denmark Laghi, Fiorence Clinical Psychology, Faculty of Psychology 1, Rome, Italy Rosenhagen, Carsten Clinical Psychology, Danish University of Education, Copenhagen NV, Denmark Ferrer, Christian A. Clinical Psychology, Family Research Centre, Copenhagen O, Denmark d’Alessio, Maria Clinical Psychology, Faculty of Psychology 1, Rome, Italy

Objectives. The principal aim of the study was to examine the psychometric properties and construct validity of the PPT in the Italian context. The instrument is a picture-based multiple-choice test with images of parent-child interactions from everyday family activities and it measures the following dimensions: Energy, Focus of Attention, Experiential Modality and Regulation Style. Subjects. The sample was comprised of 100 Italian families with children between 5 and 12 years old. Results. PPT showed a good reliability and a convergent validity with different measures of family functioning. Results encourage the use of this instrument in studies concerned with the family.

Psychological counseling and health complaints
Balacceu, Gheorghe Occupational medicine, Institute of Public Health, Lasi, Romania

Objectives. The influence of psychological counseling on frequency decrease of health complaints. Methods. 151 employees were asked about the frequently felt health complaints, before and after receiving counseling concerning both their psychological (temperamental, motivational and of stress resistance) and psychosocial peculiarities, and significant relationships with health complaints. Results. The comparison of frequency from the start with those observed after 5 years, put in evidence a significant diminishment in frequency for a great number of health complaints. Conclusions. The psychological counseling concerning the influence of psychosocial risk factors and psychological peculiarities, can contribute to a significant diminishment in frequency of individual health complaints.

Inhibition of return. A "depth-blind" mechanism
Barbato, Mariapaola Dipartimento di Psicologia, Sapienza Universita, Roma, Italy Casagrande, Mario Dipartimento di Psicologia, Roma, Italy Mereu, Stefania Dipartimento di Psicologia, Sapienza Universita, Roma, Italy Martella, Diana Dipartimento
Identity in contemporary scenario and its interaction with art

Barbara, Cristina Monteiro Dept. de Psicometria, UFRJ, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Objectives: Identify the different forms of art, aspirations for the human soul that are inscribed in our culture to express subjectivity. Method: To study each historical time with signs in order to produce art. Results: Art is a cultural heritage which determines a unique production in the creative act. Restrictive forces imposed to the social norm characterize different ages Conclusions: Traditions are at the heart of questioning and transgressions carried out by radical movements towards a new order in the modern period. Subversive styles of contemporary art point to the search for an identity in modern times

The impact of a mindfulness training program on managers' stages of consciousness and leadership behaviors

Baron, Charles Management, Laval University, Quebec City, Canada

This study examined the impact of a mindfulness training program on managers' stages of consciousness and leadership behaviors. The stage of consciousness (Rokee & Torbert, 2005) of 25 managers was evaluated at the beginning and end of a 3-month mindfulness program. A multi-source questionnaire (Cacioppo & Albrecht, 2000) filled out by eight collaborating observers served to evaluate behavioral changes. Compared to the wait-list control group, experimental group participants experienced a greater increase in their stage of consciousness (toward the postconventional level) and their collaborating observers reported a greater increase in their visioning, directing and brokering behaviors.

Homogeneity and trends of subordinates' perceptions for leadership in work groups under different team members employment conditions


This study tested subordinates perceptions of their team leader at group level. Different types of teamwork specific data (N= 239 teams, 1099 individuals) were analyzed testing intragroup leadership perceptions homogeneity by (t) ICC(2), and ADM(J). Results provided evidence of aggregate data inside work groups supporting similar trends of leadership perceptions for team members with similar employment conditions. Conclusions indicate that underlying conditions like temporality or job insecurity are mediating the team members' leadership perceptions creating extreme views: higher significance for leadership tasks and idealizing leaders or lower importance and disapproving them.

Development of objective conscientiousness tasks for selection

Bath, Anja Inst. für Sozialwissenschaften, Helmut-Schmidt-Universität, Hamburg, Germany. Lange, Sebastian Social Science, Helmut-Schmidt-University, Hamburg, Germany. Yowser, H. Social Science, Helmut-Schmidt-University, Hamburg, Germany. Results of a study require analysis at the University of Barcelona. Conclusions showed that behavior based conscientiousness is an important predictor of success. New objective paper-pencil-tasks, which measure the degree of systematic conscientious work behavior, were developed. A sample of 158 students aged between 20 and 30 years was examined. First analyses yield significant correlations up to r = .24 at task performance and intermediate exam. The corresponding structural equation model fitted well. Further results of task development, standardization, and validation are presented.

Drivers' risk assessment under critical driving conditions

Bellet, Thierry LESCOT, INRETS, Bron, France Banet, Aurole LESCOT, INRETS, Bron, France. Bonnard, Arnaud LESCOT, INRETS, Bron, France. Deleurence, Philippe LESCOT, INRETS, Bron, France. Soupiol, Celine LESCOT, INRETS, Bron, France

This research aims at studying drivers' risk assessment cognitive processes. The method consists in combining naturalistic observations while driving with laboratory experiments. Indeed, a set of critical situations was collected and filmed during naturalistic observations. Then, laboratory experiments were carried out by using these video sequences, and new groups of drivers had to assess their criticality level (from 0 to 100). The presentation will be focused on Laboratory experiment results: 10 car drivers and 10 motorcyclists participated to this experiment, and significant differences have been observed between the 2 groups, concerning risk awareness and the criticality assessment of driving situations.

Scaffolding metacognitive processes in a research environment for web based resources to improve learning quality

Benz, Bastian Frithjof Inst. für Psychologie, Techn. Universität Darmstadt, Darmstadt, Germany

This study investigated the effects of integrating scaffolds, which aimed at fostering metacognitive processes, in a computer-based research environment. It was hypothesized that scaffolding goal setting, planning, monitoring, (process-)regulation, reflection and modification would enhance the quality of the learning outcome. A closed hypertext environment was searched on a historical period by 24 knowledge workers for about 30 minutes. The experimental group was supported by metacognitive scaffolds. Acquired cognitive models and persisted resources were examined. As hypothesized the experimental group outperformed the control group. Additionally log files, questionnaires and interviews were used to evaluate the effectiveness of single scaffolds.

The effect of teaching of Islamic instructions on marital satisfaction of couples


This study was carried out based on Islamic approach for improvement of the relationships of couples. Many instructions were collected from Islamic sources which to be related to criteria of healthy family, satisfaction and behavior. There are many comments from prophet Mohammad (S) and his followers about these criteria. The techniques of intervention were extracted from the comments. 24 married couples as volunteers were involved in this experimental research. They were divided randomly into two – experimental and control groups. Using Enrich marital satisfaction scales in pretest and posttest stages, the subjects were trained by the techniques. The results showed that the use of Islamic instructions to be able to improve their marital relations and to increase the marital satisfaction.

Change blindness and mnesics processes

Berberian, Bruno Psychology, SRSC (ULB), Bruxelles, Belgium

Empirical studies have proven our inability to detect change under a variety of conditions. However, this change blindness does not seem to favor behavioral adaptations since these adaptations may occur in the absence of conscious awareness. This unconscious change detection also seems to be present in recall tasks (Berberian & Cayer, 2008) in preparation. In this context, we propose to investigate the relation between information structuration in memory and conscious experience of perceptual change by using a gradual flatness paradigm where subjects are asked to memorize and reproduce stimuli which present gradual change. Results and discussion are in preparation.

Effective management by objects at team leader level in different European countries: The relation between motivational requirements and management related requirements

Berger, Rita Cerdanyola, Spain Gidion, Gerd Institut f. Berufspädagogik, University of Karlsruhe, Karlsruhe, Germany. Font, Antoni Basic Psychology, Autonomous University Barcelona, Bellaterra, Spain

Objectives: Compare the relationship between requirements for Management by Objectives (MBO) (leadership style, autonomy) and motivational requirements (specific, moderate goals, participation, feedback) of team leaders in different countries. Method: Hypothesis: Relationship between MBO autonomy and motivational requirements in the countries. Self-established goals will facilitate motivation. 181 team leaders of Germany, United Kingdom, Italy and Spain participated in the study. Results: Significant values were observed with the MBO of their superior. Results: Relationship between requirements for MBO and motivational requirements was observed in all participating countries. Conclusion: In some countries increased the participation of group members in goal setting when their autonomy level increased. Goal achievement was perceived as easier.

Reliability and validity of the Italian version of the Anxiety Sensitivity Index

Birabeni, Olivia Psychiatric University of Pisa, Pisa, Italy. Pennato, Tiziana Psychiatry, University of Pisa, Pisa, Italy. Berrocal, Carmen Psychiatry, University of Pisa, Pisa, Italy. Guazzelli, Mario Psychiatry, University of Pisa, Pisa, Italy

Objective: to study the psychometric properties of the adaptation into Italian of the Anxiety Sensitivity Index (ASI; Peterson and Reiss, 1987). Methods: participants included 177 undergraduate students and non-student adults. In addition to the ASI, subjects were requested to fill up questionnaires measuring constructs conceptually related with the scale. Statistical analyses for testing the factorial validity, internal consistency, and concurrent validity of the questionnaire were carried out. Results: the ASI is a reliable and valid assessment tool for measuring Anxiety Sensitivity. Conclusion: the
Italian ASI is a valid instrument for measuring Anxiety Sensitivity in population-based studies with Italian samples.

Relationship between leadership style and attitude toward working groups
Berrios Martos, Pilar Dept. of Social Psychology, Universidad de Jaén, Jaén, Spain Lopez Zafra, Esther Dept. of Social Psychology, Universidad de Jaén, Jaén, Spain Aquiles Lucón, María del Carmen Social Psychology, Universidad de Jaén, Jaén, Spain
Augusto Jose Maria Social Psychology, Universidad de Jaén, Jaén, Spain

We wanted to analyze the possible relationship between Leadership Style and Attitude towards working groups. Our sample was composed by 129 individuals (29 men and 100 women), with ages from 19 to 43 años. Our results show that individuals with a transformational leadership style have a positive attitude towards working in groups, whereas laissez-faire style individuals have a negative attitude working in groups.

Austalian children’s learning competence at age 4: The nature and impact of parent involvement in children’s education
Berthelsen, Donna Centre of Learning Innovation, Qld University of Technology, Brisbane, Australia Walker, Susan Centre of Learning Innovation, Qld University of Technology, Brisbane, Australia Dunbar, Stephanie Centre of Learning Innovation, Qld University of Technology, Brisbane, Australia

This study investigated the relationship between parental involvement and child outcomes in the early years of school. The analyses use data from The Longitudinal Study of Australian children (LSAC). The analyses use data for 4464 children in the Kindergarten Cohort. The mean age of the children was 6.8 years. Regression analyses, findings support the hypothesized linkages between parent engagement and more positive child outcomes. Outcomes were moderated by family demographic factors, including mothers’ education. Implications of the findings focuses on how schools can support involvement, in particular, the extent to which such efforts successfully engage less involved parents.

Using music therapy in an intervention to enhance parent-child interaction and the emotional functioning of young children
Berthelsen, Donna Centre of Learning Innovation, Qld University of Technology, Brisbane, Australia Nicholson, Jan Royal Children’s Hospital, Murdoch Childrens Research Ins, Melbourne, Australia Abad, Vicky Sing and Grow Project, Playgroup Queensland, Brisbane, Australia Williams, Kate Sing and Grow Project, Playgroup Queensland, Brisbane, Australia Hart, Carolyn Sing and Grow Project, Playgroup Queensland, Brisbane, Australia Bradley, Julie Centre of Learning Innovation, Qld University of Technology, Brisbane, Australia Dunbar, Stephanie Centre of Learning Innovation, Qld University of Technology, Brisbane, Australia

This research analyses the impact of a music therapy program on parents’ interactional behaviours. The program is a short-term group parenting intervention to support marginalized parents and their children aged 0-3 years. Analyses are presented for 560 parental participants. Significant improvements were observed from pre to post evaluation in parental sensitivity, engagement with the child, and acceptance of the child. These effects are attributed to the engaging nature of the music intervention and the increased confidence that parents gained through regular participation. The study provides preliminary evidence for the value of music therapy as a parenting intervention.

The third sector in Brazil: Struggles and progresses of program evaluation methods
Berthoud, Cristiana Psychology, University of Taubate, Taubate, Brazil

The Third Sector has been playing an important role in Latin America in general and particularly in Brazil by developing programs designed to ease the profound social problems related to poverty and urban violence. As the organizations evolve, the need for showing results and impacts promoted by the social interventions has grown as well. Psychology can be of great help by developing research evaluation capable of measuring personal changes and group empowerment. The author will present the results of several evaluations conducted in slums of two major cities. The author will discuss the use of quantitative and qualitative methods.

Discounting of sequences: Form of the process
Bialaszek, Wojciech Dept. of Psychology, University of Warsaw, Warsaw, Poland

The experiment extends traditional research on temporal discounting of single rewards to sequences of rewards. Four models of time discounting were tested by fitting them with nonlinear regression to the data of indifference points. Points of group behavior determine the models describing the data differently according to delay between rewards. At group level when the delays between rewards are relatively short or very large hyperbolic models fitted the data better than exponential, but at individual level this result is only significant in case of long delay. Moreover there are no differences when delays between rewards are relatively intermediate.

Cognitive load decreases distractor interference in the Simon task
Biebl, Rupert Inst. für Psychologie I, Universität Nürnberg-Erlangen, Erlangen, Germany Wühr, Peter Psychologie und Sport, Institut für Psychologie I, Erlangen, Germany

The load theory of selective attention and cognitive control claims that cognitive load increases the impact of irrelevant stimulation on performance. We investigated the impact of cognitive load on the Simon effect, which denotes faster responses to spatially corresponding than to noncorresponding stimuli, even when stimulus position is irrelevant. The results from two experiments showed that increasing cognitive load (i.e. letters) decreases the Simon effect, contrary to the predictions of the load theory. The results suggest that the effects of cognitive load depend upon whether the participants select between features of the same object or between different objects.

A metacognitive approach to assess anosognosia in Alzheimer type dementia
Billiet, Caroline Lille, France Antoine Pascal URECA équipe FASE, Université Lille 3, Villeneuve d’Ascq Cedex, France Nandrino, Jean-Louis URECA - équipe Fase, Université Lille 3, Villeneuve d’Ascq Cedex, France Cousin, Céline URECA - équipe FASE, Université Lille 3, Villeneuve d’Ascq Cedex, France Roger, Caroline URECA - équipe FASE, Université Lille 3, villeneuve d’ascq, France Bialaszek, Wojciech URECA – e´quipe FASE, Université Lille 3, Villeneuve d’Ascq, France

Objectives: To explore unawareness of cognitive deficits in Alzheimer’s disease (AD) by using an experimental metacognition paradigm. Methods: 48 patients with AD and 21 control participants were asked to predict their own performance at the Dementia Rating Scale (DRS). For each sub-score, the discrepancy between their subjective ratings and the effective test performance was considered. Results: Participants under-estimate their performance in all dimensions of the DRS. How- ever, they show different levels of anosognosia according to the cognitive function. Conclusions: AD patients shows metacognitive impairments. The results support the assumption that anosognosia is not an unitary concept.

Visual field does not impact the influence of perception on action
Binsted, Gordon Health and Social Development, University of British Columbia, Kelowna, Canada

This study presented a movement execution advantage in the lower visual field (LVF) consistent with a preferential field association to a dorsal extra-striate route. Two experiments examined the corollary prediction that LVF should show reduced susceptibility to context effects and be less able to access memorial representations of the visual environment. Reaching movements were made after 1-tos delays and to illusory contexts. While a LVF advantage was observed (movement time, error), action was equally influenced by illusory context and memorial delay across fields. These results suggest that field associated performance effects, while present, are not underpinned by a preferential dorsal/ventral stream involvement.

HIV Risk Behavior among vocational school students in St.-Petersburg, Russia
Bogolyubova, Olga St. Petersburg, Russia

The purpose of this study was to investigate HIV risk behaviors of youths attending vocational schools in St.-Petersburg. The sample comprised of 310 men and women aged 18–25, part of the participants were raised in orphanages. Data analyses included frequencies, t tests, chi-squares and correlation analyses. Results: only 31.2% youths reported consistent condom use and 12.9% reported intravenous drug use. Significant correlations were found between various types of risk behavior. Certain differences in risk behavior were found between participants from orphanages vs family background. Further research is necessary to assess HIV risks among young Russians from socially vulnerable groups.

Distributed leadership and team performance in a business strategy simulation
Boies, Kathleen John Molson Sch. of Business, Concordia University, Montreal, Canada Lvana, Elena John Molson Sch. of Business, Concordia University, Montreal, Canada Martens, Martin L. John Molson Sch. of Business, Concordia University, Montreal, Canada

This study aimed to examine the relations between distributed leadership in teams, team processes, and performance. Forty-nine student teams participating in a business simulation game rated their team potency, trust, and team leadership styles. Team potency and trust were positively related to team transformational leadership and negatively related to passive-avoidant leadership, but only the latter was significantly negatively related to performance in the business simulation game. These results suggest that teams might not always benefit from transformational leadership qualities, but that “negative” leadership styles might be detrimental to performance and to the trust and confidence in the team.

Effect of GPS sounds on driver’s attention (Part 2)
Boujon, Christophe Dept. of Psychology, University of Angers, Angers, France Guilleminé, Julien psychology, University of Angers, Angers, France

We formalized attentional model FIDI including four mental states of drivers: Focalisation, Inhibition, Distraction and Inattentive (Boujon, Lemer- cier, Quaureau, 2007). We suppose that distraction effects are less important when sounds are synchronous with visual cue rather than visual target, especially in the ipsilateral localization. Distraction was manipulated by lateralized presentation of
realistic sounds extracting from interior of vehicle (GPS vocal commands) while 30 subjects realized a visual cuing task, the Attention Network Test (Fan, Bruce, McCandliss, Sommer, Raz & Posner, 2002). The results confirm our hypothesis. These experimental results are particularly fruitful when drivers utilize GPS.

Effect of road traffic sounds on driver’s attention

(Part 1)

Boujon, Christophe Dept. of Psychology, University of Angers, Angers, France; Julien psycholinguist, University of Angers, Angers, France Gaillard, Pascal Linguist, University of Toulouse, Toulouse, France

We formalized model FIDI including four mental attentional states of driver: Focalisation, Inhibition, Distraction and Inattentiveness (Boujon, Lemerceur, Quaireau, 2007). We suppose that distraction effect is more important when sounds are synchronous with visual targets rather than cues, especially in the orienting condition. Distraction was manipulated by binaural presentation of realistic sounds extracting from road traffic (fireman’s truck siren, bicycle’s bell, etc.) while 26 subjects realized a visual cuing task. Each subject’s Youths’ reaction time of sound onset and the time of visual target onset were measured. According to Anova’s analysis the distraction effect is significant with p<0.05. The results confirm our hypothesis.

A psychometric evaluation of a measure of different prayer types among Irish adults

Brasil, Michael J. School of Psychology, University of Ulster at Magee, Londonderry, United Kingdom

Lewis, Christopher Alan School of Psychology, University of Ulster at Magee, Londonderry, United Kingdom

Shevin, Mark School of Psychology, University of Ulster at Magee, Londonderry, United Kingdom

Objectives: Recently there has been an increased interest in the use of prayer within empirical research. This study provided a factor analytical evaluation of the Measure of Prayer Type (Poloma & Pendleton, 1991), which measures four different types of prayer. Methods: A sample of 518 Irish respondents completed the Measure of Prayer Type. Results: Three alternative confirmatory factor analytic models were specified and tested. The model suggested by Poloma and Pendleton (1991) was found to be an acceptable description of the data, and better than the single-factor model and second-order model. Conclusions: Implications of the results were discussed.

The influence of social support in parental practices in psychosocial risk contexts

Byrne, Sara Jo Psycholinguista Evol. y Educ., University of La Laguna, La Laguna, Spain

Rodrigo Lopez, M Psicologı´a Evol. y Educ., University of La Laguna, La Laguna, Portugal

Fuch, Julien psycholinguist, University of Toulouse, Toulouse, France

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perament depends on both: the age of children and the type of aggression (proactive and reactive). A sample of 59% (boys) and 41% (girls) with ages ranged from 4 months to six years old, were studied. Multiple regression analysis was conducted and the results showed the existence of a specific pattern according the hypothesis proposed.

**Learning and students’ behavior in audio conferencing versus face-to-face classroom**

Caspi, Avner 
Education and Psychology, Open University of Israel, Ra’anana, Israel

In two studies the differences between audio conferencing and traditional face-to-face learning were examined. We investigated whether the medium richness, medium naturalness, and visual anonymity determine students’ learning efficacy, perception, satisfaction, participation, risk-taking, immediacy and disinhibited behavior. As hypothesized, audio conferencing was as effective as face-to-face learning. Face-to-face communication was perceived as better than audio conferencing in the emotional-experiential aspects of learning: amount of students’ attention and interest, learning satisfaction, and enjoyment from the interaction. These results are analogues of media naturalness and as an effect of visual anonymity, and suggest a distinction between the cognitive and the emotional-experiential aspects of perceived learning.

**Differences in the locus of control for HIV/AIDS between adolescent natives and immigrants**

Castro, Ángel 
University of Granada, Granada, Spain

Bermudez, Maria Paz 
Psychology, University of Granada, Granada, Spain

Objective: The objective was to compare the native Spanish adolescents and the adolescent immigrants who live in Spain according to the locus of control for HIV/AIDS infection. METHOD: The sample consists of two groups. One of them of 100 native Spanish adolescents and the other of 100 adolescent immigrants who live in Spain, with the ages between 14 and 19 years. The Spanish adaptation of the scale about the locus of control for the health modified for AIDS was utilized. RESULTS: The significant differences which depend on the country origin are presented and discussed.

**Peer group rules perception for HIV prevention in terms of psychopathological variables**

Castro, Ángel 
University of Granada, Granada, Spain

Bermudez, MariaPaz 
Psychology, University of Granada, Granada, Spain

Paniagua, Freddy A. 
Psychology, Soochow University, Taipei, Taiwan

The objective was to examine children’s questions generated from different grades and gender. Taking a revised taxonomy of questions (four types) as our analytical framework, we use ANOVA with grade and gender as between-subjects variables and type of question as a within-subjects variable to analyze questions generated from eighty-nine children. The results indicated a statistically significant two-way interaction (F (8, 1577) = 3.95, MSE = 8.79, p < .01). Children’s questioning types were different by their grade level, whereas children’s gender did not influence their questions. The results will continue to children’s questioning development.

**Uncovering the configurational performance with resource-based view: A test of the relationships between Board capital composition and firm performance**

Chen, Ling-hsue 
Information Management, Chaoyang University of Tech., Taichung County, Taiwan Lin, Chun-hui 
Psychology, Soochow University, Taipei, Taiwan

Taipei, Taiwan

Wang, Chun-Hui 
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The BOD (board of directors) is the heart of corporate governance. Different types of capable directors not only formed different profile of BOD capital composition but also have an impact on the balance of power among BOD members. The present study proposed that: Different compositions of BOD have different effects on firm performance; the more balance composition in BOD capital, the better firm performance. 482 listing companies included in this study and the result indicated that there is not significant difference in firm’s market performance in different type of BOD capital composition, but the “Balance BOD” had a highest internal performance.

**Web-based personalized learning system, based on learner’s knowledge structure**

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Personalized service is important in the context of e-learning service. However learner’s ability was always neglected in previous research. The present study applied the Path Analysis model to develop a Web-based personalized system to elicit and diagnosis learner’s knowledge structure. This system also can provide learning recommendation to learner by using a modified “C” index. The experiment results indicate this Web-based personalized learning system can provide personalized learning progress based on learner’s ability and learner has higher satisfaction with this personalized learning system.

**Ambivalent sexism, marriage, and power-related gender-role ideology**

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Using Glick and Fiske’s (1996) Ambivalent Sexism Inventory, a new Gender Roles in Marriage Inventory examined the relationship of ambivalent attitudes toward women and power-related gender-role ideology about marriage. We hypothesized that ambivalent sexism influences marital power through two mechanisms: enabling male dominance at the beginning of a marriage by mate selection criteria, and maintaining male dominance during

**Children’s grade, gender and their questions**

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The purpose of this study was to examine children’s questions generated from different grades and gender. Taking a revised taxonomy of questions (four types) as our analytical framework, we use ANOVA with grade and gender as between-subjects variables and type of question as a within-subjects variable to analyze questions generated from eighty-nine children. The results indicated a statistically significant two-way interaction (F (8, 1577) = 3.95, MSE = 8.79, p < .01). Children’s questioning types were different by their grade level, whereas children’s gender did not influence their questions. The results will continue to children’s questioning development.
the marriage by power-related gender-role norms for marriage. Results from Chinese and American samples indicate that sex-role equivalence in marriage relates both to male dominance and to traditional gender role ideology in mate selection criteria and norms in marriage. Cultural similarities and gender differences are also discussed. Key words: hostile sexism, benevolent sexism, mate selection, gender role marriage norms

The development of “Chinese Christians’ Religiosity Scale”
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The aim is to develop “Chinese Christians’ Religiosity Scale” (CCRS). The hypothesis is that elements of Chinese Christians’ religiosity are diversity belief, transcendent experience, moral ambiguity pursuit, and institutional participation. Subjects were 711 Chinese Christians (male 296, female 415; 12-76 years of age). The CFA supported the hypothesis of four-factor. CCRS had 19 items (divinity belief, 4 items; transcendent experience, 6 items; morality pursuit, 5 items; and institutional participation, 4 items). A significant correlation was found between CCRS and Santa Clara Strength of Religious Faith Questionnaire (r=0.698, p<0.01). The internal consistencies and two-week test-retest reliability were 0.860, 0.876, respectively.

Time management disposition and gender differences in Chinese population
Chen, Ying Dept. of Psychology, Jinan University of Science, Beijing, People’s Republic of China
Time management disposition reflects how individuals control and make use of their time. Time management disposition is composed of three dimensions such as the sense of time value, the sense of time control, and the sense of time efficacy. This variable is considered as a personality trait with multi-dimensions. The study aims at exploring gender differences in time management disposition. 300 university students completed the Time Management Disposition Scale. Results indicated that females scored significantly higher in all three dimensions. Implications of the findings are discussed.

The relationships among Chinese children’s home literacy experiences, early literacy acquisition and their later reading performance at school: A longitudinal study
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Hui Psychology, Sun Yat-sen University, Guangzhou, People’s Republic of China
In Study One, 97 first graders (Mean age =6.5 years, SD =28) early literacy acquisition (oral vocabulary, Chinese character recognition) were tested before formal school instruction began, and parents reported children’s informal and formal literacy experiences at home. Results showed that only informal home literacy experiences predicted oral vocabulary significantly and only formal home literacy experiences predicted Chinese character recognition significantly. In Study Two, 64 children were followed up to the end of the first semester. Results showed that only children’s character recognition predicted both of children’s final Chinese scores and usual performance on the Chinese lessons significantly.

Disappointment in decision-making: Evidence from an ERP study
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Chang, Guang School of Psychology, Beijing Normal University, Beijing, People’s Republic of China
Fang, Ping psychology, Capital Normal University, Beijing, People’s Republic of China
Jiang, Yuan psychology, Beijing Sport University, Beijing, People’s Republic of China
Kim, Dong-In Economics, Beijing, People’s Republic of China
Shi, Zhijun Psychology, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, People’s Republic of China
The present study investigated 40 5-9 years old children’s intuitive knowledge about the trajectory of horizontal projectile motion during prediction, perceptual judgment, and observation tasks, and found that (1) Children’s knowledge can be properly classified as four models, including straight-down model, inverted-L model, slope concept, and quasi-parabolic model. (2) 7- and 9-year-olds perform significantly better on perceptual judgment tasks than they do on prediction task, and this superior performance can be transferred to the following prediction task, 7-year-olds benefit most from perceptual judgment task. (3) Observations of the real dynamic event do result in substantial progress of 5-year olds’ performance.

The structure of transactional leadership in China
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Shi, Zhijun Psychology, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, People’s Republic of China
Researchers in China found the different structure of transformational leadership, but have not developed an instrument to measure the leadership style. This study investigated the transactional leadership. This study examines data collected from 3,500 manager-subordinate paired participants. EFA, CFA, HRA and partial correlations were used. The major findings are: first, inductive methods showed that transformational leadership is a four dimensions structure includes contingent reward, contingent punishment, process control and anticipated investment. Secondly, the effects of transactional and transformational leadership are different. Transactional leadership could significantly predict intention to leave controlling for transformational leadership, while transformational leadership could significantly predict in-role performance, extra-role performance, satisfaction and leadership effectiveness controlling for transactional leadership.

Performing a concurrent visual task enhances (not impedes) standing stability
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Chen, Jenn-Yeu Institute of Cognitive Science, National Cheng Kung University, Tainan, Taiwan
The effect of a concurrent task on standing stability was examined in fourteen adults who performed a visual search task while standing barefooted with feet together on a fixed or compliant support surface. The search task involved eight different set sizes. Results showed that performing the search task improved standing stability. The improvement did not vary with the set size of the search, neither with the type of foot support. These results suggest that standing as a postural task does not compete with a cognitive task. Rather, it is maintained at a level needed for performing the cognitive task.

A new framework for understanding concept learning
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Concept is not a basic idea of unit, not just representation and algorithm, and much more than categorization. Concept is a phenomenon that should be understood from perspectives like evolution, biological structure and cultural-historical background. I propose a framework attempting to integrate these perspectives, to resolve controversies between existing theories about concept, and to create bridges for these existing theories. In the proposed framework, two external sources of concept are identified, namely, biological development and external knowledge system. Internal psychological processes are differentiated into explicit and implicit concept levels. How this framework exemplifies a new conceptualization of concept will be discussed in detail.

The effects of immigrant mothers’ adjustment on young children’s family experiences and learning behaviors
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Chen, Yin-Ying Early Childhood Education, Taipei Municipal Uni. of Educ., Taipei, Taiwan
The current study was to investigate life adjustment of immigrant mothers and its effects on family processes and children’s learning behaviors. Immigrant mothers of 445 Taiwanese preschool children filled out a questionnaire. Children’s learning behaviors were assessed by teachers. Structure equation modeling was conducted. The model indicated that immigrant mothers’ self-efficacy in childrearing, support from the husband, and cultural accommodation positively influenced the engagement of qualified parent-child interactions. However, all family factors exerted no influence on the children’s learning behaviors. The findings manifested that mothers’ adjustment to motherhood and migrant life was influential to children’s family experiences. Furthermore, the discontinuity be-
tween family and school experiences deserved educators' efforts for bridging the two in order to empower minority children.

Factor structure and psychometric properties of the Symptom Assessment-45 Questionnaire

Psychometric properties of the Spanish Symptom Assessment-45 Questionnaire (SA-45) were examined in a sample of undergraduates. The SA-45 is a 45-item self-report instrument of psychiatric symptomatology derived from the original Symptom Checklist-90 (SCL-90) which assesses each of the same symptom domains as its parent instrument with no item overlap across domains. As expected, exploratory factor analysis supported a structure of 9 factors which corresponds with the nine proposed subscales. Normative data, reliability (internal consistency) and validity were also examined supporting sound psychometric properties. Findings provide support for the use of the SA-45 as a measure of dimensions of psychopathology.

The association among self-injury behavior, emotional intensity, and cognitive processes in patients with mood disorders
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This study explored the association among self-injury behavior, emotional intensity, and cognitive processes in patients with Mood-related Disorders. Subjects were 165 inpatients patients. Visual Analogue Scales and Stroop Test. Data were analyzed by T-test and Pearson Correlation. In SIB group, intensity of irritability and anxiety was significantly correlated to color interference of naming color. For non-SIB group, linguistic intensity of irritability and anxiety worse function interference of naming color. For SIB group, was significantly correlated to CIRW and word interference of reading word. In both cases, differences were only found in the mothers reports.

Parental restriction and toddlers' intake of unhealthy snacks: The moderating influence of snack food availability
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Parental restriction and toddlers' intake of unhealthy snacks: The moderating influence of snack food availability
Covic, Ivos, Erma Psychology, Faculty of Psychology, University of Zadar, Zadar, Croatia Jurcic, Jelena Department of Psychology, University of Zadar, Zadar, Croatia Kavcic, Jelena Psychology, Faculty of Philosophy, Zagreb, Croatia

The selection of grammatical gender in bare noun production. New evidence from the picture word interference paradigm
Cubela Adoric, Vera Dept. of Psychology, University of Zadar, Zadar, Croatia Jurcic, Jelena Department of Psychology, University of Zadar, Zadar, Croatia

The study investigated the relation of the family system variables with the depression, depending on the home structure. There were 19 pairs of middle school students of divorced families and a comparison group, completed the BDI and the FES. Pearson correlations and logistic regressions analyses were carried out. The Conflicts were related to the scores on depression in all the families. The Organization was related only in the case of children of divorced families, and the Recreational Orientation in the intact families. Explained variance was higher in the case of the divorced families. In summary, some characteristics of the family environment are related to the scores on depression of the children, although these relationships vary depending on the family structure.

Profiles of marital partners’ agreement across various areas of the relationship
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The aim of the study was to develop an empirically derived typology of couples using the scores of partners' agreement in the evaluation of various areas of the relationship. 183 couples completed a newly developed multidimensional inventory (UPBKO, Cubela Adoric & Jurcic, 2006), which assesses perception of the relationship along twelve dimensions. Cluster analysis of the agreement scores yielded five different patterns or types of marital couples: vitalized, balanced, traditional, dis harmonious, and conflicted. In evaluating the present results, comparisons with the typologies that were established in previous research programs will be discussed.

The consistency of grammatical gender effect in bare noun production. New evidence from the picture word interference paradigm
Cubela Adoric, Vera Dept. of Psychology, University of Zadar, Zadar, Croatia Jurcic, Jelena Department of Psychology, University of Zadar, Zadar, Croatia

The selection of grammatical gender in bare noun production is a controversial issue. In a new series of experiments with the picture-word interference paradigm we confirmed a reliable effect of gender congruency in Italian: Naming times were slower to words with feminine gender than with masculine gender. This effect was independent from the morphological transparency of the distracters, but responses were significantly slower when the distracters were transparent for gender. Overall, the pattern of results of the present study support the notion that grammatical gender is always selected when needed to access the correct nominal ending and the associate inflectional paradigm.

Relation between child's personality characteristics and his/her attachment to kindergarten teacher
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The purpose of this study was to examine the associations between child’s personality characteristics and his/her attachment to kindergarten teacher. 101 children participated in the research. Children’s ages ranged from 24 to 74 months. Trained observers filled-in the Child’s attachment to his/her kindergarten teacher (Cugmas, 2007) and the Inventory of children’s abilities (Zupancic & Kavic, 2004). More security expressed children, higher scores they had on the subscales considerate, positive emotion, achievement, and...
The purpose of this research was to survey the relationship between attitude toward premarital sex and marital satisfaction. Four hundred forty six married persons (222 females & 224 males) were selected randomly through multistage sampling from Tehran. The instrument was premarital sex attitude scale created by researchers with Chronbach’s alpha of 0.91. The second instrument was the revised short form of ENRIC (revised by Asgari & Bahmani for Iranians population in 1385) with Chronbach’s alpha of 0.92. Factor analysis validity of attitude scale lead to extraction three factors of premarital simple relationship, positive & negative effects and consequences.

Effects of nonverbal communication in social skills training

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Many people do not possess sufficient skills in daily communication. Therefore, they have little social support each other and have some interpersonal conflicts. They need to develop their communication skills. When we encode our messages and decode others’ messages in appropriate manner, these communication behaviors lead to activate not only our selves’ adaptation but the high performance of many partners in own society. We examined university students’ encoding and decoding skills in determining types of interpersonal relationships in natural settings. The closed and unfamiliar relations- strangers, best friends- than relatives and coworkers were recognized accurately. The accuracy of decoding was correlated positively with encoding skill.

Associations between body dysmorphic symptoms, body image and self-consciousness in a representative population sample

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Body dysmorphic symptoms are characterized by a distressing preoccupation with an imagined or slight defect in appearance. The study investigated the association between body image and body dysmorphic symptoms by taking self-consciousness into account. A sample of 1621 persons (19-99 years), participated in a German nationwide survey. Women reported more body dysmorphic symptoms reported a more negative body image and higher self-consciousness. Aspects of self-consciousness moderated the association between body dysmorphic symptoms and negative body image. Results are discussed towards hypotheses of affect modulation and depression tendency.

Error-related responses supporting grammatical plasticity

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The objective of this study was to investigate whether feedback-related electrophysiological activity during language learning is related to improved grammatical discrimination. Twenty native-Dutch speakers classified German noun phrases presented with and without feedback. Without feedback, participants’ classification was near chance and did not improve. During training with feedback, P600 responses appeared to decend and gender but not case violations, and classification improved.

A feedback-related negativity appeared in training and later decreased. The results show that error-related responses change during learning, suggesting that they index domain-specific processes that occur during grammar acquisition.

Parenting and socio-personal development in contexts of social vulnerability
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Bartau Rojas, Isabel
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The aim is to assess an educational program for improving the socio-personal development of minimal and auditory memory no significant relations, and the parenting skills of their parents. The sample group comprised both fathers, mothers and minors. 10 families participated in the first phase and 6 participated in the second phase. A pretest-postest design was used, assessing the process using questionnaires and diaries. Improvements were found in the emotional and cooperation skills of the minors, as well as in parents’ ability to respond to their children’s needs. The educational intervention helps develop values such as ‘learn to care for’ in contexts of social vulnerability.

Musical abilities and their relation to cognitive skills and self-concept in 11-to 14-year-old children

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Musical abilities and their relation to cognitive abilities include intelligence positively. Our study tested effects of musical abilities on children’s specific cognitive abilities and on their self-concept. 63 children (34 girls; 11.7 to 14.6 years) were tested in music perception and production, spatial sense, phonological awareness, attention, sensorimotor functions, verbal-, visual- and auditory memory and self-concept. Significant associations were found for musical abilities and spatial ability, phonological awareness, attention, sensorimotor functions, verbal-, visual- and auditory memory and self-concept. For sensorimotor-functions, verbal auditory auditory relations could be revealed. Our results suggest that musical activity enhances specific cognitive abilities as well as children’s self-concept.

Cognitive evaluation in Parkinson’s disease

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The cognitive dysfunction in Parkinson’s disease is still incipient and the reports have been showed contradictory results. Aims: Objective evaluation the cognitive functions in PD recording ERP P300, determining correlations between clinical and electrophysiological variables Methods: Twenty PD patients classified with aged between 40 and 65 year old, and neuropsychological evaluation by Mini Mental Test. Results: The results are compatible with delay in cognitive processing of the information, a decrease in the intensity of the processes of selective attention and asynchrony in the activation of generators of this potentials in the PD We concluded that ERP P300 is very useful test in objective evaluation of cognitive functions in PD
The role of child care center directors in teachers' return to school

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Telephone interviews with seventy-eight childcare center directors at a regional conference were used to investigate their role in encouraging preschool teachers to pursue higher education. Although directors' educational values and mentoring attitudes were associated with self-reported mentoring, contrary to production, mentoring did not mediate teachers' enrollment in college classes. Nonetheless, logistic regressions showed that the more directors valued higher education and the more diverse directors were in a targeted teacher's ability, the more likely she was to be taking college classes. Directors' impact on the educational pursuits of their teaching staff suggests that the workplace is an under-researched, critical context for the educational trajectories of nontraditional students.

Trauma and positive health: The complete state model of health

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Objectives: The Complete-State-Model of Health (CSMH) considers mental health as a syndrome of symptoms of hedonia and positive functioning. In this study we have take the CSMH as theoretical framework for the study of traumatic events. Methods: A sample of 11-M terrorist attacks filled in questionnaires assessing PTSD and positive health. Results: Exploratory-confirmatory factor analysis support that PTSD and mental health form two different factors. Only one victim was diagnosed as PTSD. 9 participants did not show the disorder. Conclusion: Rather than forming a single bipolar dimension, health and illness are correlated unipolar dimensions. The presence of mental health require a positive personal and social functioning.

Depression in epilepsy

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OBJECTIVES: Estimate the frequency of depression in patients with epilepsy and to correlate patient characteristics with the degree of depression. METHODS: 51 patients were asked to complete a questionnaire assessing PTSD and positive health. Results: ANOVA test was used in statistical analysis. RESULTS: 39% had major depression. Seizure-free patients had lower depression scores. Depression scores were not related to the number, type of antiepileptic drugs or epilepsy type. One-half of depressed patients were not on antidepressant medication. CONCLUSIONS: Depression is a common condition in epilepsy patients. A better diagnosis and treatment of should be reached.

Visual-spatial layout contributes to unimanual coordination

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Is unimanual coordination of movements with external events based on the actual movement or on the way movement effects are embedded in the environment? Participants coordinated their movements with a circular moving stimulus. The relation of movement effects to external events was varied by placing movement effect and stimulus trajectory either next to each other (Experiment 1) inside each other (Experiment 2) or on top of each other (Experiment 3). In the experiments different coordination modes were of advantage. We argue that the way movement effects are embedded in the environment is crucial for unimanual coordination with external events.

Criteria for choosing romantic partners relative to gender and relationship status

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The aim of this research was to examine gender and relationship status in a (relationship or not) differences considering the criteria for choosing romantic partners. Eighty-six couples were assessed by the KIP110 questionnaire (Dinc, 2005). Combining gender and relationship status, four groups of participants were created. Two discriminant functions were singled out: 1. separates female from male participants, showing that females prefer more similar interests and competence in their partners; 2. showing that the participants who are in a relationship prefer more emotions and connection and social status and similar origin from those who are not.

Generalized quantifiers in natural language

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In any language some words reflect the idea of division. Such words as “almost”, “most of...” etc. that express the idea of some part of any thing or group can be named as generalized quantifiers. Such words as “very”, “too”, “rather” etc. reflect the idea of multiplication of certain feelings or effects. Simple experiments (made with Russian-language and bilingual subjects) show the statistically stable qualitative interpretation of such quantitative generalization values and individual trends in it under certain changes in psychological state (fatigue etc.). These results can explain the actual subjective significance and correct the evaluations by psychometric scales.

Transformations of students; mental state in students years

Druzhinina, Elena IEAP, Moscow, Russia

Longitudine study of Russian university students' mentality showed systematic transformations during education time. Some aspects of students' motivation to professional education under conditions of modern information and education technoloes in various periods of students' years will be discussed as important factors of these transformations. Many of these transformations are caused by cognitive dissonances that appear after gained information verification with the modern informa- tion technologies. Variants of cognitive-based neurotization, its predictors and its manifestations in aberrant and deviant behavior as frequent results to certain motivation issues will be discussed just as recommendations for coping such negative consequences and after-effects.

How social influence in leadership dyads is mediated by self-determination when subordinates are treated with consideration

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The results of the Ohio Studies suggest that considerate leadership behaviour is one important source of leadership effectiveness (for recent review see Judges & Ilies, 2004). Moreover, empirical research in the framework of Self- Determination Theory shows that increasing subordinates' self-determination will lead to positive outcomes, such as performance enhancement (Deci & Ryan, 1985). We link both perspectives and, specifically in two field studies (N1 = 563 and N2 = 596), we show that the relation between consideration and subordinates' openness towards leader influence is partially mediated by the satisfaction of subordinates' intrinsic needs for self- determination.

Rhythmic closure in music perception

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In a series of studies we investigated the role of rhythmic patterns on the perception of closure in music. Percussive sounds were presented in patterns that varied by the number of repetitions, whether the pattern ended in a long or short note, whether each measure was begun by a dynamic accent, and the placement of a triplet within the measure. We compared the results of trained musicians with non- musicians. We found a greater degree of closure for even numbers of repetitions, for patterns ending in longer notes, and generally stronger results for musicians than non-musicians. The dynamic accent had no effect.

Relationship between thyroid hormones and obesity in 15 to 49 years old depressed women

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Background: The involvement of the thyroid hormones is generally believed to be important in the aetopathogenesis of depression and obesity. Aim: To investigate thyroid profile in depressed women and depressed obese women. Methods: A total 60 subjects (depressed women and depressed obese women) were selected. Serum samples were collected and assayed for thyroid indices. Results: Comparison of thyroid hormone indices revealed no significant differences between two groups. Conclusion: There were not any significant association between thyroid profiles and obesity in depressed obese women.

The entry point of face recognition: The basic level and/or the subordinate level?

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We assessed the entry point of face recognition. If the entry point in face recognition would not be at the basic level but at the subordinate level of unique identity, face recognition at the basic level could be impaired by a search for distinctive memory. The results of experiment did not yield a significant positive correlation between naming pictures and words at the basic level for faces, suggesting that the same process was not used to name pictures and words at the basic level for faces. Thus the entry point at the basic level of faces should still exist.

Motor learning affects neural processing of visual perception

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We investigated whether motor learning has an influence on how observed movements are later processed by neural networks dedicated to move- ment execution and perception. While watching artificial object movements, ten participants imitated the trajectories with their hands and ten participants solved a working-memory task. After that, the hemodynamic responses were recorded...
while participants observed artificial object move-
ments. Motor-related brain areas (supplementary
motor area, inferior parietal lobe) responded more in
motor experience than in the memory group. This shows that the movement training affects movement perception, and that neural networks related to motor execution are also triggered by artificial, non-biological movements.

Psychological wellbeing’s model in the vision of Islam’s prophet and holy infallibles Faghini, Ali Naghi Human Sciences’ Faculty, Qom University, Qom, Islamic Republic of Iran Aim is, to discover psychological wellbeing’s model from Islamic hadiths. Method is hermeneutic with analyzing of Islamic hadiths’ content for reaching to above aim. Findings Psychological wellbeing has some levels. First is inexistence of any disorder in his psychological system and next is, optimizing and upgrading the vision and affection, and developing of personality in all aspects related to self and Allah Almighty. And people and nature. Conclusion: Each person that has more human perfection, has more psychological wellbeing.

The comparison of dysfunctional thoughts and social adjustment among infertile employed and unemployed women in Iran Fatemi, Azadeh Sadat family counseling, Welfare and Rehabilitation Uni, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran In this research the effects of occupation on dysfunctional thoughts and social adjustment among infertile women were explored. We chose 240 infertile women utilizing cluster random sampling method. Women filled dysfunctional thoughts and social adjustment questionnaires. MANOVA analysis was performed to analyze data. Results demonstrate that dysfunctional thoughts in infertile unemployed women were far more than those in employed infertile women. Employment in infertile women with occupation was more than those without occupation (F=4.29, P<0.01). Occupation status of infertile employed women in interaction with their education, affects rate of dysfunctional thoughts (F=5.5, P<0.01), whereas it does not have significant effect on social adjustment.

The pride of Chinese urban poverty adolescents Feng, Xiaohang Chang Chun, People’s Republic of China Zhang, Xiaokui Psychology Department, Research Center of Child Development, Chang Chun City, People’s Republic of China Abstract: Objectives This study aims to explore the feeling of pride and the other related factors about the Chinese urban poverty adolescents. Methods 400 Chinese urban poverty students and 334 urban common students were tested through three questionnaires. Analysis of variance and stepwise regression were performed. The experiencing level on pride of urban poverty adolescents was lower than urban common adolescents. Regression analysis showed that global self-esteem, academic self-esteem and social self-esteem played significant prediction effects on pride. Conclusions The positive emotions such as pride can improve the development of mental health of Chinese urban poverty adolescents.

Analysis of artificial concepts formation in children of different socio-cultural levels Flores, Dulce Dept. de Psicologia, Universidad Autonoma de Puebla, Puebla, Mexico Talizina, Nina Psychology, Statal University of Moscow, Moscow, Russia 339 mexican school children of both sexes from socio-economic level (6-9 years), were evaluated with The Protocol of formation of new concept (Flores 2002). The statistical and qualitative analysis shows differences. 105 children (30.97%) had acquired the action of formation of concept; 114 native children have it (15.94%), 20 rural children (22.22%), 30 lower urban children (33.33%), and 44 urban children (48.89%). The analysis of variance shows significant differences between the four groups analyzed (One-way ANOVA F (8,048) p<0.000). Discussion realized on the terms of the social context, of the characteristics of each population and the intellectual development.

A comparison of family content and processes of families with and without handicapped children Foeladchang, Mahboobe Dept. Educational Psychology, Shiraz University, Shiraz, Islamic Republic of Iran Zakerian, Mojtaba Dept of Exceptional Children, Shiraz University, Shiraz, Islamic Republic of Iran The aim of this study was to compare family content and processes of Iranian families with and without handicapped children. 120 families (27 families with handicapped children and 93 without handicapped children) responded to the scales of Family Content and Processes. The results of One-way ANOVA revealed that families with handicapped children scored significantly lower than families without handicapped children on family processes. For family content, the results were the same as family processes. Overall, this study showed the effects of the presence of handicapped children on family content and processes. Keywords: family processes, family content, handicapped children’s family, handicapped children.

EEG alpha oscillations and object recognition Freunberger, Roman Department of Psychology, University of Salzburg, Salzburg, Austria Klimasch, Wolfgang Department of Psychology, University of Salzburg, Salzburg, Austria In the present study, we investigate the role of upper alpha oscillations for semantic access and retrieval processes. Subjects were exposed to pictures of distorted pictures (with decreasing levels of distortion), and were asked to respond as quickly as possible when they recognize the meaning of the picture. Preliminary results show that during the time window of picture recognition, upper alpha power decreased but inter-areal phase synchronization increased as compared to meaningless control pictures. We assume that synchronous alpha oscillations might reflect topographically specific neural network activity that is related to the access of semantic information in LTM.

Mental disease perception for psychotic patient families Frischenbruder, Sandra Service Psicologia - Clinica, Foeeval - UNFRGS, Poa, Brazil Objective In Brazil, the programs regarding family support in public mental health services are not enough to provided information and emotional support. This study investigates the social contexts and the meanings about the mental disorder of the parents of patients with psychosis. METHOD This was a qualitative, descriptive study. The content of semi-structured interviews was interpreted in psychodynamic perspective. The results revealed that the family conception about the mental disease is related to a problem of social and the synonym of incapacity. The cure concep-
tion is related to the recovery of productive abilities and the remission symptoms.

Color activation of non color words through Spanish idiomatic expressions
Fuentes, Luis Jose Murcia, Spain Bretones, Carmen Filología Inglesa y Alemana, Universidad de Almería, Almería, Spain

Perceptual symbol systems predict that perceptual information is represented in language comprehension. When referents change, their representations are affected accordingly. Here we extended the predictions of the perceptual symbol hypothesis to linguistic referents do not have perceptual properties in real world but they do through association with idiomatic expressions. We used a Stroop-like task in which target words that were indirectly associated to colors (e.g., royalty is blue because its association with “blue blood”), appeared in congruent or incongruent colors. Results showed Stroop interference effects, supporting the perceptual symbol account and extending it to representation of idiomatic language.

How do players decide rational strategies in actual games?
Fukuda, Ichiro Faculty of Business Administra, Setusun university, Neyaogawa, Japan Shimizu, Jun Department of Psychology, Tokyo Women’s university, kobe, Japan Monden, Kotaro Faculty of Industrial Society, Ritsumeikan university, kyoto, Japan

We conducted two-person zero sum games which have different equilibriums and mixed strategies to explain how players decide their strategies, and to examine psychological effects of minimax and maximin strategies. Method: College students (N=352) were divided into two groups and played different games 30 times. Result: Players planned on using maximin strategies, not minimax strategies, as expected according to game theories. Conclusion: Minimax strategies are difficult to use because they depend on the opponent’s payoff. The students seemed to be in conflict about using maximax and minimin strategies, and to hesitate in changing their strategies while playing games.

The relationship between Mobile phone mail and cognition of interpersonal relationship-Perceived social support as a mediator-
Furutani, Kaichiro Social and Clinical psychology, Hiwigahiroshima, Japan

In this research, we considered the relationship between Mobile phone mail use and cognition of interpersonal relationship by mediate factor social support. Scholar discussed relationship of interpersonal relationship and mobile phone use (e.g., Furutani & Sakata, 2006). Furutani and Sakata (2006) showed mobile phone use was correlated fulfillment of interpersonal relationship. We focused on three interpersonal cognition elements (fulfillment, intimacy and trust) and cognition of received social support as mediate factor. A pass analysis showed that Mobile phone mail use intimacy and social support directly. And, Cognition of received social support mediated Mobile phone use and fulfillment and trust.

Relationship between PTSD symptoms, physical health and pain diagnosis: The role of hyperarousal symptoms and depression
Gómez Pérez, Lydia Personalidad, Evaluac. y Trab., Universidad de Málaga, Málaga, Spain Flor, Herta Department of Clinical and Cog, University of Heidelberg, Cent, Mannheim, Germany Wessa, Michale Department of Clinical and Cog, University of Heidelberg, Cent, Mannheim, Germany

Three-hundred- thirteen subjects with a history of traumatic experience were interviewed (1) to explore the contribution of PTSD symptoms in the prediction of physical health and pain diagnosis and (2) to test the hypothesis that depression mediates the relationship between PTSD symptoms and physical health, likewise the relationship between PTSD symptoms and pain diagnosis. Regression analysis showed that, after controlling for depression, only hyperarousal symptoms predicted physical health. Mediation analysis indicated that hyperarousal was directly and indirectly (through depression) related to physical health. The effects of PTSD symptoms on pain diagnosis were fully mediated by depression. These results support the suggestion that in its relation with PTSD, pain seems different from other health outcomes.

The effects of supervisor – subordinate personality similarity and role behavior on team performance
Gabran, Linh Dept. of Psychology, University of Latvia, Riga, Latvia

Aims of the study are, to examine the effect of supervisor – subordinate personality trait similarity and complementarity on team performance and test, whether role behavior mediates the relationship between supervisor – subordinate personality similarity and team performance in client service teams within a finance organization. The measures: NEO P-R for personality traits, SYMLOG A-D- 

Adjective Rating Form for role behavior and organizational performance criteria for team performance. Statistical method: multilevel regression analysis. Expected results: team performance can be predicted by supervisor – subordinate complementarity on extraversion and similarity on conscientiousness, agreeableness and neuroticism. Roles mediate the relationship between personality and team performance.

Family context and the development of theory of mind in a sample of 5-year-old children from the Basque country
Galgne, Nuria Basic Psychological Processes, Basque Country University, San Sebastian, Spain

The object of this study was to analyse the influence of family context in the development of 50 preschoolers Theory of Mind (ToM). Data were collected through interviews with children in the school, interviews with parents, systematic observation at home and questionnaires filled in by parents and tutors. Results show a significant relationship between family context variables and performance in ToM tasks. These results have important educative implications, as far as family context can be improved through intervention.

Stepping out of an American context: Defining spirituality and religiousness from a French Canadian perspective
Gall, Terry Lynn Faculty of Human Sciences, Saint Paul University, Ottawa, Canada Malette, Judith Faculty of Human Sciences, Saint Paul University, Ottawa, Canada Guirguis Younger, Manal Faculty of Human Sciences, Saint Paul University, Ottawa, Canada

This qualitative study explored 25 French Canadians’ definitions of spirituality and religiousness. Spirituality was defined in more positive, personal, “secular” humanistic terms that encompassed 5 themes: connection to God, guide to life, meaning, sense of self, and universalism. Religiousness was narrowly confined to three aspects of organized religion: adherence to a religion, the use of religious gestures and connection to God. As such, religiousness provoked more negative connotations of authority, control, and oppression. In comparison to American studies, French Canadians make a clearer distinction between their experience of a personal spirituality and the “made-man” laws of religions.

The effect of age, gender and education on the attitude of ethnicity in Golesan Province, Iran
Ganjii Jamehshoorangi, Ghorbanali Humanism, Islamic Azad University, Azadshahr, Islamic Republic of Iran

The main objective in this paper was to study the effect of age, gender, and education on the attitude of these ethnicities towards one another. Distribution Tables, Chi-Square, and Z-Test were analytical tools in this paper. Cluster sampling and Cochran formula were employed in the selection of sample and sample size for each ethnic group Major conclusions reached are as follow: 1) Age does not pose statistically significant effect on the attitude of ethnicities towards one another. 2) Neither gender nor education exerts statistically significant influence on the ethnic attitudinal changes towards one another.

Relations between interparental discord, problem behaviors and peer adaptation in school of 7-year-old Chinese children
Gao, Wen Psychology School, Beijing Normal University, Beijing, People’s Republic of China

Few researches pay attention to occasional, moderate interparental discord’s influences on children in average families. A longitudinal study to a higher-income sample of China’s urban children from 1995, 103 children’s problem behaviors, peer adaptation in school and parental disagreements were investigated when they were 7 years old, separately based on parents’ and teachers’ reports on scales. Although less frequent and intense interparental discord in average families predicted children’s externalizing problems, in our study, it didn’t predict children’s externalizing problems and had positive relations with peer adaptation in school. These could be explained by children’s limited cognition ability and specific content of interparental disagreement, and provide some implications for family intervention and peer adjustment.

Jealousy, relationship and infidelity: Modulated variable
Garcia Leiva, Patricia Psicologia Social, Universidad de Malaga, Malaga, Spain Canto, Jesus Psicologia Social, Universidad de Malaga, Malaga, Spain

This study aims the understanding of differences between woman and men in situations of hypo-

thoser emotional (emotional or sexual) and how this emotion is influenced by characteristics envolved in couple relationship. 372 subjects choose which of two possible infidelity situations causes a larger emotional distress. They have completed a questionnaire about theirs relationships characteristics too. The data show that women experienced a higher intensity of emotions distress and how this emotion is influenced by characteristices envolved in relationship. They think about the emotional and sexual infidelity. The results also revealed that both men and women are more worried about emotional infidelity, although these results are modulated by relationships characteristies. Keywords: jealousy, emotional infidelity, sexual infidelity, emotions
The measurement of drivers’ mental workload and physiological state: A simulation-based study
Ge, Yan Institute of Psychology, CAS, Beijing, People’s Republic of China Zhang, Kan Psychology, Institute of Psychology, CAS, Beijing, People’s Republic of China
The purpose of this study was explored the prominence of physiological indices as feedback of different driving conditions. 43 drivers completed a simulated car-following task which was used to evaluate how a secondary task affected their response to a periodically braking lead vehicle. A baseline condition with no secondary task was compared to a simple and a complex secondary task conditions. The results showed some physiological indices (HRV and HR) related to drivers’ conditions. Subjective workload ratings also indicated secondary task introduced a significant cognitive load. This study provided support for developing devices monitoring drivers’ physiological and psychological conditions.

Effects of chromatic distributions and pedestal contrast on chromatic discrimination
Giesel, Martin Inst. für Allg. Psychologie, Universität Gießen, Gießen, Germany Hansen, Thorsten General Psychology, Justus-Liebig-University, Gießen, Germany
Gegenfurtner, Karl Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Gießen, Gießen, Germany
We investigated the interplay between the effects of chromatic distributions and adaptation on chromatic discrimination thresholds. Using a four-alternative forced-choice procedure increment and decrement threshold vs. contrast curves were measured for various pedestals along one test direction in DKL color space. The stimuli were either homogeneously colored disks, or stimuli whose chromaticities were modulated along the test direction symmetrically around the mean chromaticity. The results indicate the effects of the pedestals and of the chromatic distributions are additive. We show that a model with multiple higher level chromatic mechanisms can describe the data well.

Guilty, altruism and self-esteem in the helping behavior
Goncalves, Gabriela Psicologia, Universidade do Algarve, Faro, Portugal Santos, Joana Psicologia, Universidade do Algarve, Faro, Portugal Gomes, Alexandra Psicologia, Universidade do Algarve, Faro, Portugal Viegas, Melanie Psicologia, Universidade do Algarve, Faro, Portugal Boeiro, Helena Psicologia, Universidade do Algarve, Faro, Portugal
This study intended to observe if the manipulation of guilt has an effect on helping behaviour. It was also our interest to observe if the level of altruism and the state self-esteem have an effect in helping behaviour. It was congregated a sample of 136 participants. It was used the self report altruism scale, a task and the state self-esteem scale. The results allowed us the observation of an effect of guilt in helping behaviour. Likewise, the female participants were the one’s that helped more. We observed also meaningful differences at the altruism level in state self-esteem.

The writing superiority effect: Advantages of written knowledge recall
Grabowski, Joachim Inst. für Psychologie, Fädag, Hochschule Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany
The writing superiority effect says that knowledge acquired orally is generally superior to verbal recall. It is generally thought that the verbal recall mode is more appropriate for the recall of knowledge that is learned by reading. The present study compared the effects of two recall modes, written and oral, on the recall of knowledge acquired by reading. The results showed that the written recall mode was superior to the oral recall mode in the recall of knowledge acquired by reading. This finding is consistent with the writing superiority effect.

Dietary restraint, eating behaviour and food palatability: Implications for binge eaters
Griffin, Tara Toormina, Australia Provost, Stephen Psychology, Southern Cross University, Toormina, Australia
A 200 non-diabetic participants’ (26-30 yrs, SD = 2.10; 59 male & 137 female) dietary restraint and food palatability was measured by the Restraint Scale (Herman & Polivy, 1975), Three-Factor Eating Questionnaire (Stice et al., 1994) and the Food Palatability Questionnaire (Griffin, 2006). It was expected that people high in dietary restraint will have a greater finickness to unpalatable foods, but between certain individual foods from a range of the taste types.

Desirable leadership behaviours in Rumanian gendarmerie
Griгория, Міхаєла Центр. для психосоціології, Університет, Бухарест, Румунія
The rationale of this paper was to identify perceptions of desirable leadership behaviours in Rumanian Gendarmerie, given the specific of the organization and the kind of service provided. The study reports and compares preferred leadership traits and traits actual exhibited by leaders in a Gendarmerie unit, as defined by responses to the Leader Behaviour Description Questionnaire XII (Stogdill, 1963). The sample consisted of 96 commissioned and non-commissioned officers. Factor scores showed significant differences (p<0.01) between preferred and actual leader behaviours, except for scales Role Assumption and Production Emphasis. Results indicate that Gendarmerie leaders are not perceived as generally exhibiting desired behaviours and can be used in leadership training.

Behavioral strategy at divorce
Grishunina, Elena Moskva, Russia
The goal - gender features of behavior at divorce, distinctive strategies of behavior, gender as a moderator. Methods - the phenomenological analysis of personality, situational interaction, the interviewing, the content-analysis, the correlation analysis. The exam- ines 105 couples. Results: Hotline ‘Divorce’ and medical centers’. Results (statistically significant, p<0.01) - the behavior of divorces initiators differs in stability more often, consciousness of behavior is considerably higher (acceptable), however they are not aimed at core of situation, they estimate own behavior as habitual. While women unstable strategy, the range of activity is small.

Anorexia and bulimia nervosa in Mexican high school students
Guadarrama, Rodalinda CU UAEM Temascaltepec, Instituto de Psicología, UAEM, Tepozotlan, Mexico
The objective was to determine the prevalence of anorexia and bulimia nervosa that are present in high school students, so that, it was worked with the whole population. These were 316 people, both sex, of the same age group. The instruments: the Buitl Test, which is used to detect bulimia’s symptomatology, and the Eating Attitudes Test, which is used to detect anorexia’s symptoms. The results showed that a considerable percentage of 17% from population presented eating disorders symptoms, predominat- ing anorexia. This facts allows to conclude that due to the expose in the literature, a considerable per- taje of teenagers from exteros zones to the large cities are beging prone to these kind of disorders.

The book as mediator in the study of insult: A Mexican experience
Guerra, Elida Psychology, UAO, Queretaro, Mexico
This article suggests an empirical approach to raise awareness of the problem of bullying at schools through the use of disturbed readings. A children’s tale, a wooden boy who mutilate himself in order to be accepted by others, encouraged children and teenagers from 6 to 14 year olds to talk about the pressure to conform an ‘‘ideal’’ identity. Our findings showed that whereas insults received inside family hurt children the most, insults between peers regarding to physical characteristics and those made by teachers about students intelligence and attitudes, force individuals to change themselves in order to conform.

Structure and measurement of Taoist personality
Gue, Yongyu School of Psychology, Huazhong Normal University, Wuhan, People’s Republic of China
This study proposed Taoist Personality, and explored the correlation between Taoist personality and well-being. College students were asked to grade five Taoists’ characters on the revised personality adjective scale, and six dimensions of Taoist Personality were found through exploratory factor analysis. Then, the Taoist Personality Inventory was compiled to further explore the structure of Taoists’ typical personality. The inventory has 25 items scattered on the six factors named as spiritual, charity, maturity, straightforwardness, straightforwardness and glamour. Multiple regression analysis showed a relatively high correlation between Taoist personality and well-being. Sturdiness and straightforwardness were shown to directly affect well-being.

Teacher leadership and attitude toward education reform in Indonesia
Hadjam, M. Noor Rochman Psychology, Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta, Indonesia Widiharto, Wahyu Psychology, Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta, Indonesia
This study was conducted to test the hypothesis that teacher leadership and attitude toward education reform can be used as a criterion to select effective school leaders. A sample of 120 teachers from 45 provinces in Indonesia. Research suggest that leadership had an effect on the teacher positive attitude toward education reform and their commitment to professional learning community.

Religious coping and adjustment to stressful life events
Hagemann, Tim Fachhochschule der Diakonie, Bielefeld, Germany Caston, A. T. Department of Psychology, University of Denver, Denver, USA Shackelford, A. J. Department of Psychology, University of Denver, Denver, USA Mauss, I. B. Department of Psychology, University of Denver, Denver, USA
The study was designed to test the hypothesis that religious coping is associated with positive adjust- ment to stressful life events (SLE). Eighty females aged 18-60 who had recently experienced SLE (divorce, illness, or death of a relative) took part in the study. Participants completed several questionnaires, including impact of recent SLEs, depressive symptoms, affective states, and religious coping. Results indicate that religious coping has a protec- tive effect on self-reported depressive symptoms and on affective states in the aftermath of SLEs, such that no religious coping was associated with lower well-being than all other levels of religious coping.
A longitudinal study for adolescents’ parent-oriented self construal in China

Haimel, Wang Center for Deaf Children, China Rehabilitation Research, Beijing, People’s Republic of China

354 junior-high-school students in grade 7 (171 male and 183 female) as the subjects were selected from three primary schools in Beijing. Three wave tests have been taken in one year longitudinal study which included a series tests for the students and their teachers. Results: (1) Both the parent-oriented self-construal have the ascend trend from grade 7 to grade 8. (2) There was no significant difference between boys and girls in the two kinds of students’ self-construal. (3) The developmental trend of different parent-oriented self-construal levels’ students are different, which the high level group was ascending, the low level group was descending, and the middle level group keep stable development.

How can justice conflicts be desescalated?
Evaluation of two intervention techniques
Halmburger, Anna Inst. für Psychologie, University Koblenz-Landau, Landau, Germany

Psychology, University Koblenz-Landau, Landau, Germany

Baumert, Anna

Blinks increased as the movements of the hands and arms, legs, eyelids, gaze directions, etc. of the head, arms, legs, eyelids, gaze directions, etc. of the hands were limited. Their movements consisted of two parts. On one part, they talked as if they were addressing someone who was not there. Their movements were more frequent when they talked to the voice. The record was analyzed and revealed that the movement of the head was the main focus. It was concluded that the second part movement of the hands was ascending, the low level group was descending, and the middle level group keep stable development.

Predictors of BII fears in people receiving intravenous chemotherapy

Harris, Lynne Dept. of Health Sciences, University of Sydney, Sydney, Sydney, Australia

Jones, Mairwen Dept. of Health Sciences, University of Sydney, Sydney, Sydney, Australia

Objective: Previous findings concerning predictors of BII concerns have come from student samples and samples undergoing single blood draws. This study extended this work to examine predictors of BII concerns among outpatients receiving chemotherapy. Method: Outpatients receiving chemotherapy for cancer (n=187) completed a questionnaire. Results: Fifteen percent had scores on the Multitrait Questionnaire comparable to samples with BII concerns. The predictors of BII concerns in this sample were consistent with those from general population samples and from samples with BII phobia. Conclusions: The findings have implications for understanding and reducing distress associated with provision of necessary care in oncology settings.

The effect of abacus and mental arithmetic on intelligence development among primary school pupils in Khartoum state

Hanany, Alya Faculty of Arts Psychology, khartoum University, khartoum, Sudan

This study aimed at examining the effect of abacus training and mental arithmetic on intelligence development among primary school pupils in Khartoum State. The sample comprised (3085) pupils both males and females. The number of control group is (1144). Experimental (1) (593) and experimental (2) (1340). The researcher used the standard progressive matrices test designed by John Raven. The study revealed that the controlled group obtained in pre test (16.84) and 19.84 in post test. Experimental group (1) (33.54) in the post test. While experimental group (2) obtained (16.89) in pre test and (25.05) in the post test.

Nonverbal responses to the restriction on empathy induction, participants perceived the share tuition fees with the other faculty. After in questionnaires on how their tuition fees should be distributed of two university faculties, general empathy induction was compared. Moreover, low self-estems suffered from the impatience. Based on the prototype of relationship quality were identified. Furthermore, low self-estems wanted to reassure whether their friend accepted them, but they had frozen to worry about evaluation from their friend.

The influence of self-esteem on psychological distance between self and other
Hasegawa, Koji Faculty of Arts, Shinshu University, Matsumoto, Japan

Sociometric theory suggests that self-esteem functions as a monitor of social acceptance. According to predictions of this theory, these low self-estems would perceive the psychological distance between self and one’s friend more than high self-estems. 183 undergraduates participated in the investigation. The results consisted with the prediction. Moreover, low self-estems suffered from the dilemmas that they didn’t want to approach (or part) too much they though they wanted to approach (or part) their friend. To resolve the dilemmas, low self-estems wanted to reassure whether their friend accepted them, but they had frozen to worry about evaluation from their friend.

Dimensions of relationship quality: An international comparison

Hasebrauck, Sackler Inst. für Sozialpsychologie, Universität Wuppertal, Wuppertal, Germany

Bental, Tamir Center, Meir Medical center, Kefar Saba, Israel

CARDIOLOGY, MEIR MEDICAL CENTER, KEFAR SABA, Israel

Based on the prototype of relationship quality (Hasebrauck, 1997) we examined the dimensions of relationship quality. In a first study with a German sample based on a principle component analysis, four dimensions – Intimacy, Agreement, Independence, and Sexuality – underlying the prototype of relationship quality were identified. This four factorial structure was replicated with samples from Australia, Brazil, Canada, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Spain and Turkey. Scales based on the four factorial structure of relationship quality showed satisfactory reliability. Hassebrauck, M. (1997). Cognitions of relationship quality: A prototype analysis of their structure and consequences. Personal Relationships, 4, 163-185.

The exploratory study on the assessment of the facilities in a Japanese campus
Hatakeyama, Akifumi Psychological Sciences, Health Sciences Univ. of Hokkaido, Sapporo, Japan

This study deals with the exploratory investigation on the assessment of the facilities in a Japanese university campus. The subjects were consisted of undergraduate students. At first, they were required to discuss and give the items they thought they were necessary to use the facilities in the campus. After that, they strolled around the inside of their own campus, and assessed it in reference to the given items in their discussion. The results revealed that the students were highly assessed them, because they liked their university itself. Base upon the results, how and why they attached it were discussed.

Silence within dyadic conversations and interpersonal affect
Hatanaka, Miho Tsukuba, Japan

Relationships between silence within conversations and interpersonal affect were investigated. In a quasienvironment experiment, the reported effects in three conversational settings. Results indicated that when the relationship with the partner was close, silence was not rated negatively. However, when the relationship was more distant, the participants reported more embarrassment when the conversational partner was more attractive, whereas they reported more apathy and irritation when the conversational partner was less attractive. These results suggest that the effect of silence within a conversation on interpersonal affect is different according to the relationship between the conversational partners.

The effects of cognitions of joking relationship on joking behaviors to friend
Hayama, Daichi Dept. of Psychology, University of Tsukuba, Tsukuba, Japan

The purpose of this study was to examine whether personal cognitions of joking relationship affect joking behaviors. undergraduates (n = 208) were examined (a) difference in their joking behaviors between the best friend and an ordinary friend, and (b) the effect of cognitions regarding the joking relationship (understanding the friend and being accepted by the friend) on joking behaviors. Results indicated that participants significantly more used aggressive jokes with the best friend. Furthermore, the sense of being accepted by a normal friend promoted aggressive jokes, whereas the sense of being accepted by the best friend reduced the need for other-enhancing jokes.

Patients’ personality and spouses’ ways of giving support: which contributes more to the recovery after first Acute Coronary Syndrome (ACS)?
Haze-Fliderman, Liat Psychology, Bar-Ilan University, Ramat-Gan, Israel

Vilchinsky, Noa Bar-Ilan University, Ramat-Gan, Israel

Leibowitz, Morton Sackler Med. School, Tel Aviv Univ., Tel Aviv, Israel

CARDIOLOGY, MEIR MEDICAL CENTER, Kefar Saba, Israel

CARDIOLOGY, MEIR MEDICAL CENTER, Kefar Saba, Israel

Ramat-Gan, Israel

Norton Cardio. Med. Center, Israel

Meir Medical center, Kefar Saba, Israel

Orna Cardiology, Meir Medical Center, Kefar Saba, Israel

Khaskia, Abid CARDIOLOGY, MEIR MEDICAL CENTER, Kefar Saba, Israel

Tamil Cardiology, Meir medical center, kefar saba, Israel

Mosseri, Morris CARDIOLOGY, MEIR MEDICAL CENTER, Ramat-Gan, Israel

David Sackler Medical school, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel

The exploratory study on the assessment of the facilities in a Japanese campus
Hatakeyama, Akifumi Psychological Sciences, Health Sciences Univ. of Hokkaido, Sapporo, Japan

This study deals with the exploratory investigation on the assessment of the facilities in a Japanese university. The subjects were consisted of undergraduate students. At first, they were required to discuss and give the items they thought they were necessary to use the facilities in the campus. After that, they strolled around the inside of their own campus, and assessed it in reference to the given items in their discussion. The results revealed that the students were highly assessed them, because they liked their university itself. Base upon the results, how and why they attached it were discussed.
Objective: to explore the interaction, between the spouses' ways of giving support and the patients' attitudes towards it. To determine whether the outcomes six months after first ACS. Method: 77 patients and spouses completed the Ways of Giving Support Questionnaire and the Experiences in Close Relationships scale during hospitalization. Outcomes measured at six months were depression, anxiety, BMI, blood lipids, Hs-CRP, smoking, rehabilitation attendance and resuming work: Results: active engagement predicted decrease in patients' BMI and Over-protectiveness predicted non attendance in rehabilitation programs. Ten significant interactions were found. Conclusions: The interpersonal dynamics determining appropriate behavior following a medical crisis are complex for the specification of cognitive models (e.g., of language production).

Cognitive processes underlying simple heuristics: The recognition heuristic Heister, Julian Berlin, Germany Mareswai, Julian ABC, MPI Berlin, Berlin, Germany

The recognition heuristic and the fluency heuristic are prime examples of heuristics for inferential judgments. Inferences are based solely on recognition and processing fluency, respectively. Even though these heuristics have stirred a lot of research examining the conditions under which they are employed (Kahneman, Tversky 1973). Today the lower level cognitive processes involved in their use are unexplored. Combining eye movement data with reaction time data and outcome measures, we examine these processes. In particular, we compare situations in which people are instructed to consciously apply the heuristics to situations without- out explicit instructions about strategy use.

Identity styles, commitment, and religiosity among moslems students Hejazi Mouroghi, Elaheh Educational Psychology, University of Tehran, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran

The purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship between religious identity, commitment and religiosity, second naiveitethis. For this reason 419 Moslems first and second year undergraduate students were randomly selected from 2 questionnaires were administrated: IS (identity style inventory, Berzonsky,1992) and PCB (post critical belief, Dunne, and al,2000). For analyzing the data multivariate regression was used. The result indicated that: identity styles were able to predict the religiosity, commitment had a significant relation with orthodoxy, external critique and relativism and nonsignificant with second naiveitethis.

On the influence of intention-based and stimulus-based actions on action-effect associations Herwig, Arvid Inst. für Psychologie, Max-Planck-Institut CBS, Leipzig, Germany

Psychologie de la Perception, Université Paris Descartes, Paris, France

Humans either carry out actions to produce effects or respond to environmental stimuli. Actions (intention-based) and responses (stimulus-based) associated with this modulate to environmental demands (stimulus-based). Until now, little is known about the functional differences between these two types of action. We investigate the role of action on attitude formation and its implication for future action planning and short-term decision-making. Different associations with between actions and their auditory effects. Whereas short-term bindings occurred for both types of action, long-term action-effect learning was observed only for intention-based actions. The findings suggest that intention-based and stimulus-based actions are accompanied by different types of learning.

Trias of trust in patients with mental disorders and its implications for the therapeutic processes Heuwig, Martina Inst. für Klin. Psychologie, Universität Trier, Trier, Germany

Hank, Petra Psychologie, Universität Trier, Trier, Germany

Krampe, Günter Klinische Psychologie, Universität Trier, Trier, Germany

Interpersonal trust, trust in oneself (i.e., self- efficacy) and trust in the future (i.e., hopefulness vs. hopelessness) are the central components of the salutogenic action-theory based "Trias of Trust Model" (TTM). The present study investigated characteristic patterns in the trust trias in 143 inpatients with distinct mental disorders. Multivariate analysis methods revealed significant differences between the groups concerning trust in oneself and hopelessness. Patients with somatoform disorders showed significantly higher trust in others than depressive patients. Patients with personality disorders got significantly higher scores in hopelessness compared to other mental disorders. Practical implications of these findings for therapeutic processes are discussed.

Bad decisions in Blackjack activate anterior cingulate cortex.

Hewig, Johannes Biological and Clinical Psych., Friedrich-Schiller-University, Jena, Germany

Strobaue, Thomas Biological and Clinical Psych., Friedrich-Schiller-University, Jena, Germany

Tripe, Rafael H Biological and Clinical Psych., Friedrich-Schiller-University, Jena, Germany

Hecht, Holger Biological and Clinical Psych., Friedrich-Schiller-University, Jena, Germany

Miller, Wolfgang R Biological and Clinical Psych., Friedrich-Schiller-University, Jena, Germany

Recently we reported on medial frontal negativities in the event related potentials in response to negative outcomes in a computer version of Black- jack. The present study examined decision making in the context of Blackjack using fMRI imaging. 17 participants had to decide at a certain point score whether to take another card or not at different degrees of risk (13-18 points). Participants had to get closer to 21 than a computer opponent, and had to avoid getting over 21 points. The participants showed increased activity in the ante- rior cingulate cortex after taking a decision which was extremely risky or extremely cautious.

Ethnography of science cafe: A function of a facilitator in the communication between scientists and citizens Hidaka, Tomo Dept. of Literature, Ritsumeikan University, Kyoto, Japan

In this study I focused on the communication between scientists and citizens in science cafe. Discourse of the people in the field was analyzed. By using the KJ method and discourse analysis, the result was summarized into the following point. Citizens can hold a conversation with scientists more effectively when a facilitator is present. The facilitator supports the conversation by "correcting" the words of the citizens. Knowledge difference between scientists and citizens can be flattened by the facilitator’s support, and citizens get more talk. This indicates that the instrumental communication between professional and non-professional can be achieved by the presence of a facilitator.

Processing and weighting of information affecting escalation of commitment.

Hiemisch, Anette Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Greifswald, Greifswald, Germany

Schelske, Stefan Institut of Psychology, University of Greifswald, Greifswald, Germany

Theory clearly indicates task dimensions affecting escalation of commitment However, which dimensions do people spontaneously, perceive and consider in realistic situations? Within a complex scenario 200 students choose a field of study, receive failure feedback and finally decide if they wanted to continue. Commitment for the chosen topic, the cognitive representation of the decision problem as well as motivational variables were assessed. Regression analysis revealed that after controlling for commitment certain aspects of the cognitive representation (e.g. thinking about incentives of termination) explained additional variance of the probability to continue. The motivational basis for representing those aspects is discussed.
Wednesday 23rd July 2008

Higgins, Laura Dept. of Kinesiology, University of Calgary, Calgary, Canada

The present experiment determined the relative influences of four different dynamic stimulus properties (onset, offset, blink and motion) on attentional capture and movement organization. Participants were required to make aiming movements to a target while ignoring a distracter that was characterized by one of the other three stimulus properties. It was found that movement trajectories deviated towards the distracter. Importantly, movement deviations were only present in conditions in which information (onset, offset) were observed in conditions in which the distracter afforded a highly salient competing response. These results have implications for current models of selective reaching movements.

Age differences of anxiety and depression in cancer patients
Hinz, Andreas Inst. für Medizin, Psychologie, Universität Leipzig, Leipzig, Germany

The objective of this study was to investigate the presence of anxiety and depression in cancer patients using the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS). Participants were 1529 cancer patients and 2037 persons from the German general population. For the cancer patients, the risk of psychiatric distress was nearly twice that of the general population. However, for older age groups there were only small differences between cancer patients and the general population. The results show that large sample sizes are necessary to evaluate the psychological situation of cancer patients, and that age and gender differences must be taken into account.

Cross-modal interactions between visual brightness and image of consonants
Hirata, Sachiko Dept. of Psychology, Kwansei Gakuin University, Nishinomiya Hyogo, Japan

Voiced consonants (VC) are considered to be darker than voiceless consonants (LC). Garner's speeded classification was used to test the assumption that visual appearance is caused by cross-modal interactions between visual brightness and image of consonants. We adopted 4 pairs (VC and LC) of Japanese Hiragana letters as stimuli and manipulated their colors to either white or black. Supporting our hypothesis, results of 32 participants indicated significant differences between congruent (VC/white, LC/black) and incongruent (LC/white, VC/black) conditions in brightness and consonant discrimination. However, issue related to the formation of stimuli remains to be clarified.

Effects of varied risk values in risk messages and the number of sources on receivers' response under ambiguity
Hirata, Sumire Musashi Inst. of Technology, Yokohama, Japan

This study examined how varied risk values and the number of sources in risk communication influenced the receiver's response, using a 2nd order probability model; the 1st and 2nd being risk values and number of sources, respectively. College students participated in two experiments (N = 187 and 105). Analysis performed using a general linear model revealed number of sources as the strongest factor. Persuasive effort was the largest in a low-conflict condition, where variances of risk values in messages were moderate compared to those in high- and no-conflict. Although frequent risk format was the most effective, its size was small.

Anxiety and perceptual load modulate the degree of attentional resources required to process emotional bimorphemic words
Ho, Ming-Chou Dept. of Psychology, Chung-Shan Medical University, Taichung, Taiwan Yang, Nien-Ying Psychology, Chung-Shan Medical University, Taichung, Taiwan Pan, Jia-Chi Psychology, Chung-Shan Medical University, Taichung, Taiwan Chen, Hui-Tau Psychology, Chung-Shan Medical University, Taichung, Taiwan Chu, Yi-Chen Psychology, Chung-Shan Medical University, Taichung, Taiwan Wu, Jian-Lun Psychology, Chung-Shan Medical University, Taichung, Taiwan Liu, Yi-Ling Psychology, Chung-Shan Medical University, Taichung, Taiwan Li, Shuo-Heng Psychology, Chung-Shan Medical University, Taichung, Taiwan

The degree of anxiety inevitably without controlled attention is a long debate. We suggest that threat detection requires controlled attention and test two hypotheses. First, perceptual load (e.g., Lavie, 1995) could modulate the detection of the threat stimuli (Chinese bimorphemic words). Namely the performance of threat detection is better in low load condition than in high load condition. Second, load-modulated threat detection is less effective for individuals with high level of anxiety. In conclusion, this study shows that the selection of the threat stimuli requires controlled attention and anxiety modulates the detection of the threat stimuli.

Can attention shift between objects in a discrete mode?
Ho, Ming-Chou Dept. of Psychology, Chung-Shan Medical University, Taichung, Taiwan Li, Shuo-Heng Psychology, Chung-Shan Medical University, Taichung, Taiwan Wu, Jian-Lun Psychology, Chung-Shan Medical University, Taichung, Taiwan Chen, Hui-Tau Psychology, Chung-Shan Medical University, Taichung, Taiwan Ku, Chung-Yang Psychology, Chung-Shan Medical University, Taichung, Taiwan Yang, Nien-Ying Psychology, Chung-Shan Medical University, Taichung, Taiwan Hsu, Chen-Chia Psychology, Chung-Shan Medical University, Taichung, Taiwan Kuo, Chung-Yang Psychology, Chung-Shan Medical University, Taichung, Taiwan Ying, Shi-En Psychology, Chung-Shan Medical University, Taichung, Taiwan Hou, Ming-Chou Psychology, Chung-Shan Medical University, Taichung, Taiwan

As early debate regarding the mode of attentional shift in space (i.e., analog vs. discrete), the mode of attentional shift between objects requires further investigation. We employed the same/different judgment task similar to Kwak, Dagenbach and Yantis (1997) and Yantis and Jonides (1990) mode debate. Participants were divided into two groups (TT, LL, or TL) that appear briefly on two of eight outlined squares with three different distances between two squares. Results showed that the effect size was absent after the shortest time across three distances (a discrete mode). Further, a horse racing model ensured a serial process in such task. This study has critical implications in object-based attention literature.

Object-based attention: A between-object cost or within-object benefit?
Ho, Ming-Chou Dept. of Psychology, Chung-Shan Medical University, Taichung, Taiwan Hou, Chi-Chung Psychology, Chung-Shan Medical University, Taichung, Taiwan Sun, Ya-Ling Psychology, Chung-Shan Medical University, Taichung, Taiwan Huang, Wan-Ru Psychology, Chung-Shan Medical University, Taichung, Taiwan Kuo, Hui-Tze Psychology, Chung-Shan Medical University, Taichung, Taiwan

Object-based attention (OBA) is attributed to a between-object cost or within-object benefit. Atchley and Ho (2001) added a spatial baseline to reaction time (RT)-based OBA paradigm and found that OBA is best described in terms of the cost to switch attention between objects. The accuracy (ACC) and RT measures reflect qualitatively different aspects of processing, attentional allocation, and competition. Atchley and Ho employed the ACC measure and the similar design to Atchley and Ho, we found similar patterns of attentional allocation on a display when objects were present or absent. This result could shed some light on the debate of cost/benefit issue.

Choice deferral arising from two different types of processing
Hoffrage, Ulrich HEC, University of Lausanne, Lausanne, Switzerland White, Chris M. HEC, University of Lausanne, Lausanne, Switzerland

To explain why people often defer making a choice, we developed the Two-Stage, Two-Threshold model. It assumes that people defer choice because no option reaches an acceptance threshold or because there is uncertainty regarding which option is best. Preferential choice therefore involves two stages of processing, one that computes the absolute attractiveness of each option independently of the others, and another that computes their relative attractiveness. In our experiment, participants' self reported reasons for their deferrals depended on whether it was important to find the best alternative, or a good alternative regardless of whether it was the best.

Shared representations in coacting individuals
Holländer, Antje Inst. für Psychologie, Max-Planck-Institut, Leipzig, Germany

Common coding theory claims that perceived events and planned actions share a common representation. Our hypothesis is that these representations may be shared between self and others. Investigating task sharing is one way of studying real-time social interactions. In this para- digm, two individuals take care of a certain aspect of a common task. There is evidence that although no interpersonal coordination is required, the task aspect of the other agent is taken into account as well. The present study investigates the underlying neural mechanisms of co-representation in task sharing using EEG. The findings provide evidence that similar neural mechanisms are involved in monitoring one's own actions and the actions of others.

Software features and their influence on extraneous cognitive load in a comparison task when analysing videos for the purpose of learning
Hollander, Nina Hochschuldidaktik. Arbeitstitel, TU Darmstadt, Darmstadt, Germany

This study tested the influence of software design on cognitive load when classifying sequences of a video and comparing own classifications with classifications made by an expert. 36 students took part, with one group being able to compare the classifications integrated within the same screen and one group having to switch between two separate screens. A control group conducted no comparisons. Cognitive load was measured by subjective rating and by means of a secondary task. Results yielded significant higher cognitive load (<p<0.05) for the separate comparison group. However, there were no differences in the performance in a post-test.

E-accessibility for the disabled persons in Bangladesh
Hossain, Mahajabeen Khaled Inst Of Nazrat Mohammad (SAW), Dhaka, Bangladesh

There is a general social stigma attached to disabilities, which is virtually inseparable for many religion, society and nation. Bangladesh as a third world country can not ignore this issue. Here it is estimated 3.4 million children and 10 million adults living with disabilities. Most of these people are specially those where they become the poorest of the poor. Providing e-accessibility should be required with the combined commitment & contribution of

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government, non-government & private organizations. The paper will reflect the problems encountered, and the future course of action for creating access of visually impaired persons to technologies.

The effects of exercise on physical fitness and cognitive function in elderly who need a care

Hotta, Ryo, Human Environmental Studies, Kyushu University
Objective: The purpose of this study was to investigate the effect of regular exercise on physical fitness and cognitive function in elderly who need a care method.

Methods: Subjects were 22 elderly aged 67-85 years. Physical fitness was assessed by 7-stage test battery of physical performance and cognitive function was measured by Stroop task. Data was analyzed using one-way analysis of variance. Results: Once a week exercise made some improvements in physical fitness and cognitive function.

Conclusions: This study indicates that some functions of elderly can be changed by regular exercise. We must consider about the reason of them.

The research of emotion: EEG activation induced by musical mode and tempo

Hou, Jian Cheng, Psychology, Lab of Cognitive Neuroscience, Nanjing, People’s Republic of China
Use electroencephalograph to explore the emotion induced by different music patterns. Oscillations were induced by 6 music patterns in 20 subjects. Drew out appointed oscillations and analyzed through ANOVA. The major is striking in parietal, central and frontal; minor energies are higher than major. The gender in temporal is striking and males are higher than females. Both major and gender are remarkable in parietal and central with Band flux that are attributed to brain’s physiological difference between genders, meanwhile reflects the differences of information conformity. Major and gender can induce widespread oscillations during musical mental activity.

Analysis on family environment of the heroin addicts

Huang, Mei, Dept. of Social Science, Hainan Medical College, Hainan, People’s Republic of China
Objective: To evaluate family environment of the heroin addicts and investigate a novel rehabilitation therapy. The psychological and society for persons who rely on opium maternal. Methods: By using FES CV, a comparative study was performed on 50 heroin addicts and 50 normal controls. The gender differences in visual angle were involved. Results: Family environment of the heroin addicts was characterized by indifferent familiarization, cool sensibility. Conclusions: The methods of integrated intervention on drug addicts were provided.

When she is prettier than me: A neuro-scientific evidence of social comparison

Huang, Xu, Management and Marketing, Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong, China, People’s Republic of China
Objective: To evaluate the emotional expression of the heroin addicts in a social comparison. Results: The amplitudes of EEG responses to attractive faces were lower than unattractive faces when social comparison was not present, but higher than unattractive faces when the participants compared these face images with their own. We conclude that social comparison occurs at around 100ms or afterwards. We examined the amplitudes of event-related potentials (ERPs) responses to attractive and unattractive face images at 100ms using data collected from 33 participants. We found that the amplitudes of ERP responses to attractive faces were lower than unattractive faces when social comparison was not present, but higher than unattractive faces when the participants compared these face images with their own. We conclude that social comparison occurs at around 100ms.

Family communication process influences adolescent attachment style: The moderating effect of self-esteem

Huang, Yunhui, Dept. of Psychology, Peking University, Beijing, People’s Republic of China
Objective: To investigate the effects of family communication process (including socio-orientation dimension and concept-orientation dimension) on adolescent attachment style. Parents reported family communication process while their children reported self-esteem and attachment style. Although control-orientation was believed “better” socio-orientation, results showed that concept-orientation tended to reduce the attachment anxiety only in high self-esteem adolescents. Socio-orientation tended to increase attachment anxiety only in low self-esteem adolescents, and it even tended to decrease attachment avoidance in high self-esteem adolescents. Self-esteem moderated how family communication process influenced adolescent attachment style.

Psychological characteristics of Japanese young workers who experienced early retirement.

Igarashi, Atsunori, Division of Career Development, Fukushima University, Fukushima, Japan
Objective: To investigate the psychological characteristics of Japanese young workers who experienced early retirement. Results: We investigated psychological characteristics of young employees who experienced early retirement. Participants were 21 Japanese employees who had graduated a university during 2003 to 2006. Over twenty percent (21.6%) of all the participants experienced early retirement. We found no significant relationship between the experience of early retirement and a level of anxiety.

Attention effects on auditory brainstem responses during contralateral noise masking

Ikeda, Kazunari, ORSEP, Tokyo Gakugei University, Tokyo, Japan
Objective: To investigate the effects of auditory brainstem responses (ABR) on the degree of anxiety in the left-right axis. Methods: Subjects were 11 healthy participants while standing with a visual target changing in size. The size of visual target continuously varied between 5.34 degree and 0.60 degree in visual angle with a frequency of 0.3 Hz. Results: The body sway recorded was analyzed by FFT analysis, and correlation were examined between the power of the frequency band of 0.1-0.21 Hz and the degree of anxiety in the left-right axis.

Effect of state anxiety on body sway with visual target changing in size

Ishida, Mitsuo, Dept. of Physiology, Environmental Sciences, Yamanashi, Japan
Objective: To investigate the effects of state anxiety on body sway with visual target changing in size. Results: The visual target continuously varied between 5.34 degree and 0.60 degree in visual angle with a frequency of 0.3 Hz. The body sway recorded was analyzed by FFT analysis, and correlation were examined between the power of the frequency band of 0.1-0.21 Hz and the degree of anxiety in the left-right axis.

Family relationship in the rural areas of Bangladesh: A comparative study on Muslim and Santal community

Islam, A.K.M. Shafiqul, Dept. of Sociology, Rajshahi University, Rajshahi, Bangladesh
Objective: To investigate the family relationship pattern in Muslim and Santal communities, and explore the family relationship patterns, marriage relationship and developing bond. Results: This study will provide a detailed perspective of family relationship pattern between Muslim and Santal communities, and explore the family relationship patterns, marriage relationship and developing bond. This study also compares and analyzes the marriage relationship pattern and marriage role relationship among these communities. Family relationship pattern depends on various influencing factors in Bangladeshi culture. It is necessary to depict factors which influence the relationship pattern among the Muslim and Santal communities in rural Bangladesh.
Muslim and Santal families collected through survey and participant-observation methods from selected study areas in Bangladesh.

The effectiveness of listening to Al-Quran recitation to improve driver performance
Ismail, Rozmi School of Psychology, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Bangi Selangor, Malaysia
Moldavsky, Michal Inst. für Psychologie, Max-Planck-Institut CBS, Leipzig, Germany
Moaz, Mohd Juliann School of Psychology, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Bangi Selangor, Malaysia
Kasagi, Yuu Dept. of Social Psychology, Osaka University, Osaka, Japan

This study aimed to assess how far listening to Al’Quran recitation help drivers to concentrate while driving a vehicle. This experiment was carried out in a driving simulator where physiological changes were measured. 20 male volunteers participated in the study. They were asked to drive without time limit and they could stop when they felt tired. The result of this experiment shows that the duration for driving while listening to the Al’Quran recitation treatment is longer than driving without Al’Quran recitation condition. Subjects’ reaction time when driving with Al’Quran treatment was also faster. This study suggested that Al’ Qur’an recitation therapy could be implemented to increase safety and comfort for drivers.

The effect of videotape feedback of a dyadic interaction on the perceived social relationship
Iso, Yukiko Dept. of Child Psychology, Tokyo Future University, Tokyo, Japan
Kasagi, Yuu Yuu Dept. of Social Psychology, Osaka University, Suita, Osaka, Japan

This study examined the hypothesis that observing oneself in videotape would improve the accuracy of metaperception (prediction of how others viewed oneself). Seventy female students participated in conversations with unacquainted partners twice, of which were videotaped, and estimated the metaperceptions after both conversations. Before the second conversations, two-thirds of participants observed the videotape of either themselves only or participants and partners in the first conversations. Another third observed a videotape which wasn’t related to the current results, and the remaining half didn’t observe the hypothesis wasn’t confirmed, social skills related with improvement of meta-accuracy. We discussed the relationships between social skills and the effectiveness of videotape feedback.

Transition to parenthood: A comparison between the perceptions of adolescents, emerging adults and expecting parents
Israelahilv, Moshe School of Education, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel
Moldavsky, Michal School of Education, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel

The current study compared the perceptions regarding the transition to parenthood among three groups of Israeli Jews - (1) 94 adolescents, (2) 116 emerging adults and (3) 88 expecting parents. The participants completed questionnaire related to their level of idealization, motivation, and future parental self-efficacy. Study findings indicated that the level of idealization and the level of parental self-efficacy are higher among males than females. However, the level of motivation to parenthood was higher among females. Differences among the three groups were found only for females but not for males. The study findings’ implications will be discussed.

Bimanual coordination between individuals: Do we represent the task of a coacting partner?
Jäger, Christina Inst. für Psychologie, Max-Planck-Institut CBS, Leipzig, Germany
Holländer, Antje Psychology, MPI CBS, Leipzig, Germany
Prinz, Wolfgang Psychology, MPI CBS, Leipzig, Germany

When two individuals take care of a certain aspect of a common task they do not have a representation of his/her own task. Recent findings show that one takes the aspects of a coacting partner’s task into account as well. Participants were required to perform symbolically cued reaching movements varying in movement amplitude. The experiment was conducted in a partial (single) and shared (joint) condition. We predicted a disadvantage in RT for dissimilar cued movement amplitudes in the shared but not in the partial condition. Results are discussed with respect to the processes of joint action and task sharing.

The role of quality social support in university student achievement attitudes: A Chilean sample
Jacoby, Brian Eugene, USA McWhirter, Benedict Counseling Psychology, University of Oregon, Eugene, OR, USA

The purpose of this study is to investigate adolescent social risk and protective factors, and identify variables that may influence self-evaluation and achievement outcomes. We collected surveys from 130 students (age 18-20) attending two Chilean universities, which measured quality of communication and level of connection with family, friends, peers, and school; and educational and achievement outcomes. We collected surveys from 130 students (age 18-20) attending two Chilean universities, which measured quality of communication and level of connection with family, friends, peers, and school; and educational and achievement outcomes. We predicted a disadvantage in RT for dissimilar cued movement amplitudes in the shared but not in the partial condition. Results are discussed with respect to the processes of joint action and task sharing.

Differential rehabilitation outcome in eating disorder patients
Jagsh, Reinhold Institut für Psychologie, Universität Wien, Wien, Austria
Wien, Austria Wiesnagrotzki, Stefan Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Medical University of Vienna, Vienna, Austria
Gombas, Wolfgang Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Psychosocial Strategies, Vienna, Austria

Objective: Using a differential research paradigm we evaluated treatment success in eating disorders patients. Methods: Fifty-one patients were treated for eight weeks on basis of an inpatient psychanalytic-based procedure. Four groups built on construction or discrepancy of subjective and objective rating of symptoms severity were compared using health-related quality of life as outcome measure. Results: Using a pre/post comparison design huge improvements could be found for two conditions while no changes over time occurred for the other two. Conclusions: Results emphasize the importance of subjective ratings of symptoms as they seem to play an important role for treatment success.

Categories encapsulate causal properties, influencing similarity
James, Nathalie Dept. of Psychology, UCLA, Venice, USA
Cheng, Patricia Psychology, UCLA, Venice, CA, USA

To demonstrate that categories form during causal reasoning, participants examined objects whose features predicted certain outcomes. The features of half the objects were confounded with an extraneous variable. Participants formed clearer categories around objects whose features were unconfounded, indicating that they took the objects’ causal context into account instead of generating categories around the objects’ similarity alone. Additionally, subjects found different difficulty levels to categories to meet different goals set by the experimenter, indicating that categories are purpose-driven rather than merely descriptive. Finally, unconfounded, goal-relevant features were disproportionately weighed in similarity judgments indicating that similarity is a product of causal category formation.

Effects of task parameters on individual differences in pursuit tracking performance
Jermic, Zeljko Department of Psychology, University of Zagreb, Croatia
Palekic, Jasenko Department of psychology, University of Zagreb, Croatia

The aim was to explore the effects of some task parameters on individual differences in pursuit tracking performance. 16 pursuit tracking tasks representing all possible combinations of four task characteristics (control dynamics, input regularity, input format, and track position) were selected for the experiment. Factor analysis of performance data revealed three factors indicating that the extent of correlations between tracking tasks depends on whether the input function is continuous or step one, and in the case of tracking step function whether the track is displayed or not. Besides, between-factor correlations suggested the existence of a second-order tracking factor.

A case study of chords and their inversions recognition by mental rotation or sound character
Jiang, Cong Inst. für Musik, Universität halle-Wittenberg, Halle, Germany

This study is an attemptable research of recognition of chords and their inversions. Music is a kind of auditory spatial art, so it is hypothesized that there might be mental rotation when we hear chord and inversions. The subject, a post-graduate major in musicology, is asked to recognize six pairs of chords and seventh chord with their inversions, and report that the second chord in each pair is of which inversion. The reaction time of inversions is not significantly but longer than that of original chords. It can be concluded that mental rotation plays a part in the recognition of chords and their inversions.

Intrinsic, extrinsic religiosity and well-being
Joshi, Shobhna Psychology, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India
Kumari, Shilpa Psychology, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India

The terms intrinsic and extrinsic religion currently represent the backbone of empirical research in the psychology of religion. An intrinsic orientation (I) involves internal religious motives within a person whereas extrinsic orientation (E) involves external motives outside the religion, using the religion for unreligious ends. Similarly, well-being comprehends people’s evaluation, both affective, and cognitive, of their lives. The study of I, E and well-being, is still an emerging area in psychology and has to mature as an independent enterprise in India. Thus future work would be focused on examining the relationship between religiosity and well-being.

Role of family environment in behavioural problems and self-esteem amongst Indian adolescents
Joshi, Ramuka PG Department of Psychology, D.A.V./PG College, Dehradun, India

The present study evaluates the effect of family environment on behavioural problems and self esteem amongst adolescents. 200 school children (10 - 14 years) were administered standardized Family Climate Scale, Child Psychopathology Measurement Schedule and Self Esteem Inventory. The children of unfavorable family environment (FE) scored significantly higher on conduct disorder, anxiety and somatization than favorable family environment (FPE) subjects. On self esteem also UFE children possessed significantly low level of personally perceived self (PPS). Significant gender differences were found on conduct disorder, depression, physical illness with emotional problems, somatization, PPS and socially perceived self amongst the subjects.
The correspondence of the adult romantic attachment between siblings and romantic partners

Kamenov, Zeljka Department of Psychology, University of Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia Jelic, Margareta Department of Psychology, University of Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia

The aim of this study was to compare the adult romantic attachment of persons grown up in the same family. The prototypic perspective claims that the attachment representations formed in childhood remain stable and have the defining influence on relationships in adulthood. From the revisionist perspective, a person’s attachment to a particular other could be also a function of the experiences with the particular partner. Dyadic analyses were conducted on young adults, their siblings and their romantic partners, comparing the degree of correspondence of the romantic attachment between siblings in relation to the attachment style of their current romantic partners.

Adult attachment dimensions, emotion, and evaluation toward relationships: Similarity between mother-child dyads and romantic relationships in adolescents

Kanemasa, Yuji Faculty of Human Sciences, Osaka University of Human Sci, Osaka, Japan

This study was conducted to reveal the similarity between mother-child dyads and romantic relationship relationships. Participants were 209 pairs of late-adolescent children and their mothers and 104 romantic couples in adolescents. The main results were as follows: in both relationships, Anxiety dimension was positively correlated to own and partner’s negative emotion and negatively related to own and partner’s evaluation toward relationships. Moreover, the relationship between Anxiety dimension and own and partner’s evaluation toward relationships were mediated by own and partner’s negative emotion respectively in both relationships.

How to guarantee transfer?

Kaps, Silvia Christina Pädagogische Psychologie, Tech. Universität Braunschweig, Braunschweig, Germany Jaegerns, Barbara Pädagogische Psychologie, TU Braunschweig, Braunschweig, Germany

Companies invest nearly 2 percent of labor costs in trainings (State of Industry Report, 2004). But trainings if there is successful trainings-transfer. Georgeson (1992) states that probably only 10 percent of the training-contents are effectively transferred. An internet-based support should significantly increase transfer of training. Using a social skills training and the internet-based support, a 160 participants will be tested in a 4 x 4 Design (training + internet-support, training only, internet-support only, no intervention and four measuring times). It is supposed that participants in the training + internet-support condition will significantly increase transfer of training. First results will be presented.

Organization heads’ well-balanced orientations toward personnel and task as turnover prevention

Karamushka, Liudmyla Organizational Psychology, Institute of Psychology, Kyiv, Ukraine Kassou, Margarita Psychology, University of Nicosia, Nicosia, Cyprus Kapsou, Margarita Psychology, University of Nicosia, Nicosia, Cyprus Constantinoiu, Marios Psychology, University of Nicosia, Nicosia, Cyprus Adonis, Marios Psychology, University of Nicosia, Nicosia, Cyprus

The present study aimed to examine the reported levels of anxiety and depression in a sample of individuals seeking treatment in an outpatient clinic, in Cyprus. Forty five clients (39 females, Mage = 31) completed the State and Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI), the Beck Depression Inventory (BDI-II) at intake. The majority (61.1%) reported not receiving any psychiatric help or taking medication. This population presented high levels of anxiety, both state (M=50.76) and trait (M=52.22), and overall moderate levels of depression (M=10.93) that did not differ in terms of anxiety and depression (p > .05).

Effects of working circumstances on processes of work-family conflicts in dual-career couples

Kato, Yoko School of Human Sciences, Sugiyama Jogakuen University, Nisshin, Japan Tomida, Makiko Graduate School of Education, Nagoya University, Nagoya, Japan Katsuya, Noriko Faculty of Human Sciences, Osaka University of Human Sci, Osaka, Japan

This study examined a model of work-family conflicts processes in which working circumstances affect depression directly and/or indirectly. The circumstances mean family-unfriendly climates, unmanageable conditions, and supports from leaders. A survey of Japanese dual-career couples covering 103 married couples was analyzed. Results showed that all three circumstances increased depression indirectly, and only family-unfriendly climates and unmanageable conditions affected it directly. In consideration of indirect effects, the climates and the supports influenced depression via work-family conflicts, while unmanageable conditions influenced it via coping behaviors.

Conflict management about cats-breeding in urban community: Case of community cats activity in Yokohama City

Kato, Kansai University, Osaka, Japan

In this study, I investigated the case of community conflict caused by cats-breeding in urban area, Yokohama, Japan (case of “community cats” activity), and considered the features of this practice from the perspective of conflict research. In this activity, residents treated “cat problem” as “residents-relations problem” thoroughly to manage community conflict, and established “guideline” including two divided claims (like/dislike cats). I conducted participant observation toward this activity for 3 years and interviewed residents with residents. It was considered that the activity system concerned with this practice transfigured and expanded toward other daily activities in the community through residents’ narratives and activities.

Japanese parenting through gendered lenses: Expectations and behaviors towards sons and daughters

Katsurada, Emiko Psychology, Kwansei Gakuin University, Nishinomiya, Japan

This study examined whether parents’ development expectations and parenting behaviors were different with respect to their sons and daughters. Mothers and fathers of 352 children (163 boys and 189 girls) aged 4 to 6 answered the questionnaire on developmental expectations and their responses to difficult parenting situations. The results showed that both mothers and fathers expected sons to be emotionally mature earlier than daughters. It was also found that, in general, fathers’ behaviors toward daughters were more similar to those of daughters than to sons. It is concluded that parents have different expectations and behaviors toward sons and daughters.

Lay theories of depression among Japanese undergraduates: Text mining analyses

Katsuya, Noriko Fujisawa, Japan Oka, Takashi Department of Psychology, Nihon University, Setagaya-ku, Japan Sakamoto, Shinji Department of Psychology, Nihon University, Setagaya-ku, Japan

We examined lay theories of depression among Japanese undergraduates. It is thought that people have lay theories of depression. For example, people have their images of depressive behavior, symptoms, and the causes of depression. We investigated lay theories of causes and remedies of depression. The total of 313 Japanese undergraduates answered their images of depression in an open-ended format. We analyzed test data participants answered using text mining method. Correspondence analyses indicated that participants described causes of depression as rumination, cognitive styles, and stressful events. Also, participants mentioned remedies of depression as difficulties, positive thinking, and distractions.

The test-retest reliability of the autokinetic illusion by tracking the apparent movement

Kaul, Gerlinde Berlin, Germany Kettel, Jürgen Federal Institute for Occupatii, Berlin, Germany

Individuals in complete darkness, observing a fixed point-source of light, will report seeing the light move, that is known as an autokinetic illusion (AKI) and is beyond the control of the observer. Everybody has an individual kind of percepted movement similarly provolable everytime. When the autokinetic illusion starts by itself the person loses track of that movement by mouse connected with a digitizer. The investigation aims at checking the reliability of the tracks of autokinetic illusions reproduced by each person. We determine the intraindividual variation of repeated autokinetic illusions and the interindividual differences in that variation from persons who have several stress in their lives.

Self concept and emotional intelligence of Pakistani adolescents from orphans and intact families

Kausar, Rubahsa Applied Psychology, University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan Rashheed, Asima Behavioural Sciences, Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi, Pakistan

Study compared adolescents from orphans and intact families on self-concept (SC) and emotional intelligence (EI). It was hypothesized that intact family adolescents have positive SC and high EI than those from orphanage. Hundred adolescents were recruited from public schools (N = 50) and orphanage (N = 50). Analysis revealed that two groups of adolescents did not differ on self-concept and EI. Boys scored higher on self-concept and emotional intelligence as compared to girls and there was positive relationship between self-concept and emotional intelligence. Findings did not sup-
port the notion that adolescents in orphanage differ in self concept and emotional intelligence.

The role of feedback in temporal coordination
Keller, Peter, University of Leipzig, Leipzig, Germany
Kru¨ ger, Hannelore, University, Suita, Japan

Results were consistent. When participants hadn’t predicted the relationship to continue, participants whose social skills were high talked with partners more actively more than those who had lower skills. Social skills would make us possible to ‘treasure every meeting which never recur’d.

The effects of mating motivation on women’s sense of humor
Koeppl, Julia, Inst. for Sozialpsychologie, Universität München, München, Germany

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Koeppl, Julia, Inst. for Sozialpsychologie, Universität München, München, Germany

Emotional irresponsiveness toward the social events and emotions for close others.
Kino, Kazuyo English and Communication, Hiroshima International Univ., Hiroshima, Japan

The effect of positive/negative emotions for close others on the emotional reactions toward social events, i.e. news, was investigated in this study. A set of questionnaires about the emotional reactions toward three different kinds of social events and positive/negative emotions for close others, was administered to 249 adolescents (mostly under-
graduates). It was shown that the positive emotion for others negatively correlated, but negative emotions for others had no correlation with emotional irresponsiveness toward social events. Positive concerns for close others tend to lead the emotional reactions toward the wider social world and contribute to enrich adolescents’ emotional world.

Advanced digital video technologies for collaborative design tasks in school classes:
Empirical evidence on the conditions for effective cooperation and learning
Klagès, Benjamin Knowledge Media Res. Center, Tübingen, Germany

Involvement(PI), Self Expectations(SE), and Academic Anxiety(AA) Scales. Percentage on last school examination constituted Academic Achieve-
ment(Ach). Results showed significant differences in PE in the two schools and no difference in PI, AkAch, and AA. SE and PE correlated highly in both cases. For day schools AA was positively correlated with SE and negatively With PI. For residential schools AcAch correlated negatively with PI and SE and positively with AA. Implications: day and residential schools may differ but children are still living their parents’ dreams.

Trehasure every meeting, for it will never recur: The effects of expectancy of an ongoing relationship on interpersonal communication
Kimura, Masanori Dept. of Social Psychology, Osaka University, Suita, Japan

The relation between university student’s religiosity and their demographic features
Khodayanfard, Mohammad Dept. of Psychology, University of Tehran, Tehran, Iran

The effects of mating motivation on women’s sense of humor
Koeppl, Julia, Inst. for Sozialpsychologie, Universität München, München, Germany

Empirical research on mating preferences has emphasized that sense of humor is an important characteristic for both sexes. While men are attracted to women who respond appreciatively to their humor, women prefer partners who actively generate humor. Considering these findings from an evolutionary point of view, one may suggest women primed on mating to be more receptive to funny situations when the actor is male. In contrast, mating motivation should not affect a man’s rating of a joke. In study 1 these hypotheses were corroborated by presenting funny caricatures. Currently the findings are replicated for real behavior.

Using VEs in teaching historical chronology
Korallo, Liliya Dept. of Psychology, Middlesex University, London, United Kingdom

Questionnaires revealed that people have problems with historical chronology and teachers reported that children had difficulty learning it. The current study investigated benefits of using VEs in the teaching of academic disciplines with strong chron-
ological components. Events were sequentially displayed in a virtual fly-through that a user could navigate as though using a time-machine. The hypothesis was that more would be learned about sequences from a VE version than in control condi-
tions – paper-printed or PowerPoint versions.

Psychometric evidence on individual differences in conflict adaptations for the Simon and the Eriksen Flanker task
Keye, Doris IGB, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Berlin, Germany

Conflict- and context slow-down have been pro-
posed as indicators of a conflict-monitoring system that initiates cognitive control to resolve conflicts in information processing. We investigated individual differences in conflict-monitoring and correlates. Besides working memory capacity (WMC) and impulsivity measures, 167 adults completed a Simon and an Eriksen flanker task. We obtained conflict- and context slow-down independent of stimulus repetition. Individual differences in con-
ict slow-down but not context slow-down could be identified as unique sources of variance. WMC and impulsivity were not differently correlated with conflict or non-conflict trials. Costs of conflict-monitoring are discussed from a binding perspec-
tive on working memory.

Korallo, Liliya Dept. of Psychology, Middlesex University, London, United Kingdom

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Koeppl, Julia, Inst. for Sozialpsychologie, Universität München, München, Germany

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tions – paper-printed or PowerPoint versions.
Companionate love, passionate love and safe sex in dating relationships

Kordoutsis, Panos Dept. of Psychology, Panteion University, Athens, Greece

We hypothesized that type of love in intimate relationships is associated with safe sex behaviors. University students (272 men, 295 women, aged M=21.76) rated their recent dating relationship on companionate and passionate love and reported frequency of, condom-use, condom-use notification scripts, and reasons for non-use. Analysis of variance showed that women in passionate relationships used condoms less often and their proposal for condom-use was denied more frequently, than women in companionate ones and men generally. Non-use was attributed more strongly to relationship anxiety in passionate and to risk-denial in companionate relationships. Protective behavior, particularly women’s, appears sensitive to type of love.

Antecedents for transformational leadership: The role of leader’s task perceptions

Kovács, Sándor Arbeits- und Organ.-Psychologie, Universität Leipzig, Leipzig, Germany Mohr, Gisela Work and Organizational Psycho, University Leipzig, Leipzig, Germany

The present study examines leadership theory on contextual factors for transformational leadership in organizations, suggests that complex, changing and flexible organizational structures further the emergence of transformational leadership. Transferring this notion to leaders’ task characteristics, we investigated, whether these factors are related to transformational leadership ratings of followers. Multi-level analyses of self-report data from 134 leaders and 427 direct followers from different organizations showed, that leaders, who rated their main tasks as complex and changing, were evaluated more transformational by their followers. Results suggest, that challenging work tasks may enable leaders to show more transformational leadership behaviour, which is beneficial for personal and organizational outcomes.

Rules vs. examples based learning in German noun plurals

Kovács, Vanja Experimental Psychology, Oxford University, Oxford, United Kingdom

The present behavioural study examines learning morphology of German-noun-plurals based on rules vs. examples on both, rules and examples. Three experimental conditions: learning German-noun-plurals based on rules, via associations or by both, rules and associations, were conducted. The results suggest that the morphological patterns are learned more easily in the form of rules and thus, seem to be more easily captured by dual-route than single-route theories. However, error patterns across the e. -er, -en, -ler, -U, -s rules revealed results contrasting dual-route theories and suggested the existence of two mechanisms rather than one for learning regular inflection in German-plural-nouns.

Organizational and psychological consequences of influence regulation: The concept of deinfluentization

Kozusznik, Barbara Pedagogy and Psychology, University of Silesia, Katowice, Poland

To answer questions about metacognitive efficacy of power/Influence satisfaction and effectiveness of managers in the context of new models of organizations (Handy, Peters, Drucker) which require deinfluentization - ability of influence regulation - 225 managers data were collected about deinfluentization, influence tactics, self and other perception, satisfaction and effectiveness. Managers with high level deinfluentization have more positive perception of themselves and other people and are the most effective group. Women managers, notwithstanding this group, managers should enrich their knowledge about influence regulation tactics. Women managers should enrich their managerial role with deinfluentization behaviour and make it part of their own strengths.

Collaboration across distance: A management model for virtual teams in production networks

Krämer, Björn W & O Psychology, Ruhr-University, Bochum, Germany Zimolong, Bernhard W & O Psychology, Ruhr-University Bochum, Bochum, Germany

Virtual teams face a number of management challenges. The purpose of this study is to examine the differing effects of explicit control (process management, information management, cooperation rules) and implicit control (shared mental models, trust) on team processes (communication, cooperation, coordination) and outcomes (satisfaction, time-to-market). Data from a questionnaire survey show the impact of explicit control on implicit control, team processes and different outcome variables in 26 interorganizational development teams. The results will be discussed with regard to the effectiveness of the suggested management model to improve processes and outcomes in virtual teams.

Distinctive features of employees’ task and personnel orientations in business organizations

Krasnovska, Julia Organizational Psychology, Institut of Psychology, Kiev, Ukraine

Objectives. To find out distinctive features of employees’ task and personnel orientations in business organizations. Methods. The investigation was done on 150 employees from different specialization business organizations using the R.Blake & J.Mouton Managerial grid. Results. 1. The area of organization’s activity statistically significantly (r<0.001) correlated with employees’ orientation toward task (public services - 85.4%, production - 58.0%, and trade - 54.2%). 2. The area of organization’s activity statistically significantly (r<0.001) correlated with employees’ orientation toward personnel (trade - 70.8%, public services - 26.8%, and production – 26.0%). Conclusion. Enhancement of organizational performance requires balancing of employees’ orientations toward task and personnel.

Role of visualization, gesture of the hand and verbal comments at presentation of the object

Kuzhinskaya, Nataly Department of Psychology, Belarusian State Pedagogical U, Minsk, Belarus Shamal, Diana Psychology, University of Padova, Padova, Italy

Researches by method perception actions on specific gesture of a role of gestures as a measure of possible behavioral differences for contrasting social attitudes was the grasping aperture (Becchio,et al,2007). The key result is that gender-priming modified the kinematics. During reach, participants displayed faster velocity with members of the opposite sex. During grasp, longer RT’s for grasp aperture with members of the opposite sex were observed. These changes reflect how gender stereotypes affect motor action.

Different age groups were compared. The findings of explicit control on implicit control, team processes and different outcome variables in 26 interorganizational development teams. The results will be discussed with regard to the effectiveness of the suggested management model to improve processes and outcomes in virtual teams.

Anticipating distracted addressees: How speakers’ expectations and Aaddressees’ attitudes was the grasping aperture (Becchio,et al,2007). The key result is that gender-priming modified the kinematics. During reach, participants displayed faster velocity with members of the opposite sex. During grasp, longer RT’s for grasp aperture with members of the opposite sex were observed. These changes reflect how gender stereotypes affect motor action.

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Different age groups were compared. The findings of explicit control on implicit control, team processes and different outcome variables in 26 interorganizational development teams. The results will be discussed with regard to the effectiveness of the suggested management model to improve processes and outcomes in virtual teams.
behaviour, intimacy, support, trust, so forth (Bleszeski & Adams, 1992) which allow its members to belong and feel belongingness to their group. In order to know the amount of intimacy and self-disclosure exist among best friends we applied the Intimacy and Self-Disclosure Scales to 505 adult females and males from Mexico City. Among the main findings, we found females are more empathetic, supportive and express their feelings than males and younger participants also showed more friendship (p.e. sharing activities and emotional aspects, giving affection, etc.) than older people.

Relationship of adaptive behavior disorders and codependence level and parents attachment for 16-18 years old adolescents

Laizane, Ilona
Psychology, University of Latvia, Riga, Latvia

The research investigates relationship between behavioral disorders, codependence level and parents attachment. The observed sample includes 250 adolescents from the contemporary and professional secondary schools, age groups 16-18 yr. Research methods included codependence level evaluation tool “Spann-Fischer Codependency Scale” (SFCDS, Fischer, Spann & Crawford), family relationship evaluation tool “Inventory of Parental and Peer Attachment” (G Armadeni, M.T. Greenberg) and Youth Self-Report (T. Achenbach). The observation results confirmed positive correlation between behavioral disorders and codependence levels and parents attachment. Behavioral Disorders Withdrawal Depression, and Somatic Complaints correlate more in the female group, whereas Anxiety/Depression, Aggressive Behavior and Rule-Breaking Behavior are more common in the male group.

Social workers’ and welfare recipients’ attributions for poverty from two perspectives

Landmane, Dace
University of Latvia, Riga, Latvia

Objective of the study is to examine social workers’ (observer) and welfare recipients’ (actor) attributions for poverty from two perspectives (the explainers’ own perspective and imagined one – group members’ perspective). In this study the socio-demographic variables and attributions for poverty are assessed. The attributions for the other aspects of poverty were not considered. Questionnaire was adapted from Nasser and Abouchchid (2001). From own perspective social workers incline to attribute poverty to individualistic factors. From the perspective of out – group social workers incline to attribute poverty to individualistic and structural factors, but welfare recipients incline to individualistic factors.

Empowering the practitioners in their daily educational work: Development and use of the AcTeDi e-diary

Langers, Christian
EMACS, Université du Luxembourg, Walferdange, Luxembourg

The results produced by a scientific research analyzing the Luxembourgian school system together with teacher’s and researcher’s needs led to the creation of software, helping the practitioners in their daily educational work. This cognitive tool is used to create lesson plans and help teachers to be more explicit. Tools available for these measurements are limited. Using existing effective behavioral measurement, validity of a new coding method for these two forms of expressions is studied. Ninety-two married couples completed questionnaires measuring expressive behaviors, attachment styles and relationship satisfaction. Avoidant and anxious attachment ratings were negatively associated with the two forms of expressions and positively with secure attachment ratings. Explicit expression had stronger associations with relationship satisfaction and conflict than implicit expression. The result suggested that the new coding method is valid and complementary to other communication measurements.

A new coding method of dyadic love expression and its correlations with attachment styles and relationship qualities

Lee, Hyunjoo
Dept. of A. Social Studies, City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China, People's Republic of China

Romantic relationship style, coping, identity development and mental health among Chinese adolescents

Leung, Cynthia
Educational Psychology, Courna, The Hong Kong Institute of Edu; Tai Po, China, People's Republic of Hong Kong SAR

Conclusion: Cultural and gender differences that are found in ratings of certain intrusive behaviors are discussed in terms of ‘core’ vs. culture-specific aspects of autonomy and interdependence. Organizational retaliation behavior: The role of the authority representation on interactional justice

Lee, Hyounsung
Dept. of Education, Seoul National University, Seoul, Republic of Korea

Romantice relationship style, coping, identity development and mental health among Chinese and Australian adolescents

Leung, Cynthia
Educational Psychology, Courna, The Hong Kong Institute of Edu; Tai Po, China, People's Republic of Hong Kong SAR

The relationship between interpersonal injustice and hostile leadership was explored to study Organizational Retaliation Behavior (ORB). Two studies examined the influence of negative leadership on interpersonal justice feelings among a sample of 340 French students. People who had a negative leadership priming (study 1) or who had to remember a negative past leadership experience (study 2) engaged more in ORB than people in other conditions when they read a text with an unfair authority. Practical implications, limitations, and suggestions for future research will also be discussed.
behavior on the appraisal of leadership is mediated by voice behavior. The study provides empirical support for the dispositional base of leadership and explores the process of this dispositional effect.

The relation of children's temperament and parenting style with children's conscience Liang, Zong Bao Institute of Developmental Psy, Beijing Normal University, Beijing, People's Republic of China Chen, Hui Chang Institute of Developmental Psy, Beijing Normal University, Beijing, People's Republic of China Zeng, Guan Institute of Developmental Psy, Beijing Normal University, Beijing, People's Republic of China

The current research explored the direct effect of children's temperament on conscience; the direct or indirect effect of parenting style on children's conscience. The participant sample consists of 625 children aged from 3 to 6 years old, the results were as follows: (1) Children's temperament had significant predicting effect. (2) Maternal parenting style had strong direct predicting effect on children's conscience. While father's control could only positively predict children's internalized behavior. (3) Parenting style moderated the relation between children's temperament and conscience. (4) Children's age and gender also moderated the relation of parenting style and children's temperament with children's conscience.

Forgiveness of self and others as ways to improve interpersonal relationships for individuals with insecure attachment styles Liao, Kelli Yu-Hsin Dept. of Psychology, Iowa State University, Ames, USA

The study's objective examined the relationships between attachment avoidance and attachment anxiety, forgiveness of self and other, and relationship satisfaction. Specifically, the current study hypothesized that (1) individuals with attachment anxiety style might increase their relationship satisfaction through increased forgiveness of self, and (2) individuals with attachment avoidance might increase their relationship satisfaction through forgiveness of others. Participants were undergraduate psychology students. Structural equation modeling approach was used to examine the proposed model. The results indicated that forgiveness of self partially mediated attachment anxiety and relationship satisfaction while forgiveness of others partially mediated attachment avoidance and relationship satisfaction.

A longitudinal study of team processes Lin, Xuanhui School of Psychology, Beijing Normal University, Beijing, People's Republic of China Bian, Ran School of Psychology, Beijing Normal University, Beijing, People's Republic of China Zhu, Rui School of Psychology, Beijing Normal University, Beijing, People's Republic of China

Objectives To investigate changes of team process in long-term teams. Methods Totally 112 long-term self-managing teams were observed at 3 time points. The team task was problem-solving. The data were self-reported. Latent growth modeling (LGM) was used to analyze the data. Results Communication, cooperation and cohesion changed significantly along with increased time. Communication increased linearly while cooperation and cohesion increased curvilinear. Besides, high initial level of communication and cooperation contributed to their fast increase along the time. Conclusions Team processes change significantly in different patterns over time.

The symptom character and predictors of post traumatic stress disorder in AIDS orphans Lin, Xian School of Psychology, Beijing, People's Republic of China Fang, Li School of Developmental Psychology, Institute of Developmental Psy, Beijing, People's Republic of China Li, Xiaoming School of Medicine, Center of Prevention and Educa, D eco, USA

The results showed that: (1) Chinese authentic leadership included five-factor which are orienta- tion to subordinates; follow the leader; (2) leader's traits; honest and un-deceive; integrity and selfless. (2) The authentic leadership is a significant predictor of subordinate's job satisfaction, role performance, organizational iden- tification and altruistic norm to support co-lea- gues. (3) The subordinate's trust to leader and organization's trust atmosphere are the mediators between authentic leadership and outcome vari- ables. (4) The leader's competency is the moderator between authentic leadership and outcome vari- ables. (5) The content and structure of authentic leadership in Taiwan province are as same as them in mainland of China.

To take or to decline: Four-year-old children know when they remember Liu, Yan Dept. of Psychology, Peking University, Beijing, People's Republic of China Su, Yanjie Psychological Computing, Beijing, People's Republic of China

The results showed that: (1) Four-year-old children used nonverbal tasks adapted from Kornell, et.al (2007) and Hampton (2001). Results: In Experiment 1 and 2, the 4-to-5-year olds judged retrospectively their accuracy in a serial position task. They performed almost identical to college students, and much better than 3-to 4-year olds. In Experiment 3 to 5, the 4.5-to 5-year olds and the adults could discern the presence and absence of memory before recognition; however 4-to 4.5-year olds could not. Conclusion: four-year-old children know when they know and when they don't.

Research on adolescent attachment in relation to self-esteem and social adaptation Lin, Kuanyen Children's culture Institute, Zhejiang Normal University, Jinhua, People's Republic of China Yu, Xiaoyan Education College, Zhejiang Normal University, Jinhua, People's Republic of China

The paper is to explore the quality and characteristic of adolescent attachment with parents and peers, and to examine the links and mechanisms between adolescent attachment and self-esteem,
social adaptation. 528 adolescents were investigated by Chinese version of Inventory of Parents and Peers. The data were analyzed by T test, regression analysis and structural equation model. The result is that the quality of adolescent attachment is high; peer attachment is slightly higher than parent attachment. The findings suggested that adolescent attachment to parents and peers each serve to promote adjustment in specific domains of adolescent adaptation and they work together to impact on development of adolescent.

Confident leadership and follower commitment: Moderating effects of worship to authority Liu, Jun School of Business, Renmin University, Beijing, People’s Republic of China Zhang, Zaining Beijing Scholarship Foundation, School of Foreign Languages, Beijing University of Foreign Studies, Beijing, China, People’s Republic of China.

The paper investigated the relationship between confident leadership (CL) and follower commitment as well as the moderating effects of follower’s worship to authority on that relationship. Two major behavioral dimensions of CL, expressing self-confidence (EX-self) and expressing confidence in followers (EC-follower), were researched. Regression analyses on data collected from full-time salesmen and their supervisors showed that: follower’s worship to authority enhanced the relationship between CL and follower commitment, however, attenuated the relationship between EC-follower and follower commitment. These findings suggested that CL behaviors should fit with follower traits in order to achieve leadership effectiveness. Theoretical contribution and implications were offered.

Student-oriented paradigm: Self-determination and competence Lobanov, Alexander Dept. of Psychology, BGPU, Minsk, Belarus

A new topological model of supervised independent students’ work has been worked out and implemented in the context of student-oriented approach. The model is based on the principles of activity and awareness, which accordingly extend to the constructs “determinism-indeterminism” and “condition-situation”. The model agrees with Deci & Ryan’s self-determination theory of basic needs. It realizes mechanisms of the formation of intrinsic motivation through competence achievement, self-determination and relatedness. In such a way supervised independent students’ work is considered as an indispensable condition of specialist’s preparedness for continuous education, competitiveness, mobility, critical thinking and creativity.

Organizational context and a style of exercising authority in relation between supervisor-subordinate setting: Empirical research of Polish managers Loboda-Owitzczak, Edyta Institute of Psychology, Lodz, Poland

The present study investigate the role of organizational climate and a form of firm ownership in accomplishing a defined style of exercising authority. The research was conducted in a group of 207 Polish managers of lower and middle management level. The obtained results proved that access to information and relationship with a supervisor, are determined both by cooperative versus autocratic power style. The results also indicate that managers of state firms use the autocratic influence model more often than managers of private firms when task realization occurs in conditions of higher uncertainty. Results suggest that the quality of the organizational climate, analyzed in a wider context of national culture, constitute an essential element in choosing the model of influence.

Intergroup processes in organizational close relationships Lombardi, Milena Social and Developmental Psych, Sapienza University, Rome, Italy Ardone, Rita Rigata Social and Developmental Psych, Sapienza University, Roma, Italy Chiarolanza, Claudia Social and Developmental Psych, Sapienza University, Roma, Italy

The work results shows from an empiric research exploring relationship maintenance processes in intercultural couples living in Italy. Objectives Verifying differences in relationships processes among intercultural and mono-cultural couples. Method 90 couples (Italian, non-Italian and inter-cultural) answered to: - Investment model scale (Rushult et al., 1998); - Trust scale (Rempe et al., 1985); - Inclusion of other in the self scale (Aron et al., 1992); - Dyadic adjustment scale (Spanier, 1976). Results and conclusion Results show differences between intercultural and mono-cultural couples about the role of trust in affecting dyadic adjustment. Differences are also found in levels of commitment between non-Italian and Italian couples. Results will be discussed by analyzing relational processes according to acculturation processes.

Mental imagery: A question of perspective and body posture Lorey, Britta Bender Inst. of Neuroimaging, Universitaet Gießen, Gießen, Germany Stark, Karen Psychology and Sport Science, Universitaet Gießen, Gießen, Germany Rudi, Barbara Bender Inst. of Neuroimaging, Universitaet Gießen, Gießen, Germany Muntzer, Jörgen Psychology and Sport Science, Universitaet Gießen, Gießen, Germany

Body movements can be imagined in different ways, i.e., simulating oneself or someone else as an agent. In case imagery is embodied, posture should matter for simulations. From this perspective we asked 20 volunteers to imagine hand movements in a first and a third-person perspective (1PP, 3PP), with either a compatible or an incompatible hand position lying in a functional magnetic resonance scanner. Results show stronger activation in the left supramarginal gyrus and the insula in 1PP-imagery with an incompatible hand position. Therefore, kinesthetic information is integrated in 1PP-imagery which might lead to the human sense of agency.

Hand perception actions on a visual object possessing of an elastic shape: Psychology, Argosy University, Arlington, Virginia, USA

Four psychological phenomena, neuronet mechanism of hand-eye interaction in perception an object with elastic, flexible, plastic shape were studied. They had to solve a categorization task similar to that of frontal lesion patients were required to decide if the third stimulus was related to the first two in a sequence. Using N1, P2, N300 and P400 as indexes, we found selective processing during conjunctive processing of the first two stimuli and in the comparison of different dimensional tasks. Adults prefer to use rule compared with children who lie on similarities during category induction. Perception is specific with category induction but play a role in completion of decision.

Effects of type of modelling and categorial size on a categorization task in 3-4-years-old children Marquez, Alejandra Behavior Analysis, University of Guadalajara, Guadalajara, Mexico

We present data from an experimental study which objective was to identify the influence of the number of objects in each category and two kinds of modelling (differential and non-differential) on the adjustment to categorization criteria. Eight children between 3 and 4 years old participated. They had to solve a categorization task similar to that of Klein’s (1959). Children had to classify several objects according to the material they were made from (plastic, metal, wood). Data were analyzed in terms of children comprehension of the categorization criteria along with the cognitive outcomes (categorizing, reproducing, and assigning) they attained using different linguistic modes.

Chronic depression and co-occurring personality disorder: Response to medication and targeted psychotherapy Maddux, Rachel Dept. of Psychology, Lund University, Lund, Sweden Riso, Lawrence P. Psychology, Argosy University, Arlington, Virginia, USA

Axis-II personality disorders present in high rates among patients with chronic depression. In the current study, we examined the impact of co-occurring personality disorder on the treatment of chronic depression with medication, psychotherapy, or their combination in a reanalysis of a large clinical trial of 681 patients. The results indicated that a co-occurring Axis-II condition did not have a negative effect on treatment outcome and did not differentially impact the efficacy of psychotherapy versus the medication. These findings have important implications for the clinical management of chronic depression.

Multinational teams and global competences Magnus, Ellen Barssett Dept. of Psychology, Aarhus University, Aarhus, Denmark

This project investigates the relationships between working in multinational teams and development of global competences, under the assumption that higher complexity of social interactions increases the potential for developing global competences, given certain conditions. Multinational teams are believed to provide many more opportunities than local teams, mainly due to higher cultural diversity and because members are located in different national and organizational contexts. Employees with work experiences from more than one local and multinational teams will be interviewed to uncover which conditions can optimize development of global competences.

An ERP Study of category induction Liu, Zeming, Tianjian People’s Republic of China Song, Juan Psychology and Behavior, Tianjian Normal University, Tianjian, People’s Republic of China

The study concerned to adults’ visual processing during category induction by ERP. Fifteen participants were required to decide if the third stimulus shared same category membership with the first two in a sequence. Using N1, P2, N300 and P400 as indexes, we found selective processing during conjunctive processing of the first two stimuli and in the comparison of different dimensional tasks. Adults prefer to use rule compared with children who lie on similarities during category induction. Perception is specific with category induction but play a role in completion of decision.
Music perception and production and their relation to cognitive skills in children from 5 to 10 years of age

Maier-Karius, Johanna Inst.
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Four experiments assessed the relation between musical achievement and specific cognitive skills in 5-to-10-year-old children (N = 100). We employed tests for music perception and production, phonological awareness, auditory attention, visuospatial processing, memory and self-control motor functions. Results show significant correlations between musical and cognitive skills (r = .34 to .75). Particularly we found significant relations between phonological awareness and musical abilities for all ages. To control for school-effects we currently compare same skills in 30 to-10-year-olds practising music for at least 2 years to children practising sports.

Motivational empathy: The accuracy of reciprocal inferences on motives within dyads

Mammel, Catalyst Dept. of Psychology, Loras College, Dubuque, USA

The study explores the inferences of laypersons about others' motives. Previous studies analyzed the relations between intrinsic motives and social cues (Cozzolino, Dec, 1981; Woonke, 2003). The motivational empathy (ME) is the ability to make accurate inferences about others' motives, and relates to motivational intelligence (Mammel, 1998). The Method of Motivational Induction (Nuttin, Lens, 1980) was administered (N = 144). Following sociometric tests participants were grouped in dyads of reciprocal attraction (26), contrastive reciprocal attraction (26), contrastive reciprocal rejection (24), MIM was repeated for eliciting inferences about the motives of the dyadic partner. The reciprocal attraction dyads have the highest rate of approximating the partner's motives (s2 = 18.801 p < .01). Key words: motivational empathy, reciprocal motivational inferences.

Connecting life stories to career success: Using a career construction approach to help clients navigate transition in a developing country context

Maree, Jacobs Gideon Curriculum Studies, University of Pretoria, Pretoria, South Africa

The career construction approach (Savickas, 2007) connects differential, developmental, dynamic, and learning-based approaches in a grand theory of vocational behaviour (Hartung, 2007). I elucidate the implementation of the Career Interest Inventory (an instrument which can be used to blend qualitative and quantitative approaches to career facilitation) in school and university contexts. The collaborative relationship between client and counsellor can be utilised to help clients draw on their life stories to negotiate transitions, connect life stories to career success and ultimately design their lives in a really meaningful way, enabling them to find magic in their (career) lives.

Alerting and orienting: Interaction or independence?

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Casagrande, Maria Dipartimento di Psicologia, "Sapienza" Università, Roma, Italy
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Three studies explored structure of moods related to music. Study 1 revealed that the structures of moods before listening to music and after listening to music are not particularly different. Study 2 indicated that participants felt positive or negative moods before listening to music, and after listening to music most of them experienced positive moods but some felt sadness. Study 3 showed that structure of moods after listening to music included 'anxiety and depression', 'liveliness', 'solemnity and tension', 'sadness and affinity', and 'calmness'. The findings suggest that 'solemnity and tension' and 'sadness and affinity' may be specific moods related to listening to music.

Influence of validity and IOR effects on implicit and explicit memory

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In this work we investigated the influence of orienting spatial attention in two long-term memory tasks. First, participants performed an orienting attention task with familiar pictures presented at valid or invalid locations at different cue-target intervals (SOAs). Later they performed a speeded naming task and a recognition task. The results showed that attention influenced both memory tasks. This influence was shown through validity and inhibition of return (IOR) effects on implicit memory (IM), and better recognition for pictures cues at short SOAs. A significant covariate (c) for pictures presented at a facilitated location.

Functional coding of human and animal effectors in dependent posture

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Welsh, Timothy Faculty of Kinesiology, University of Calgary, Calgary, Canada

The neural substrates of action observation and simulation, mirror neurons, are studied in monkeys that observe humans or other monkeys moving. Studies of simulation in humans, however, typically employ paradigms in which people observe other people or non-biological systems (robots) acting. It is not known if humans engage in simulation while observing animals. In this initial step, we found that people represented the body parts of humans and animals with respect to its functionality in the assumed posture. Specifically, hands/forepaws were coded as hands in standing (human) postures, but were not when in "all-four" (animal) postures.

Categorical structure of perception of painted and photo portraits

Menchuk, Tatiana Dept. of Psychology, Moscow State University, Podolsk, Russia

The aim of our study is the investigation of categorical structures in individual consciousness that mediate perception of human faces in painted and photo portraits. The method: subjective semantic space construction (Psychosemantics), based on works by Ch.Osgood (1955), G.Kelly (1955) and V.Petrenko (2005; Petrenko & Mitina, 1997). Subjects: 100 Russian-speaking men and women, 20-30-years old. The comparison of semantic spaces of perception of painted and photo portraits, built using different descriptive languages (semantic differential, poetic metaphor), allows to single out both the specificity of these languages constructs and the cognitive complexity of consciousness.

Unconscious and symbolic cues reflect an automatic shift of attentional orienting

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A preliminary study for the construction of a musical mood scale: Structure of moods induced by music

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Three studies explored structure of moods related to music. Study 1 revealed that the structures of moods before listening to music and after listening to music were not particularly different. Study 2 indicated that participants felt positive or negative moods before listening to music, and after listening to music most of them experienced positive moods but some felt sadness. Study 3 showed that structure of moods after listening to music included 'anxiety and depression', 'liveliness', 'solemnity and tension', 'sadness and affinity', and 'calmness'. The findings suggest that 'solemnity and tension' and 'sadness and affinity' may be specific moods related to listening to music.
Peripheral abrupt onset cues induce automatic shifts of attention, even if not consciously perceived. This study would examine the relationship between endogenous automatic orienting and unconscious perception, using a spatial cuing task. Three experiments assessed predictive, unpredictable or counterpredictive cues, that were rendered invisible by object substitution masking in half of the trials. The results show a facilitation in the attended (cued) location with both seen and unseen cues (experiments 1 and 2), and for targets presented in the unattended but cued location (experiment 3), suggesting that endogenous cues could evoke automatic shifts of attention, even if not consciously perceived.

Toward the public crisis leadership competency modeling and government social performance appraisal: A simulated experimentation
Miao, Qing Scholl of Public Admin., Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, People’s Republic of China He, Wei-Jiong Department of management, School of Public Admin., Zhejiang Hangzhou, People’s Republic of China

This research explored the public crisis leadership competency constructs predicting high government social performance. By presenting a society-wide paroxysmal urgency, the subjects (n=120) were required to make a series of response decisions as mayors to cope with. Researchers designed 13 relative competency elements that in the experimentation, including information processing, operation proficiency, time management, etc. Meanwhile, 90 subjects were required to be a citizen to evaluate such above decision-making process with 5-Likert points. The scores were regarded as the criterion-related variables. Regression analysis showed 4 elements of competency (operation proficiency, time management, mass communication, and risk bearing) have high predictability.

Electrodermal activity as an indicator for instructed attention shifts between drawings of objects and abstract figures
Mihalcea, Andreea University of Magdeburg, Inst. of Medical Psychology, Magdeburg, Germany

Differences with emotional, or intentional content have shown to elicit event related skin conductance responses (SCRs). In the present experiment 60 participants were instructed to count either numerals or abstract pictorial elements that, when an explanation was given, revealed a humorous meaning (so-called drodles). When an attention shift between objects and the explained drolles was instructed, the variance analysis showed increased SCR magnitudes for the respective task relevant stimuli. These findings illustrate that not only the meaningfulness of a stimulus but also selective attentional processes are suitable to enhance electrophysiological responses.

Auditory extinction deficits in chronic hemispatial neglect
Michalk, Romualda Berlin, Germany Gall, Carolin University of Magdeburg, Inst. of Medical Psychology, Magdeburg, Germany Fydrich, Thomas Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Institute of Psychology, Berlin, Germany Sabel, Bernhard A. University of Magdeburg, Inst. of Medical Psychology, Magdeburg, Germany

Auditory extinction was assessed in subjects with chronic neglect using three different types of auditory double stimulation (task1: finger-clicking, task2: dichotic listening of words, task3: dichotic listening of nonwords). Performance of 22 subjects with chronic hemispatial neglect was compared to 45 control subjects without cerebral lesions and auditory deficits. Control subjects showed near perfect performance in each task. Extinction rates (omissions of the left stimulus in auditory double stimulation) of the neglect subjects significantly differed between tasks, 46.2% (task2), 28.6% (task1), 12.9% (task3). F(2, 88) = 8.80; p < .001. Higher extinction rates in dichotic listening of words implicate deficits in mental representation of the auditory stimulus.

A big five profile of young psychologists who applied for positions in law enforcement
Mihalcea, Andreea Dept. of Psychology, Tru Maiorescu University, Bucharest, Romania Lita, Stefan Department of Psychology, Romanian Academy, Bucharest, Romania Stoian, Bogdan Centre for Psychosociology, Ministry of the Interior, Bucharest, Romania

The aim of the study is to present a short analysis of psychologists personality based on the Five Factor Model. The subjects are 94 practicing psychologists (mean age 29, 84% women) who applied for jobs within the law enforcement departments of Romanian Police. As part of a psychological screening examination, they filled in also the 50 Big Five Factor Markers of Goldberg (1999). The results show that: (a) 40% of them used mainly extreme responses, (b) the extreme responses style has been used mostly by women, (c) around 50%, (c) their mean profile is characterized by scores of 43 on consciousness, 42 on agreeableness, 41 on emotional stability, 38 on extraversion and 36 on openness.

Does doctors’ knowledge of inflammatory bowel disease patients’ psychological status affect patients’ clinical outcomes: A pilot randomised controlled trial
Mikocka-Walus, Antonina General Practice, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, Australia

Objective: The aim of this pilot study was to explore whether improving gastroenterologists’ knowledge of inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) patients’ psychological status might impact patients’ clinical outcomes. Methods: Twenty five depressed and/or anxious IBD patients were enrolled in this rando- mised controlled trial. Over time, physical and psychological measures were made three monthly. A two-way repeated measure ANOVA was used. Results: Anxiety decreased significantly for the first nine months in both groups (p=0.020). Experimen- tal and control groups did not differ on any of the variables. Conclusion: Larger studies are needed before concluding that this intervention is not effective.

Psychological status and the course of the disease in patients with chronic gastroenterological diseases: A cohort prospective management trial
Mikocka-Walus, Antonina General Practice, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, Australia

Objective: The aim of the study was to observe the relationship between psychological status and medical outcomes in patients with chronic gastro- enterological diseases. Methods: Overall, 139 pa- tients were enrolled in this cohort prospective management trial. Physiological and psychological measures were made three monthly. A logistic regression was conducted. Results: There was no change over time in the tendency to relapse (p>0.05). There was no signs (until the difference) between disease groups in their likelihood to relapse over time (p>0.05). Conclusion: Longer and larger prospective studies are needed to better understand the relationship between psychological problems and relapse of somatic symptoms in these patients.

English language learners mastering academic English and the content curriculum
Minaya-Rowe, Liliana Storrs, USA Calderon, Mercedes CRESPAR, Johns Hopkins University, New York, NY, USA

This paper examines the effects of a 10-component lesson template as a highly interactive professional development tool for secondary teachers of English language learners and their students’ performance in literature, science, mathematics and social studies. It focuses on students’ growth in academic English language acquisition and in the content curriculum, and on the effects of vocabulary, reading comprehension and writing strategies on their achievement. The technology-based observa- tion protocol is used to determine the extent the components are present in a lesson. Results indicate gains for both experimental and control groups with significant differences correlated with the levels of classroom implementation using the protocol.

Mood inductions in patients with borderline personality disorder and dysthymic disorder in a psychophysiological lab-field study
Miro, Alexander Psychology, University of Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany

Patient suffering from borderline personality dis- order and dysthymic disorder participated in a lab- field comparative study. In the lab, stress was induced by short vignettes of social conflict situa- tions, while pleasant valence and predictability induce negative situations. Neutral control vignettes were also included. Heart rate, electrodermal activity, electro- myography (m.corrugator) and self report data have been measured simultaneously. At following days ambulatory monitoring of these biosignals and self report data has been assessed. One major aim of the study is to look for predictors from the lab to the field situation. Results of mood induction with the short vignettes will be presented.

The relationship of disordered eating behaviour to femininity awareness
Miskinyte, Audrone Kaunas, Lithuania Permins, Aidas General psychology, Vytautas Magnus university, Kaunas, Lithuania

Objectives: The purpose of the study was to examine the relationship of disordered eating behaviour to femininity awareness in young wo- men. Methods: Young women (n=150) filled in EAT-26 and rated other women on BRSI femininity scale items. Student t-test was used in order to determine differences between the groups. Results: Women with disordered eating more often attribute to themselves. Conclusions: Disordered eating behav- iour is associated with femininity awareness and feminine trait attribution to oneself.

Social well-being, big five personality factors and self-esteem
Mohammadi, Fatemeh Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran Norsatatabadi, Masoud Academic, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran

The aims of this study is to examine the discriminatory power of the Big Five for social well- being 2-to examine the unique contributions of Self- Esteem, and Religiosity in the explanation of Social Well-being beyond Big Five. 240 students were included in this study. All students were asked to complete social well-being, BF, Self Esteem & Religiosity. Discriminate analysis, and harachmeric regression were used. Findings revealed that high and low levels of social well-being can be signifi- cantly discriminated by neuroticism and agreeable- ness in girls and by extraversion and agreeableness in boys. Hierarchical regression showed that Self- Esteem can significantly predict social well-being scores beyond Big Five.
Coping in relation to the big five personality factors
Morán, Consuelo Psychology, Sociology and Ph., University of León, León, Spain
Objectives: To examine the relationship between coping strategies and the “Big Five” personality factors in a sample of Spanish human services. Methods: A descriptive study was performed with 248 participants. They completed two self-report questionnaires, Ways of Coping and NEO-FFI. Pearson correlation analysis. Results: Extraversion and conscientiousness were positively correlated with planning, active coping, reframing, and seeking social support. Neuroticism was positively correlated with escape-avoidance and negatively with planning. Conclusions: Into the association between coping and personality, extraversion and conscientiousness are the most important factors. Implications of these findings in relation to previous research are discussed.

Big five personality factors and coping strategies in university students
Morán, Consuelo Psychology, Sociology and Ph., University of León, León, Spain
Objectives: To study the relationship between the personality and coping strategies in university students. Methods: In a descriptive study, 334 participants completed Ways of Coping and NEO-FFI. Pearson correlation analysis and t-test. Result: Neuroticism and openness are correlated positively with planning, active coping, positive reframing, and seeking social support, and negatively with escape. Neuroticism correlated positively with escape and negatively with planning and active coping. Conclusions: Into the relationship between coping and personality, in young people, extraversion, openness, and conscientiousness are the most important factors. Implications of these findings in relation to previous research are discussed.

Maintenance of and recovery from post-traumatic stress disorder among civilian war survivors
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CONNeCT group, The Social & Community Psychiatry, Queen Mary, U. of London, London, Germany
Little is known about the factors affecting the long-term course of PTSD. The present paper describes the long-term course of PTSD (funded by Commission of the European Union) that has investigated long-term clinical and social outcomes among more than 4000 people who were war victims in countries of Ex-Yugoslavia and refugees in Western Europe. Preliminary results of the follow-up interviewing show that a significant number of people who met criteria for PTSD at t1 have recovered from PTSD at t2 (one year later). This presentation will focus on the risk and recovery factors related to the course of PTSD.

Means for developing spirituality: Different for classic religiosity and modern spirituality?
Muñoz-García, Antonio Educ. and Development Psychology, University of Granada, Granada, Spain
Although from a traditional perspective traditional means (e.g reading of sacred texts), are considered goods means for developing spirituality (classical), other elements are significant when we ask people whether proposed, no traditional means (e.g see a beautiful landscape), are good means for developing spirituality. A previous study related traditional spiritual means with measures of traditional religiosity (Muñoz-García, 2007), but they were negatively related with dimensions of modern spirituality. These were positively associated with new age practices and elements of sexuality. Helping behaviours were significant for persons with traditional and modern spirituality. This work will try to replicate these findings including new means (e.g arts) and doing more detailed analyses of dimensions of religion and modern spirituality.

How do Spanish students of educational sciences perceive religion and spirituality?
Muñoz-García, Antonio Educ. and Development Psychology, University of Granada, Granada, Spain
The purpose of this study is to investigate how students of educational sciences perceive religion and spirituality. This topic is interesting because of the significance of this sample of people. The university students were asked to give their meanings of religion and spirituality and after analyzing the written expressions on them. We put attention to the result observing whether the dimensions obtained are the same that produced by Ubani and Tiriti (2006): the institutional dimension, the humanistic dimension, and the supernatural dimension, whether there are non traditional meanings of spirituality in a classical religious-cultural context.

An exploration of leader’s emotional intelligence within a top international financial institution
Mulally, Ruth Executive Talent Management, AIB, Dublin & Ireland
This study aims to explore trends and differences across Emotional Intelligence scores of AIB executive leaders. The sample consists of 595 AIB executives from Ireland, UK and Poland from 2002 - 2008 that completed the EQi (an emotional intelligence 360, instrument from Hay McBer that looks at self, manager, direct reports and peer scores). Using SPSS, various statistical analysis was conducted to identify differences and trends within the sample. Research is presently being conducted with final results expected in early March.

Relationship between cognitive and physical functions in the community living elderly
Murata, Shin Faculty of Health Care Science, Himeji Dokkyo University, Hyogo, Japan Oyama, Michie NPO Hukusyogunet, Non-Profit Organization, Hyogo, Japan Murata, Jun Graduate School of Biomedical, Nagasaki University, Hyogo, Japan Mizota, Katsuhiko Faculty of Rehabilitation, Nishikyushu University, Hyogo, Japan Tsuda, Akira Department of Psychology, Kurume University, Hyogo, Japan
The cognitive and physical functions of 192 elderly people who are living in the local community were evaluated. By simple correlation and multiple regression analyses, the educational background, finger dexterity, and physical condition walking in a 10-m course with obstacles were extracted as factors related to their cognitive function. Statistically, cognitive function was correlated with the duration of education, finger dexterity, and reduced walking time in a 10-m course with obstacles. These results suggest that intervention to increase finger dexterity and training to improve walking ability in different situations are Effective for the prevention of should be initiated to prevent age-related decreases in cognitive function in the elderly.

Necessary and received social support in times of economic crisis
Muzdyaeva, Kuanyshbek Psychology of Morality, The Institute of Sociology, St. Petersburg, Russia
Purpose of researches were to establish dynamics of necessary and received social support (SS) by representatives of different social groups during economic crisis. Results of two researches are informed. In everyone of sample were 700 persons. It is established: in the middle of 90th years over 83% of respondents were required in several kinds of SS, however more than half of SS requiring was satisfied. Basic obstacle of a low level of granting of SS was not only scarcity of economic means with measures of traditional religiosity (e.g. arts), and doing more detailed analyses of dimensions of religion and modern spirituality.

Main sources of rendering of SS were relatives and friends of respondents.

Distinctive manifestations of innovative teamwork skills in civil servants
Mykhailenko, Viktoria Organizational Psychology, Institut of Psychology, Kiev, Ukraine
Objectives: Finding out main types and manifesta- tions of civil servants’ teamwork skills and their place among innovative skills. Methods: Manage- rial skills questionnaire, Team-building behavior questionnaire, Wetten and Cameron Orientation toward innovation Scale. The investigation was developed a sample of civil servants. Using the factorial and cluster analyses it was found that 81.9% of the respondents had basic team work skills (cooperation skills and positive self-esteem) and only 19.0% had innovative teamwork skills (orientations toward a creative team-leader and team development). Conclusion: Civil servants’ basic teamwork skills are more developed compared to innovative skills which calls for their special innovative skills development training.

Self-efficacy and leadership: Identifying a process variable mediating the effects of leadership on employees’ performance
Nölting, Hans-Joachim 222. Institute of Psychology II, Universität Münster, Münster, Germany Hell, Wolfgang Psychologisches Institut II, WWU Münster, Münster, Germany Rowold, Jens Psychologisches Institut II, WWU Münster, Münster, Germany
Exploring the effects of different leadership styles on organisational criteria is a prominent research field. The present study compared the simultaneous effects of two leadership styles (transformational leadership and LMX) on employees’ subjective performance. Followers rated these leadership styles of their respective supervisor in a sample of German non-profit organisations. Employees’ occupational self-efficacy was evaluated as a potential mediator of the anticipated effects. Results revealed that LMX had a positive effect on employees’ performance and that this effect was mediated by self-efficacy. Surprisingly, transformational leadership did not affect performance but self-efficacy. Implications for leadership theory and practice are discussed.

Characteristics of body sway during stance in pregnant women and influences of anxiety during pregnancy on body sway
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During pregnancy on body sway
Nagai, Masanori Nursing, Yamanashi Prefectural Univ., Fujyoshida, Japan Wada, Maki College of Law, Nihon Univ., Tokyo, Japan
Pregnant women experience great changes in body alignment and mental state. In pregnant women, we have explored characteristics of body sway during stance and influences of anxiety on body sway. The area of body sway was greater in pregnant women than that in age-matched, non-pregnant women. There was no difference in path-length of body sway between pregnant and non-pregnant women. A fast Fourier’s transform (FFT) analysis of body sway has shown that pregnant women rely on somatosensory inputs to maintain standing posture more greatly than non-pregnant women. Higher anxiety during pregnancy increased the area and influence of anxiety on body sway.

Leadership of managers as a facilitator of good safety management: A unique contribution of the association of innovation and psychology
Nagatsuka, Yasuhiro Niigata, Japan
Objectives: Current findings of a road safety campaign study commenced in 1996 by the
Comparative study of memory deficits in younger and older adults

Nesic, Vladimir

Department of Psychology, Medical Clinic of Dr. Mosavi, Babol, Islamic Republic of Iran

The objective of the study was to examine the effects of stress on the graphomotoric behaviour.

One hundred students of medicine participated in this study in two conditions: control condition and just before exam. They solved mental subtracting serial seven arithmetic task. The results showed that students experienced a significant amount of stress during the examination. The graphomotoric analysis revealed that IU explained a significant (p=0.004) percentage of variance in WAS after controlling for gender, age, severity of worry, trait-anxiety, and depression (R²=0.169). IU was the only significant predictor in the final equation. Conclusions: These results highlight the potential role of intolerance of uncertainty in the explanation of excessive worry in the old age.

Are differences in reading performance between students with or without LD better explained in terms of IQ or reading-related cognitive deficits?

O’Shanahan, Isabel

Facultad de Educación, La Laguna, Spain

The focus of the study reported here was to explore the effects of the IQ and reading-related cognitive deficits in the explanation of differences in reading performance between students with or without LD.

An investigation of the source(s) of conscious awareness of action

Obbi, Sukhvinder

Dept. of Psychology, Medical College of Health Sciences, Fatima Jinnah Women University, Pakistan

Participants made judgments about the initiation times of active and passive key-presses that varied in their force. Judgments were made by reporting the position of a rotating clock hand. Results showed that awareness of action for both active and passive movements was anticipatory and identical, and that judgments of forceful movements were less anticipatory than judgments of softer movements.

Effects of horticultural therapy activities on mood in students of occupational therapy department

Ogawa, Noriyuki

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It is usual in the student of the Occupational Therapy Department to often feel the stress by the clinical training. These researches were an investigation into changing attitudes among their students that participated in horticultural therapy activities. The ‘Profile of Mood State’ was used to measure changes in students’ moods and emotions. Consequently, the values for negative factors decreased after the horticultural therapy activities. The benefits of horticultural activities with occupational therapy technique can be seen not only in the area of general therapeutic effect but also in the positive effects on all related peoples’ emotional health.

Incessant unrest in Kaduna state, Nigeria: Youths involvement and its implication for their educational development

Ohidah, Eunice Ozavive

EDUCATION (TECHNICAL), KADUNA POLYTECHNIC, Kaduna, Nigeria

Kaduna State occupies a very strategic position in Nigeria and it is involved in educational development.

The relation between intolerance of uncertainty and worry about ambiguous situations in older adults

Nesic, Milicica

Department of Psychology, Faculty of Medicine, Nis, Serbia

Objective: To explore the relations between Intolerance of Uncertainty (IU) and Worry about Ambiguous Situations (WAS) in older adults.

Comparative study of memory deficits in younger and older adults

Nesic, Milkica

Applied Psychology and Psychol, Punjab University, Lahore, Pakistan

The aim of this investigation was to explore the effects of stress on the graphomotoric behaviour.

N. Kato, Rosemary

Kaduna, Nigeria

Kaduna State occupies a very strategic position in Nigeria and it is involved in educational development.

The campaign was considered to be informative for developing advanced safety management in company.

Objective: To assess and compare verbal and working memory, visuomotor abilities and verbal fluency of older and younger adults. Methods: A sample of 40 adults was administered Weschler Memory Scale Revised (WMS-R) and Visual Retention Test (VRT) Controlled Word Oral Association Test (CWOAT). Results: Older adults have deficits in working and visual memory with significant decline age. No significant difference in verbal memory were found by the evaluation of memory / cognitive functioning is needed for intervention.

The influence of perceptions of retirement on psychological well-being

Nakaza, Yuka

human sciences, Osaka University, Suita-shi, Osaka, Japan

This study examined the effects of perceptions of retirement on marital relationship and life satisfaction after retirement. The questionnaire consisted of perceptions of retirement, marital companionship, marital satisfaction, and psychological well-being. They were administered to 200 retired men and women, whose ages ranged from 60 to 70 years old. Perceptions of retirement were categorized into three types (positive, neutral and negative). The results indicated that positive perceptions of retirement influenced marital satisfaction and psychological well-being. In contrast, negative perceptions of retirement were associated with marital and life dissatisfaction.

Are normal narcissists psychologically healthy in stressful life situations?

Nakayama, Rumiko

Nagoya University, Yokkaichi, Japan

This study was to examine correlation between narcissism and psychological health considering amount of daily (life event) stress. Participants were 239 undergraduates, and they completed Narcissistic Personality Inventory (NPI) at the beginning of the study. They were re-tested after one month (-.20, p<.001), however, in the high stress group, such impact was not showed (.06, n.s.). Results indicate that impact of narcissistic grandiosity is situation-dependent.

Gr aphomotoric and vocal expression in the stress condition

Nesic, Nestor

Department of Physiology, Faculty of Medicine, Nis, Serbia

Objective: To explore the relations between Intolerance of Uncertainty (IU) and Worry about Ambiguous Situations (WAS) in older adults.

Method: ‘111 community-dwelling older adults completed measures of IU, WAS, severity of worry, trait-anxiety, and depression. Results: A hierarchical regression analysis revealed that IU explained a significant (p=0.004) percentage of variance in WAS after controlling for gender, age, severity of worry, trait-anxiety, and depression (R²=0.169). IU was the only significant predictor in the final equation. Conclusions: These results highlight the potential role of intolerance of uncertainty in the explanation of excessive worry in the old age.

Introduction: Approximately so percents of adults with 15-45 years old have experienced a psychiatric problem. Method: This study is an analytic-descriptive research that examines students’ anxiety of Azad University, Varamin-Pishva Branch. The samples were 400 students. Data collection tool was questionnaires including two sections. First section consist 17 questions about demographic data, Second section consist SCL-90 test anxiety. Findings: The results of this research showed that prevalence of anxiety in students were 22.3 percents. Conclusion: Because high prevalence rate of mental disorders in students of university, we recommended advices for promotion of anxiety in university such as consultation centers.
Odor identification impairment predicts cognitive decline and Alzheimer’s disease

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Assessment of odor identification ability (OIDD) has been proposed to improve early detection of Alzheimer’s disease, since olfactory structures are affected in early stages of AD. We investigated the relationship between OIDD and cognitive functioning (MMSE) to AD conversion within a five-year test interval using data from the large-scale, longitudinal Betula study. Preliminary results indicate that OIDD impairment is associated with AD conversion, as well as to cognitive decline in non-demented elderly, at five years post-test. The results suggest that these cognitive deficits are indicative of changes in the aging brain.

The Road to Happiness? Car use and subjective well-being

Olsson, Lars E. Center for Consumer Science, Gothenburg University, Gothenburg, Sweden Jakobsson, Cecilia Center for Consumer Science, Gothenburg University, Gothenburg, Sweden Gamble, Amelie Center for Consumer Science, Gothenburg University, Gothenburg, Sweden Gärting, Tommy Center for Consumer Science, Gothenburg University, Gothenburg, Sweden

Are there any interactions between, on the one hand, the availability to access a car, and on the other hand, everyday travel and activity patterns, satisfaction with transportation, and subjective well-being? A questionnaire containing (i) cognitive and affective evaluations of life satisfaction, (ii) transportation satisfaction, as well as (iii) different measures associated to everyday activities, will provide answers. Responses from (i) 3000 randomly selected households (autumn 2007), and (ii) 100 families agreeing to change their transport behaviour, will be analysed. The latter families will answer questionnaires repeatedly, both before their changes (autumn 2007) and after (spring 2008).

Epidemiology of mental disorders in urbanized areas of Natanz in Iran

Omidi, Abdullah Dept. of Health, Kashan Medical University, Kashan, Islamic Republic of Iran

Abstract: Objectives: The present study was an epidemiological assessment of mental disorders among 15 years or older residents of urbanized areas of the Natanz. Method: 650 families randomly were selected, then randomly one person from each family. After General Health Questionnaire 60 men and 107 women were above cut off point, evaluated by clinical interviews according to DSM-IV criteria. Results: The rate of mental disorders is 17.2% for men and 31.3% for women. Significant correlations was between mental disorders and age, sex, education, occupation, marriage, economic status, and family history. The most prevalent disorders were Dysthymic disorder (8.5%), generalized anxiety (5.3%), and depression (3.3%). Conclusion: Prevalence of mental disorders is (24.2%).

Phonological advance planning in sentence production

Oppermann, Frank Inst. für Psychologie I, Universität Leipzig, Leipzig, Germany Jescheniak, Jörg D. Institut für Psychologie I, University of Leipzig, Leipzig, Germany Olsson, Lars-Gårn Psychology department, Stockholm University, Stockholm, Netherlands

Our study addressed the scope of phonological advance planning, extending previous work on phrase production (Jescheniak et al., 2003, JEP:HPP). Participants described visual scenes by producing sentences in various formats, while ignoring auditory distractors phonologically related or unrelated to either the depicted agents or patients. Distractors related to a noun in the utterance-initial phrase consistently facilitated the naming response, while distractors related to a non-noun noun resulted in an interference effect, which was modulated by the serial position of the second noun. Overall, our findings suggest that the scope of phonological advance planning might well span over a complete sentence.

The development and validation of Dichotomous thinking scale

Oshio, Atsushi Dept. of Psychology, Chubu University, Kasugai, Japan

Dichotomous thinking is to think things as binary opposition. This thinking style is helpful for us to understand things easily. But it is also related to some negative psychological constructs such as borderline personality disorder and perfectionism. The purpose of this study was to develop useful and well-validated inventory of dichotomous thinking. Participants were 386 Japanese undergraduates. Factor analysis of Dichotomous Thinking Inventory revealed two factors: preference for dichotomy and dichotomous belief. Both subscales positively related to borderline personality disorder scale.

Frequency effects in reading words mixed with nonwords in the Italian transparent orthography

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When in transparent scripts words are mixed with nonwords, word frequency effects can be eliminated. Readers either de-emphasise the lexical route (route de-emphasis) or homogenise reaction times for all stimuli by adjusting a time criterion for articulation (time criterion adjustment). With four list manipulations we assessed frequency effects in reading aloud words and nonwords in Italian. No list effect was found, but frequency effects remained constant irrespective of list manipulation. These results pose a challenge for the route de-emphasis and the time criterion account. Reading nonwords may be easier in Italian than in English, therefore strategic control is unnecessary.

Assessing the equivalence of computerized vs. face-to-face leaderless group discussion: A task-technology fit perspective

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This study compared the predictive validity between computerized and face-to-face leaderless group discussion (LGD) in different leadership conditions. Six 5-person groups of university students worked in either computerized or face-to-face LGD on both cooperation and competition situation. ANOVA of test data showed that there is no significant difference between medium when applicant performed in the cooperation task. However, difference in the competition task, with computerized LGD reporting lower predictive validity. Furthermore, to investigate the effect mechanism of medium on applicant performance, this study found that socioemotional communication as well as task-technology fit played significant roles in different situations.

The contribution of sex-role identity to vocational interests and occupational preference in Greek adolescents

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Measures of sex-role orientation, vocational interests and occupational preference are obtained from adolescents pupils. The aim of the study is to define the orientation between sex-role identity (masculinity and androgyny) and vocational interests (Holland’s vocational types), as well as, the relation between sex-role identity and adolescents’ occupational interests. Additionally, interaction of parents’ occupation to adolescents’ vocational interests and occupational preference is examined.

Effects of concept mapping on nursing students learning retention

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Objective: determination of concept mapping’s effects on nursing students learning retention. Methods: a quasi-experimental research experimental(n=106)control(n=99) was designed designde d(lecture for case and concept mapping for control group) data collection by a questionnaire. Results: The score of the case was considerably higher than the control group(p<0.005). There was a significant statistical difference(p=0.05) between the mean score of cumulative post-test(case=73.29/control=66.91) as well as scores of retention test(case=72.40/100/control=53.30/100). Conclusion: The concept mapping as a teaching method has significant effects on nursing student learning and their retention.

Problem-based learning and graduates’ competencies

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This paper investigates differences in competences among graduates. Two groups were compared, group of graduates who studied in higher education with a high emphasis on problem-based learning

Wednesday 23rd July 2008
The effectiveness of the leadership: The feedback of the collaborators like element of comparison and increase for the manager

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The aim of this research is to explore the perceptions of managers and those of their collaborators about the most-effective leadership-styles (optimal-style) to put them in relationship each others and with the collaborating. The samples consist in 100 European managers and 600 collaborators. The survey instrument is a questionnaire on Leadership-style (Blake-Mouton-Managerial-Grid-Minority). The 20 different combinations are correlated spinnings, in the two groups, about the perception of the optimal style. In both groups, however, there are significant differences between optimal leadership-styles and non-used style and between self-perception of managers about their behaviours and perceptions of the collaborators about manager behaviours.

Empirical evidence of the relationship between impulsivity and aggressiveness

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Introduction: There is a misconception in the literature about the impulsive aggression concept. Objectives: The purpose of this paper was to provide empirical evidence of the relationship between impulsivity and aggression. Methods: BIS and AQ-R were administered to 768 healthy respondents. Pearson’s and canonical correlations were then calculated. A Principal Components Analysis was also conducted to explore whether impulsive aggression can be defined phenotypically as a single component. In both groups, however, there are significant differences between optimal leadership-styles and non-used style and between self-perception of managers about their behaviours and perceptions of the collaborators about manager behaviours.

Prevalence of pain in veterans suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder

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Objectives: To assess for the prevalence of physical pain in veterans suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), and to compare this prevalence to other samples of pain suffering patients. Methods: We administered the Brief Pain Inventory and the PTSD Checklist at a Veterans Affairs Canada PTSD clinic (N=130). Confidence intervals were used to evaluate comparisons. Results: Nearly 87% of these veterans were suffering from pain; these rates were similar/higher than most of those reported by populations suffering from a physical disability/illness or cancer patients. Conclusions: Pain is a major problem in PTSD suffering veterans and should be screened for.

Socio-emotional and emotional correlations in children’s attitudes about conflict

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The purpose of the study is two-fold: a) to study the concomitant relationships of children’s attitude about conflict and different factors of their intellectual and socio-emotional development; and b) to identify the predictive variables of positive attitudes about conflict. The sample consists of 90 children aged 7 to 9. The study uses correlations methodology, Pearson’s correlation show strong relationships between positive attitudes about conflict and higher levels of intellectual and socio-emotional development. Through multiple regression analyses, the following variables were identified as predictors of positive attitudes about conflict: self-evaluation as a creative person, low aggressiveness, and high non-verbal intelligence. The ANOVA results do not reveal gender or age differences in attitudes about conflict.

Dentistry and Psychology in Europe and Japan were analysed. The result of t-test analysis indicates that there are significant differences of competencies between graduates in group 1 and 2. Group 1 have higher competencies in Leadership, Personal working skills, Organizational skills, Interpersonal skills and Field-related knowledge.

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The effect of sadness and age on components of attention

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Driver innattention is thought to cause many automobile crashes. Inattention appears when information, non pregnant and non relevant mobilize our mind, like negative emotion and rumination. This study explore the effect of sadness and the effect of age on three components of attention (alert, orientation and executive control) measured with the attention network test – ANT (Fan 2002). Subjects are assessed by a computerized ANT task without or after a negative mood induction (Mayer, 1995) and instruction to get gloomy thoughts. Anova was used to put forward the effect of sadness and the effect of age on the three components of attention.

Basic level as the pattern of activation in the conceptual system

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It is proposed to explain the cognitive privilege of some categories in taxonomy (basic level effect) by a higher activation of corresponding concepts in the conceptual system of individual. Three conclusions of this explanation are experimentally checked and allow to make the following conclusions: 1. Basic level(s) could be easily shifted or added because the mechanism of activation has to be quick and efficient to serve for adaptation purposes. 2. There is no connection between basic level and typicity: both typical and atypical members of categories may show basic level effect. 3. Some abstract concepts could show basic level effect.

Return to work after major depression: A 5-year naturalistic follow-up study

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Objectives. Do baseline psychiatric and psychological factors predict return to work of depressive outpatients? Methods. The study group comprised 119 depressive outpatients, who were on sick leave due to their illness. Several psychological measures as the Beck Hopelessness Scale and WAIS-R were used. Statistical tests were Students t, chi-square and logistic regression analysis. Results. Return to work after five years was associated with self-efficacy and motivation to stay at work. Conclusions. When palming treatment for depressive patients, it is important to support their ability to sustain hopefulness and motivation.

Autobiographical memory in remitted bipolar disorder

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Memory processing and recall in bipolar disorder were studied analysing the valence and structure of evoked autobiographical memories. A group of subjects with bipolar disorder (n=15) was compared with a group without psychopathological symptoms (n=15). The individuals were evaluated using the Autobiographical Memory Task, Beck Depression Inventory, Hamilton Depression Scale, Hipomania Scale, Positive and Negative Affect Schedule, and State-Trait Anxiety Inventory. The bipolar group reported a frequent recall of negative and categorial autobiographical memories. This study sug-
gests that the predominance of general autobiographical memories maintains and increases symptoms in bipolar disorder.

Psychological practices in public health services in Brazil

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This study aims to describe the psychological practices developed in public health services in a Brazilian city. The data was collected by semi-structured interviews with nineteen psychologists and analyzed through the constructionist perspective. The main results were: emphasis on individual psychotherapy; group activities as a response to the increasing mental health demand; absence of activities related to health promotion and prevention; lack of social-political involvement; unfamiliarity with the directions of the National Health System. These results point to the need to promote changes in psychology training in Brazil in order to offer a better response to public health needs.

With a little help from my spouse... Shared everyday-life knowledge facilitates collaboration in old age


Older adults may compensate for individual losses in cognitive performance by collaborating with others. We predict that using shared everyday knowledge with a familiar partner facilitates this collaboration, especially for older adults. In an experimental paradigm based on the game Taboo, participants had to explain target words to another person using as few hints as possible. 76 younger (20-30 years), and 84 older adults (70-80 years) worked once with an unfamiliar partner, and once with their spouses. As predicted, especially older adults profited from collaborating with their spouses, and from the strategy of using shared everyday-life knowledge.

To identify the health status and social interaction of the elderly in earth quake areas of Pakistan

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It was a baseline study conducted in 38 IDP camps of Muzaffarabad and Hatian Bala. Results identified that Aithrus is more commonly indicated illness in IDP camps that is 497 cases were identified. While second to arthritis are eye Problems 9.9%. Out of 2190 caretakers/family members of elderly 1155 (52.7%) replied that they are aware of the illness/disease of the elderly in their home. Before earthquake most of the elderly population (63.1%) in the IDP camps daily socialize with other people in their area while after the disaster this percentage reduced to 47.6%.

Bimanual distractor interference

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Previous research has shown that during a bimanual selective reaching task in which the left hand responded to targets in left space and the right hand responded to targets in right space, distractors presented in contralateral space caused the greatest amount of interference. In the present study, the left hand responded to targets in the bottom of the screen and the right hand to targets in the top of the screen to determine if the contralateral effect is based on conflict between hands or space. Results suggest that side of space is key to the effect.

The effectiveness of stage-matched interventions in promoting multiple health behaviours

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Objectives: Testing the effectiveness of a stage-matched intervention in promoting physical activity and healthy nutrition in a randomized controlled trial. Methods: Participants (N=442) were randomized to stage-matched or standard-care treatments. Multivariate analyses for the follow-up design (1-month follow-up). Results: Physical activity: The stage-matched intervention was superior to the standard-care intervention in increasing goal-setting and behaviour. Nutrition: The stage-matched intervention was superior in behaviour promotion, and as effective as the standard-care intervention in enhancing goal-setting. Conclusions: Compared to standard-care, stage-matched interventions are effective interventions to promote a healthy lifestyle. Stage theories serve as a valid theoretical backdrop when designing interventions.

To be or not to be at risk: Spontaneous reactions to risk information

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The present study examined spontaneous reactions after cholesterol and blood pressure risk feedback in South Koreans (N = 951). Most spontaneous reactions were related to four types of reactions: Emotions, feedback valence, expectedness, and lifestyle change. This analysis emerged consistently across different threat levels (low, borderline high, high risk) and across different types of risk feedback (cholesterol, blood pressure). Importantly, three out of the four most often generated types of reactions (emotions, expectedness, and lifestyle change) are comparable underrepresented in previous research. Moreover, the results suggest that predominantly adaptive response patterns were generated in the face of personally consequential feedback.

Prideful self-reliance: older men's account of masculinity in caregiving

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Literature on older men as family caregivers has been increasing as it has the efforts in understanding later life masculinities. This qualitative study relied on a sample of 50 men aged 65+ (mean age 78 years) caring for their dependent wives, and aimed to identify their major difficulties and coping strategies used to deal with the situation. Main burdening consequences are related to changes in interpersonal relationship dynamics, the presence of sub-clinical depressive symptoms and self-neglect health behaviors. The influence of strong views of masculinity on the expression of psychological burden and on the use of community services are discussed along with its implications for professional practice.

Intervention-engagement and its role in the effectiveness of stage-matched interventions: Evidence from an online study on physical activity

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Objectives: To test whether stage-matched treatments are superior to mismatched and control treatments in the promotion of physical activity. To investigate the relationship between intervention-engagement and the different interventions. Methods: N=427 participants were randomized to a stage-matched, mismatched or control treatment. Multivariate analyses; baseline, 1- and 6-months follow-up measures. Results: Stage-matched interventions were superior to all other conditions with regard to motivational and volitional variables. Intervention-engagement was a marginally significant moderator. Type of intervention had no effect on level of intervention-engagement. Conclusions: Interventions are most effective in promoting physical activity with stage-matched and when intervention-engagement is high.

Integrated diagnostic and health prevention for nursing staff in elderly care

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The work-place situation of nurses is characterised by high work demands and vulnerability for stress-related health outcomes (Schauflè, 2007). Risk models require the combined analysis of psychological and physical workload. This study, consisting of 194 nurses in elderly care (response rate: 85.6%), intended to identify risk factors at work by use of questionnaires and objective method. Muscle pain and need-based psychological care were attached with high psychological job demands, non-permanent work contracts, and increased physical workload. In addition, poor ergonomic conditions, reduced social support, and information deficits, jointly, are correlated with higher muscle-skeletal complaints.

Willinness to support the elderly: The view of adult children and the elderly

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An over-aging of European societies will have consequences in several domains especially with regard to social expenditures, health provision and education. People may live longer but this does also imply that they will sometimes be longer in need of health care. The present study picked up the notion of supporting the elderly in case of sickness and disability. In a first study on 2,175 subjects (60-90 years), the view of the elderly concerning the willingness of their offspring to support them was analyzed; in a second study this willingness was investigated in a sample of 1,208 adult children (40-50 years).

A behavioural intervention program to prevent HIV/STI and unwanted pregnancies among Mexican adolescents

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control group showed a significant frequency effect; the patients showed only a trend to a significant inverse frequency effect. Further research is needed to explain this last result.

Caregiving and personal growth: Two irreconcilable concepts

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Psychological research on caregivers of older adults focuses on burden emphasizing risks of stress, depression and loss. Only recently attention is paid to the possible rewarding aspects of caregiving tasks and the process itself. However, longitudinal studies assessing changes in the caregiver process are still rare. The current study aims at caregiving transitions using data from the German Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP, N = 8804). Resilient and burdened caregivers are differentiated based on indicators of personal growth and competence in everyday activities and social participation. Findings point to opportunity benefits of the caregiving situation and determinants of personal growth among caregivers.

Synergetic approach to integration of liberal and technical education

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Objective To find out general laws of building individual education algorithms Methods The research was done on a sample of 5000 (the experimental group included 500) third- and fourth-year students of humanities department at Kharkiv Polytechnics using mathematical modelling, testing, interviewing, and a laboratory experiment. Results The experimental group’s performance increased by 16.2% due to the application of the found algorithms of adaptation. Based on the results, a teaching plan was developed and the methods were used to train the students. Conclusions Analytical laws of adaptation can be used in building self-improving intelligent computer systems. The findings can be helpful in developing various training courses.

Leadership relationship with unit climate and soldiers’ motivation for task accomplishment in military structures

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Abstract Leadership relationship with unit climate and soldiers’ motivation for task accomplishment in military structures at the University of Latvia, Riga, Latvia The study explores transformational leadership in military structures: (1) if there is significant relationship between commanders’ leadership and unit climate, soldiers’ motivation for task accomplishment in military structures at the University of Latvia, Riga, Latvia (2) if these relationships are significant, and the degree of these relationships (r = .31, p < .05). Public Health implications are presented and discussed.

Frequency of word-use predicts behavior in patients with Alzheimer disease

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We have studied the impact of the frequency effect on patients with mild Alzheimer disease when performing an object naming task. We speculated that patients (N = 10), would commit more errors than controls (N = 26) and that both Spanish groups would show significantly the frequency effect. The results of statistical error analysis for intergroup comparison indicated that, overall, controls performed the task better than patients, while the word-use frequency effect was higher in patients. These results have implications for understanding the nature of the relationship between Alzheimer disease and frequency effects. Results: The task was performed by 30 patients with mild Alzheimer disease and 26 controls. The tasks were performed in a computerized version of the Auditory Attention Test (AAT). The frequency of word use was calculated using a modified version of the algorithm described by Feltovich and Holyoak (1985). The results were analyzed using a two-way ANOVA with group (patients vs. controls) and frequency (high vs. low) as factors. The main effects of group and frequency were significant, but there was no interaction between them. The results suggest that the frequency effect is more pronounced in patients with Alzheimer disease than in controls.

Motor bottleneck or central response monitoring in temporally overlapping tasks?

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Although there is strong evidence for a central bottleneck effect in temporally overlapping reaction time tasks, recent psychological refractory period (PRP) studies indicate that bottleneck processes may also include the response execution stage, or alternatively, processes of response monitoring. This experiment was designed to disentangle these two alternatives. To this end, we manipulated the temporal demand for Task 2 execution in a PRP paradigm. A clear effect of Task 2 manipulation on Task 1 reaction time was obtained even when the execution of the two tasks did not temporally overlap. This result supports the response execution hypothesis.

Schizotypal personality and the five-factor model: Two aspects of openness make opposite predictions

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The five-factor model of personality can characterize many personality disorders, but a dimensional understanding of Schizotypal Personality Disorder (STPD) remains elusive. We hypothesized that Openness-to-Experience (OE) consists of two aspects (Openness and Intellect) that make opposite predictions regarding STPD. STPD and OE measures were administered to 500 psychiatric outpatients and 100 psychiatric inpatients, and results analyzed with hierarchical multiple regression. In both samples, Openness and Intellect were inter-correlated, but the former was positively related to STPD (B = 1.54, .298) whereas the latter was negatively related (B = -1.70, .214). This complex relation may explain previous difficulties in identifying clear personality trait correlates for STPD.

The emotional experiences and subjective well-being of the elderly in Korea: The Hallym Longitudinal Study of aging

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Objective: To investigate the changes of subjective well-being(SWB) and emotional experiences and analyze the effects of emotion experiences and regulations on the SWB in old age through the longitudinal study from 2003 to 2007. Methods: PANAS, PGCMS, and the emotion regulation scale were used. Results: The correlation between emotional experiences and SWB was significant. The results showed that SWB was significantly correlated with positive emotions and self-protective strategies. Conclusions: Emotional experiences and regulations had positive effects on the SWB in old age. The elderly experienced more positive and less negative emotions. Experiencing more positive, less negative emotions and using self-protective strategies had positive effects on the SWB in old age. Conclusion: Emphasis on positive aspect of aging and the meaning of emotional life.

Using comparison to promote young children’s concepts of material kind

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The process of comparison is a crucial mechanism underlying young children’s categorization of objects. We investigated children’s ability to construct conceptual categories of material kind by having 73 preschoolers make inferences about the features of different items in water after they had observed objects of a given material to float or sink. Objects
of extreme mass, volume, and shape served as distractors. In a 2x2 within-groups design, we provided participants with varying the number of observed objects and by using material labels. Both prompts significantly increased children’s material choices and accompanying verbal explanations thus facilitating their conceptualizations of material kind.

Image of God and style of religious education
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The goal of the present research is investigation relationship between style of religious education and image of God in University students. 374 students were chosen and completed questionnaires measuring image of God (rebuilt scale of Lawrence, 1997), style of religious education inventory: parenting style (Naghashan, 1979) and parental religiosity (Granqvist, 1998). Data were analyzed Two way anova. The results showed that parenting styles has a main effect on the scores of the total subscales of God image (P< 0.05). Intertwine focuses on the parent-child relationship with regared to theories of object relations, attachment and learning social.

Aftereffects of response inhibition in the stop-signal task
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We conducted the stop-signal task to examine the aftereffects of the response inhibition. The participants were engaged into a choice reaction time task as the primary task, but were required to stop the reactions when stop-signals were occasionally presented after go-signals at some delays. We showed that the reaction times in the present trials became longer as the delays in the last trials increased. As for the trials after successful response inhibition, the reaction times in repetition condition of go-signals were longer than of non-repetition. These results can be explained by the priming effect.

Women and aging: The case of a bus driver retiree
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Acivated by number of women working at traditional male jobs is increasing. This study claims to reveal some difficulties (i.e. reconciling family and professional life) of a women bus driver (n=1) retired (62 year old) along his work and life history. After doing some semi-structured interviews, Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA) was conducted on full verbatim transcripts to investigate in particular the transitional experience at retirement. Driver’s several reflections about his health condition, interpersonal relations and care of all parents showed most of one dilemma concerning membership of traditional family and out of a typical male job after 40 years employed.

The Spatial Visualization Dynamic Test- Revised: An experimental approach.
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Visualization (Vz) refers to the ability to mentally manipulate visual patterns. This work presents the Spatial Visualization Dynamic Test-Revised (SVDT-R). In this visualization task the participant must simultaneously direct two moving dots towards a given direction. The destination changes from trial to trial and, in order to direct the two moving dots, participants must use a digital compass linked to each of them. In the SVDT-R, the moving dots disappear near the computer screen and participants must imagine their move. Authors report that the study applied to 274 participants, shows the high validity and reliability of the spatial task considered.

Effects of social intention on the control of action
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We investigated how social goals are incorporated into action plans. In Experiment 1 participants grasped an object and located it within a container (blocked trials). In 20% of trials a human agent seated next to the participant unfolded the hand to ask for the object (perturbed trials). In Experiments 2 & 3 the agent was replaced by a robotic device or performed an action not conveying a social request, respectively. Results indicate that motor response variance was reliably dependent on the nature of the perturbation. Only human gestures conveying a social request modified pre-planned action by on-line integration of other’s actions.

The relationship of gesturing, cognitive ability, and personality
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Gestures are produced to communicate information to the listener, facilitate the speaker’s thinking and learning, and regulate interpersonal relationships and emotions. Individuals differ in the frequency of gesture production. However, its relationship to cognitive ability and personality is yet unclear. High school students judged and described their strategies for geometric analogies. Frequencies of different gesture types were analysed in relation to participants’ performance and pupil responses: cognitive ability, and personality. Individuals’ cognitive ability and personality predicted production of different gesture types. The results are discussed in relation to theories of the functions of gesture production.

The relation between personality traits and reaction times to personality trait terms:
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There was individual difference of the autonomous nervous system in the study of neurosis tendency (Eysenck,1967). Therefore, it’s difficult to examine experimentally personality traits. It hypothesized reaction times (RT) to personality trait words would change with the personality traits in this study. We examined RT to 10 terms in each session. As a result, though RT to 10 terms in self-rating session didn’t reveal personality traits, it was demonstrated that the rate of change that based on personal RT in simple session was changed by Extraversion-Introversion, Nerves-Toughness. This result suggested that RT would be able to show personality traits as the primary task, but were required to stop the movements when stop-signals were occasionally presented after go-signals at some delays. We showed that the reaction times in the present trials became longer as the delays in the last trials increased. As for the trials after successful response inhibition, the reaction times in repetition condition of go-signals were longer than of non-repetition. These results can be explained by the priming effect.

Actual-ideal discrepancy (AID) theory of self-concept is heuristic, dating back to William James, that RT would be able to show personality traits as the primary task, but were required to stop the movements when stop-signals were occasionally presented after go-signals at some delays. We showed that the reaction times in the present trials became longer as the delays in the last trials increased. As for the trials after successful response inhibition, the reaction times in repetition condition of go-signals were longer than of non-repetition. These results can be explained by the priming effect.

Influence of pursuit velocity on the enhancement of chromatic sensitivity during smooth pursuit eye movements
Schatz, Alexander C. Inst. für Allg. Psychologie, Universität Gießen, Gießen, Germany Braun, Doris I. Allgemeine Psychologie, Universität Gießen, Gießen, Germany Gegenfurtner, Karl Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Gießen, Gießen, Germany

We showed that the sensitivity for chromatic stimuli is enhanced during smooth pursuit eye movements. Here we investigate the influence of pursuit velocity on this enhancement. We measured contrast sensitivity for peripheral, color modulated stimuli during fixation and during smooth pursuit. We tested three different pursuit velocities: 3.5, 10.5 and 14.1 deg/sec. Results show that the sensitivity for chromatic stimuli is improved in all pursuit conditions, even for the slow velocity. Higher pursuit velocities result in stronger improvements of chromatic sensitivity. A similar relationship has bee shown for the amplitude of saccades and the magnitude of saccadic suppressions.

Age-related effects on working memory performance and P300
Schapkin, Sergei A. Berlin, Germany Freude, Gabriele Mental workload, Fed. Inst. for Occup. Safety & Health, Berlin, Germany

Elderly employees were hypothesised to involve a broader neuronal network into the task performance than younger employees. The reaction time memory decline. In the high memory load condition (HML) they had to memorize a letter sequence and to respond when a letter was repeated. In the low memory load condition (LML) they had to respond when the letter “X” appeared. The RT and number of errors were larger in HML than in LML, while P300 was smaller and delayed in HML. Elderly made more errors than younger in HML condition. The P300 was delayed and more frontally distributed in elderly.

Perceptual learning of force control in pointing movements
Schnaufer, Thomas Inst. für Psychologie II, Universität Kaiserslautern, Kaiserslautern, Germany Kalveram, Karl Theodor Psychology, University of Düsseldorf, Düsseldorf, Germany Lachmann, Thomas Psychology Unit II, University of Kaiserslautern, Kaiserslautern, Germany

The content of motor memory is called an "internal model" and comprises both knowledge of physical properties of the body and the environment. Pointing requires conversion of perceived distance into force commands, and neural information of both vision and proprioception to be actively coordinated as well. Although the control of isometric force production cannot be generalised to the control of kinematic variability, our experiments show retention of an acquired model in such a difficult task to be satisfying when being learned visually open-loop. The results shed light on the
discussion of the force control hypothesis in motor control.

A neuro-physiological model of the evolution of goal-oriented behavior based on the development of agency

Schmidt, Tino Psychology, TU Dresden, Dresden, Germany Lehmann, Hagen Computer Science, University of Bath, Bath Spa, United Kingdom Our cognition creates a sense of authorship for our actions to differentiate them from actions done by other agents, called "sense of agency". We describe a dynamical, neuro-physiological model, which focuses on the interaction of internal neural-temporal-information-loops. The "forward loop" uses error-copies to predict the sensory consequences of motor commands whenever movements are made. The "feedback loop" provides the current action program with corrections of the motor commands to achieve the state desired by the action. Our model describes how the interaction of "feedback" and "feedforward-loop" forms a "sense of agency" and shows neuro-physiological evidence for this phenomenon.

Predictors of health behavior within the nutrition sector

Scholz, Utz Psychologisches Institut, Universität Zürich, Zürich, Switzerland Kliegel, Matthias Institut für Psychologie, Technische Universität Dresden, Dresden, Germany Acquisition and maintenance of health behaviors are often poorly predicted by behavioral intentions. To close this intention-behavior-gap volitional constructs are needed. The present cross-sectional, web-based study on nutrition behavior investigates a prediction model that includes planning and action control as postintentional mediator variables. Participants were 381 women and 88 men (aged 18 to 79; BMI from 19 to 57), who took part in a web-based program. Structural equation modeling showed that only action control was a proximal predictor of the nutrition behavior assessed. Practical implications and suggestions for future research are discussed.

When less is more: Negative outcomes of discrepancies between explicit and implicit self-esteem

Schroeder-Abé, Michela Inst. für Psychologie, Techn. Universität Chemnitz, Chemnitz, Germany Rudolph, Almut Psychology, Chemnitz University, Chemnitz, Germany Schütz, Astrid Psychology, Chemnitz University, Chemnitz, Germany Implicit self-esteem (SE) can be used to distinguish discrepant (high explicit/low implicit or high implicit/low explicit) and congruent (high/high or low/low) forms of SE. Assuming that SE discrepancies are dysfunctional irrespective of their direction, we conducted four studies to investigate their relation to health and defensiveness (assessed by self- and observer ratings). Multiple regression analyses revealed significant interactions between implicit and explicit SE. When occurring in combination with low explicit SE, high implicit SE is related to defensiveness and impaired health. Thus, SE discrepancies can be regarded as stressors and high implicit SE is not necessarily advantageous.

Family caregivers' quality of life and the impact of incontinence

Seither, Corinna Grad.-Kolleg Multimorbidität, Charité Universitätsmedizin, Berlin, Germany Frail elderly persons living at home are often cared for by a family member. Despite the high prevalence of incontinence this impact on family caregivers has been relatively unexplored. This study investigated to what extent care receivers' incontinence affects - among other stressors - different dimensions of quality of life of family caregivers (N=620) using multiple regression methods. Also, the effects of social support, self-efficacy and quality of the relation were explored. First results will be presented. Implications for interventions focussing family caregiver's quality of life will be discussed.

Psychosocial variables associated to diet adherence in obese patients: A longitudinal study

Serrano-Alvarado, Karina Chimihualuca, Mexico Rojas-Russell, Mario School of Psychology Zaragoza, National U. of Mexico, Mexico Mexico The purpose of this study was to investigate the longitudinal association of self-efficacy and readiness to change to diet adherence (DA) in obese patients. Method: Four measurements, one month apart, were performed in 93 patients participating in a drug trial. Self-efficacy and readiness to change related to diet, were measured. Adherence to diet was assessed through a one-month retrospective log. Results: Multivariate analysis showed a significant association of self-efficacy and volitional stages to adherence. Perceived stress and health affected adherence also. Conclusions: Interventions to strengthen DA in obese patients, the more amount motiva- tional readiness and build up perceived self-efficacy.

Survey of mental health needs of Hamedan people

Shamsaei, Farshid Psychiatric Nursing, Hamedan University, Hamedan, Islamic Republic of Iran Objectives: The aim of this study is to identify the mental health needs of Hamedan people. Methodology: This was a descriptive cross-sectional study. The participants consist of 1300 individuals who were selected by stratified sampling. Results: Conclusions: Results showed that the Hamedan city people believed that mental health services are inadequate (45%), they did not access services near their home (74%) and media information about services was poor (34%). The expressed needs of people were: mental health education (72%), established mental health centers in schools and factories (~50%) and expanding the comprehensive mental health centers in the city (58%). The paper provides a rationale for providing mental health service delivery that are easily accessible, to promote mental health.

The relationship between mental health and quality of life of hemodialysis patients

Sharif, Farkhondeh Psychiatric and Mental Health, Shiraz University, Shiraz, Islamic Republic of Iran Estedifard, Fatemeh Psychiatric and Mental Health, Shiraz University of Medical S, Shiraz, Islamic Republic of Iran The purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship between mental health and quality of life of hemodialysis patients. Methods: The sample consisted of 90 hemodialysis patients. They were assessed by a demographic questionnaire, General Health Questionnaire, Short form questionnaire (SF-36). Mental Health was assessed in four domains and the SF-36 questionnaire are summed into eight scales. The data were analyzed using t-test, spearman's correlation, ANOVA Results: The findings revealed that quality of life domains were correlated significantly with mental health domains. The result of this study indicated that many quality of life domains were correlated with mental health domains. The correlation analysis has effect on different aspects of patient's life.

Psychological principles of foreign language teaching management in preschool

Sharkova, Nataliya Dept. of Psychology, Dnipropetrovsk Nat. University, Dnipropetrovsk, Ukraine The presentation reveals complex analysis of foreign language teaching- learning process. An empirical study has been carried out to test with statistical methods the main principles underlying psychologically safe and pedagogically grounded conditions of foreign language learning and learn- ing. The evidence was found that the learning efficacy results from the activity approach where non-verbal activity covers the teaching-learning process thus leading cognitive development of children and maintaining their learning motivation. An experiment has demonstrated that specific language activities based on the young learner's actual interests and needs significantly impact on memorizing of the foreign language vocabulary.

Gender effects on the activation of parent-child attachment

Shen, Lierong Institute of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, People's Republic of China Liu, Huashan School of Psychology, Huazhong Normal University, Wuhan, People's Republic of China Objectives: The explorative gender effects on the activation of parent-child attachment. Results showed that father-child attachment activation led to higher self-models in relationships with male than that of mother-child attachment; mother-child attachment activation led to higher self-models of others in relationships with female than that of father-child attachment; same-sex parent-child attac- chement activation led to lower social loneliness, while different-sex parent-child attachment activa- tion led to lower emotional loneliness, than control conditions. The findings expand attachment theory, emphasizing gender effects on the influence of parent-child attachment.

Constructive study on the evaluative index system of guidance activity lesson

Shi, Lijun School of Teacher Education, Zhejiang Normal University, Zhejiang Jinhua, People's Republic of China Sui, Guang Yuan School of Psychology, Huzhou Normal University, Zhejiang Jinhua, People's Republic of China Objectives: Constructing an evaluative index system of guidance Activity lessons taken in a class. Method: An inventory was constructed after 78 professional guidance teachers were interviewed. The explorative factor analysis method had been employed and 12 mental health education theorists and experienced school guidance practitioners were conducted to discuss the validity and the distribu- tion of relative weight. Analytical Hierarcy Process was used. Results: The evaluative index system was established, including three first-degree indices and nine secondary indices. Each hold respectively the relative weight. After applied into practice, it had been proved that this index system was of correspondingly high quality.

Why do kindergarten teachers need to smile?

Shimizu, Masaharu Dept. of Literature, Kobe Women's University, Kobe, Japan Mori, Toshiaki Graduate School of Education, Hiroshima University, Hiroshima, Japan This study investigated the developmental differ- ences in face identification. Sixty-nine kindergarten children and 41 college students were presented with 11 pairs of woman's portraits and were asked to judge whether they are the same woman's faces or not for each pair. Three pairs had the same woman's face: two serious faces, serious face vs. smiling face, and two smiling faces. Children judged more correctly for two smiling face pair than for two serious face pair. Younger children judged less correctly for two serious face pair. These results were discussed in relation to the neuronal develop- ment and the teacher education system.
motivation; pessimism and values predict performance during a regularly scheduled classroom period. The objective of our study is to show the possibilities of Team orientation and attitudes towards different forms of teacher-collaboration. The training of reading according to invariant method in Mexican children. The training of reading according to invariant methods in modern education.

The forms of the present time orientation and well-being in the context of the full time perspective

The training of reading according to invariant method in Mexican children. The training of reading according to invariant methods in modern education.

The training of reading according to invariant method in Mexican children.

Satisfaction with friends, intimacy and social activities: Are there differences between women with obesity reporting distinct eating behaviours?

Silva, Izabel FCHS, Universidade Fernando Pessoa, Porto, Portugal; Pais-Ribeiro, Jose Faculdade de Psicologia e de C, Universidade do Porto, Porto, Portugal

Cardoso, Helena Endocrinology, ICBAS-UP, Porto, Portugal

OBJECTIVES: To analyse social support satisfaction differences between women with obesity reporting binge eating and yo-yo phenomena. METHODS A cohort of 168 women with obesity answered to the Social Support Satisfaction Scale in a context of a clinical interview. RESULTS: Women reporting yo-yo phenomena show lower family satisfaction. Women presenting binge eating disorder show lower satisfaction with friends, family, intimacy and total social support. There are no significant differences concerning sweet/fat food craving, seasonal pattern of eating behaviour, night eating syndrome and continuous nibbling. CONCLUSIONS: Social support revealed to be an important variable in the distinction between women with obesity presenting distinct eating behaviours.

The forms of the present time orientation and well-being in the context of the full time perspective

Sobol-Kwakasa, Malgorzata Faculty of Social Sciences, Catholic University of Lublin, Lublin, Poland

Objectives: The objective was to examine the relationships between the forms of the present time orientation (hedonism, fatalism and active concentration) and well-being. Methods: The data on three time orientation measures and two well-being measures from participants aged from 16 to 65 years were analyzed using multiple regression analysis and analysis. Results: The active present time orientation, unlike hedonism and fatalism, was associated with high well-being, positive evaluation of time, and effective realization of goals. Conclusions: Beside hedonism and fatalism, the present time orientation can also take the form of the active, engaging concentration on the current moment.

The training of reading according to invariant method in Mexican children.

Solovieva, Yulia Dept. of Neuropsychology, University of Puebla, Puebla, Mexico; Quintanar, Luis Neuropsychology, University of Puebla, Puebla, Mexico

Educational system in Mexico is facing strong difficulties, especially in teaching of reading. The objective of our study is to show the possibilities of Training of Reading created on the bases of the theory of Historic and Cultural Development and Activity Theory. The Method was applied to Mexican school and pre-school children during application of programs of individual correction and in classroom groups. The results show special achievements in writing, reading and general linguistic abilities after application of method during a school year. The conclusions stress important possibilities of application of new invariant methods in modern education.

Team orientation and attitudes towards different forms of teacher-collaboration.

Soltau, Andreas FB 11 - Psychologie, Universitat Bremen, Bremen, Germany; Soltau, Andreas FB 11, Psychology, University of Bremen, Bremen, Germany

We report on an empirical online survey conducted in 2007 with N=223 teachers from primary and secondary schools. The aim of the study is to verify the impact of the so-called “pursuit of autonomy”, which the scientific literature mentions as an explanation for the absence of teacher collaboration in schools. The collected data comprises the frequency of implementation of 15 forms of teacher collaboration; attitudes towards these forms and teachers’ general team orientation. The study concludes that although ambitious forms of teacher collaboration are rarely implemented, team orientation and attitudes towards these forms are surprisingly positive.

Perfectionism and depression: Testing the specific vulnerability and diathesis-stress model in Chinese populations.

Song, Shanggu University of Academic Affairs, Xinjiang, People’s Republic of China; Tong, Yuehua Dept. of Psychology, University of Jinan, Jinan, People’s Republic of China

So far, research results in testing the specific vulnerability and diathesis-stress model were inconsistent. The present study examined whether perfectionism acts as a vulnerability factor for distress in response to life events. A cross-sectional study and a longitudinal study were conducted to test these tow models in 426 college students in China. The findings were that concern over mistakes and doubt about action both interacted with negative life events to predict depression symptoms at Time 1 and Time 2. No support was obtained for a perfectionism specific vulnerability model.

Gender differences in perfectionism and type a behavior: A Chinese perspective

Song, Shanggu University of Academic Affairs, Xinjiang, People’s Republic of China; Xu, Jun Dept. of Academic Affairs, Xinjiang University of Shandong, Jinan, People’s Republic of China

Objective: To investigate the gender differences in Type A and Type B behavior of Chinese university students. Method: Perfectionism Scale for Chinese College Students and Type A Behavior Personality were administered to 258 university students in China. Results: (1) Males scored significantly higher than females in Concern over Mistakes, Organization, Parent Type A, and in the total score of perfectionism. (2) Type A Behavior and Type B Behavior of females manifested significant differences in dimensions of perfectionism and total score. Conclusion: Gender differences were identified in perfectionism and Type A behavior.

Optimism and pessimism in relation with goal orientations in classroom settings.

Soric, Izabela Department of Psychology, University of Zadar, Zadar, Croatia; Vuletic-Petric, Anita Department of Psychology, University of Zadar, Zadar, Croatia

There are a number of different models of goal orientations in classroom settings that propose two general goal orientations labelled as learning vs. performance goals. The current study investigated whether students’ optimism and pessimism, self-esteem, values and intrinsic motivation predict their goal orientations and academic achievement. The participants were 220 secondary school students who completed the questionnaires anonymously during a regularly scheduled classroom period. Gender, optimism and values in learning were negative predictors of work-avoidance goal orientation; pessimism and values predict performance goal orientation while values and intrinsic motivation predict learning goal orientation. Learning goal orientation was a predictor of students’ academic achievement. Optimism and pessimism could have an important role in forming students’ goal orientations.
Identifying learning disabilities: Psychometric Characteristics of the McCarny Learning Disability Evaluation Scale (LDES), based on a Greek sample

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The study aimed to field test a Greek translation of the Learning Disability Evaluation Scale (LDES, McCarny, 1996) and to examine its factor structure, reliability and validity. 165 educators completed the LDES for one of their students, aged 5-14 years. Results revealed that the Greek LDES generally maintains the original factor structure (7 subscales) and high reliability. The significant associations between the LDES, the Reading Ability Test (Trigka, 2004) and school grades, supported its validity. Logistic regression analyses indicated that the LDES could identify our sample and children with learning difficulties, with an accuracy of 81.3%. Results are discussed

Age effects on parafoveal processing in reading
Kathrin Spitzke, Bjoern Reinhardt

This empirical study follows the question to which extent leadership and different aspects of personality may be possible predictors for electoral success of these politicians. At first this study follows the question how far charismatic leadership (Konger & Kanungo, 1998), moral-based leadership (Yukl, 2002) and transactional leadership (Bass, 1985) take influence on the electoral success. Results show significant effects for moral-based and transactional leadership. At second this study follows the question which aspects take a significant influence on the electoral success. Significant results were shown and correlations between leader- ship and aspects of personality will be discussed.

Optimism and self-efficacy: Psychological and psychosocial correlates
Stanculescu, Elena Faculty of Psychology, University of Bucharest, Bucharest, Romania

The purpose of the study was to examine the psychological correlates of self-efficacy and optimism. We supposed that self-efficacy and optimism are positively correlated with psychosocial well-being, life satisfaction, happiness, self-esteem, perceived social support. We expected that students that volunteering are more optimistic and have high level of self-efficacy. The sample consisted of 403 university students. Statistical analysis included: bivariate correlations, Mann Whitney U Test, One Way ANOVA. The hypothesis were confirmed. The results highlight that optimists and self-efficacious people have a high quality of life.

Psychological correlates of schoolchildren loneliness
Stanculescu, Elena Faculty of Psychology, University of Bucharest, Bucharest, Romania

The aim of this research was to investigate some psychological correlates of loneliness. We supposed that loneliness is negatively correlated with self-esteem, optimism, social skills, perceived social support. We assumed that there are more cross-classifications LL & LM level of perceived social support and optimism in the case of high scores of loneliness. The sample consists of 217 school children (7th & 8th grade). We used Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support, Teacher Estimation of Social Skills Scale, Life Orientation Test, Loneliness and Social Disatisfaction Scale.

The hypotheses were confirmed. We concluded that teachers must model appropriate social relations.

Psychological comorbidity and coping strategies in patients with chronic tinnitus
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Tinnitus associates with psychological distress. In the present study, we examined psychological comorbidity and coping strategies in a population of patients with chronic tinnitus. We used established questionnaires for scoring the tinnitus symptoms, psychopathology, depression, and coping behavior. Severely affected patients (de-compensated tinnitus) reported higher levels of psychosocial distress and somatic impairment. Further, patients with decompensated tinnitus showed dysfunctional coping strategies like depressive coping, trivialisation, and wishful thinking. We propose the early assessment of psychological comorbidity and dysfunctional coping strategies to apply timely a psychological treatment, which, in effect might prevent further progression of tinnitus.
results, we recommend to implement this intervention into future health promotion interventions of school kids.

Differences among some social groups in Bulgaria in their extraversion, neuroticism, psychopathology and social desirability

Stoyanova, Stanislava Dept. of Psychology, SWU, Blagoevgrad, Bulgaria

This paper presents the results from a study carried out in 2005-2006 among 378 respondents in Bulgaria by using Eysenck's Personal Questionnaire. The prisoners sentenced for theft and the secondary students were the most extraverted ones, the civil servants and the pensioners were the least extraverted ones. The social workers and the prisoners sentenced for theft were the most emotionally unstable, the teachers and the civil servants were the most emotionally stable. The university students and the policemen had the highest score on the Psychotomism, the teachers and the social workers had the lowest score on the Psychotomism.

Self-efficacy, health risks and work behavior in Indian families

Sud, Shonali St. Bede's College, Dept.of Psychology, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh

Self-efficacy combating health risks, initiating the desire for physical exercise and facilitating effective work behavior in a family was studied on 158 subjects (122 adults and 46 females, mean ages=38.90 and 42.89 years, and 66 children, 36 female and 30 male, mean ages=18 years). The hypotheses that self-efficacy predicts exercise(r=.25) as well as efficient work behavior(r=.67) within a family stands accepted. Older males were better workers than females. Educated professionals showed greater concern for health risks and motivated for lifestyle changes, their children are linking effective work performance with good health in practically every home in India

Self-efficacy, stress and interpersonal relations of employees in India

Sud, Shonali St. Bede's College, Dept. of Psychology, Shimla, India

Self-efficacy-stress effect on Interpersonal relations in India was examined on 155 (94 male, mean age =48 years) as well as efficient work behavior(r=.67) within a family stands accepted. Older males were better workers than females. Educated professionals showed greater concern for health risks and motivated for lifestyle changes, their children are linking effective work performance with good health in practically every home in India

A research on relationship among learning burnout, self-esteem and subjective well-being of college students

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Abstract Objective? To explore the relationship among learning burnout, self-esteem and subjective well-being. Methods: 40 college students were investigated. Results: (1) Gender difference was significant, male students were higher than female at the level of reduced personal accomplishment; (2) juniors were lower than seniors at the level of personal accomplishment, and freshmen at the level reduced personal accomplishment; (3) Dejection had partial indirect effect on SWB mediating through self-esteem, and reduced personal accom-

Lifestyle factors, genetics and cognitive aging

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As the population in most industrialized countries ages rapidly, a major challenge is to understand what factors enhance successful cognitive aging. A number of lifestyle factors have been associated with cognitive function in elderly people. However, less is known about whether changes in lifestyle factors late in life have an effect on cognitive aging. Therefore, the aim of this study is to examine whether changes in lifestyle factors in late life, for example social activities, and physical activities, affect cognitive aging and, furthermore, whether these factors interact with genetics (e.g. APOE). Data from a longitudinal cohort study will be used.

Personal "secret ingredients" that predict satisfaction in romantic relationships

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Both theory and previous research suggested a link between emotional intelligence, self-esteem and success in interpersonal relationships. Romantic relationships should also be benefited from mentioned personal characteristics. The aim of the present study was to examine the associations between emotional intelligence, self-esteem, Snyder’s components of love, duration of the romantic relationship and perceived satisfaction with it. Participants were 294 students from the University of Zagreb. The results of multiple regression analysis showed that predictors accounted for 38% of variance in romantic relationship satisfaction. Intimacy emerged as the best predictor.

Relationship between musical abilities and foreign word pronunciation

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Takahashi, Yuwen Faculty of Education, Shishu University, Nagano, Japan

The relationship between musical abilities and the ability to pronounce foreign words was examined. Musical discriminatory tasks, English and Chinese pronunciation tasks, a digit span test, and a questionnaire on the experience in music, English and Chinese were administered to 41 Japanese university students who had learned English in schools but had no experience in Chinese. Results from correlation and regression analyses showed that after controlling working memory span, there was a positive correlation between musical abilities and the ability to pronounce foreign words. People who were good at discriminating sounds were better able to reproduce sounds in foreign languages.

Subjective and situational conditions of choosing coping strategies among adolescents

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Horiuchi, Satoshi Graduate school of Psychology, Kurume University, Isesaki City, Japan

The aim was to investigate which of mood disorders' pathological severity or its symptoms' general state influenced more upon subjective well-being (SWB). SWB was measured with the Psychological Lively Scale-revised in 61 patients having mood disorder. Each patient's pathological severity was estimated from clinical equivalency of his/her antidepressants' dosage and his/her state of symptoms. The statistical results revealed that patients' SWB was related to his/her general state of symptoms but not to his/her pathological severity itself. The results suggested the importance for a patient's SWB to control his/her represented symptoms more than the pathological severity of mood disorder itself.

Seeing how you act: Motor interference in action simulation

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Recent findings suggest that perceiving action activates corresponding motor programs in the observer. This is ascribed to the mental simulation of observed actions. We aimed to investigate the functional relationship between action perception and action execution more detailed. Participants watched transiently occluded actions and had to predict the action course after occlusion (i.e., simulation task). While some performed only the simulation task, others received a secondary motor task or a secondary sensory task. We predicted a break-down of simulation performance only under motor task conditions. Results are discussed with respect to differentiation between perceptual and motor functions in action prediction.
Comparative investigation for coping strategies in Islamic and modern psychology
Tavakoli, Mahgol Psychology, Isfahan University, Isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran
Stress can be assumed as one of the most important components of Modern period and not only is effective on developing many kinds of Physical and Mental Disorders, but also it causes Personal and Social dysfunctions in individuals and wastes economic and humanistic recourses of individual and his family and society. Because of importance of this phenomenon, we need effective strategies to cope with it. Many of studies stated that one of the important factors in success of therapy method is accordance of it with culture of target population. So the goal of this research is comparative study of therapeutic methods in Islamic and west cultures.

The relationship between the different dimensions of religiosity and moral identity
Tavakoli, Mahgol Psychology, Isfahan University, Isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran

No clear evidence for the hypothesis that voluntariness and the opportunity to pre-move intervention, we present procedure and first results of the study.

Not only explicit self-esteem influences memory bias for self-relevant information
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To date, research on effects of implicit self-esteem on memory bias for self-relevant information is very sparse. This study assessed implicit self-esteem using Implicit Association Test and explicit self-esteem using Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale in 184 undergraduate students. Participants were assigned to free-recall the self-relevant words just seen before or as many as possible. Stepwise multiple regressions showed that explicit self-esteem and its interaction with implicit self-esteem significantly influenced the amount of positive words correctly recalled, but did not implicit self-esteem influence that of negative words recalled. It suggests not only explicit but implicit self-esteem influence memory bias for self-relevant information.

An idiographic study of health behavior change from insulin dependence to independence
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This idiographic study examined how psychological and behavioral changes allowed a diabetic to go from insulin dependence to independence in creating her health care. Following the process of her change with specific relevance to diagnosis and insulin use, her psychological intra-viability and dynamics for change were expressed in measurable physiological outcomes. Yoga served as an important catalyst for lifestyle changes and maintenance. Using theories of self-perception, self-compassion, family, and field theory, the participant’s successful changes were examined in intrapersonal and interpersonal contexts. The model allowed participant and researcher to discuss the study from their perspectives.

Coping with disorder due to locomotor disability
Tawari, Shruti Department of Psychology, Allahabad University, Allahabad, India
The present study aims to understand the process of adjustment to disability within the framework of stress and coping. It explores the idea of emotional rehabilitation. A questionnaire exploring distress, disability appraisal, coping and adjustment to disability was administered on an incidental sample of 182 children with locomotor disability (18-50 years) along with 10 in-depth interviews. The statistical and content analysis revealed physical, attitudinal, economic barriers and future concerns as the major domains of distress due to locomotor disability. Problem focused coping was significantly correlated with low distress and adjustment to disability (manifested in term of personal achievement and well-being).

Promoting sustainable mobility: Soft policies for newcomers
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Harms, Sylvia Urban Ecology, Environ, Planni, Helmholz-Centre of Environmen, Leipzig, Germany
The study examines the behavioral efficacy of a soft-policy measure when applied during a residential relocation. How does habitual mode choice temporarily turn into rational mode choice due to temporary relocation. How does habitual mode choice change, and how do interventions at this very moment take effect? Conducted as a pre-post field experiment in Leipzig, Germany, in 2008, newcomers and habitants participate in a two-wave survey. Beside pre-and post-survey, subsamples of newcomers and habitants receive information and incentives to use public transport, car sharing, or bike. With special concern to the new approach of a pre-move intervention, we present procedure and first results of the study.

The Diagnostic Analysis of Nonverbal Accuracy 2—Taiwan version (DANVA2-TW): A computerized dual-channel instrument of nonverbal emotion recognition
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Objectives: to establish a culture-suitable instrument with Han faces and voices for assessing the accuracy and the intensity of non-verbal emotions. Methods: 109 college students received computerized tests presenting emotional stimuli randomly, 30 phonological and 30 voice emotional categories (happy, sad, angry, fearful and neutral) with highest agreement level were selected from 600+ stimuli. Results: High agreement level in both (f < 0.05) and parallel test-retest reliability among 35 college students with 2-weeks interval is also good (Kappa = 0.77). Conclusion: DANVA2-TW is a culture-suitable, reliable computerized instrument for nonverbal emotion recognition in Han populations.

Affective disorders in children with learning disabilities
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The aim of this study is to identify psychological problems in children with learning difficulties. The sample consisted of 421 children, aged 7-14, classified into 3 groups: with locomotor disabilities (18-50 years), with emotional difficulties, b) dyslexia and c) mental disabilities. Children completed Beck Youth Inventory (BYI). Parents filled Ascenbach’s questionnaire. According to Ascenbach’s questionnaire, 21.6% anger and 20.9% disruptive behaviour. According to Ascenbach’s questionnaire, 21.4% of parents mentioned: anxiety, 21.4% depression symptoms, 18.5% aggressiveness and 16.2% delinquent behaviour.

Odours affects hand posture when grasping
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We investigated hand shaping kinematics when grasping large or small targets in the presence or absence of odours evoking large or small objects. We found that 'small' odours rendered hand shaping for the large targets similar to that for targets presented in isolation. Conversely, ‘large’ odours rendered hand shaping for the small targets similar to that for large targets presented in isolation. When the odour ‘size’ matched the target size, kinematics was facilitated by the olfactory stimulus. We contend that chemosensory representations of objects contains highly detailed information about the action that the objects require.
Later life depression: Life satisfaction, level of functioning and free time activities

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We examined whether deluded paranoid patients show ‘shattered assumptions’ (Janoff-Bulman, 1989) and BFW (Dulbert et al., 1997) as well as clinical measures. Clinical groups have more extreme view of world justice than normal controls. Controls have a higher sense of predictability of the world, and together with paranoids have higher levels of self-worth and personal control. Depression and trauma was associated to a lower sense controllability of the world.

Mechanisms of subliminal semantic priming: A meta-analysis

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The conditions under which subliminal semantic priming effects can or can not be observed remains an important object of discussion that has produced numerous inconsistent research results. Therefore, this meta-analysis was conducted to expose the mechanisms underlying subliminal semantic priming. By statistically combining the research results on subliminal semantic priming conducted throughout the years we unveiled some of the factors that significantly affect subliminal semantic priming effects (for example: the task used in the experiment, the use of novel versus repeated primes, the use of number versus word primes, the category size of the stimuli, etc.).

Aging and verbal working memory capacity

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The results indicate that perceptual salience effects in the reaction times and in the N400 component were observed for both non-word types. Both subliminal and ERP measures indicated an asymmetry in the processing of non-words: differences in the reaction times and in the N400 component were observed for both non-word types. The results indicate that perceptual salience effects extend into adult speech perception.

Structure factorial of the maslach burnout inventory: A comparative study España-Venezuela

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We study the stability of the latent structures of the MBI in subsets of the overall sample and offer a comparative study of the MBI among Russian, Venezuelan, and Spanish professors, one of them Spanish (762) and the other Venezuelan (194). Overall we observed that for the subsets of men, women, not burnt out, extremely burnt out and those with two subscales with extreme values, the factorial structure with the factors associated with Emotional Exhaustion, Self-esteem and Depersonalisation is apparent in these collectives for both studies. However, in some cases, such as Venezuelan women, the axes do not have such a clear interpretation.

Sleep related car crashes in young drivers: Risk perception and sleepiness at wheel coping strategies

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The aim of the study is to examine which factors are associated with the risk perception to have night-time car crash in young drivers and to evaluate the strategies most commonly used to counteract sleepiness at the wheel. 1123 young drivers with at least 6 months driving experience participated to the study. Males are less worried about night-time car crashes than females. Risk perception is...
negatively related to night-time driving and positively related with the episodes of driving sleepiness. To counteract sleepiness at the wheel, the 51.4% of the participants “would continue driving but do something”, whereas 48% of them “would stop driving and do something”.

Motor fitness is related to executive control processes in older adults

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We analyzed the relationship between older adults’ motor and cognitive performance. 116 older participants worked on a flanker task inside and outside of a 3 T Siemens Headscanner and completed a heterogeneous battery of 12 motor tests. Results revealed a significant positive correlation between motor and cognitive performance. Particularly, motor balance, fine coordination, and speed showed significant correlation with flanker performance. 35.1% of the total variance in cognitive performance was explained by these factors. Furthermore, participants with low motor performance showed more widespread brain activation patterns than older adults with high motor fitness during the flanker task, indicating compensation processes.

Interaction between object characteristics and spatial language processing

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In order to verify linguistic spatial relations, such as “in front of” or “behind”, with respect to seen object pairs, a frame of reference (FoR) has to be activated. This study examined the influence of reference-object characteristics and FoR repetition vs. contrast in successive trials. Participants decided as quickly as possible whether a sentence described a 3D picture presented simultaneously in a head-mounted display. Results reveal influences of object shape (compact, e.g. a dolphin, vs. “looking-through” objects, e.g. a bicycle), and category (animals vs. vehicles vs. manipulable objects). Most subjects switched easily between both FoRs; there were no sequential effects.

Salutogenetic approach and diabetic patient

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We have examined whether anxiety affects body sway during stance in college students. Using a within-subject paradigm, we have found that anxiety level positively correlates with the area and length of body sway. A fast Fourier’s transform (FFT) method was further performed in order to examine whether anxiety influences sensory processing for maintaining standing posture. In high anxiety group, percentile power of low frequency components, which is under the influence of visual and vestibular inputs, was greater and percentile power of high frequency components, influenced by somatosensory inputs, was smaller in comparison to those of low anxiety group.

On the flexibility of the planning scope for lexical access in sentence production

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A series of text-word interference experiments explored whether the planning scope for lexical access is structurally fixed or rather flexible, depending e.g. on the cognitive load currently imposed on the system. When participants produced SVO-sentences under standard conditions, subject and object nouns were found to be lexical-syntactically activated to similar degrees at speech onset, as indexed by similarly sized interferences from semantic distractors. When the same sentences were produced in a situation requiring additional conceptual processing, the interference effect for object nouns was strongly attenuated, supporting a flexible view of lexical retrieval.

Cross-language activation in bilingual processing of compound words: The effect of semantic transparency

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Objective: We aimed to examine the effect of semantic transparency on processing compound words among adult Chinese-English bilinguals.

Method: A lexical decision task in English was administered. A design of 2 (semantic transparency in English: declarative vs. X 2 (lexicality of the translated compounds in Chinese: real word vs. nonword) was employed. Twenty-five Chinese-English bilingual speakers were tested. Results: We predict a significant interaction between semantic transparency of English compound words and the lexicality of the translated Chinese compounds. Conclusion: Cross language activation of compound words in bilinguals is affected by semantic transparency of the target compounds.

Age differences of preferential cortical activation in encoding process of item memory

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We have examined whether semantic processing ability is related to memory for objects. The ERP results showed that children’s abilities remained stable in each sequential year. The developmental trajectory of altruristic goal-setting and prosocial strategies declined, while its instrumental goal-setting and assertive strategies went up over the four years. The assertive strategies specially increased for girls when they were in the 4th and 6th grades. This phenomenon may reflect the assertive need in puberty, while girls reach their puberty earlier than boys.

Applicability of five-kind of personality inventory for college students’ personality measurement: Comparison study with 16PF

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Three experiments were designed to investigate the effects of similarity comparisons on children’s interpretation of contrastive focus in sentence with “only”. Experiment 1, similar to one of experiments of Paterson et al’s study (2006), employed a sequential sentence-picture verification task in which subjects were asked to hear sentences and indicated whether they correctly described the events depicted in each of six pictures. The results in another two experiments showed that two-example learning by comparison rather than one-example learning can better promote children’s comprehension of ambiguous focus in sentences with only.

Stages and cognitions in physical activity: A theory-guided investigation

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Objectives: Investigating the relationship of social-cognitive predictors and stages derived from the Health Activity Process Approach (HAPA) for different types of physical activity. Methods: Responses of N=103 blue-collar-workers were analysed via regression (mediation hypothesis) and ANOVA. Results: Social-cognitive variables predicted leisure-time physical activity (planning mediated relations). Participants different mindsets across stages supported stage-assumptions. Physical activity due to household chores, blue-collar work or locomotion could not be explained by HAPA variables. Conclusions: Type of physical activity has to be considered when testing theoretical models. Both stage and continuous assumptions of the HAPA build a useful basis for designing interventions.

Is it me? Motor resonance effects after observation of one’s own and others’ actions
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A converging body of evidence indicates that both the execution and observation of actions activates overlapping cortical networks. This implies a shared neural representation of self and other. We compared motor facilitation after observation of one’s own and others’ actions presented in an ambiguous situation to investigate whether the human motor system equates or differentiates self and other. Furthermore, subjects were required to make an explicit judgement about the ownership of the hand performing the action. The results will be discussed with respect to a sensorimotor and explicit self-representation and the possible interrelation between them.

Sense of coherence and healthy aging
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We tested two hypotheses derived from Antonovsky’s (1987) salutogenic model: Resources co-vary with the sense of coherence (SOC), and the SOC is a mediator of resources effects on health. 387 seniors (26.6% men) filled out a comprehensive questionnaire assessing subjective health, SOC, and 19 biopsychosocial resources. The SOC was predicted by optimism, self-esteem, low depressive mood, self-efficacy, and expected social support. The SOC strongly mediated resource-effects on psychological health and symptom reporting, but not on physical health. With respect to gerontological practice and intervention, the SOC is an important estimate of idiographic strengths in health matters.

Older spouses’ dyadic problem solving performance
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Concerns shared with the spouse may be an important resource for successful problem solving, especially in old age. To examine individual versus dyadic problem solving performance of older adults, we present data from an ongoing study of elderly spouses (minimum age 60 years). The comparison of individual versus dyadic problem solving abilities provides a better understanding of older couples’ dyadic adaptation processes when faced with a problem solving task. Our results suggest that older familiar dyads are expert collaborators who might be able to compensate for individual cognitive deficits through dyadic cognition.

Ability perceptions, perceived control and risk avoidance among male and female older drivers
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Associations between perceived control over driving, driving ability perception (an index of unrealistic optimism) and self-reported avoidance of high-risk driving situations were examined in a sample of 304 older drivers. Associations between perceived control over driving, ability perception and indices of well-being (life satisfaction and depressive symptoms) were also investigated. Results indicated that perceived control over driving and perceived driving ability were associated with reduced risk avoidance and increased well-being, with these associations mediated by sex. Results are discussed in terms of adaptive and maladaptive consequences of perceptual biases and the importance of effective self-regulation for aging well.

Companion animals, attachment and health in the elderly
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The scientific literature is equivocal regarding the possible health benefits of companion animal ownership, the human-animal bond, and owner well-being. Pet ownership failed to explain variance in health after taking account of health habits such as smoking. Older people gain the potential health benefits of pet ownership in other ways, and some with deep attachment to their pet but few other attachments may be at risk of psychological distress and other health problems.

What factors impact on mainstream teachers’ beliefs about children with learning difficulties?
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Objectives: To explore teachers’ beliefs about teaching children with learning difficulties. Method: Data were gathered from 199 teachers on attributions, self-efficacy and coping with learning difficulties. Thirty-two teachers had previously trained in teaching children with learning difficulties. Results indicated that perceived control over driving, ability perception and indices of well-being were measured by the human-animal bond, and owner well-being. Pet ownership mediated the relationship between companion animal ownership, the human-animal bond, and owner well-being. Pet ownership failed to explain variance in health after taking account of health habits such as smoking. Older people gain the potential health benefits of pet ownership in other ways, and some with deep attachment to their pet but few other attachments may be at risk of psychological distress and other health problems.

Risk of depressive reaction and its prevention in chronic disease patients
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The study aimed to establish intervention programs for the possible emotional problems of chronic disease patients in primary care settings. To explore the influential psychological factors, researchers examined the interrelationships between personal disease-related construct, cognitive adjustment, self-efficacy, coping and emotional reactions by inventories. The result suggested: (1) most patients could reconstruct their cognitive appraisals to chronic diseases and reported less threatening feelings; (2) high self-efficacy related with more problem-focused coping and less depressive mood; (3) low self-efficacy increased both avoidance coping and negative mood. According to the results, we proposed tentative programs to enhance adjustment of chronic disease patients.

An ERP study on the time course of top-down control of visual attention
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Stimuli that are very salient might capture attention in a bottom-up manner. However, top-down control can modulate processing enabling selection of relevant input. Using ERP methodology, we examined how top-down and bottom-up mechanisms interact throughout the process of visual selection. Our paradigm combined visual search and cognitive load manipulation. In the Experiment 1, we examined the time course of top-down control of visual attention.
with post-display probe presentation. Probes followed search displays with two different time delays. In line with behavioral results, ERP's locked to post-rotated distractors after a longer delay showed decreased effect sizes on the P1 component likely reflecting top-down control of focal attention. We concluded that with time, top-down control guides focal attention efficiently to the relevant target.

Effects of driving fatigue on mental workload in real road condition

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Objectives: Drivers' performance in driving secondary tasks, and relationship between physiological indices and subjective mental workload (MWL) were investigated between two different driver conditions. Methods: Ten taxi drivers were required to do on-line calculations during driving in the morning and in the afternoon, respectively. Performance of secondary task, physiological indices, subjective MWL and subjective feeling of fatigue were compared. Results: Difference of calculation error was found, with more errors in the morning than in the afternoon. Physiological indices showed different results. The other two subjective measurements were also compared. Conclusions: The results show practice effects and verified the Yerkes-Dodson Law.

On the relationship between the mere exposure effect and the contextual cuing effect

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We investigated the relationship between the mere exposure effect in which previous exposures to stimuli increased participants' preference for those stimuli, and the contextual cuing effect (CC) in which visual search performance was faster for targets appearing in previously exposed configurations than for targets appearing in new configurations. Participants were asked to search T-target among two rotated distractors. The mean reaction time showed a typical CC. Then, participants were asked to evaluate how much they like the repeated or new configurations. The results showed that the liking ratings for the repeated configurations were lower than those for the new configurations.

Perceived pain and anxiety before and after amniocentesis among Turkish pregnant women

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Objective: The purpose of this study was to examine the Turkish pregnant women's perception of pain and anxiety before and after amniocentesis performed at the clinics of SB Etkis Maternity Hospital who had amniocentesis performed were interviewed at hospital before and soon after amniocentesis. Demographic variables, related variables which may affect pain and anxiety perception, were included into the study. After descriptive statistics presented, paired samples t tests and analysis of variance conducted. The results revealed that although there was a decrease in perceived pain and anxiety after the procedure, perceived anxiety was still higher than the perceived pain level after the amniocentesis. Implications of these results were discussed.

Attentional Control in Visual Search with Singletons: Effects of Spatial Information

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When there exists one salient stimulus (singleton) in a visual field among others, whether attention can be controlled by the target is still controversial. Our present study investigated whether attentional control can be observed when participants have the advanced knowledge about spatial locations of the upcoming targets, by manipulating their probabilities. Our results indicated that when participants were capable of predicting the locations of the upcoming targets, the performance was enhanced and it was not affected by irrelevant singleton. Our findings suggest that advanced spatial information enables participants to ignore the irrelevant singleton and make top-down attentional control possible.

An event related potential study of accessing word meaning in two languages for Chinese-English bilinguals

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This study was designed to investigate whether different representation and processing of first and second language words of Chinese-English bilinguals. A semantic categorization task was employed, while ERP's were recorded and behaviorally were compared. The results showed that when language repetition was employed and second language repetition produced a significant reduction than control condition respectively, between-language repetitions were shorter than in language order: the priming effects from L2 to L1 were larger than from L1 to L2. The results suggested within-language repetition facilitated the decision at both lexical (orthography and phonology) and conceptual (meaning) levels, and between-language repetition had different priming mechanism.

Effect of performing arithmetic and reading aloud on memory tasks in the elderly

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Recent studies demonstrated that solving easy arithmetic and reading aloud activated prefrontal lobe more than other cognitive tasks by using fMRI. Two experiments were conducted to examine effect of performing these tasks on memory performances such as working memory, short-term memory, or long-term memory in the elderly. A total of 70 elderly were given tasks of simple arithmetic or reading aloud over 35 sessions in Exp.1 with feedback to their responses and in Exp.2 without feedback. Results in the long-term memory task showed significant difference between Experimental and control groups in post-test. These results were analyzed in terms of Divatation theory of prefrontal lobe.

The role of Islamic ceremony (Taaziyeh) on development of moral judgment among adolescents in Iran

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The purpose of this research was to study the effect of Taaziyeh on development of moral judgment among adolescents. Taaziyeh is an impressive traditional Islamic ceremony in Iran for memory of grand son of prophet Mohammad (s) who to be martyred thirteen centuries ago. 75 male adolescents (15-17) participated in Taaziyeh whom to be selected randomly and answered moral judgment development questionnaire after end of the ceremony. The same number of subjects were selected as control group. Findings revealed a significant difference between two groups (p<0.05). This means that the participation in Taaziyeh can enhance moral judgment development. The results indicate the positive role of some religious ceremony on development of moral judgment of adolescents.
Tracking the time course of segmental and tonal encoding in Chinese spoken production: an event-related fMRI study
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This study investigated the time course of segmental and tonal encoding during Chinese spoken production. Participants were shown pictures and carried out a go/no-go decision based on either segmental or tonal information. The segmental decision was to determine whether the picture name started with a specific phoneme (i.e., /f/) or not. The tonal decision was to determine whether the picture name was of tone 1 (tone 2, tone 3 or tone 4) or not. Analyses of N200 effects indicated that segmental and tonal information were retrieved simultaneously. It provides evidence for Level et al.’s (1999) language production model.

How negative numbers cause spatial shifts of attention if they can
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Studies have shown that processing magnitude of positive numbers can cause spatial shifts of attention, for negative numbers, however, there’s rare evidence. Does negative numbers cause such shifts. The present experiments was to investigate if processing negative numbers can cause spatial shifts of attention, and whether it depends on the absolute value. Experiment1 reveals spatial shifts of attention depending upon absolute value, whereas upon magnitude in Experiment2. The study suggests that processing negative numbers can cause spatial shifts of attention, how it does, however, seems to depend upon the influence from other involving numbers on them.

Negative attentional set based on abstract conceptual level: Evidence from the suppressed N2pc in the attentional blink
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The attentional blink (AB) is a deficit in reporting the second of two target events separated by 500 ms after the first. Here we investigate how a distractor stimulus presented prior to the target can alter the attentional set, the amount of resources allocated to it, and the N2pc, a negatively sustained ERP component, and behavioral performance for the second target. Suppression effects were found when the critical distractor matched the second target, either at the level of perceptual features, or the level of conceptual features. Possible implications for existing theoretical models of the AB are discussed.

Does saccade inhibition of return severed as a foraging facilitator: Evidence from two behavior studies
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Objective: The goal of current study was to determine whether saccade inhibition of return (IOR) served as a foraging facilitator or an intrinsic aspect of shifting attention (Hooge et al., 2005). Methods: Thirteen and fourteen students served as experiment 1 and 2 respectively. The spatial working memory (SPWM) load was manipulated by having the SPWM load or not (experiment 1) or varying the memory set size between one and four (experiment 2). Results and Conclusions: The saccade IOR wasn’t modulated by SPWM. Therefore, saccade IOR is not served as a foraging facilitator.

On relations between pupils, mental health, personality and parental rearing patterns
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Objective: To explore the interaction among mental health, personality and parental rearing patterns in 6-13 years old children. Methods: 273 children aged in 6-13 years old were assessed by Egna Minnen Barnudoms Uppfostran (EMBU) Scale, Eysenck Personality Questionnaire (EPQ) and SCL-90. Result: The N and P of EPQ were correlated positively with each factors of SCL-90. Negative correlation between parent’s affectional warmth and the scores of factors of SCL-90. Positive correlations exist between parents’ overprotection, reaction and the scores of factors SCL-90. Conclusion: Parental rearing patterns may effect children’s mental health through the mediation effect of children’s personality.

How contextual characteristics in organizations enhance employee creativity? A dynamic model
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This paper systematically reviews and integrates theoretical and empirical research on contextual characteristics enhancing employee creativity in the workplace and explores the dynamic mechanism of the effects of these ones on employee creativity. Based on perspective theory of human motivation, a new theoretical model is put forward through including interest into the dynamic mechanism. It is suggested that employees’ interest in work mediates the impact of the contextual characteristics on their creativity. Implications of this theoretical model for future research and management practices are discussed.

Cognitive development of 3-6 years old Chinese children’s beliefs on the relationship between gender-role and aggression
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Objective: Cognitive development of 3-6 years old Chinese children’s beliefs about the relationship between gender-role and aggression were systematically examined in this study. Methods: Interview 1, children aged from 3 have obtained the ability of reasoning out certain aggression forms across gender-role information. In Interview 2, both preschool children, 4-6 years old, were enabled to infer gender types from given aggression behavioral labels. In Interview 3, it found 3-4 years old children were more apt to make systematical errors, gender types from given aggression behavioral labels. In Interview 3, it found 3-4 years old children were more apt to make systematical mistakes and memory distortion. In this study, suggest Chinese children aged from 3 have organized schemata about the relationship between gender-role and aggression that affect their cognitive activities, the development of such schemata patterns tends to be stable.

Development of internet-related behavior questionnaire for adolescents
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Objective: To develop an instrument for assessing the internet-related behavior characteristics of adolescents. Methods: The initial questionnaire consists of 70 items, which involve the assessment of cognitive, emotional, and behavioral characteristics related to internet behavior. A total of 1090 valid data samples of college students were collected. Results: Exploratory factor analysis resulted in a 9-factor solution, which can be specified as information seeking and technological mastery, cybersexual and game, and so on. 9 factors could explain 51.651% of the total variance. Confirmatory factor analysis (C-FFI) showed that the 9-factor construct was across-sample confirmed. Conclusion: The Internet Behavior Questionnaire for Adolescents had acceptable construct validity.

Mental health in a German teacher sample at the beginning of their occupational career
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In order to analyze how early mental health problems arise in the occupational career of German teachers, we applied several inventories (GHQ, MBI, AVEM) in 470 German student teachers (students after having completed their university studies but teaching under supervision) then, with respect to the GHQ, 45% of the student teachers sample showed values beyond the cutoff >=4 (compared to “only” 29.8% in teachers) reflecting a high level of job strain. One of the causes for this surprisingly high rate might be that a majority of student teachers indicated that they felt insufficiently prepared for their job.

The simple and multiple relationship of personality characteristics and mental health with blood type system (ABO) in students
Zirak Moradlou, Hossein
Dept. of Psychology, Shahid Beheshti University, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran
The aim of this study was, identification and determination of simple and multiple relationship of personality characteristics and mental health with blood type system (ABO), with causal-comparative method, random cluster sampling. NEO-FFI, SCL 90-R, and confident evidence indicator blood type, in 169 students of Shahid Beheshti University. According to t-tests, one way analysis of variance and analysis of regression: 1-There is significant relationship between personality with blood type system (ABO), with personality characteristics and mental health. 2- There is no causal effect between blood type system (ABO), with personality characteristics and mental health. 3- There is no effect gender on mental health, but it effects agreeableness.

Poster Session Wednesday
Afternoon 14:00
Parental perspectives on mental retardation and their interaction with their children
Abdulrahman, Feruz
Special Needs Education, Addis Ababa University, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
This study aimed to assess how mental retardation, their interaction with the mentally retarded child at home. The effect of “mother-to-mother” interaction program, under the support of a non-governmental organization called Medical Missionary of Mary’s Counseling Center, based in Addis Ababa, was also assessed. 6 parents and 2 project coordinators from the organization were purposely selected. Semi-structured interview and were the main tools for data collection. Qualitative method of analysis was employed. The parents described mental retardation as a natural phenomenon given by God as a punishment. Further research has to be conducted in this regard and awareness of parents on mental retardation and early intervention should be enhanced.
Socioemotional violence prevention program in Puerto Rican preschool children

Abelieé Martinez, Mayra A. Dept. of Psychology, University of Puerto Rico Mayaguez, Puerto Rico
Hernandez, Giselle 7066, Bo. Maria, Mona, Puerto Rico
Alicia Cuprill, Giselle Marie Psychology, University of Puerto Rico, Bayamón, Puerto Rico
Armstrong Rivera, Nicole M. Psychology, University of Puerto Rico Mayaguez, Puerto Rico
Nunez Zapata, Mayra A. Biology, University of Puerto Rico, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico
This investigation assessed the response of very young children to a culturally adapted violence prevention program. The “Second Step” program was adjusted according to the Puerto Rican culture and implemented with a classroom of 37 preschool children, whose social skills, along with teacher perception of the program, were evaluated. Qualitative findings indicated that the material adaptations required further alterations to make them more amenable to teacher schedules and systemic limitations within the school. Quantitative analyses indicated significant behavioral change from pre- to post-test in 46% of the participants. Implications for future additional curricula and the implementation context are discussed.

Emotional Labour, Job stress in call centres: Does emotional intelligence matter?

Agrawal, Rakesh Kumar OB&HR, Ins. of Management Technology, Ghaziabad, India
Miara, Renu OB&HR, Ins. of Management Technology, Ghaziabad, India
Most studies available in literature implicitly or explicitly conclude that emotional labour has negative and detrimental consequences, such as job stress and emotional exhaustion, for workers. However, they do not examine the role of emotional intelligence in the relationship. In this study, we examine the mediating effect of emotional intelligence in the relationship between emotional labour and job stress by analysing data collected through standard instruments from 150 customer service agents in call centres in India. Since it is an ongoing research and data collection is in progress, the findings would be available only at the time of submission of full paper.

Parents as partner: A study of problems affecting parents in training their children with intellectual deficits

Ahlawat, Sangeeta Dept. of Education, University of Krukshehra, Kurukshetra, India
Parents play an important role in the education and training of a child with intellectual deficit. However, the scenario w.r.t. parents’ participation in India is not very encouraging. The study was conducted to find the parents’ problems in training their intellectually challenged wards. Parents of 50 children studying in special schools in two districts of Haryana were administered questionnaires. The study investigated how to work through topics such as self-identity and conflict related to mother - child bonding. Two examples are presented, demonstrating how to work through topics such as self-identity and conflict related to mother- child bonding.

Reading difficulties among dyslexics: Efficacy of a remedial program

Ahlawat, Sangeeta Dept. of Education, University of Krukshehra, Kurukshetra, India
The study was planned to see the effectiveness of an intervention programme in remediating reading difficulties among children with dyslexia. The study employed pre-test post test control experimental design. Forty respondents (20 each in experimental and control group) in the age range 8-10 years and studying in public schools in Panipat district of Haryana were selected purposively. A six weeks programme comprising of different activities was administered. The programme was found to be effective in improving sound-symbol association, phonic analysis, semantic closure, lexical processing, language internalization, grapheme phoneme association, vocabulary, memory, reading fluency, listening comprehension and reading comprehension.

Life values inventory (LVI): Studies with Portuguese college students

Almeida, Leonor Dept. de Psicologia, Universidade Lusofona, Lisboa, Portugal
Tavares, Patricia Tavares, Portugal
The use of the Life Values Inventory (LVI) – Portuguese Version (Almeida, 2006) - in the higher education context was the goal of a research with a group of 271 college students. Following a summary of the bibliography’s revision about the importance of the values in the career development, it is presented the analysis of the scores obtained with the Life Values Inventory: means and standard deviations; internal consistency coefficients, by the alpha of Cronbach method; factor analysis and group differences analysis defined by field of studies, gender, geographic area and public vs. private universities.

Linkage of job characteristics and depression in a national health survey in the United States

Alteman, Toni NIOSH/DHSED/SB, CDC, Cincinnati, USA
Grorsch, James CDC/NIOSH/DHSED, National Institute for Occupant, Cincinnati, USA
China, Xia CDC/NIOSH/DHSED, National Institute for Occupant, Cincinnati, USA
Chrislip, David CDC/NIOSH/DHSED, National Institute for Occupant, Cincinnati, USA
Petersen, Martin CDC/NIOSH/DHSED, National Institute for Occupant, Cincinnati, USA
Muntaner, Carles CAMH, University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada
Associations between depression and proxy measures for work and social factors and work organization were examined. Job characteristics from the Occupational Information Network (O*NET) were linked to the U.S. National Health Interview Survey. Scales were developed through factor analyses and linkage was done using occupational titles. Logistic regression showed that several O*NET variables (e.g., guiding work of others, gaining knowledge, and positive management relations) were protective for depression after adjustment for gender, race, ethnicity, education, and age. Additional analysis using this linkage technique to test the construct of work organization revealed that other important job characteristics associated with work well-being.

Can a painful stimulus induce either conditioned avoidance or conditioned approach?

Andreotta, Marta Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Würzburg, Würzburg, Germany
Mühlberger, Andreas Psychology, University of Würzburg, Würzburg, Germany
Kemnander-Mabiala, Ramona Psychology, University of Würzburg, Würzburg, Germany
Pauli, Paul Psychology, University of Würzburg, Würzburg, Germany
The study investigated how the timing between unconditioned stimulus (US) and conditioned stimulus (CS) influences the valence of the CS+. A between design was used: 22 participants were forward conditioned (CS preceded US) and 22 were backward conditioned (CS followed US). Valence and arousal ratings as well as startle reflex were measured as dependent variable. CS+ was rated more negative and more arousing after conditioning compared to CS-. Furthermore, the startle response after conditioning was enhanced during CS+ presentation than during presentation of the control. In summary, CS+ acquired aversive qualities after being both forward and backward conditioned.

Self-esteem and communication in adults

Armas Vargas, Enrique Parson, Evaluat. & Psychology, Psychology Faculty, Tenerife, Spain
This study investigated the relationship between the Self-Esteem Questionaire (CAE, Armas-Vargas, E.) with adults and the relationship with a Communication Index (father, mother, brothers, couple; friends and lab mates) for 100 adults (49 men & 51 women, age 23-54 years). Factor analysis and reliability was conducted on CAE: 4 factors (58% variance): He himself (alpha=.90); Negative Comparison with Others (alpha=.90); Validation of Ineffectiveness (alpha=.75) and The Others (alpha=.73). We obtained a significantly correlation between the factors Negative Comparision with others & valuation of Ineffectiveness, and a difficult communication with brothers, couple, boss & mother. When Self-evaluation and the evaluation of the others are positive, communication with friends, brothers and boss is easy.

Relationship of participation in decision-making, trust, and organizational citizenship behavior with organizational identity and justice from personnel’s point of view in an industrial complex

Ashqa, Arezzo i/o Psychology, Isfahan University, Isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran
Oreyci, Hamid Reza i/o psychology, isfahan university, isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran
Saeedian, Hesoon i/o Psychology, University of Isfahan, Isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran
This paper investigated The relationship of participation in decision-making, trust, and organizational citizenship behavior with organizational identity and justice from personnel’s point of view in an industrial complex. data gathered from 200 company’s employee through relative questionnaire. correlations, regressions and path analysis indicated significant relationship between variables.

Animal-assisted play therapy for children suffering from emotional stress

Axelrad-Levy, Tamar Animal Assisted Therapy, David Yallin Colage, Jerusalem, Israel
The new intervention derived from D. W. Winnicott’s theory and has two basic objectives: 1) the animals, as represented in their life cycle, serve as intermediaries between the child’s external-inner reality, 2) the child relates to hisher inner contents indirectly, through the contact with animals. The therapy sessions take place in a special space called the Animal-Corner. There the child is free to choose the type of animal and the character of the relationship with the animal and the therapist. Two examples are presented, demonstrating how to work through topics such as self-identity and conflict related to mother- child bonding.

Psychological assessment and management of lower back pain among orthopaedic patients

Ayevi, Esther Dept. of Psychology, University of Lagos, Lagos, Nigeria
This study with two phase-assessment and treatment examined the orthopaedic, social and psychological causes of lower back pain in orthopaedic and non-orthopaedic patients in Lagos, Nigeria. PSE, PRS ans SCL-90 were administered on the two sets of participants, 80 patients and 90 non-patients. Independent T-test, Pearson Product Moment Correlation and, ANOVA were the stastical methods used. The study revealed; significant difference in the pain manifestation and psychopathology of patients and non-patients; psychopathology differences between female and male participants; signficant relationship between pain and psychopathology. Results emphasized the need to complement chemotherapy and psychotherapy with psychotherapy.
Humiliation, embarrassment and guilt in Japanese part-time job
Azami, Ritsuko University of the Sacred Heart, Tokyo, Japan

In western society, shame is maladaptive and guilt is adaptive. This study is to examine whether or not shame and guilt are adaptive for Japanese. Participants were 92 Japanese undergraduates who had part-time job experiences. They were semi-structured interviewed about the degree of shame and guilt they felt when being rebuked by their boss, customer, or co-worker. Factor analysis of self-ratings on shame and guilt extracted three factors: humiliation, embarrassment, and guilt. Humiliation was related to maladaptive characteristics such as anger, while guilt was related to adaptive characteristics such as apology.

Eco-cultural influences on pictorial depth perception
Babu, Rangaiah Maharaja’s College, University of Mysore, Mysore, India

Influence of eco-cultural contexts on pictorial depth perception with special reference to domestication of livestock studied using Hudson’s pictorial depth perception test. Five groups of tribes and non-tribes were tested. It was expected that the tribes with domestic livestock would perceive more three dimensions in pictures compared to the tribes without domestic livestock. The effect of livestock domestication was not found in the present study. Men perceived significantly more three dimensions in pictures. The study showed clear trend in the scores on three-dimensional perception with urban literates on the top, followed by urban illiterates, rural illiterates and tribes (both groups) fitted the eco-cultural model.

Repetition priming effects caused by consciously perceived versus unconsciously perceived primes are dependent on qualitatively different aspects of a visual stimulus
Bacon, Benoit A. Dept. of Psychology, Bishop’s University, Sherbrooke, Canada

Conscious and unconscious visual encoding differ in quantitative activation (threshold) but we argue that repetition priming is different qualitatively. A repetition priming paradigm (stimuli: ten faces; half females) is used in conjunction with Bubbles, a method that partially and randomly reveals aspects of the prime (x, y coordinates and spatial frequency). We partially and randomly reveals aspects of the prime whereas unconscious priming depends on the prime. Conscious priming depends on well defined elements of the prime whereas unconscious priming depends on qualitatively different low-frequency global aspects of the prime.

Electrophysiological measurements indicate operation of internal forward models of self-agency in the auditory modality
Baess, Pamela Inst. für Psychologie I, Universität Leipzig, Leipzig, Germany

Conscious and unconscious visual encoding differ in quantitative activation (threshold) but we argue that repetition priming is different qualitatively. A repetition priming paradigm (stimuli: ten faces; half females) is used in conjunction with Bubbles, a method that partially and randomly reveals aspects of the prime (x, y coordinates and spatial frequency). We partially and randomly reveals aspects of the prime whereas unconscious priming depends on the prime. Conscious priming depends on well defined elements of the prime whereas unconscious priming depends on qualitatively different low-frequency global aspects of the prime.

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The nature and outcomes of work-family enrichment amongst South African employees.
Bagraim, Jeffrey School of Management and Administrative Studies, University of Cape Town, Cape Town, South Africa
Jaga, Ameeta School of Management Studies, University of Cape Town, Cape Town, South Africa

This study examined the nature and outcomes of work-family enrichment amongst South African employees (N = 336) who responded to a self-report questionnaire from multiple sites of a retail organization. Factor analysis was used to examine the dimensionality of work-family enrichment, its bi-directionality, and its distinctiveness from work-family conflict. Hierarchical multiple regression evidenced that work to family enrichment helps predict organisational commitment and job satisfaction, even controlling for bi-directional and work variables, and that the affect component of family to work enrichment helps predict family satisfaction. The implications of the results are discussed.

Efficacy of metacognitive therapy on maladaptive maladaptive metacognitive beliefs and post-traumatic stress disorder symptoms, in Iraq-Iran war.
Bakhtvar, Essa Clinical Psychology, Isfahan University, Isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran

The aim of this study is examine the efficacy of metacognitive therapy on maladaptive metacognitive beliefs and PTSD symptoms. From the was handicaps were diagnosed on the basis of DSM-IV and the Mississippi Scale for PTSD, 34 subjects were randomly selected. The experimental group consisted of eighteen cases while the control group comprised 16 cases. Metacognitive therapy was carried out in 8 sessions (90 minutes) for the experimental group. Than post-test a 2 month follow-up were administered. The results showed that the experimental group scored significantly less than the control group did on the maladaptive metacognitive and PTSD scale on the post-test and follow-up (p<0.01). Keywords: metacognitive therapy, PTSD, war handicapped.

The study of relationships between organizational justice and organizational climate with counterproductive behaviors in one of the companies of Isfahan City.
Barati, Hajar l/o Psychology, Isfahan University, Isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran

The aim of this study was to investigate the relationship between organizational climate and organizational justice with counterproductive behaviors. The sample consisted of 112 employees who were selected randomly from one of the Isfahan city’s companies. The instruments used in this research consist of: Organizational Climate Questioner, Organizational Justice Questioner and Counterproductive Behaviors Checklist. The result showed that there was a negative relationship between counterproductive behaviors to individual and climate And there was a negative relationship between counterproductive behaviors to organizational and cooperative climate and, procedural Justice.

Limits and possibilities in psychotherapeutic treatment of patients from poor communities
Barbosa, Cristina Monteiro Dept. de Psicometria, UFRJ, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

The aim of the study was to examine the levels of parental acceptance-rejection and externalizing behavior problems in children with learning disabilities.

Parental acceptance-rejection, internalizing and externalizing behavior problems in children with learning disabilities
Batun, Petek Istanbul, Turkey

The aim of this study was to examine the levels of parental acceptance-rejection and behavior problems in children with learning disabilities (LD). Results revealed that children with LD were more rejected by their parents and showed higher levels of behavior problems than children without LD. X Group interactions indicated that LD girls’ mothers perceived higher rejection than mothers of girls without LD. Regression analyses indicated that for both groups of children, children’s perception of maternal rejection predicted internalizing problems while mothers’ perceptions of children’s behavior towards the children predicted externalizing problems. Overall, findings of the study shed light to the importance of parental rejection in learning disabilities and draws attention to including parents in the treatment plan.
Accuracy of professional evaluation

Baturin, Nikolay General psychology, Southern Ural State University, Chelyabinsk, Russia

The problem of the accuracy of evaluation that is made by specialists in very different fields of the social activity is highly actual. It influences the quality of managerial decisions and as well results of organization of activities. Evaluation and its accuracy are observed from the position of the Evaluation Theory (1997, Baturin). The cycle of experimental researches indicated that accuracy of evaluation is a derivative of the reflection accuracy of the object evaluation; the quality of evaluation base, the adequacy of the comparison object with base and accuracy of evaluation expression. Different components of context, personal features of estimator and evaluation style also influence the evaluation accuracy. Special trainings are designed for compensation of factors that reduce evaluation accuracy.

Psycho-social and developmental determinants of health risk behavior

Baziller, Cecile Psychology, Universite Paris-X Nanterre, Nanterre, France Mallet, Pascal Psychology, Universite Paris-X Nanterre, Nanterre, France Verlhac, Jean-François Psychology, Universite Paris-X Nanterre, Nanterre, France

The aim of our communication is to present the first results of a longitudinal study, which is designed: (a) to measure the effects of a programme intended to prevent children from smoking and eating misbehaviors; and (b) to examine several factors that are expected to mediate the effects of this programme. We used a pre-test, post-test and control group method. The participants are 1,000 eight-to-ten-year-old children living in the suburb of Paris. The research is in progress and we will be able to communicate the first results during the congress.

Psychological factors of diagnostic condition: students’ perception of the movie "Nell"

Becker, Elisabeth CCBS - PGDD, Univ. Presbit, Mackenzie, São Paulo, Brazil Lacerda, Carla Renata CCBS - PGDD, Univ. Presbit, Mackenzie, São Paulo, Brazil Ormenese, Millena (Zigmond & Snaith, 1983), CAD (Soriano & Monsalve, 2002) and to 20 cognitive appraisals. We found significant relationships between the cognitive appraisals and the pain experience, coping strategies and emotional variables in study. These results are discussed based on the theoretical models of Lazarus and Folkman (1984) and Sharp (2000). Key words: pain, cognitive valoriisations, coping, emotional variables.

Public politics of management and social representations about its managerial instruments

Bellico da Costa, Anna Edith Mestrado em Educação, FAE / UEMG, Belo Horizonte, Brazil Cabral de Vasconcelos Neto, Milton Microbiologia, FUNMED, Belo Horizonte, Brazil

It was investigated social representation (SR) of the Sanitary surveillance’s servers about: Agreement of Results (AR) and individual performance evaluation (IPE) while managerial instrument in the public administration and implications of its in the public politics. Likert’s questionnaire was used on perceptions, beliefs and values associates AR and IPE with instrument use. The ‘success’ speech AR and its importance was better understood than IPE for to servers and integrated their SR. There was a conflicting SR of the servers on the effectiveness of the managerial instruments propelled by the official speech making the management difficult.

Emotional wisdom: Its effects on employees’ emotion regulation and relationships at work

Belschak, Frank HRM-OB, Amsterdam Business School, Amsterdam, Netherlands Verbeke, Willem Marketing, Erasmus University Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Nederlands Bagozzi, Richard Marketing, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, USA

Emotional wisdom is defined as a set of seven dimensions concerning how to regulate emotions within specific domains in such a way that the individual’s and the collective’s well-being are tied together. Using operationalizations of emotional wisdom for employees working in a sales environment in two studies covering an intra-organizational (among colleagues) setting and an inter-organizational (customer-salesperson) setting, we discover that salespeople who score high on emotional wisdom cope better with emotionally challenging customer interactions and achieve better sales relationships than those who score low on emotional wisdom. The results hold even when controlling for the effects of emotional intelligence.

Beyond the Barbie-Matrix: School based primary prevention of eating disorders

Bergen, Uwe Institut für Psychosozial Medizin, Universität Klinik Jena, Jena, Germany Bormann, Bianca University Hospital Jena, Institute of Psychosocial Med, Med, Jena, Germany Brix, Christina University Hospital Jena, Institute of Psychosocial Med, Med, Jena, Germany Chuma, Melanie University Hospital Jena, Institute of Psychosocial Med, Jena, Germany

Objective: More than 25% of the 12 year old girls in Thuringia (Germany) show problematic eating behaviour. This was the starting position of a prevention program. We used a pre-test, post-test and control group method. The participants are 1,000 eight-to-ten-year-old children living in the suburb of Paris. The research is in progress and we will be able to communicate the first results during the congress.

The daily dynamics of personal initiative at work

Bledow, Ronald Arbeits- und Organis Psychologie, Universität Giessen, Giessen, Germany

The aim of this study is to examine connections between changes in trauma symptoms, coping strategies, social adaptation, and adult attachment and psychotherapy for women survivors of child- hood abuse and domestic violence. 80 women who participated in 12 sessions’ trauma focused treatment groups or 20-25 individual therapy sessions completed several self report measures. Adult attachment interviews were also conducted. Respondents who participated in treatment indicated significant changes in trauma symptoms and social adaptation. No changes in coping strategies were found. There are positive changes in the attachment security. Changes are more significant after group therapy than after individual treatment

Causal, preparation, and prediction judgments are not based on the same information

Blanco, Fernando Bilbao, Spain Matute, Helena Psychology, University of Deusto, Bilbao, Spain Vadillo, Miguel Angel Psychology, University of Deusto, Bilbao, Spain

Most of human contingency learning literature refers to the participants’ responses of contingency between a cue and an outcome. However, variations in the specific wording of the test question produce different patterns of contingency judgments. This variation is due to the way the information when participants answer one type of question or another. In two experiments with college students and Internet users, we manipulated the relationship between a cue and an outcome in order to assess its effect on causal, preparation, and prediction judgments. We conclude that sensitivity to covariational manipulations is different for each type of judgment.

The attractiveness of employers offering possibilities to corporate volunteering

Bleich, Gesche Social Psychology, LMU Munich, München, Germany Traut-Mattausch, Eva Social Psychology, LMU Munich, München, Germany Frey, Dieter

Corporate Volunteering – employees community involvement – is for companies a highly visible action to meet their social responsibility. But are companies who offer their employees possibilities to participate in volunteering more attractive to potential job applicants than to others? To investigate this position we conducted studies with students and managers. Participants were given job announce- ments of two virtual companies, one of them giving volunteering possibilities and the other one not. Companies offering volunteering are significantly more attractive, so that participants would rather apply for and recommend them. Moreover, the company offering...
volunteering was significantly rated more positive on different organizational variables.

Intergroup differences in values and thinking styles in relation to intercultural experience

Bollocks, Magdalena Psychology Department, Univ. of the Basque Country, Donostia-San Sebastian, Spain Zawadzki, Roman Psychology Department, Warsaw University, Warsaw, Poland Bilbao, María Angeles Psychology Department, Univ. of the Basque Country, Donostia-San Sebastian, Spain

The purpose of the study was to investigate the relationship between studying abroad, thinking styles and values. 70 students participated in the study, forming two groups of comparison (with or without intercultural experience). Participants were asked to answer Schwartz Personal Values Questionnaire and Sternberg Thinking Styles Inventory. Results showed significant differences in values and tendential differences in thinking styles. Students with intercultural experience preferred creativity-related and flexible styles, valued more self-direction, stimulation and achievement, but less security and tradition in comparison to those without such experience. Significant correlations between values and thinking styles were also found.

Mother And Child Play In Down Syndrome and typically developing dyads

Bosnian, Marc NW / ACHD / CFR, Bethesda, USA Esposito, Gianluca rovereto (TN), Italy deFalco, Simona DiSoCoF - Cognitive Science, University of Trento, rovereto (TN), Italy Venuti, Paola DiSoCoF - Cognitive Science, University of Trento, rovereto (TN), Italy

Objective: This study aimed to investigate mother-child play in children with Down syndrome (DS) as compared with typically developing (TD) children. Method: 21 children with DS (M developmental age = 20 mo) were video-recorded during solitary and collaborative play with their mothers. The goal was to observe differences in the way children engaged in exploratory or symbolic play. Conclusions: Mother-child interaction during play exerts a unique and positive influence on children’s play development in both TD and DS group.

Neurotransmitters in acupuncture research: A solid indication for further psychiatric research

Bosch, Margaretha Support & Psychos, ggnet Greenieu, Groenieu, NeuroPsych Van Den Hoen, Maurits biological and medical psych., University of Bergen norway, bergen, Norway

Objectives Recent results indicate that the neurotransmitters that are involved in acupuncture are the exact same neurotransmitters that are involved in many psychiatric disorders. Methods An extensive literature review was conducted on acupuncture and its related neurotransmitters. Results Acupuncture was found to normalize dopamine-, and increase melatonin levels. Furthermore, acupuncture was found to influence neuropeptide Y, which is involved in eating disorders. Acupuncture can therefore support other therapeutic measures like psychotherapy. It might be used as an add-on treatment. Conclusions Since strong indications for results have come forward, we plead for further research on mental illnesses in combination with acupuncture.

Cerebral activations during a long lasting pain stimulation

Brand, Gerard Neurosciences Lab., Université de Franche-Comte, Besancon, France Brand, Gerard Neurosciences Lab., Université de Franche-Comte, Besancon, France Buron, Gaëlle Neurosciences Lab., Université de Franche-Comte, Besancon, France Hacquemand, Marie-Christine Neurosciences Lab., Université de Franche-Comte, Besancon, France Jacquot, Laurence Neurosciences Lab., Université de Franche-Comte, Besancon, France

Functional brain imaging research has revealed a large distributed network of brain regions involved in pain. However, the relationship between the temporal aspects of perceived pain and cortical activities is far from understood. Temporally, the temporal profile of fMRI signals in tonic experimental pain has been poorly understood. Thus, this study was designed to characterize BOLD signal intensity time course during a continuous pain. Results showed strong differences in relation to gender, bilateral activations whether hemispheric contralateral activations to the side of stimulation were maximal and a cycle of BOLD effects with successively higher and lower activations during the stimulation.

Bolivian adolescent risk behaviors and protective and risk factors in relation to ethnic self-identification

Camacho, Carmen Psychology, Resear Institute of Psychology, La Paz, Bolivia Urioste, Rodrigo Psychology, Resear Institute of Psychology, La Paz, Bolivia Clavairoil, Silvia Psychology, University of Turin, Turin, Italy Sanna, Michela Psychology, University of Turin, Turin, Italy Sappa, Viviana Psychology, University of Turin, Turin, Italy

The study aimed at investigating the risk behaviour of Bolivia adolescent. It is aimed at individualizing protective factors and risk with teenagers from La Paz and El Alto, using a self-report and anonymous questionnaire, controlling ethnicity, gender, and age. 1,719 Bolivians adolescents participated from 10 to 18 yrs. With respect to Self-identification ethnicity, 27% were Mestizo, 24% Aymara, 17% Hispanic-Latino, 9% White, 3% Quechua, 3% Amazon, and 1% African American; 16% did not identify. The analyses showed strong relationships between ethnic self-identification and both levels of risk behaviour and protective and risk factors.

Biofeedback assisted relaxation, hypnosis and relax as a German children of panic disorder

Campos, Patricia Mexico, Mexico

Panic disorder has been widely studied, nevertheless testing the effectiveness of psychological interventions have relevance in clinical settings. The main objective of the present study was to evaluate the impact of brief interventions in patients with panic disorder who attended the National Institute of Psychiatry in Mexico City.18 men and 12 women aged 20-55 yrs were evaluated before and after different procedures. Results shows important clinical implications for hypnosis and biofeedback. *National Institute of Psychiatry México City **Milton Erickson Institute of Mexico City ***National University Mexico City

Evaluation of online therapy as a tool for the development of clinical skills in a university community site

Cardena, Lorena, Georgia Dept. of Psychology, UNAM, Mexico City, Mexico Flores Plata, Lorena Psychology, UNAM, Mexico city, Mexico De La Rosa, Anabel Psychology, UNAM, Mexico City, Mexico Duran, Ximena Psychology, UNAM, Mexico city, Mexico

Recently, computer-based treatment systems have been published with successful results. These new modalities are increasingly applied for depression and anxiety disorders. These systems have not only reduced time and financial costs of evaluation and assessment but have also served as an alternative for helping psychologists to learn new competences for practice in telehealth field. This paper will present results of the implementation and evaluation of a teaching program, aimed at 17 Psychology students, that provides psychological services through Internet. Additionally, it will focus on clinical outcomes and the impact among participants of this innovative therapeutic modality.

Influence of pregnancy related worries on childbirth

Carmona Monge, Francisco Javier Ciencias de la Salud II, Universidad Rey Juan Carlos, Alcorcón (Madrid), Spain Marin Morales, Dolores Servicio de Obstetricia, Hospital de Fuenlabrada, Fuenlabrada (Madrid), Spain Periacoba Puente, Cecilia Psicología, Universidad Rey Juan Carlos, Alcorcón (Madrid), Spain Carretero Abellán, Isabel Psicología, Universidad Rey Juan Carlos, Alcorcón (Madrid), Spain Moreno Mointe, Amaro Servicio de Obstetricia, Hospital de Fuenlabrada, Fuenlabrada (Madrid), Spain

Objectives The purpose of this study is to analyze the relationship between worries related to pregnancy and mode of delivery. Methodology Sample: 39 pregnant women from Fuenlabrada Hospital. Measurement instruments: Cambridge Worry Scale, STAI, 90-R, and NEFFI. All questionnaires were completed during the first trimester of pregnancy. Results There were 18 eutocic deliveries and 21 non eutocic deliveries. A general linear model analysis was conducted controlling SCL-90-R score and NEOFFI score. Significatively higher scores in CWS were found in non eutocic deliveries (F(1,35)=4,73, p=0,057). Conclusions The diminution of worries could help improving labour outcome and in the prevention of non eutocic deliveries.

Sleep deprivation and suppression of a propert response

Cavallaro, Corrado Dept. of Psychology, University of Trieste, Trieste, Italy Juguvea, Davide Psychology, University of Trieste, Trieste, Italy

Goal: To evaluate the impact of sleep deprivation on dominant response inhibition Method: 30 participants. Two conditions: (1) Orem Cyprus (after a regular night of sleep at home); Deprivation (testing after one night of total sleep deprivation). Results: After sleep deprivation, Stop Signal RT (estimation of the inhibition process) was significantly worse (p<.05) than in Base-line. Conclusions: Results suggest a considerable impairment of the efficiency of the inhibition process following sleep loss. This is in agreement with the hypothesis of an impairment of the frontal lobe functions when normal architecture of sleep is disrupted.

White middle-class boys as “children-at-risk”

Biographical literacy of teachers in primary schools

Chamakalayil, Lalitha Inst. für Pädagogik, Universität Oldenburg, Oldenburg, Germany

Who are “pupils at risk”? The term, ambiguously used in Germany, lacks a unified definition. Qualitative case reconstruction interviews, recounting biographies of challenging 2nd grade pupils, were conducted with teachers to assess their perception of students. Surprisingly, teachers chose to talk about white, middle-class boys, similar to their own socioeconomic and ethnic background. Parents were described as displaying attitudes supporting or mirroring their children’s difficult behaviour and defiance of rules seems to be interpreted by them as an advantage in a globalized, competitive marketplace. Teachers did not take...
resilience-oriented development approaches for boys into consideration and were unaware of options for professional support; instead, doing class and doing gender processes were perpetuated.

**Innovation implementation in the public sector: An integration of institutional and collective dynamics**

**Chang, Joe-Yoon** Dept. of Psychology, Sunghsin Women’s University, Seoul, Republic of Korea

**Jin-Nam** Business Administration, Seoul National University, Seoul, Republic of Korea

This study integrates institutional factors and employees’ collective processes as predictors of the implementation and innovation effectiveness. We propose that institutional factors shape employees’ collective implementation efficacy and innovation acceptance, and that these employee-based collective processes mediate the effects of institutional factors on implementation outcomes. We tested this framework in the context of 47 agencies of the Korean Government. Three-wave longitudinal data were collected from 60 external experts and 1,732 government employees. The results reveal the importance of management support for collective improvement, which affected employees’ collective acceptance of the innovation, and these collective employee dynamics mediated the effects of institutional enablers on successful implementation as well as the amount of long-term benefit.

**Advance organizers on learning and retention of facts and concepts**

**Chen, Moon K.** Mathews AL, USA

OBJECTIVES. This study examined the effect of advance organizers (AOs) on acquisition and retention of facts and concepts presented in a science film and the interaction of AOs and ability levels. METHODS. Sixteen undergraduate students were randomly assigned to four groups. A 2 x 2 factorial design was utilized and ANOVA (equal n) was performed separately on the immediate- and delayed-retention test data. RESULTS. The results indicated that AOs increased learning and retention of facts and concepts. However, no interaction between AOs and the ability levels was found. CONCLUSIONS. Ability was non-significant but AOs were significant on performance.

**Spiritual, value-based leadership and job insecurity: The role of employees’ work affects**

**Chen, Chih-Yi** Business Administration, National Yunlin University, Toulin City, Taiwan

ABSTRACT “Spiritual leadership”—a concept integrating leader values, attitudes, and behaviors, has been recently proposed and measured by Fry et al. (2005). This study examines whether spiritual leadership buffers the negative side of organizational behavior, e.g., job insecurity, and how affects play a role in the process. Questionnaire responses were collected from a sample of 458 Chinese employees from a variety of work settings in Taiwan. Results showed that spiritual leadership was mediated by positive affects to influence the “quantitative” type of job insecurity, and by negative affects to influence the “qualitative” job insecurity. Cultural issues and practical implications were discussed. KEY WORD: spiritual leadership, value-based leadership, job insecurity, work affect, Chinese employees

**The development of emotional intelligence in high school students in Taiwan**

**Chen, Lee-Chou** Education and Counseling, NTNU, Taipei, Taiwan

The purposes of this study are to conduct the indexes of emotional intelligence in high school students, and to explore the differences of EI among different background subjects. Using EI Scale to survey 2029 high school students, All students, and to explore the differences of EI among gender, birth order and age. This standard test will be used to study the trend of psychological and behavioral performance in high school students.

**An analysis of the association between emotional expressivity and emotional labor**

**Cheung, Francis** Department of Psychology, CUHK, Hong Kong, China, People’s Republic of: Hong Kong SAR

Objective: To examine the associations between different emotional expressivity dimensions (i.e., positive expressivity, negative expressivity, impulsive strength) and emotional labor strategies (i.e., surface acting, deep acting, expression of naturally felt emotions). Method: A total of 476 Chinese human service employees were recruited (Male = 123. Female = 353) in this questionnaire survey. Results: Hierarchical regression analysis showed that when work characteristics were controlled, negative expressivity was still a significant predictor of surface acting and deep acting while positive expressivity was a significant predictor of expression of naturally felt emotions. Conclusion: Future research should adopt the multi-dimensional approach to delineate the effect of emotional expressivity on emotional labor.

**Not distraction but intentional suppression can lead to long-term forgetting**

**Chieh, Hotta Dept. of Psychology, University of Nagoya, Nagoya, Japan Kogawachi, Jun psychology, university, nagoya, Japan**

Recent research indicates that intentionally suppressing retrieval of an unwanted memory impairs its later recall. In the current study, we examined whether a similar type of memory impairment can be observed when people simply divert attention away from an unwanted memory. This issue was investigated by using a modified Think/No-Think task, designed to prevent remembering the unwanted memories, instead of intentionally suppressing themselves. Although efficacy, which affected employees’ collective acceptance of the innovation, and these collective employee dynamics mediated the effects of institutional enablers on successful implementation as well as the amount of long-term benefit.

**Episodic memory inhibition and spreading activation: Evidence of episodic memory inhibition using the Think/No-Think task**

**Chieh, Hotta Dept. of Psychology, University of Nagoya, Nagoya, Japan Hidersugu, Tsuika psychology, university, nagoya, Japan**

We examined whether to suppress an event, rather than distracting attention is crucial for long-term forgetting of unwanted memories.

**Humour in psychotherapy: A theoretical overview**

**Chiotis, Georgios** Dept. of Psychology, City University, London, United Kingdom

In the present paper, the intricate interrelationship between the use of humour and psychotherapy is discussed, along with the possible outcomes of this application. This is achieved by a brief literature review and examination of the several forms of humour (types, definitions, theories), and how major figures in philosophy and psychology are incorporating it in their theories of personality. Afterwards, a brief image of the use of humour in therapy is presented, while discussing how it is applied in different schools of psychotherapy. Finally, the possible and negative aspects of the application of humour in psychotherapy are presented and discussed.

**Feelings of young people in acute poststroke towards institutional factors**

**Chistopolskaya, Ksenia** Moscow, Russia

Aim of the study was description of feelings of young people in acute poststroke towards their nearest relatives and acquaintances. Main hypothetic feelings were alienation and despair. 20 young people (15-25 years) after recent unsuccessful suicidal attempt were given modified PRISM (Bach & Sensky, 1998) and reperitory grid techni- que (Kelly, 1955). Descriptive, correlation and factor analyses were used for interpretation. Subjects reported to experience negative feelings in all their contacts. Alienation was seen through placing subjects against others or with least significant for them people. The results are useful for therapy of young people in acute poststroke.

**Validation of the diagnostic test for dependent and avoidant personality disorder**

**Choi, Jin-Hoon** Dept. of Psychology, Chungbuk National University, Chungju, Republic of Korea

The purpose of this study is to test reliability and validity of dependent personality disorder (DPPD) scale and the avoidant personality disorder (AVPD) scale in Diagnostic test for Personality Disorder (Seo & Hwang, 2006). Two PD scales, Interpersonal Dependency Inventory, Schema Questionnaire, Social Avoidance and Distress Scale, Dysfunctional Beliefs Test, Fear of Negative Evaluation Scale, and Inventory of Interpersonal Problems were adminis- tered to 566 college students and adults. Two PD scales were retested to sixty participants. Test-retest reliability of two PD scales (r = .79 and .84 and Chronbach Alpha .74 and .73). Two scales were positively correlated with criterion related dependen- cies and avoidance.

**The curriculum development for remediating basic skills of learning among primary school children with learning disabilities**

**Chookhampaeng, Chawwatt Curriculum and Instruction, Maharasarakham University, Maha- Sarakham, Thailand**

The purpose to develop a remedial curriculum for improving the basic skill of learning. Divided into four steps: Step one : The studying fundamental data. As the result, the curriculum for children with learning disability that consist of four steps: input, process, memory, and output. Step two : The developing curriculum. As the result, the curricu- lum was to remedial the perceptual skill, language skill, and cognitive skill. Step three : The implemen- tation was conducted with the primary school children. The result was the all children’s learning skill were higher than before at 0.01 of significant statistical level, but the language learning skill were lower than the criteria. Step four : The curriculum evaluation. The result from the parent seminar was satisfaction.

**The curriculum development for remediating basic skills of learning among primary school children with learning disabilities**

**Hong Kong, China, People’s Republic of : Hong Kong SAR**
The effects of organizational policies supportive of gay and lesbian employees on job involvement

Church, Rubin

Human Resources Management, Ryerson University, Toronto, Canada

This study examined the effects of organizational policies supportive of gay and lesbian employees (policies) on the job involvement of gay and lesbian employees (involvement). A survey was administered to 551 gay men and lesbians (182 in Canada, 369 in the United States). Structural analysis was used to assess relationships and mediation. There was no direct relationship between policies and involvement but discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation was found to mediate the relationship between policies and involvement. This study underscores the importance of policies in reducing discrimination ensuring a workplace in which gay and lesbians can fully contribute.

Two different extinction processes in the Barnes Maze

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Vargas Vivas, Psychology, Universidad Nacional, Bogota, Colombia

Cuestas, Marcela Psychology, Universidad Nacional, Bogota, Colombia

Lampree, Marisol Psychology, Universidad de los Andes, Bogota, Colombia

Troncoso, Julieta Psychology, Universidad Nacional, Bogota, Colombia

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It was compared the extinction process in the Barnes maze under two acquisition protocols. Sixteen subjects acquired a spatial preference and twenty four hours later eight of them received a reinforced trial as test, while the others received two reinforced trials separated for a non-reinforced trial followed for seven extinction trials (for both groups). Statistical analysis showed a treatment x trial interaction, indicating a resistance to the extinction process in the group with the two reinforced trials separated for a non-reinforced one. Differences may be explained in terms of partial reinforcement during the tests.

Treatment outcomes from 41 years of conducting psychotherapy in private practice

Clement, Paul Private Practice, South Pasadena, USA

Of 2042 cases seen by a clinical psychologist, 126 came for assessment only, 249 dropped out during intake, and 76 were still in treatment at the time of data. 1612 fell into 186 diagnostic categories and ranged in age from 6 months to 88 years at intake. Of 1591 treated patients, 69% were improved at termination. Success rate varied greatly across diagnostic categories. There was a significant negative correlation between age and outcome. The correlation between number of sessions and percentage of cases improved was positive and significant. Treatment effect sizes were large.

Pragmatic Case Studies in Psychotherapy (PCSP): A new on-line journal

Clement, Paul Private Practice, South Pasadena, USA

Describes how to prepare manuscripts for PCSP, an on-line journal of systematic case studies in psychotherapy from a wide range of approaches. Usually two experts write comments about a given case study. Then the author of the primary article prepares a reply. The main article, the comments, and the reply appear as a set. PCSP began publication in 2005. Over time it will develop a very large database of case studies. Researchers and clinicians can access these articles on-line at no cost. The journal’s editorial board comes from nine countries. The web address is http://pcsp.library.rutgers.edu

Localizing psychological usefulness evaluation methods

Clemmensen, Torkil Dept. of Informatics, Copenhagen Business School, Frederiksberg, Denmark

We investigated if, in the think aloud usability test, the moderator’s cultural cognitive style (Nisbett, 2003) have to be similar to the user’s to get valid results. Localized cooperation was used in experiments in Copenhagen, Beijing and Guwahati. 33 university students and professors participated as test users. Anova analysis of problem detection rates and communication events suggested that cross-cultural test conditions created a ‘tourist’ effect that emphasized the non-important problems with the product. More focus is needed on the cultural cognitive style of tourist versus users. The application of the think aloud method benefits from insight from cultural psychology.

Behavioral, electrophysiological and pharmacological Oxytocin action on sensory perception of pain

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Martinez Lorenzana, Guadalupe Neurofisiologia, Instituto de Neurobiologia, Queretaro, Mexico

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Rodriguez Jimenez, Javier Neurofisiologia, Instituto de Neurobiologia, Queretaro, Mexico

Recently, we have described electrical stimulation of the hypothalamic Palaventricular Nucleus (PV) as well as the intracranial Oxytocin (OT) administration inhibits nociceptive dorsal horn neuronal responses (Brown and Truax, 2006; 126-137) and produced analgesia in neuropathic rats (Pain 2006;122: 182-189). In the spinal cord OT inhibits sensory glutamatergic transmission between afferent fibers and dorsal horn neurons. Our results suggest that OT inhibits sensory transmission in dorsal horn neurons by spinal inhibitory GABA-a interneurons. This work reveals the importance of neuronal endogenous mechanisms involved in analgesia as well as their importance related with sensory perception.

Automatic processing of intergroup information as a mechanism of subjective culture

Contreras Ibanez, Carlos Dept. of Social Psychology Psychology, Universidad de los Andes, Bogota, Colombia

Truax, Christian E. Sociology, Social psychology, UAM, Mexico City, Mexico

Several phenomena associated with subjective culture are expressed as cognitive contents externalized and acquired without mental effort, supervision, awareness and mindfulness, just features defining automatic or unconscious processing. This work objective is to correlate scores of cultural orientation with heuristic use frequency, spontaneous attribution habits, self-monitoring and implicit stereotyping, under the hypothesis that interdependent self-constructual use more often this processing way, due to social norm fulfillment habit. This was tested with 152 Mexico City university students who reported appropriate instruments and participated in implicit association test studies. Correlations generally follow the hypothesized pattern, which are interpreted within culture-cognition framework.

The development and initial validation of a revised attributional style questionnaire

Cresc, Victoria Faculty of Human and Social Science, University of Florence, Florence, Italy

Trammell, Jeff Psychology, University of California, Gold Coast

Groh, Vladimir Psychology, Australia Travers, Katrina Applied Psychology, Griffith University, Gold Coast

Australai Morrissey, Shirley Applied Psychology, Griffith University, Gold Coast, Australia

Despite its wide use, the internality subscale of the Attributional Style Questionnaire (ASQ) rarely correlates with depression and ill-health, and its factor structure does not reflect the three dimensions of explanatory style. To address these shortcomings, we rewrote items, provided individual item-stems, and administered the revised ASQ to 320 adults. EFA identified six factors representing positive and negative aspects of the three dimensions of explanatory style. We then administered the scale to 409 adults. CFA confirmed a good fit, indicating support for an improved measure. Future studies need to examine construct validity and determine scale’s suitability to measure explanatory style.

Work values and small business behaviour

Cubic, Serena Psicologia e Antropologia, Universita di Verona, Verona, Italy

Small businesses (SMEs) are very dependent on little groups of decision-makers. This research intends to highlight the link between the decision-maker’s work values and organisational behaviour. The instruments used are the Italian version of the Questionnaire Work Importance Study/Work Values Scale and an in-depth interview; subjects are 47 SME owners. We found that specific orientation work values emerged with a significantly correlated to specific organizational choices: Materialistic-Orientation with (negative) spin-off behaviour in employees, Self-Orientation with presence of complementary webpage. Other study is the correlation of company’s webpage and membership in Entrepreneurial Associations, Independence-Oriention with hiring of foreigners (negative).

Some relevant aspects in negotiation efficacy assessment

Cunha, Pedro Faculty of Human and Social Science, University Fernando Pessoa, Porto, Portugal Pereira, Pedro Faculty of Human and Social and Science, University Fernando Pessoa, Porto, Portugal

This paper explores the relation between negotiation efficacy and rationality. We have followed Mastenbrooks integrative model (1987, 1989) for negotiation efficacy and the Bazerman and Neales (1993) about rational negotiation. These variables are measured by the CEN II (Negotiation Efficacy Questionnaire) with a sample (N=204) divided in four subgroups according to their different negotiation experiences. We have crossed a set of socialodemographic variables with variable correlation efficacy and negotiation rationality. We have confirmed the existence differences in negotiation efficacy associated to marital status, academic qualifications, age and gender. Negotiating negotiation rationality, age, academic qualifications and profession seem to play an important role.

Organizational commitment in Spanish and Italian volunteers: A comparative study

Davila, Celeste Social Psychology (Sociology), Complutense University of Madrid, Madrid, Spain

Diaz-Morales, Juan Francisco Work and Individual Difference, Complutense University of Madrid, Madrid, Spain

Pasquinli, Marianna Psychology, University of Florence, Florence, Italy

Giannini, Marco Marco Psychology, University of Florence, Florence, Italy

The attitudes toward the organization have important in the explanation of the continuity of the volunteers in the organizations. We compared Spanish and Italian volunteers using the Organizational Commitment Questionnaire (OCQ) to assess organizational commitment. Confirmatory and multiple-groups confirmatory factor analysis were used to assess factor structure and structural invariance across countries. The results showed that a two-factor model of organizational commitment best characterizes the OCQ structure of both samples. Factorial invariance across countries was demonstrated for both factors “strong involve-ment” and “strong acceptance”. These findings are discussed in relation to previous research on organizational commitment and volunteerism.
Revised behavioral rating scales on infant temperament: A description of the scales

D'Ocon, Ana Department of Psychology, University of Valencia, Valencia, Spain

This study is focused on the measurement of infant temperament in a structured episode. It was carried out through behavioral rating scales on ten temperament dimensions grouped in: Emotional tone, Interaction, Action and Self-regulation. The purpose of the study is to describe the scales and to analyze how they adjust to the construct they are supposed to measure. Subjects in the study were 40 children. They were assessed at 6 and 12 months. Results are a preliminary analysis of these infant temperament dimensions, and involve reliability and validity aspects of this observational instrument.

Introduction to Japanese Psychological Rehabilitation Therapy and its application on aged people

Dadkhah, Asghar Dept. of Clinical Psychology, University of Welfare & Rehab., Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran

Psychological treatment in rehabilitation often deals not only with the stresses imposed by disability and altered life circumstances but also with issues of aging, hospitalization and medical tests and procedures. PTSD may be an aspect of pathology that emerges as they survive the accidents or traumas, sometimes in the form of flashbacks or nightmares. Naturally in the course of continuing treatment, psycho-rehabilitators may deal with a range of evolving and changing responses to the whole spectrum of effects of disability and its life-altering impact. In this report we try to introduce Japanese Psychological Rehabilitation Therapy and its Application on aged people

Get better social skills: Computerized theory of mind training for children with intellectual disability

Danielsson, Henrik SIDR - IBL, Linköping University, Linköping, Sweden Sundqvist, Anett IBL, SIDR & Linköping University, Linköping, Sweden Rudner, Mary IBL, SIDR & Linköping University, Linköping, Sweden Hofer, Nina IBL, SIDR & Linköping University, Linköping, Sweden Ronnberg, Jerker IBL, SIDR & Linköping University, Linköping, Sweden Sweden

The effect of a computerized theory of mind training program was investigated in children with intellectual disability with a mean age of 12 years. The training program was 15 minutes every school day for 5 weeks and took place in the participant’s school. Compared to an age matched control group with intellectual disability, who performed computerized training not related to theory of mind, there were training effects for some theory of mind measures, but not for all. The results are promising and form a basis for further research.

Cross-cultural differences in attention, mood, and behavior problems: Japanese and U.S. post-secondary students

Davis, J. Mark School of Liberal Arts, Georgia Gwinnett College, Lawrenceville, USA Takahashi, Tomone Education, Shinshu University, Nagano, Japan Shinoda, Haruo, Haruo Psychology, Rissho University, Tokyo, Japan

This presentation reflects initial results of a larger collaboration between researchers in Japan and the U.S. comparing self-report of attention, mood, and behavior problems in post-secondary students. Counter to initial hypotheses, results (t-tests) indicated that Japanese students reported more past (elementary school) and recent attention problems and fewer behavior problems than TR-based ADHD check-list. Differences in past problems were primarily due to greater report of inattention than hyperactivity or impulsiveness for the Japanese students. Comparisons (correlations) between ADHD checklist scores and mood and behavior problems (Achenbach scales) were also reported. Future studies will examine differences in the factor structure of ADHD symptoms.

Latin American foreign students in Rio Grande do Sul: Adaptation strategies in acculturation process

de Alencar Rodrigues, Roberta Dept. de Psicologia, UAB, Barcelona, Spain Neves Strey, Marlene Psychologia, PUCRS, Porto Alegre, Brazil

This paper presents the acculturation process of Latin American foreign students in Rio Grande do Sul. We have tried, through interviews with six Latin American foreign students, to identify the easiness and the hardships found by that group in the acculturation process and their adaptation strategies. We have also sought to verify if men and women of this study experienced migration in different ways. The findings points out that the greatest difficulties are related to housing, food, climate and language, while the easiness refers to interpersonal communication and attitudes such as persistence. Due to the globalisation scenario, we propose that the adaptation process is to be viewed as such a group, facilitating their access to housing and language courses.

The rapid effects of psychoanalysis in the children’s clinic

de Barros, Rio, Maria Manso Psicologia Clinica, UERJ / PGPSA, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Objectives: Starting from in inquiry on the situations of clinic experience in the current times, it points to analyze the rapid effects of psychoanalysis nowadays. The psychoanalysis can help children and his parents Method: The method employed was the analyses of various clinical reports on a university clinic of psychology, consider the suffer- ing and the results in a short time. Results: Many children and his parents were found that the pain is reverted in pleasure and the suffering changes in satisfaction on the life experiences. Conclusions: The psychoanalysis is one of the best treatments to help children and his parents.

A study on the consequences of within- organization staff homogeneity on an organization’s creativity and innovativeness


To test this hypothesis, the present study questions the model, we have workout a social identity model, dealing not only with the stresses imposed by disability and altered life circumstances but also with issues of aging, hospitalization and medical tests and procedures. PTSD may be an aspect of pathology that emerges as they survive the accidents or traumas, sometimes in the form of flashbacks or nightmares. Naturally in the course of continuing treatment, psycho-rehabilitators may deal with a range of evolving and changing responses to the whole spectrum of effects of disability and its life-altering impact. In this report we try to introduce Japanese Psychological Rehabilitation Therapy and its Application on aged people.

The psychoanalysis is one of the best treatments to help children and his parents.

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The psychoanalysis is one of the best treatments to help children and his parents.
Cardiovascular risk factors, MRI-lesion patterns and the development of Mild Cognitive Impairment

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Objective: The aim of this study was to examine the influence of lifestyle factors on the development of Mild Cognitive Impairment (MCI) and the relationship between MCI and MRI-lesion patterns within the context of the Heinz Nixdorf RECALL (HNR)-Study.

Methods: Participants were 74 men and women from the HNR-Study cohort, who showed a reduced performance in a dementia screening. MCI was diagnosed by cognitive tests.

Results: First analyses indicate an influence of one or more cardiovascular risk factors on the development of MCI. Conclusions: Controlling cardiovascular risk factors can reduce the risk of developing MCI.

The cub of psychotherapy

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Objectives: The presentation of a methodological-analytical framework for the systematization of the existing psychotherapies and the forecast of future models, that was published in 1986. The methodology, resembling to that of Guilford model of the intellect, leaded us to the creation of a three-dimensional model whose referential axes allowed us to obtain 30 categorised cells and the delimitation of an evolutionary corssbar from 1.1.1. cell to 3.2.5. cell. Results: With this instrument we classified a great number of the 290 known psychotherapies up to nowadays and we forecasted the emergence of the integrative orientation in psychotherapy.

Thursday 23rd July 2008

memory consolidation in gifted adolescents with sleep debt

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Standard of normative questionnaire for autobiographical memory (AM) and evaluation of emotional stimuli

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Clinical Psychological Medicine, Faculty of Psychology, Vienna, Austria

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Objectives: The aim of this study was to define a preclinical standardization of an AM-questionnaire, which consists of 22 visual stimuli. A population of 180 students and non-students participated. Additionally, we focused on the AM-specificity. Prior to the AM-investigation, 100 other healthy subjects rated each AM-picture for 6 possible triggered primary emotions (study 2). It is intended to use the material in fMRI-studies. Significant effects of gender and education on the ratings of both studies will be presented. Data analysis of the investigation of AM-specificity indicates that gender and education are the significant factors of AM-retrieval. Therefore, further AM-studies should consider both variables.

Development of inspection time: The role of accelerated education for gifted children

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Shi, Jiannong
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Zhou, Dan research, Beijing, People’s Republic of China

Objective: The aim of the present study was to compare the psychophysiological responses to pictures associated with fear and disgust in children with accelerated education and their age peers. Methods: 185 gifted children aged from 9 to 13 years old (94 in accelerated education and 91 in normal education) were tested individually on a typical visual inspection time task. Children in accelerated education outperformed their age peers slightly in normal education by shorter IT. But the main effect of education was not significant, F(1,179)=2.27, P>0.05. The result suggests that experience doesn’t play an important role in the development of processing speed and is consistent with the prediction of a global trend hypothesis. The implications of this for wider theoretical interpretations of the development of processing speed are discussed.

Group norms and group identification: The application of social identity constructs to childhood bullying

Duffy, Amanda
Coombabah, Australia

Objective: This study explored whether group norms and group identification were relevant to the explanation of childhood bullying. Participants (N = 169), aged 5 to 12 years, were asked to pretend that they had been placed in a team for a drawing competition. The norms of the team were then manipulated (bullying versus helping) and the child's identification with the team was assessed. An analysis of variance revealed that group norms and identification interacted to influence children's bullying intentions. This finding has important implications for our understanding of bullying, as well as for the development of anti-bullying interventions.

Exhaustion in the evening as a function of workplace and social stressors: A multi-level analysis

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Bestetti, Marco
Department of Psychology, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland

Schade, Volker
Zentrum für Personakontrolle, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland

Objective: Evaluation of work intervention in call centre. Taks of former front and back office work were unified. Methods: Within a pre- and posttest design including a control group, 265 agents reported data on work characteristics, well-being, and subjective performance. Objective data on performance were also collected. Results: There were positive effects of the intervention on former front office agents in all dependent variables. Former back office agents however, showed mixed results, including a decline in quality of work and well-being. Conclusions: Interventions in Call Centre should carefully consider differential effects depending on former work design.

Psychophysiological reactions to fear and disgust pictures

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Arrieta Salas, Carlos
Psychology, Costa Rica University, San Jose Costa Rica

Rodríguez-Carballo, Alvaro
Social Psychology, Barcelona University, Barcelona, Spain

Objective: To analyze the psychophysiological reactions to pictures associated with fear and disgust.

Methods: A single open question was used: “What do you understand when you think about bullying at work? Significant differences (p < .001) were found for the type and direction of abuse when comparing the different sub samples. Friedman chi-square analysis showed non-significant differences between sub categories of mobbing, however, Kruskall-Wallis showed non-significant differences between sub samples. Results and limitations are discussed.
Alphabet book reading by senior kindergarteners: Does their letter knowledge dictate their eye movements? 

Evans, Mary Ann Psychology, University of Guelph, Guelph, Canada Saint-Aubin, Jean Psychology, Université de Moncton, Moncton, New Brunswick, Canada

We addressed these questions by assessing children's letter knowledge in the operational thinking in Chinese school children. The results revealed that children spent significantly more time on the illustration than on the letter or the word, which did not differ from each other. Most importantly, after controlling for vocabulary knowledge, the number of letters known by a child accounted for a significant amount of variance in the latency before fixating the letter, and the time spent fixating the word. Thus, children must have acquired a critical mass of letter knowledge in order for alphabet books, to elicit attention to print.

Effects of a brief behavioral treatment for insomnia in individuals with HIV: A pilot study

Fair, Christine BBHH-Scottsdale, Scottsdale, USA Ramstad, David 116B, Carl T Hayden VAMC, Phoenix, USA

Insomnia is associated with HIV impacting quality of life and medical outcome. This pilot study explored the effectiveness of a brief behavioral treatment for HIV infected individuals. Six adults with HIV participated in a behavioral treatment utilizing sleep education, restriction, and modified stimuli control to improve length/quality of sleep. Measures including sleep diaries, sleep quality, sleep drive, and insomnia severity were completed at baseline, week one, and post-intervention. Improvements in sleep drive and restricted sleep habits impacting sleep quality were observed post-intervention. Significant reductions in Insomnia were not observed in this pilot study but future research recommends increased number of sessions and adherence to protocol.

A longitudinal study on the development of theory of mind understanding in Chinese children

Ramstad, David 116B, Carl T Hayden VAMC, Phoenix, USA

We studied some of the variables that have been related to paternal stress during the hospitalization of a son or daughter, looking for differences in function of the geographical origin. Gender differences are looked for in second place. In our study there participated 75 immigrant and 75 non-immigrant parents randomly selected. All of them had children hospitalized in Andalucia, Spain. We found anxiety in immigrant population like in non-immigrants but no significant differences between the two groups. No gender differences were found in immigrants. The emotional alterations of parents are important for the achievement of wellbeing during pediatric hospitalization.

Comparative analysis of on-line versus traditional tutorduse use in a university educational innovation project

Fernandez Castillo, Antonio Develop. Education. Psychology, University of Granada, Granada, Spain

The objective of this work is to carry out a comparative analysis between the main systems of tutorship in high education. 312 students of the Faculty of Educational Sciences of the University of Granada, aged between 18 and 38, answered voluntarily the assessment instruments. A cluster analysis indicated two large groups of subjects: those that show a preference for the use of traditional tutorship, and those that prefer the virtual tutorship. A majority of the students prefer traditional tutorial action. None of the two main alternatives is clearly better than the other, each one of them have advantages and objections. 

"The story of my life": Analysing homeless’ and professionals’ perspectives on homelessness

Ferreira, Joaquim Armando Fac. of Psychol. and Ed. Scienc, University of Coimbra, COIMBRA, Portugal Nequeira, Sara Fac. of Psychol. and Ed. Scienc, University of Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal

The main goal of this research was to study factors that enhance the probability of becoming homeless, qualitative methods shed new light to pre-post-treatment evaluation. Data analyses procedures are specifically focused to the comparison of two groups of participants: one requiring preliminary qualitative interviews and a qualitative questionnaire related to chronic pain experience before and after the treatment. In addition with quantitative measures,
being homeless over time and successful (re)inser-
tion in society. To do so, we developed a multi-
methodological approach that guided participant observations during street interventions (n=50) and semi-structured interviews with currently and formerly homeless (n=20). From their life stories it became clear that some dimensions existed in their experiences, such as social policies, job instability, relations, vocational volatility. How-
ever, only some of them are essential to the process of successful reinsertion, namely: relationships, training and work opportunities, counseling and specific intervention strategies.

Assessing the locus of task-switch costs within the processing stream
Fiedler, Anja Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Tübingen, Tübingen, Germany Schröder, Hannes Singaporisches Institut, Eberhard-Karls-Universität, Tübingen, Germany Ulrich, Rolf Psychologisches Institut, Eberhard-Karls-Universität, Tübingen, Germany

What participants are required to switch from one task to another task, switch-costs are usually observed in reaction time (RT). It is unclear, however, where these costs occur within the processing stream. We employed the lateralized readiness potential (LRP) to localize this switchcost effect within the RT processing stream. The experiment required participants to switch between tasks, which differed in their response sets. As expected, RT increased when participants had to switch from one to another task. Most importantly, however, the LRP results indicate that this increase is associated with slower premotor and motor processing compared to a non-switch condition.

Emotional expression and leadership effectiveness: A study of Singaporean Chinese workers
Fu, Jeanne Ho Ying Nanyang Business School, Nanyang Technological Univers., Singapore, Singapore

The current research explores the effect of emotional expression on perceived leader effectiveness. Past research (Tiedens, 2001) has shown that for Euro-Americans, angry emotion conferred more power to leaders than sad emotion. I propose that for Euro-Americans, angry emotion conferred more power to leaders than sad emotion. I propose that past research (Tiedens, 2001) has shown that for Euro-Americans, angry emotion conferred more power to leaders than sad emotion. I propose that for Euro-Americans, angry emotion conferred more power to leaders than sad emotion. I propose that past research (Tiedens, 2001) has shown that for Euro-Americans, angry emotion conferred more power to leaders than sad emotion. I propose that past research (Tiedens, 2001) has shown that for Euro-Americans, angry emotion conferred more power to leaders than sad emotion. I propose that past research (Tiedens, 2001) has shown that for Euro-Americans, angry emotion conferred more power to leaders than sad emotion.
11-M as seen by children
Garcia Renedo, Monica Oficina de Cooperacion, Universitat Jaume I, Castellon de la Plana (Spain), Spain Valero Valero, Mar Oficina de Cooperacion, Universitat Jaume I, Castellon de la Plana (Spain), Spain

Our aim is to analyse the graphic representations made by schoolchildren on the 11-M terrorist attack (Madrid, 2004). The sample is made up of 116 children of a state school in Castellon (Spain). Ages range between 8 and 12, with an average age of 9.78 (s.d.=1.29). The drawings and writings were analysed descriptively through an inter-rater analysis. We paid attention to knowledge on the emotional and cognitive world of children with regard to large-scale human tragedies. This knowledge may prove very useful to devise intervention strategies that allow parents, teachers and psychologists to understand and help children after the event of traumatic situations of this kind.

The role of the universitats Jaume I in emergencies and disasters
Garcia Renedo, Monica Oficina de Cooperacion, Universitat Jaume I, Castellon de la Plana (Spain), Spain

Unfortunately, there is a piece of news about floods, earthquakes and terrorist attacks on a daily basis. The physical and personal damages, these situations have a psychosocial impact in the population. By taking into account all these factors, the Universitat Jaume I has a new work area: the “Disasters Intervention and Humanitarian Aid Area”. There are two specific projects in this area: a) A course in International Humanitarian Aid b) Psychosocial Observatory on Resources in Disaster Situations (OPSIDE-UJI). The main objective in this poster is to show the main two projects in this area that the University is currently working on.

The risk and protective factors of behavior and emotional problems of children with bronchial asthma: The role of parents personality and family context
Garcikia, Renata Clinical and Organizational ps., Vilnius University, Vilnius, Lithuania

Bronchial Asthma (BA) is diagnosed to 1 of 20 Lithuanian children. A psychosocial interaction suggested that the psychopathology among BA children is by great degree related to parental and family context. By our research we seek to evaluate the impact and interplay of parental and family variables, such as parents personality, parenting styles and conflict resolution strategies, to psychological adjustment of children with BA. We will compare the the clinical groups with controls and make our conclusions on the basis of Structural Equation Modeling analysis.

Application of NEO-PI-R test and analytic evaluation of IT's characteristics and factorial structure among Iranian university students
Garousi Farshy, Mithargy Dept. of Psychology, Tabriz University, Tabriz, Islamic Republic of Iran

This study investigates the existence of Five-factor model of personality in Iran. A Persian translation of revised NEO inventory was prepared. Content validity and cultural relevance of it, were assessed. Final version of test was administered to a sample of 800 students from Iran universities(N=1717, aged 18-24). Separate principal component analyses with varimax rotation were conducted on the intercorrelations of 30 facet scores. Results showed existence of five major factors. A sixth factor was also extracted and called “Narcissism”. This factor was different within groups, males and females.

Concurrent validity and reliability of Persian form were acceptable.

Beyond cultural Specific: Cross-cultural management in the context of globalization: General trends and psychological implications
Genkova, Petia Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Passau, Passau, Germany

The Study aims to present the extent to which a given corporate culture is applicable in a different cultural context. These Studies present the results from really HR- Audits. One study is about an establishment of an American company in Germany (supervision by an American manager). The second study is about a German establishment in the United States (mechanical engineering industry). The results clearly reveal that the acceptance of a corporate culture in a foreign cultural context is very low among the employees of the host country. The attempt to implement a given concept of motivation programs and human resources development measures has held negative effects instead of positive effects on work efficiency and on the commitment of staff. General trends are discussed.

"Short-term" neuropsychological interventions on children and adolescents with Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) and learning disabilities
Giger, Elisabeth Kinderpsychologie, Z.E.N., Biel, Switzerland Hassink, Ralph-Ingo Kinderpsychologie, Z.E.N., Z.E.N., Biel, Switzerland

Aim of this study is to evaluate the outcome of "short-term" neuropsychological interventions on children and adolescents with ADHD and comorbid learning disabilities. Up to now we followed 25 patients, aged 10-18 years with ADHD diagnosis for a short neuropsychological treatment. After a detailed neuropsychological examination, specific individual academic success-strategies were implemented. Parents and teachers were also specifically instructed. Questionnaires of change of behavioural and academic achievement assessment were used to evaluate the success. All patients improved significantly their academic, learning and attitudinal characteristics and they were able to sustain these improvements after intervention.

ADHD and learning disabilities
Glosz, Janna Psychology Department, Moscow State University, Moscow, Germany

Objectives: To prove relationship of ADHD with learning disability, to find out its neuropsychological mechanisms and to propose a neuropsychological remediation. Methods: Luria battery, Conners ADHD questionnaire. Results: ADHD was revealed in 81% of learning disable children. Neuropsychological assessment proved its relation with decreased brain activation and underdeveloped executive functions. A complex program of motor and cognitive remediation aimed to activate the child ("saturation" with activity instead of inhibit it) and to form an ability of self-control. Conclusion: The proposed system of neuropsychological remediation does not look for a "button" to switch off child's hyperactivity, but it forms strategies to control it. It favors both child attention and success in learning.

Relational reasoning in the abstract and motor domains: An EMRI study
Golde, Maria Cognitive Neurology, MPI CBS, Leipzig, Germany Gorbaniuk, Oleg Experimental Psychology, Catholic University in Poland

The study aimed at differentiating brain correlates of relational reasoning in abstract and motor domains using fMRI. A reasoning paradigm adapted from Raven’s Progressive Matrices was employed with subjects performing in an “abstract” condition and an “action” condition. Integration of relations was either required or not. Results showed a widespread, predominantly left-lateral and D-Hemispheral network to be activated for relational integration in both domains. Reasoning with abstract as compared to reasoning with action stimuli activated distinct networks. More detailed analyses revealed differences in the organization of region within the frontal cortex. Results underscore the functional relevance of premotor cortex in purely cognitive tasks.

Dimensions of symbolic brand image perception in Poland
Gorbanik, Oleg Experimental Psychology, Catholic University of Lublin, Lublin, Poland

With the goal of identifying dimensions of brand personality among Polish consumers, 870 people were tested from 16-34 years of age. Respondents described 37 brands from various product categories (utilitarian, symbolic/utilitarian, symbolic). The results confirm a five factors structure obtained in previous research studies (Aaker, 1997, 2001). The isolated dimensions are Competence, Excitement, Openness to others, Sophistication, and Snobbery. The result of the carried out research is the Polish Brand Personality Scale composed of the presented five dimensions, thirteen facets and thirty nine personality traits. Particular scales obtained good internal and test-retest reliability.

Performance anxiety during a musical performance and a non-musical, social performance situation
Gorges, Susanne Inst. für Psychologie I, Universität Würzburg, Germany Alpers, Georg W. Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Würzburg, Germany

The Study tries to pinpoint the extent to which a musical performance anxiety and social anxiety. Only few studies compare them in an experimental design. In the current study we compared subjective performance anxiety, cortisol, and heart rate in 31 music students while playing in a concert and while giving a speech in front of an audience. We expected that the level of performance anxiety is similar for the musical and non-musical performance. Conclusions with respect to the nature of musical performance anxiety and its relationship to social anxiety disorder are discussed.

Why do Polish students learn English and how do they perceive this language? Psychological image of English language and motivation for learning English at Polish students.
Grabarska, Anna Lublin, Poland

Investigating reasons for learning English and connection between the type of motivation and the psychological image of English and its similarities with ideal I. 160 students filled in the questionnaire of motivation and the ACL. ANOVA and post hoc test were used. Individuals with high or medium
level of intrinsic and high level of extrinsic motivation perceive English more positively and perceive English as more similar to personality of English than individuals with low level of intrinsic and medium level of extrinsic motivation. English is becoming “world language”. The personality of English is supposed to be one of the factors influencing the motivation for learning English.

Two points of view on motives for learning English and on psychological image of this language. A cross-cultural study involving Poland, United Kingdom and the United States of America.

Grabarska, Anna Lublin, Poland

Investigating reasons for learning English by Polish students given by themselves and by native speakers from UK and the USA. Also an attempt at describing the “personality” of English by Poles and native speakers. 180 subjects filled in the questionnaire of motivation and the ACL. Descriptive statistics were used. Both groups (Poles and native speakers) indicated definitely more extrinsic than intrinsic motives for learning English by Polish students. In description of the “personality” of English native speakers chose more positive adjectives while native speakers also some negative ones. English is becoming “world language”. The language and motivation for learning it may be perceived differently by various nations.

Psychological models of social inference

Grant, Malcolm Dept. of Psychology, Memorial University, St. John’s, Canada

A matching heuristic model of social inferences was compared with two integration models, an un-weighted-cue model and a weighted-cue model. University students saw pictures of targets (coded for gender, age, attractiveness, smiling, ethnic identity, and ethnic garb) and judged their liberalism (Study 1) or intelligence (Study 2). In both studies, the weighted-cue model significantly outperformed the unweighted model. The heuristic model, using in most cases just one or two cues, was as accurate as the weighted-cue model in predicting integration of information and significantly better for liberalism judgments. We discuss the psychological plausibility of these models and their susceptibility to overfitting.

The study on the personality of pupils in China.

Gu, Jun, School of Science, Dalian Polytechnic University, Dalian, People’s Republic of China Liu, Wen Department of Psychology, Liaoning Normal University, Dalian, People’s Republic of China

Elementary school is a critical phase in which children form and develop their own personality. It is also a key link in carrying out quality education. In order to scientifically grasp the characteristics and law of pupils’ personality development and make feasible policies, targeted at 489 pupils in China, and based on research and data in «Evaluation Scale of Children’s personality Development». This research sums up the characteristics in age and differences in sex concerning pupils’ personality development in urban areas of China.

Cognitive modeling of in-group preference effects in an implicit association task

Gu, Guantao, Psychology, Universität Klagenfurt, Klagenfurt, Austria Hübner Bernhard Department of Psychology, Klagenfurt University, Klagenfurt, Austria Vitouch, Oliver Department of Psychology, Klagenfurt University, Klagenfurt, Austria

Two different accounts of the cognitive processes involved in the Implicit Association Test (IAT) were examined. In this study (N = 84) a new IAT capturing ethnic group preferences was applied and yielded IAT effects in good accordance with the literature. Mierke & Klauer’s (2001) probabilistic task switch neglect model accounted for the IAT effects (though model fit was not as good as for the QUAD model (Conrey, et al. 2005) did not fit the data. In light of the QUAD models’ capability to independendly estimate in-group preference and out-group derogation, possible explanations for the misfit are discussed and plausible extensions of the original model’s parameter assumptions are suggested.

Changes in Body Mass Index (BMI) and eating disorder symptomatology over the life cycle in western Canadian men and women: ethnic contrasts

Harrell, Andrew Population Research Laboratory, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Canada Boisvert, Laura J. Population Research Laboratory, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada

Objectives. Changes in BMI and disordered eating over the life cycle of men, women, whites and non-whites were investigated. Methods. A representative survey (n = 1200) of Western Canadians. Drive for Thinness, body image satisfaction were analyzed with ANOVA. Results. Differences in Bulimia between whites and non-whites were due to BMI variations. Drive for Thinness was higher for women at each age except for those 65 years. Body Dissatisfaction decreased in obese and in whites. Conclusions. Canadian ethnic differences in disordered eating are unique. Gender differences become minimal with advanced age.

The mass man as defector: Implications of Ortega’s “The rebellion of the masses” on social dilemma research

Hatori, Tsuyoshi Dept of Civil Engineering, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Tokyo, Japan Fuji, Satoshi Dept of Civil Engineering, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Tokyo, Japan Komatsu, Yoshhiro Dept of Civil Engineering, Civil Engineering, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Tokyo, Japan

The objective of this study is to develop measurements of spiritual vulgarity of the masses based upon Ortega’s “the revolt of the masses” (1930) and to investigate relations between the measurements and defective behaviors in various social dilemmas. For this purpose, we implemented two questionnaire surveys targeting at 200 university students and 1000 households in Japan, respectively. The factor analysis on the vulgarity measurements produced two subscales; autistic attitude and contumelious attitude. Furthermore, obtained data from both surveys were correlated with tendency of defective behaviors in social dilemmas, e.g. anti-environmental behavior and destructive behavior of landscape.

Studies on Yips[2]

Hayashi, Kiyoji Dept. of Psychology, Shiraume Gakuen College, Tokyo, Japan Ogino, Nanako Psychology, Shiraume Gakuen College, Ogawa Kodairasi Tokyo, Japan Yagi, Takahiko Psychology, Chuo Gakuen University, Kujirakoji Chiba, Japan Objectives Hayashi and Yagi(2006) suggested that the yips were related to perfectionism. This survey has been carried out to show some relationship between perfectionism and other personality traits. Methods Survey with perfectionism scale, social and emotional (MMPI to 99 university students(2007). Results We found Concern over Mistakes and Doubting of Actions scales are more correlated to MMPI and LOI sub-scales than Desire for Perfection and Personal Standard scales. Conclusions We suggested such negative factors of perfectionism more affected to activate neurotic tendencies. To reduce such conditions we suggested it is useful to apply several relaxation programs.

Is self-leadership more than volitional efficacy?

Heiss, Christian Lehrstuhl für Sportpsychologie, Technische Universität München, München, Germany Bekmann, Jürgen Lehrstuhl für Sportpsychologie, Technische Universität München, München, Germany

Ehrlenspiel, Felix Lehrstuhl für Sportpsychologie, Technische Universität München, München, Germany

Volitional efficacy can be under self-regulation and self-control (Kuhl, 1998). Questionnaires assessing volition seem to show a high overlap to the measurement of self-leadership (Neck & Manz, 2002). This was tested in a study with a sample of 323 students using an exploratory factor analysis. The results indicate that both concepts load on distinct factors. This could be explained by theoretical distinctions between self-control, which is mainly a descriptive whereas self-leadership is mainly a normative construct. Based on these findings it is hypothesized that self-leadership skills are necessary to show self controlled behaviour.

Implicit and explicit memory in ADHD

Heubeck, Bernd School of Psychology, Australian National University, Canberra, Australia Clapham, Laura School of Psychology, Australian National University, Canberra, Australia McKeown, Elinor School of Psychology, Australian National University, Canberra, Australia Aloisi, McKone and Heubeck (2004) reported that children with ADHD had a deficit in explicit memory performance but not in implicit memory compared to matched controls. Their memory tasks were of a visual nature. The current study asked if similar findings can be obtained presenting auditory memory tasks. Boys with ADHD were matched by age to boys without a diagnosis and given working memory, category exemplar generation and category cued recall tests. Poorer results on the digits backward test of working memory were associated as well as the expected explicit/implicit dissociation in ADHD. Implications for theory and learning with ADHD are considered.

Sibling numbers and age at menarche

Hinobayashi, Yoshiko School of Human Sciences, Osaka University, Suita, Japan Minami, Tetsuhiro School of Human Sciences, Osaka University, Suita, Japan Akai, Seki School of Human Sciences, Osaka University, Suita, Japan

The material was collected in February, 2005. Status quo data on menarche was analyzed by probit analysis with the number of children in a family. The median age at menarche tended to increase significantly (p<0.01) with each increasing sibling, up until 3 or more siblings. While the total age at menarche was 12.22 years old, the age at menarche among a one-child-family was 12.0 years old. But, the influence of sibling numbers was less than that of so-called secular trend.

Work-family conflict: Reducing conflict and enhancing gain with a behavioral family intervention

Hahlweg, Kurt Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Mannheim, Mannheim, Germany

Working parents encounter a variety of conflicting demands that require skills in balancing work and family responsibilities. The present study examined the efficacy of a parenting program especially designed to their needs, including topics such as positive parenting, stress management, and
balancing work and family life. For this purpose 87 parents have been randomly assigned to an experimental group and a waitlist-control condition. Effect sizes for individual, family-related, and work-related outcome variables, such as work-to-family and family-to-work conflict, stress, and life satisfaction are presented. The results will be discussed with regard to implications for the work-family research and workplace health promotion.

Children’s rejection sensitivity for intimate relationships in Japan
Honda, Junko child and family welfare, Den-en-Chofu University, Kawasaki-shi Kenagawa-ken, Japan
Children high in rejection sensitivity (RS) anxiously expect rejection and are at risk for interpersonal and personal distress. In this study, we developed a measure to pick up children high in rejection sensitivity in Japan. Japanese children (9-12 years old) high in rejection sensitivity avoided intimate relationships with same-sex friends. They didn’t want the relationships with friends to continue for a long time. The result implicated that children high in rejection sensitivity seek security through avoiding proximity to their friends.

Deliberation or Intuition? The impact of decision modes with regard to efficiency of simple versus complex probabilistic inferences
Horstmann, Nina Research on Collective Goods, Max Planck-Institut, Bonn, Germany
Recent studies suggest advantages of unconscious information processing compared to deliberation with regard to decision quality (Unconscious Thought Theory, Dijksterhuis, 2006). Glöckner and Betz (in press) conduct with the Parallel Constraint Satisfaction Rule a mathematical specification of these processes and show that individuals are able to integrate complex information automatically in an astoundingly narrow time frame. Combining these approaches an experiment based on probabilistic inferences is designed to investigate the efficiency of intuitive and deliberate decision modes depending on low vs. high complexity. It is expected that intuition yields good decisions regardless of complexity level, while deliberation results in suboptimal decisions under high complexity.

Psychological Information Engineering (PIE)
Hu, Zhan Dept. of Psychology, East China Normal University, Berlin, Germany
PIE is an interdisciplinary field that relates to psychology, automation technology and other applied sciences. In order to realize the informationization for psychology, PIE fully applies contemporary information technology to the research and application of psychology. Simply speaking, we can regard PIE as two main parts: theoretical and engineering. The former focuses on the psychological methodology based on the information technology. The latter strives for developing practical information system, tools, products that aim to accelerate the research and application of psychology. The integration and interaction of the two parts certainly will lead psychology to a new situation.

A modified paradigm in P300-based lie detection using autobiographical information
Hu, Xiaoping Dept. of Psychology, Zhejiang Normal University, Jinhua, People’s Republic of China
This current study used a modified paradigm of P300-based lie detection to examine its efficiency. Unlike the previous researches which combined deceit and recognition together, this paradigm separates the two processes. 14 participants were instructed to press the button by a signal displayed on the screen which indicate “be honest” or “be deceptive” after a name. The results showed a significant difference on P300’s amplitude between recognition/nonrecognition regardless of the participants’ overt behavior at site Pz (t(13) = 3.25, p < 0.05) and Czg (t(13) = 2.74, p < 0.005). Subsequent MANOVA (stimulus × sites) revealed the recognition/nonrecognition cognitive process had significantly different P300 amplitude topographies.

Individual differences in causal reasoning development
Individual differences are important in the development of causal reasoning ability and to identify correlates with the differences. Specifically, gender, working memory capacity, and background knowledge were investigated as correlates. Intra- and inter-individual differences were investigated among contents of causal reasoning: Psychological, behavioral, and physical contents. Participants were about 1,000 students in grade 1 to 6. Results of the study showed that gender and background knowledge were significant correlates with causal reasoning, and that inter- and intra-individual differences were found in the different content areas of causal reasoning.

Four-aspect model of resilience: Cognition and utilization of personal and environmental resources
Ihaya, Keiko Human-Environment Studies, Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan Nakamura, Tomoyasu Human-Environment Studies, Kyushu University, Fukuoka-city, Japan
Resilience is the capacity of people to cope with harmful events. We investigated resilience in regard with four aspects of resource: cognition and utilization of personal and environmental resources. As this classification, four scales measuring these resources were developed. Next, we estimated the difficulty and discrimination of each item in these scales using Item Response Theory. The results showed the middle to low difficulty and middle discrimination. Therefore, we suggest that four scales are adequate for measuring resilience of normal people and promote the clarification of the resilience more than to date.

Revelation effect on autobiographical memories
Inan, Asli Dept. of Psychology, Atiblum University, Ankara, Turkey of the, paper was to investigate individual differences in the development of causal reasoning ability and to identify correlates with the differences. Specifically, gender, working memory capacity, and background knowledge were investigated as correlates. Intra- and inter-individual differences were investigated among contents of causal reasoning: Psychological, behavioral, and physical contents. Participants were about 1,000 students in grade 1 to 6. Results of the study showed that gender and background knowledge were significant correlates with causal reasoning, and that inter- and intra-individual differences were found in the different content areas of causal reasoning.

Effect sizes for individual, family-related, and work-life conflict, stress, and life satisfaction are presented. The results will be discussed with regard to implications for the work-family research and workplace health promotion.

Comparing social anxiety in Chinese, Spanish and North American adolescents
Ingles, Candido J. Dept. of Health Psychology, Universidad Miguel Hernandez, Elche, Spain Zhou, Xinrou Psychology, Jiaotong University, Guangzhou, People’s Republic of China La Greca, Maria D. Psychology, University of Miami, USA Hidalgo, I. Psychology, University of Miami, USA Murcia, Murcia, Spain
We compared the differences in social anxiety between adolescents from China, Spain and US. The results revealed that: (a) Chinese adolescents scored significantly higher than North American and Spanish adolescents on the SAS-A total and its subcales; (b) Chinese adolescents – both boys and girls – scored higher on the SAS-A and its subcales than both North American adolescents (boys and girls) and Spanish adolescents (boys and girls), and (c) Chinese adolescents – both 10th grade and 12th grade - scored higher on the SAS-A and its subcales than North American adolescents (10th grade and 12th grade).

Decisions under ambiguity: Effects of sign and magnitude
Inukai, Keigo Behavioral Science, Hokkaido University, Sapporo, Hokkaido, Japan Takahashi, Taiki Behavioral Science, Hokkaido University, Sapporo, Hokkaido, Japan
Decision under ambiguity (uncertainty with unknown probabilities) has been attracting attention in cognitive science and behavioral economics. However, recent neuroeconomics studies have focused narrowly on gain domains while little attention has been paid to the magnitudes of outcomes. In this study, we examined the effects of the sign (i.e. gain and loss) and magnitude of outcomes in ambiguity aversion and the additivity of subjective probabilities in Ellsberg’s urn problems (Camerer & Weber, 1992). We observed that (i) ambiguity aversion was observed in both signs, and (ii) subadditivity of subjective probability was not observed in negative outcomes.

Mere exposure to face increases social impact: Vocal stroop interference effect as revealed in N400
Ishii, Keiko Behavioral Science, Hokkaido University, Sapporo, Japan Kobayashi, Yuki Evolutionary Cog Sciences, University of Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan Kitayama, Shinobu Psychology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, USA
Automatic attention to a partner’s vocal affect is likely to index interpersonal sensitivity in social interaction. We demonstrated that exposure to a schematic face reliably increases this sensitivity. Participants were asked to listen to emotional words spoken in emotional tones of voice, and judge the meaning of each word as positive or negative while ignoring the attendant vocal tone. Half of the participants viewed schematic faces during the judgment. As predicted, greater interference from vocal tone was found in the face condition than in the no-face condition as measured
Psychoeducational intervention to maintain flow activities in everyday life: Improvement in stress response and affective state

Ishimura, Ikuo University of Tsukuba, Tsukuba, Japan

Kawai, Hideki C&C Innovation Research La, NEC Corporation, Koma, Japan

Kunieda, Kazuo Innovation Research La, NEC Corporation, Koma

Yamada, Keiji C&C Innovation Research La, NEC Corporation, Ikoma, Japan

The purpose of the study was to examine the improvement in stress response and affective state by the intervention to increase flow activities for non-autistic group. Prescreening non-autotopic group (N=28) according to no flow activity in everyday life, 15 experimentants consented to execute flow activities in two weeks. After one month intervel, intervention group reported more flow activities than control group. The ANOVAs on Depression (Anxiety), Liveliness, and Cognition-thought of helplessness in two groups before and after intervention showed significant differences. The intervention indicates to be important for promoting flow activities and improvement in stress response and affective state.

The relationship between relational aggression and social intelligence of preschool children

Isobe, Miyoshi Meiji University, Tokyo, Japan

Relational aggression harms others through damage to their relationships. Previous studies suggest that having a high social intelligence could facilitate the use of such aggressive behavior. This study investigated the relationship between relational aggression and social intelligence among preschool children. The social intelligence of 64 preschool children was assessed in terms of their knowledge of peer relationships and peers' preference in toy and in activities by means of an interview using a small scale replica of their classroom and preschoolers' figures as props. As expected, the results revealed several differences in social intelligence between relational aggressive and non-aggressive children.

Development and evaluation of the Japanese version of the DVD: Bandura's social cognitive theory: An introduction

Itch, Hideko Research and Development, Nat. Inst. Multimedia Education, Chiba, Japan

Effects of verbal and visual presentations on learning in Nonverbal Learning Disabilities (NLD). The study investigated the learning of spatial and nonspatial relations in three groups of children aged 11-14 years. NLD children, with verbal learning disabilities (VLD), and children without learning disabilities who served as controls. Besides figure-nonspatial problems, the other three reasoning tasks (figure-spatial, verbal-spatial, and verbal-nonspatial) were four-term series problems. The VLD group showed difficulties on nonspatial problems, but showed deficits in other three tasks. The results indicated a dissociation between spatial and nonspatial reasoning in NLD.

Distinct brain plasticity and mechanism of language and perception: A longitudinal case study

Jin, Hua Center for Studies of Psychol., S. China Normal University, Guangzhou, People's Republic of China

Liu, Xueying Research Institute of Psycho, Renmin University, Beijing, People's Republic of China

Zhao, Guo-liang Center for Studies of Psychology, South China Normal University, Guangzhou, People's Republic of China

The purpose of this study was to examine the similarities and differences between prosocial personality concept that developed in the united state and Buddha teaching has had wider meaning than prosocial personality developed in united state. Two concepts were measured to test the similarities and differences by canonical correlation statistic with 200 Thai people. The results and discussion will be followed in the proceeding.

Reasoning about spatial and nonspatial relations in Nonverbal Learning Disabilities (NLD)

Jiang, Zhao-ping Philosophical School, Wuhan University, Wuhan, People's Republic of China

Yu, Lin, Xueying Center for Studies of Psychol., South China Normal University, Guangzhou, People's Republic of China

The study investigated the reasoning about spatial and nonspatial relations in three groups of children aged 11-14 years. NLD children, with verbal learning disabilities (VLD), and children without learning disabilities who served as controls. Besides figure-nonspatial problems, the other three reasoning tasks (figure-spatial, verbal-spatial, and verbal-nonspatial) were four-term series problems. The results found the NLD group didn't differ from control group on nonspatial reasoning and experienced specific difficulties with spatial problems. The VLD group showed deficits on nonspatial problems, but showed deficits in other three tasks. The results indicated a dissociation between spatial and nonspatial reasoning in NLD.

Comparison of relaxation and respiration training in the treatment of headache: The importance of the cost effectiveness

Joder, Rafael Psychology, Universidad Comillas, Madrid, Spain

Prieto, Maria Psychology, Universitat de Valencia, Spain

The purpose of this study was to examine the similarities and differences on scales L, K, Hs, Pa, Pt. The concordance rate for highest scale was 37.8%; for 2 code types, 19.2%.

Social role perceptions in Romanian female students and a group of eating disordered patients

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Key words: gender roles, Romanian, female students, eating disorders. The study attempts to enlarge the perspective of risk for eating disorders (ED) in Romania, a culture that is progressively subscribing to Western social norms. We compared 202 young female students and 37 ED patients, using a grid questionnaire for social roles. Investigated groups displayed significant differences between the social ideal and the female gender stereotype and they both showed discrepancies between self-image and ideal-image. Self-image perceived themselves as more goal oriented and feminine and their ideal-self disclosed more care related features, as compared to ED patients. Data contribute to extending information of promoted social models in Eastern Europe.

Myself in the mirror: Comparison of Korean and Saudi Arabian young women's self-construction while trying on lipstick

Joo, Yoon-Keung Worcester, USA

Self develops in constant interaction with the socially meaningful environment. Young women (18-25 years of age) in South Korea and Saudi Arabia were interviewed in an individual experimental setting where they first put on a given lipstick (13 trials with different shades) in front of a mirror while explaining their feelings about each stimulus. Highly differentiated positively valued meaning complexes concerning shades of bright red were found in all cases in Saudi Arabia. Korean women were hesitant to accept comparable colors in their social contexts. The results are discussed within the cultural psychology of Ernest Boesch (Fernweh/Heimweh dialectics).

Behavioral and emotional problems of preschoolers: Results of epidemiological study in Lithuania

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Barkausiene, Rasa Psychology, Mykolas Romeris University, Vilnius, Lithuania

The purpose of this study was to compare T-scores for validity scales and clinical scales showed differences on scales L, K, Hs, Pa, Pt. The concordance rate for highest scale was 37.8%; for 2 code types, 19.2%.
The aim of the present study is to find out the prevalence of behavioral and emotional problems of children aged 2 to 5 years old in Lithuania. More than one thousand parents and about seven hundred preschool-care teachers rated the preschoolers’ emotional and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ, Goodman, 1997). The environmental and familial risk and protective factors related to the preschoolers’ emotional and behavioral problems (such as parental education, social-economic status, urban vs. rural residence, etc.) are presented and analyzed. The prevalence of the psychological problems is also discussed in the developmental and cultural perspective. This study is supported by Lithuanian State Science and Studies Foundation.

Zimbardo time perspective inventory: The adoption process of the Lithuanian version Kairys, Antanas Dept. of General Psychology, Vilnius University, Vilnius, Lithuania Liniauskaite, Audrone Department of Psychology, Klaipeda University, Klaipeda, Lithuania ZPTI is one of the mostly used method of time perspective research which is translated to many languages. The aim of this report is to present the ZPTI Lithuania and psychometric qualities of ZPTI Lithuanian version. The sample consisted of 353 students. The factory analysis which showed the performed that the same factors as in original inventory can be distinguished, though some items fall to other scales (especially many items from Present Fatalistic Scale). Cronbach’s alphas range from 0.647 (Present Fatalistic) to 0.813 (Past Negative Scale), these indices from original method differ marginally.

Reading the face: Comparing the Facial Action Coding System (FACS) as a video-based method and the Electromyogram (EMG) as a biophysiological method Kaiser, Anna Inst. for Neurovis., Systeme, Universitaet Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany Buchel, Christian Dept. of Systems Neuroscience, University of Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany Rose, Michael Dept. of Systems Neuroscience, University of Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany Facial muscular reactions can be assessed either with the Facial Action Coding System (FACS) or the Electromyogram (EMG). In the present study, these two methods were compared with respect to their similarities, differences and ability to differentiate basic emotions. Bipolar EMG recordings and video recordings for FACS analysis were conducted simultaneously while subjects underwent emotion elicitation. Results indicate that EMG is as reliable as FACS in differentiating both positive and negative emotions and within negative emotions. Furthermore, EMG provides additional information on low level changes that are not detectable by FACS, a procedure that relies on observable changes.

Social structure and causal attribution: The influence of relational mobility Kamaya, Kengo Dept. of Behavioral Science, Hokkaido University, Sapporo, Japan Yuki, Masaki Behavioral Science, Hokkaido University, Sapporo, Japan Prior research has revealed cross-cultural differences in attribution styles. East Asians tend to make more internal attributions. This study aimed to unpack the underlying mechanism of these cultural differences in terms of different social structures across culture. In particular, we focus on the relational mobility, defined as "the amount of opportunities to form new relationships, when necessary in a given society/social context". As predicted, participants who found themselves in a more relatively mobile environment made stronger internal, as contrasted with external, attribution than those in a less mobile environment.

Development of a Japanese version of the BIS/ BAS scale Kamide, Hiroko Osaka University, Osaka, Japan Daibo, Ikuo This study aimed to develop a Japanese version of the BIS (behavioral inhibition system)/BAS (behavioral activation system) inventory. Two general motivational systems that underlie behavior and affect. 169 students evaluated a Japanese version of the BIS/BAS scale, MAS (Manifest anxiety Scale), and MPI (Maudsley Personality Inventory). Factor analysis revealed that the Japanese version of the BIS/BAS scale consisted of four factors and corresponded to an original scale (Carver and White, 1994). Correlations among scales also corresponded to the original result. And convergent and discriminate validity in the form of correlations with alternative measures were reported.

Implicit affect influence and explicit judgments: Role of reflective system of evaluation Karwowska, Dorota Dept. of Psychology, University of Warsaw, Warsaw, Poland In two studies the impact of implicit affect on judgments was limited by activation of reflective system of evaluation. In Study 1, 90 subjects were randomly assigned to one of two conditions: neutral (subjects compared symbols and decided if they were the same or different); reflective (subjects evaluated “good” and “bad” aspect of patriotism). In Study 2, we repeated the procedure using different manipulations. In both Studies “the affective priming participants received was measured as a measure of implicit affect influence. The results show less implicit influence in reflective conditions than in neutral and control ones.

Examination of maintenance factors in school attendance through text mining Kato, Akiko Faculty of Human Sciences, Waseda University, Saitama, Japan Katsuragawa, Taisuke Faculty of Health Sciences, Waseda University, Saitama-Ken Tokorozawa-shi, Japan Kanno, Jun Faculty of Human Sciences, Waseda University, Saitama-Ken Tokorozawa-shi, Japan Unlike the traditional concept of truancy support which focuses on promoting individual’s academic achievement and adaptation abilities and improving academic maladjustment, the purpose of this study was to investigate the positive factors which promote school attendance from a total point of view, including environmental adjustment. Combination of 319 college students participated in a Correspondence analysis along with a questionnaire on the reason for continuously attending school. As a result, males showed clusters associated with will and growth, while females showed clusters associated with personal relationships and situational control, as the factor for continuous school attendance.

Aimed movement of the arm in individuals with the mental retardation: The role of speed - accuracy tradeoff Katsuyoshi, Hideru Dept. of Education, University of the Ryukyus, Okinawa, Japan Nagato, Kiyoshi Education, Univ. of the Ryukyus, Okinawa, Japan Tanaka, Atsushi Education, Univ. of the Ryukyus, Okinawa, Japan Education, Univ. of Education, Tokushima, Hideyuki Education, Tokyo Gakugei Univ., Tokyo, Japan The purpose of this study was to investigate the role of speed-accuracy in aimed arm movement in individuals with mental retardation by measuring movement time and accuracy. The subjects were measured on low quality and accurate trials: this pored liquid into a cup to red line. There were 39 individuals without mental retardation and 38 individuals with mental retardation in the study. In addition, the subjects were classified according to their physical type (Down’s syndrome and other type) and their mental retardation (and other mental retardation) and four types which added the individuals without mental retardation there compared and examined.

To aggregate or not to aggregate? Subject areas on judgment achievement: A critical meta-analytic approach Kaufmann, Esther Inst. für Psychologie, GESS, Mannheim, Germany Städhä, Lars Malmö School of Education Lund University, Lund, Sweden Athanasas, James A. Faculty of Education, University of Technology, Sydney, Australia Wittmann, Werner W. Department of Psychology, Chair II, Mannheim, Germany Judgment achievement in the framework of SIT (Tucker, 1964) was estimated with the Hunter and Schmidt method (2004) to correct for errors. 29 studies, encompassing 1 041 persons who judged 43 tasks were considered. The overall judgment achievement across different task was moderate (r = 0.42), but judgment achievement in different topic areas varied from a low (.22, psychological science) to a high (.58, other research areas) level. Finally, the analysis evaluated the influence of single judges, possible moderating factors and criticized the value of a meta-analysis across tasks or separating in areas on judgment achievement in SIT.

Approaches to direct mailing in fundraising: Argumentative structure and image choice Kuo, Raphaela Inst. für Kommunikationswiss., Universität München, München, Germany Fehr, Andreas IRKW, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität, München, Germany Breslin, Hans-bernd IRKW, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität, München, Germany A two-by-three factorial experiment tested how the argumentative structure and choice of images influence the affective, cognitive and motivational reaction of direct-mail recipients. 288 persons were randomized and allocated to three conditions and two different task version representing two argumentative structures (exemplification vs. base-rate information) were combined with three different images of a donor (a developmentally disabled) which showed the outcome of potential help (positive), another the challenging circumstances (negative) and a third clearly indicated the child’s misery (very negative). The findings are interpreted along theoretical assumptions of the exemplification theory and motivational psychology. Approaches for fundraisers are derived: Direct mailings with exemplifications and positive images are particularly influential.

Implicit learning of semantic category sequences Keltela, Shaw Dept. of Cognitive Science, University of Colorado, Boulder, USA Healy, Alice Cognitive Science, University of Colorado, Boulder, USA Following the work of Goschke and Bolte (2007), we isolated implicit learning and application of abstract information. Participants watched movies of a cursor clicking on 9, 12, or 15 individual clip art images in a random spatial array. They then immediately reproduced the sequences. The sequences were either randomly ordered or consisted of items from 5 categories in a repeating order. Regardless of instruction condition, participants showed an accuracy advantage when the sequences were determined using a set ordering of categories, as compared to randomly generated sequences. The results suggests that individuals can acquire and apply abstract information implicitly.
The role of imagination in decision making
Konstantinidis, Andreas Jakovos IPA, Technical University Berlin, Berlin, Germany; Jungermann, Helmut IPA, Technical University Berlin, Berlin, Germany

People often base their decisions on the anticipated potential outcomes of the given options and their associated utilities. Sometimes, however, the decision options include features of the outcomes which seem to be relevant for the decision outcome although they are clearly not relevant at all. But the decision makers imagination is stimulated, evoking an extra utility which determines their choices. Data from an internet-based study with 360 participants support this hypothesis and show the specific influence of the perceived attractiveness and the intensity of the experimentally evoked imagination. The findings have both theoretical and practical significance for marketing and advertising.

The neoromotor antecedents of emotion regulation in the face
Kapry, Sebastian CISA, Universite de Geneve, Geneve, Switzerland; Scherer, Klaus Faculty of psychology, CISA/Universite de Geneve, Geneve, Switzerland

One form of emotion regulation is the voluntary suppression of one’s emotional facial expression. By using Electromyography (EMG) and Facial Action Coding System (FACS), the neural correlates of spontaneous, posed, and suppressed smiles. In three experimental conditions healthy participants (1) looked at amusing stimuli and freely expressed their feelings; (2) looked at amusing stimuli but suppressed their facial expressions; or (3) looked at neutral stimuli while smiling. Our analyses focused upon the Readiness Potential (RP), which precedes movement-onset. We expected to find a RP before all three types of smile. Preliminary results will be presented.

The dual nature of priming: Logic and associations jointly influence indirect measures of evaluation
Kords, Robert Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Würzburg, Würzburg, Germany; Deutsch, Roland Lehrstuhl Psychologie II, Universität Wuerzburg, Wuerzburg, Germany; Gawronski, Bertram Department of Psychology, Western University, London, ON, Canada; Strack, Fritz Lehrstuhl Psychologie II, Universität Wuerzburg, Wuerzburg, Germany

Our research found that implicit measures such as the affective priming assess only valence associations, but not logical reasoning (e.g., negation, Deutsch et al., 2006). As there is evidence that implicit measures vary with respect to underlying processes (e.g., Gawronski et al., in press), we looked at a different priming measure, the affective misattribution procedure (AMP, Payne et al., 2005). Surprisingly, all other conditions being equal, the AMP reflects logical reasoning (valence negation), in contrast to the affective priming paradigm. We further looked at boundary conditions: Negation was not reduced by time pressure, but it was reduced by cognitive load.

Diagnoses of consequences of social deprivation in early childhood
Kostadinova, Krasimira Child&School Health Protection, Nation.Center PublicHealthProt, Sofia, Bulgaria; Bregu, Barbara IPA, Technical University of Macedonia, Thessaloniki, Greece

Creating tools for measurement of the consequences of social deprivation in young children reared in risk environment is important in over- coming them. Objective: To establish approach, dimensions, diagnostic proceedings for assessment of social deprivation process and result. The study covered 266 infants, 120 toddlers, 142 caregivers in institutions applying Developmental scale, experi-
mental assessment of relationships with adults and peers, case study, longitudinal observation, JSS of Spielberger, MBI, and others. The results show a delayed mental development and leading activities, typical somatic symptoms, deprived personality development, and related social characteristics. Social deprivation in early childhood is a complicated phenomenon and needs personality-based complex diagnostic method.

The psychological effects of horticultural therapy on aged people that was implemented every day conceptually.

Koura, Sige Occupational, Kyushu University of H&W, Nobeoka, Miyazaki-Prif., Japan Ogasawara, Noriyuki Occupational, Kyushu University of H&W, Nobeoka, Miyazaki-Prif., Japan

An attempt was made to develop a geriatric care technique that characterizes and investigates the psychological effects by the use of horticultural therapy that stimulates the senses in nursing homes. The effects of every day activities on horticultural therapy evaluation sheet, the face scales and PGC morale scales were improved more than every week activities. Even if the object person and clients changed, it was suggested that horticultural therapy activities be suitable as a nursing care for elderly people technology because neither atmosphere nor the smile changed. These results suggested that horticultural therapy for aged people improved psychological and behavioral aspects.

Individual differences in decision making about investing money for future pension

Kovalev, Yuri Dept. of Psychology, St. Petersburg University, St. Petersburg, Russia

Objectives main goal of research was - how different people make decision about investing pension money in governmental asset management company (with low income) or private asset management company (with high income). Methods - was used original questionnaire designed for Russian sample and socioeconomic data. Participants - number of about 83 females in age 28-32 with higher education (half in economies and half in humanities). Results - the evidence of this study suggests that not type of education but sex and marital status should dictate choice for people. Conclusions - decision about most conservative investment is most typical for married men and women.

Comparison of typological and dimensional approaches in business focused measurement of personality

Krüger, Claudia Zentrum für Testentwicklung, Universität Fribourg, Granges-Paccot, Switzerland Based on the widespread agreement on the Five Factor Model as dimensional approach to personality, research on typological approaches has exerted importance. The Five Factor Model as dimensional approach to personality, research on typological approaches has increased recently. This study focuses on the merit of this perspective for occupational personality assessment. The BIP-6F (Business Focused Inventory of Personality - 6 Factors; Hossepp & Krüger, in prep.) measures 6 global dimensions of personality, relevant in the professional context. Using the BIP-6F, personality types are extracted from a working sample (N=3169) and compared to Big-Five based cluster solutions. The criterion validity of types compared to dimensions is tested and incremental insights using the typological approach are presented.


Kraus, Uta Inst. für Psychologie, Universität zu Kiel, Kiel, Germany Koehnken, Guenter Inst. für Psychologie, Universität zu Kiel, Kiel, Germany Source attributions to real-person-sources were examined. M=38, M=445, M=56, M=65 were presented 4 sticker book pages. On each page, two person-sources (child/adult/child-child) per source term (reality-monitoring familiar; reality-monitoring unfamiliar; external; internal source monitoring) chose two wildlife-stickers, pasted them into the book and described what each animal was doing. Source recall was examined immediately afterwards. Results showed source attributions above chance in all age groups in the reality-monitoring terms and in the external terms in older 3-, 4- and 5-year-olds (t-tests). Results indicate that children conceptualized the internal sources as a sole source and failed to attribute them correctly.

Because it matters to me: Differential emotional elicitation by experimental manipulation of self-relevance and goal conduciveness appraisals

Kraibig, Sylvia B. Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Zürich, Geneva, Switzerland Scherer, Klaus R. Dep't of Psychology, University of Geneva and Swiss, Geneva, Switzerland Model and Gendolla’s (2004) elaboration of Motivational Intensity Theory, we investigated the prediction that motivation-based appraisals differentially determine emotional responding. Participants’ appraisal of self-relevance (low/high) and goal conduciveness (low/high) was experimentally manipulated using the success-failure manipulation (Nummenmaa & Niemi, 2004). Self-report indicated increased disappointment and embarrassment in the high-self-relevance-low-goal-conduciveness condition and increased amusement and pride in the high self-relevance/high-goal-conduciveness condition. Autonomic nervous system reactivity showed sympathetic discharge in response to self-relevance manipulation and respiratory and facial expressive changes in response to goal-conduciveness manipulation. Implications of results regarding motivational processes in emotion elicitation are discussed.

Prevalence of disturbed eating behaviour in girls with insulin dependent diabetes mellitus and the influence of disturbed eating behaviour on metabolic control (HbA1c)

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Three or more syllables. Results are most parsimoniously explained by assuming that the episodic buffer supports retention of verbal information under AS.

The effects of task instruction on P300 amplitude in a concealed information test

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Event-related brain potentials were recorded in a concealed information test to examine the effect of task instruction. Eighteen participants selected one probed card from five cards and the experimenter would detect the card on the basis of their physiological responses. In the suppress condition, participants were instructed to make their responses smaller to leave the card undetected. In the enhance condition, they were instructed to make their responses larger to allow the experimenter to detect the selected card. Regardless of the instruction type, the P300 amplitude was significantly larger for the selected card than for the non-selected cards.

Comparison of identification procedures for intellectually gifted preschool children

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Regarding concept and realization, integrative and comparable research about early intellectual giftedness and its adequate procedures, the identification procedures for scientific and educational purposes are commonly based on Spearman’s theory of a general factor of intelligence or else on Gardner’s theory of multiple intelligences sometimes expressed as ‘cognitive profiles’. Using data of 547 children in the longitudinal study BiKS-3-8, which surveys children and their environments (family and preschool) from their entry to preschool, this analysis compares different identification procedures and their validation throughout one year. Results will be discussed focusing on implications for the educational practice.

Functions of autobiographical remembering in situational and cultural contexts

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The present research examined functions of remembering across situational and cultural contexts. In study 1, European-American and Asian-American undergraduates described memories in two hypothetical contexts: About an event alone, or sharing an event with friends. In study 2, European-American and Chinese students reported memories in response to cue-words. For
each memory students reported when and why they thought about and talked about the memory. In both studies, students reported remembering for social, directive, and self-funneling. Situational and cultural contexts influenced the functions that were reported. The results are discussed in light of the influence of context on remembering.

Cross-correlation functions demonstrate offset effects in the covariance of endocrine and subjective-psychological responses to psychosocial stress

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Although stress response theories typically assume substantial correlations of psychological and endocrine variables, recent studies of psychosocial covariance produced inconsistent results. To examine if this is due to different dynamics of the system, we repeatedly and synchronously measured hypothalamus-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis activity and tense and energetic arousal in response to a psychosocial laboratory stressor in 221 subjects. Cross-correlation analyses showed significant time laged correlations of tense arousal with HPA-activity responses. These results demonstrate offset effects in the covariance of psycho-endocrine stress responses and suggest that analyses of psycho-endocrine covariance need to take different dynamics of response systems into account.

Depression association between dysmenorrhea and menstrual distress in adolescence girls

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Kuo, Haisen-Wen College of Public Health, Environmental Health, Taichung, Taiwan

Abstract Objective: We investigated the relationship between levels of depression and primary dysmenorrhea and menstrual distress in adolescents. Methods: Cross-sectional study design was performed a senior high school in Taiwan. All subject (n=680) were interviewed using a questionnaire including 18 Moos Menstrual Distress question (MMDQ) and the Center for Epidemiologic Studies- Depression Scale (CES-D). Results: A significant effect of depression status on the MMDQ score was found using a logistic regression model adjusted for covariance. Conclusion: The data show that association dose-depend between depression status and MMDQ score.

Relationship between gonadal steroids and brain activation patterns during emotion processing in women

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Sanchez, Jose C. Social Psychology, Faculty of Psychology, Salamanca, Spain
Villanueva, Josefina J. Social Psychology, Faculty of Psychology, Salamanca, Spain
Yurrebaso, Amaia Social Psychology, Faculty of Psychology, Salamanca, Spain

The aim of this study was to analyze the differences of emotional brain activity between Spanish and Mexican young people in entrepreneurial intentions and other psychological variables frequently linked with entrepreneurship, such as entrepreneurial self-efficacy, risk-taking propensity and proactiveness. We collected self-report data from 150 Spanish and 165 Mexicans, all of them University students. MANOVA was carried out in order to prove cross-cultural differences in emotional intentions and the other psychological variables. According to expected, Mexicans showed higher levels of entrepreneurial intentions, self-efficacy, risk-taking propensity and proactiveness than Spanish. The study suggests several ways of promoting self employment, specially directed to Spanish university students.

The relationship among creativity, motivation and well-being of children

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Choe, In-So Child Education and Psychology, SungKyunKwan University, Seoul, Republic of Korea

The purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship among motivation (intrinsic, material, social), creativity (creative thinking, creative personality) and well-being (emotional, social, psychological). ‘Creativity scale’ (Choe, 2002), ‘Creativity Inventory for young Students’ (Choe, 2005) and ‘Well-being scale’ (Keyses, 2005) were administered to 155 6th grade elementary students. Correlation analysis demonstrated that intrinsic motivation and material motivation, but not social motivation, were significantly related to creativity and well-being. Also, creativity was significantly related to emotional and psychological well-being except social one. Using multiple regression analysis, intrinsic motivation, material motivation and creativity revealed a significant contribution to the prediction of psychological well-being.

Explaining the entrepreneurial intentions of young people

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Sanchez, Jose C. Social Psychology, Faculty of Psychology, Salamanca, Spain
Villanueva, Josefina J. Social Psychology, Faculty of Psychology, Salamanca, Spain
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The relationship among creativity, motivation and well-being of children

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The Lee cross-cultural anxiety dream scale: An extended study

Lee, Sang-BokPastoral Counseling Graduate, Konkuk University, Yuseon, Republic of Korea

This study analyzed anxiety dream scale as represented in dream contents of both 476 Korean college students and 165 American college students. A total of 256 dreams were collected and evaluated by using the Lee Cross-cultural Anxiety Dream Scale, for which the intensity of anxiety was coded. A two-sample t test on the Lee Cross-cultural Anxiety Dream Scale means (Korean Group: M=1.8; American Group: M=2.4) showed significant difference between the two groups (p<0.001). Two-sample t test on anxiety by gender (Females: M=2.3; Males: M=1.8) was significant (p<0.01). The author designed this scale to explore cross-cultural comparisons of anxiety dream scales.

Context-dependency of information as a function of task experience

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Rosas, Juan M. Psychology, University of Jaen, Jaen, Spain
Abad, Maria J. Psychology, University of Jaen, Jaen, Spain

Attentional theories of learning and memory suggest that there is a reversal relationship between the experience with the task and the attention participants pay to the task. In an instrumen
tational conditioning experiment was conducted in which the influence of the training level (3, 5 or 8 trials) on the magnitude of the context-switch effect was evaluated. Performance was impaired by the context switch only after 3 training trials. Experience with an incidental context seems to lead participants to stop paying attention to it, and to quit using the context as a relevant factor for their performance in the task.

The psychometric properties of the Depression-Happiness Scale short-form and the Oxford Happiness Questionnaire short-form among Slovak students

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Adamovcová, Lucia Institute of Experimental Psychology, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislava, Slovak Republic

Objectives: To facilitate cross-cultural research in the psychology of happiness, the present aim was to examine the psychometric properties of the Slovak translation of the 6-item happiness scale of the Depression-Happiness Scale and the 8-item short-form of the Oxford Happiness Questionnaire. Method: A sample of 151 Slovak university students completed the two translated measures. Results: Support was found for the internal reliability, unidimensionality and convergent validity of the two translated measures. Conclusions: These results suggest that both of these short measures could be commended for further use among Slovak respondents when a brief measure of happiness is required. Limitations of the present study are discussed.

Importance of ratings in self-estimated intelligence: A means of validation

Lewis, Christopher Alan School of Psychology, University of Ulster at Magee, Londonderry, Northern Ireland

Objectives: Previous research has examined the influence of beliefs about intelligence on how individuals estimate their own intelligence. However, no research has examined importance ratings for the estimates of intelligence as a means of validating self-ratings. Method: 455 participants provided self-estimates in ten domains of intelligence, and rated the degree to which they endorsed
the importance of each domain of intelligence. Results: Correlation analyses indicated small to moderate size positive associations between importance ratings and self-estimates of domains of intelligence. Conclusion: These findings attest to the role of importance as a means of establishing the construct validity of self-estimated intelligence.

The test and revision of Hewitt Multi-dimensional Perfectionism Scale for Chinese college students

Li, Na Faculty of Education, Qufu Normal University, Qufu, People’s Republic of China Li, Jianwei Faculty of Education, Qufu Normal University, Qufu, People’s Republic of China

1959 college student were tested, and then the exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis was applied to the data, with the a components, 1 month interval test-retest reliabilities and other factors were computed. The revised Scale consisted of 15 items, and explained 49.5% of the variance with a loading between 0.49, 0.77. x2,RMSEA,NFI,CFI,GFIf met requirements of psychological assessment. The x coefficients of the scale and sub-scales and test-retest reliabilities were over 0.65. The revised Scale for Chinese college student is more suitable for use among the native students.

Effects of 1+2 training pattern for phonemic awareness on English words decoding

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To investigate effects of 1+2 training for phonemic awareness on English words decoding, a pretest-posttest comparison group quasi-experimental design was adopted. 89 grade 3 pupils were assigned to three groups: Scheme A, Scheme B and comparison groups. Schemes A and B were characterized by integrated training of phonemic awareness with phonetic symbol and letter-sound correspondences. However, Scheme A involved phonemic segmentation and blending, whereas Scheme B involved phonemic identification, segmentation, blending, deletion and substitution. The results showed that both Schemes A and B could significantly enhance decoding skills, however, there was no significant differences between two Schemes.

The inactivation of the basolateral amygdala disrupts contextual, but not discrete cue association in morphine-induced cue preference

Li, Jie KLIMH, Institute of Psychology, Beijing, People’s Republic of China Wu, Yan KLIMH, Institute of Psychology,CAS, Beijing, People’s Republic of China Li, Yonghui KLIMH, Institute of Psychology,CAS, Beijing, People’s Republic of China Li, Xixi KLIMH, Institute of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, People’s Republic of China

The authors examined the effects of the basolateral amygdala (BLA) in morphine related contextual and discrete cue conditioning. The apparatus for conditioned cue preference paradigm was consisted of three compartments (contextual conditioning) or one compartment (discrete cue conditioning). Prior to conditioning sessions rats received intra-BLA injections of lidocone. Time in the morphine-paired side minus saline-paired side was analysed by using two-way analyses of variance. The results show BLA inactivation selectively impaired acquisition of context-morphine association without interfering with discrete morphine association. These observations are compatible with the view that BLA contributes to contextual, but not elemental conditioning in fear conditioning.

The development and validation of the Chinese clinical multi-axial inventory

Li, Xia Department of Psychology, Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China, People’s Republic of : Hong Kong SAR Leung, Freedom Department of Psychology, Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China, People’s Republic of : Macao SAR

Large scale self-report inventory is the most frequently used tool in psychological assessment. However, there has not yield an indigenous and theoretically sound clinical instrument for the Chinese clinical psychology. We develop the Chinese Clinical Multiaxial Inventory (CCMI) that corresponds closely to modern conceptualization of psychopathology with the multi-axial DSM system. The CCMI is designed to assess: 1) Axis-I clinical symptoms; 2) Axis-II disordered personality features; and 3) psychosocial adjustment. The reliability and construct validity of the CCMI scales will be examined and the standardization will be conducted using a large data-set of psychiatric and normal samples.

PTSD and chronic pain: Development, maintenance and comorbidity

Liedl, Alexandra BZFO, Berlin, Germany Knaevelrud, Christine Research Department, Center for Torture Victims, Berlin, Germany

Objectives: In addition to Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) 30-80% of traumatized individuals also suffer from chronic pain. Methods: A review of the current mechanisms of development, maintenance and comorbidity of PTSD and chronic pain will be provided. Results: Based on the review the "Perpetual Avoidance Model" was developed. Consequential treatment implications will be presented. Conclusions: The presented model helps to understand the development and maintenance of these two disorders and the way they interact, which is of crucial importance for treatment. 1 Otto JD, Keune TM, Kerns RD (2003) An examination of the relationships between chronic pain and posttraumatic stress disorder. J Rehabil Res Dev 40:397-406

Mobile phones use in classroom activities: A psycho-educational approach

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The contribution presents a positive model of mobile phone educational activity, based on empirical evidences of technologies supporting reflexive thinking, meta-cognition and collaborative problem solving into classroom activities. Within a EU funded project, 40 high school students have been involved in a collaborative problem solving activity and asked to video-record the relevant moments of the work with their own mobile phones. The videos constitute the stimulus for a classroom discussion which have been video recorded and analyzed by researchers. Results show that mobile technology can effectively support collaborative learning activities.

Race, culture and psychotherapy

Lijtmare, Ruth Ridgewood, USA

In the US, race and culture are used stereotypically; therefore we have chasms that go unacknowledged.

Therapists may misjudge the verbalizations of the patient, attributing the patient’s behavior only to his/her cultural background. The significance of race and culture in people’s lives. Even if both members of the dyad are of similar background, we cannot take the patient’s conflicts for granted. The clinician’s ethnic biases and psychodynamic beliefs influence his/her therapeutic relationship and consequently the therapeutic process. The presentation will focus on the challenges therapist’s face when working with patients different from them.

Children’s conceptions of death and suicide

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Irreversibility, nonfunctionality, and universality of Death and the concept of suicide are considered understood by most children by age 7-10 years. A total of forty 4 to 5-year-olds and 7-8 year olds were recruited to examine whether education programme would foster the development of death concept, and consequently affect children’s attitudes towards suicidal behaviour in later life. A local popular video clip extracted from an animation “My life as McDull” was used for exploring the concept of death among very young children in HK while a short story “The poisonous apple” was used to investigate children’s dis/approval of killing oneself.

The compilation of perfectionism scale for Chinese adolescents and youths

Lin, Yanyan Faculty of Education, Jining University, Jining, Jingang, People’s Republic of China Li, Jianwei Faculty of Education, Qufu Normal University, Qufu, People’s Republic of China

We compiled a Native Perfectionism Scale for Chinese adolescents and youths that fits the Chinese cultural background. The Scale consisted of 38 items, six subscales/Perfect Expectation, Personal Standards, Concerns with Mistakes and Doubts, Obsession, Introspection, Parent’s Expectation and Control?. Factor analysis indicated that the six factors explain 55.35% of the variance with loading between 0.52–0.82. The seven subscales had internal consistencies with split-half reliabilities 0.73–0.87. Cronbach’s alphas 0.82–0.92, and test-retest reliabilities of 0.80–0.91?p<0.01. The Scale is well practical.

Hydration and cognitive performance of secondary school children

Ling, Jonathan Dept. of Psychology, Keele University, Newcastle-under-Lyme, United Kingdom Stephens, Richard Psychology, Keele University, Newcastle-under-Lyme, United Kingdom Hodges, Katie Psychology, Keele University, Newcastle-under-Lyme, United Kingdom

Objectives: Research has suggested a relationship between hydration and cognitive performance. While evidence for this relationship is robust for adults, the data for children is unconvincing. Methods: The cognitive performance of children hydrated with 500ml of water was compared with those hydrated with 50ml of water in a randomised cross-over design. After a short interval, children completed 4 tests measuring cognitive function. Results: Performance on 3 of 4 tests was improved in the 500ml hydration condition compared to the control (p<0.002). Conclusions: Increased hydration in children can lead to improvements in performance, specifically short- and long-term memory and executive function.

Effect of epistemic motives on group creativity under different cultures

Liu, Shyhnan Dept. of Labor Relations, National Chung Cheng Univ., Chia-Yi, Taiwan

This study proposes that need for closure(NFC)influence group creativity under different cultures through dual routes which include promoting group centric and motivating cultural conformity. Experiment 1 tests the effects of NFC on divergent and convergent performance of group creativity under different cultures (interdependent vs. independent) (H1 & H2). Experiment 2 examines whether moderating influences (promote divergent thinking, H3) and transformational leadership promot divergent and convergent thinking, H4) on NFC effects, thus functional.
The study of emotional intelligence and interaction between peers for elementary students

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Rheinland-Pfalz, Andernach, Germany

Simon, Wenke  
Paegagog. Hochschule Bern, Bern, Switzerland

We compared an edited scale to evaluate the interactions among schoolchildren, and then to explore the relationship between classmates' interaction and emotional intelligence. We use questionnaire for 1383 elementary students. Data gathered is processed with "multivariate factor analysis", "reliability analysis", "one-way MANOVA", and "t-test". We find: First, schoolgirls interact more positively, compared with schoolboys. Second, the development of positive and negative interaction between peers for the sixth grade is more obvious than other grades. Third, schoolchildren who score high in emotional intelligence interact more positively with each other than those who score low in emotional intelligence.

Attention modifies gender differences in face recognition

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We compared the decision performance of two groups, one with female faces and one with male faces. TTB advantage is more prominent for female faces and may depend on women directing more attention to female than to male faces. To assess this, participants completed two face recognition tasks: one with full and one with divided attention. Gender differences, favouring women, were reduced when attention was divided, as compared to the full attention condition. Preliminary results suggest that gender differences for female faces vary as a function of the degree of available attention. Thus, women may attend more to female than to male faces, resulting in more accurate recognition.

Can “less” be “more” in group decision making?

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Katsikopoulos, Konstantinos  
Human Development, Max Planck Institute, Berlin, Germany
Reimer, Torsten  
Communications, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland, USA

We compared the decision performance of two groups, one with members using the Minimalist (MIN) strategy. While TTB requires members to have precise knowledge about the task environment, MIN is more evenly distributed among the cues. Moreover, this group-level less-is-more effect will be magnified when group size is large, knowledge has to be acquired through learning, and cues’ information is subject to errors.

Industrial psychology in the (sometimes) contradictory context of workplace- and lifestyle-enhancement

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Sina, Wenke  
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Industrial psychological research traditionally resorted to workplace enrichment methods. On the one hand it is obvious that activities focusing the working conditions are in the long term more effective and efficient than behavior-related trainings. But on the other hand more health related approaches focusing on individual resources might be more accepted than those of the social partners. Progressive Workplace Health Management allows for both approaches. The results of several employee attitude surveys in the public sector (n = 17,000) are presented and show in which way the results are meaningful. They provide support for a modern interpretation of reliable psychological knowledge.

The importance of the type of information in the misinformation paradigm

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Using the misinformation paradigm we investigated the type of contents that are more conducive to generating false memories. In three experiments the participants watched a video about a bank robbery and received false information through a questionnaire. The misinformation could be about an action or a detail (Exp. 1), central or peripheral information (Exp. 2) and high or low typicality (Exp. 3). In general, there were more false alarms with details, with peripheral information and with high typicality contents. This results suggest the importance of the type of information in the creation of false memories with ecological materials.

The development of Adolescent Authentic Happiness Questionnaire

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Lin, Yicheng  
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Based on the model of authentic happiness (Seligman, 2000), this study aims to develop adolescent authentic happiness questionnaire. Taiwan Adolescent Authentic Happiness Questionnaire was developed with 978 subjects recruited from five junior and senior high schools. The principal component analysis with Varimax rotation and confirmatory factor analysis were used to examine the factor structure of the scale. The results showed that 18 items were grouped into 4 dimensions: self-actualization, altruistic happiness, interpersonal relationship, and personal growth. The explained variance accounted for 53% of the total variance explained. All of the 18 items had factor loadings higher than .40 and external validities were pretty good.

Career choice and apprenticeship. Do migrant and native students differ?

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Six independent variables were supposed to be of importance for the vocational process of adolescent migrants from different cultural background, SES and sex: educational prerequisites; intelligence; vocational goals, self-efficacy; proximal barriers and support. The dependent variable was defined by “level of the assigned profession”. Variables were modelled following the guidelines of the socio-cognitive career theory SCCT. An electronic questionnaire was submitted to 520 apprentices in 64 professions (Swiss-natives: 428; migrants: 939; age: 19.2). Analyses by SEM. Independently of cultural, social background and sex 48% of the variance of the assigned level of profession can be explained by the SCCT-variables. Individual variables remains negligible. Apprentices from a migrant background are disadvantage.

Students' handling of graphs in university

Martín, Ana  
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The fundamental aim of this research is to analyse psychology students’ skills to read and interpret graphic information. We also try to analyse the possible differences between recognition (selection) and interpretation of graphs and to study the influence of familiarity with graph's content (psychological-non psychological), in relation with the participant's amount of instruction in psychology. We found significant differences according to the following variables: familiarity with content; kind of task (selection/ interpretation) and instruction level of participants.

Dimensionality and correlates of the social dominance orientation scale on Croatian sample

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The aim of the study is to explore structure and correlates of the SDO Scale on Croatian nationally representative sample (N=1004). Factor and correlation analysis, and ANOVAs were conducted. Results confirm two-dimensional factor structure, named oppositions to equality and group-based dominance. Opposition to equality is higher among males, less religious and right oriented population (p<0.01). Higher social dominance orientation is more characteristic for low income group and low education level, older age (p<0.01), and males (p<0.05). Results are discussed in relation to Croatian social context and to results from previous studies about SDO scale in different countries.

How are we including our pupils with Emotional and Behavioural Difficulties (EBD)?

Martín, Ana  
Educational Psychology, Universidad Autonoma de Madrid, Madrid, Spain

The aim of this study is to understand the problems faced by the educative system in Madrid when trying to include pupils with EBD (Wagner et al., 2006; Clough et al., 2005). The method used combines questionnaire, observation, interviews, and resources of schools and individual variables, which are answered by pupils, their parents, teachers, school counsellors, head teachers and professionals from Mental Health Services; and focus groups with a smaller sample. Some of the obstacles described by participants are: lack of training, difficulties in collaboration with external services, or negative attitudes towards their inclusion. Guidelines for educational-policies are offered.

Differential outcomes: Improving memory in five and seven-year-old children

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Until recently, no one had explicitly addressed the issue of whether the differential outcomes procedure (DOP) might improve memory performance in humans. To explore this issue, in the present study children were trained on a conditional discrimination task and then they were tested after 1 day, 1 hour and 1 week from this training phase. The results indicated that participants showed higher performance and persistence of learning when DO were arranged. This finding demonstrated that the use of the DOP facilitate long-term memory in
The effects of treatments of urination disorders on mental and psychological states of the patients and their families were investigated. The results showed that burdens of nursing cares by families included a lot of mental factors. The results contributed to supporting practices of staff members in the field of nursing cares from mental and psychological viewpoints.

The effects of home environment on parenting and child development
Matsumoto, Satoko Ochanomizu University, Tokyo, Japan Sugawara, Masumi Division of School Education, University of Yamanashi, Kofu, Japan
Children experience various effects of environment throughout their developmental trajectory. Therefore, it seems necessary to find out the process which explains the relationship between environment and children’s development. The objective of present study is to examine this mechanism by using the data collected from Japanese families with infants. In this study, home environment will be the focus of consideration. The specific aspects of home environment examined are conditions of inside/ outside the house. The indirect effects of these environmental conditions on children’s development are examined, where the variables measuring parenting placed as the mediator, and children’s characteristics placed as outcome variables.

The role of response mode on Stroop and reverse Stroop interference in the group version test
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We developed the group version of the Stroop Color-Word Test, which measures both Stroop and reverse Stroop interference (Hakoda & Sasaki, 1990). This test was performed by matching word-color pairs from the provided choices printed on paper. In this study we conducted this test using two response modes: oral and matching. Both patient Stroop and reverse Stroop interference in oral response. However, both types of interference were recognized and statistically significant in matching response. It is proposed that this test may be suitable for measuring individual differences in human information processing.

Why playing games is better than living lives
Mayer, Monica Inst. für ther. Psychologie, Universität Bamburg, Bamburg, Germany
The objective of this research was to realise why people get so absorbed in computer games that they forget everything outside. To figure out how and why these people get addicted some people were very deeply examined, using the case study method. 27 persons aged 8 to 68 were interviewed, 22 males and 5 females. The coarse gaming types based on individual differences placed as outcome variables. The influence of emotion on time processing has been investigated in previous studies, showing that negative events generate a lengthening of subjective duration. The present experiment aimed at determining electrocortical correlates of such an effect. Twelve participants were randomised to one of the two conditions: emotional and neutral sounds varying in arousal level, when attending to time and when attending to emotion. Highly arousing sounds were judged longer than less arousing ones. This effect was stronger when attending to emotion than when attending to time. Subjective duration modulations were reflected by fronto negativity (CNV), which suggests that CNV in an index of experienced duration.

Do physicians inform themselves and their patients in a balanced manner?
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Hamann, Johannes Psychiatric Department, Technische Universität München, München, Germany Jonas, Eva Department of Psychology, Universität Salzburg, Salzburg, Austria Frey, Dieter Department of Psychology, Technische Universität München, München, Germany Kissling, Werner Psychiatric Department, Technische Universität München, München, Germany
Objective: To determine whether physicians making a treatment decision inform themselves and a patient about the benefits and risks of antipsychotic drugs in a balanced way. Methods: Subsequent to a brief case history, physicians were asked whether they considered which benefits and risks of antipsychotics they will inform themselves or their patients about respectively. Results: Physicians informing themselves looked for more risks than benefits; physicians informing a patient presented significantly more benefits than risks. Conclusions: A risk-related information search can lead to a neglect of potential benefits and thus cause suboptimal decisions; a benefit-related information presentation to patients can entail legal actions against physicians.

Development of a screening tool for the identification of psychooncological treatment needs in breast cancer patients
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Johannes Biologische Psychiatrie, Univ.-Klinik für Psychiatrie, Innsbruck, Austria Seidl, Elisabeth Biologische Psychiatrie, Univ.-Klinik für Psychiatrie, Innsbruck, Austria Kempler, Germany
Allgemeine Psychiatrie, Univ.-Klinik für Psychiatrie, Innsbruck, Austria Sperner-Unterweger, Barbara Biologische Psychiatrie, Univ.-Klinik für Psychiatrie, Innsbruck, Austria Holzer, Bernhard Biologische Psychiatrie, Univ.-Klinik für Psychiatrie, Innsbruck, Austria
Purpose In order to facilitate the identification of patients with psychooncological treatment needs we developed a suitable screening instrument based on patient-reported outcome. Methods 105 breast cancer patients participated from Innsbruck Medical University. Assessment instruments used were EORTC-QLQ-C30, HADS, DT and HQ. Statistical methods included logistic regression and ROC-curves. Results Stepwise forward-selection showed that EORTC-QLQ-C30 subscales Role-Functioning and Emotional-Functioning as well as former psychological treatment were the optimal predictor set for the need of psychooncological treatment. The AUC for this predictor set was 0.88 (C95%:0.82-0.95). Conclusion Assessment of patients QOL appears useful for prediction of psychooncological treatment needs in breast cancer patients.

Instruction based modulation of the Simon effect
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children and suggest its use as aid to memory in people with memory impairments.

Suppression of the pain experience enhances intergroup biasing states of ambiguous stimuli
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Matatko, Nadine Essen, Germany
Matsuda, Hisao Sakai, Japan
Matsumoto, Satoko Ochanomizu University, Tokyo, Japan Sugawara, Masumi Division of School Education, University of Yamanashi, Kofu, Japan

The present conditions of the dysuria patients in Sakai, Japan
Matsuda, Hisao Sakai, Japan
In Japan, carerowers and healthcare practitioners in the nursing home care future caring in Japan. In this research, especially, the social effects of difficulties in urinating after spine injuries and cerebral infarctions are discussed.
In a series of experiments we compared the effects of stimulus-response (SR) based vs. rule based processing on the Simon effect. That is, all participants received a stimulus set, but were instructed to either use direct SR mappings or one categorization rule. The Simon effect, i.e. faster reaction times when stimulus and response location correspond, was only present when participants used a categorization rule, but disappeared when participants used SR mappings. This result contradicts the theories of the Simon effect, such as dimensional overlap model and other dual route models. Implications for Simon effect theory will be discussed.

### Motivations for promotion and prevention in the initiation and maintenance of close relationships

Molden, Daniel Psychology, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, USA Finkel, Eli Psychology, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, USA Johnson, Sarah Psychology, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, USA Eastwick, Paul Psychology, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, USA

Desires for advancement (promotion) and security (prevention) are both fundamental human motivations. The present study investigated how such motivational factors influence the initiation and maintenance of close relationships. Two longitudinal studies, one involving people seeking romantic relationships and one involving people already in romantic relationships, assessed the pursuit of possible partners and commitment to existing partners, respectively. Correlational analyses revealed that stronger motivations for promotion predicted increased pursuit of potential partners and decreased commitment to current partners whereas stronger motivations for prevention predicted the opposite pattern of results. Relationship satisfaction and commitment therefore depend upon different motivations at different stages of relationships.

### The role of demographic variables in predicting mental health among physically disabled in Isfahan City

Morana, Psychology, Isfahan University, Isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran Ghamarnam, Amir Psychology, University of Isfahan, Isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran

The purpose of this research was to determine the role of employment status, marital status, education level, intensity of disability, and gender in predicting the mental health of physically disabled. Subjects were consisted of 100 members of Isfahan Municipality of Disabled Subjects who were selected randomly. For assessing the mental health GHQ-28 was used. Results of stepwise regression analysis showed that employment status and marital status were best predictors for mental health respectively, but adding education level, intensity of disability, and gender to former variables can’t increase the predicting power of the mental health in physically disabled significantly.

### Researchers: How does informative and non-informative feedback influence learning in children?

Molden, Daniel Psychology, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, USA Finkel, Eli Psychology, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, USA

Positive feedback was associated with stronger motivation for promotion than the non-informative feedback group. In a series of experiments we compared the effects of informative and non-informative feedback influences learning in children.

### Preschool children’s interactive play: Individual differences and their antecedents

Moro, Mio Early Childhood Education, Shokei College, Kumamoto, Japan

The aim of this study was to examine how children’s understanding of mental states, language ability and peer interactions at the age of 3 (Time1) were related to the quality of their play after the transition to the new class of 4-year-olds (Time2). A sample of 57 children (Time1) was used. The study investigated the role of understanding of emotions and the tasks of theory of mind, understanding of emotions and Picture Vocabulary Test. The observations were also made when children (Time1 and 2) were free to choose their own playmates and activities. As a result, the role of language ability was important in the interactive play.

### How does informative and non-informative feedback influence learning in children?

Molden, Daniel Psychology, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, USA Finkel, Eli Psychology, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, USA

Positive feedback was associated with stronger motivation for promotion than the non-informative feedback group. In a series of experiments we compared the effects of informative and non-informative feedback influences learning in children.
activity in visual brain regions and the caudate nucleus.

Mikhail Bakhtin’s dialogue approach combined with Gestalt means of improving the group work in workshops, group psychotherapy and team building

Mikhail Bakhtin’s dialogue approach was a basis for the unique methods of maintaining a group dialogue. Methodic: 1. modeling the essential features of Mikhail Bakhtin’s Dialogue Approach (MBDA) in relation to group work. 2. using Gestalt Approach to make group members experience the dialogue during specialized exercises. 3. assessing group work in the dialogue mode basing on Kurt Levin’s field theory. Results: A rapid natural increase of group cohesiveness, member’s sincerity and active-ness, which is achieved primarily by means of encouraging both their autonomy and participation in the group.

Construct validity of employment interviews – Do they assess, whatever you ask for?

Mussel, Patrick Inst. für Sozialwissenschaften, Universität Hohenheim, Stuttgart, Germany

Even though employment interviews are quite expensive, they represent one of the most often used methods for personnel selection. The present paper reviews a total of seventeen methods regarding their utility for pre-selecting candidates prior to the interview according to two dimensions: process efficiency and diagnostic gain. Based on an extensive literature search and data from meta-analytic and primary studies, a reference model was established reflecting the utility of these methods for pre-selection. As such, this model integrates the literature concerning construct and criterion related validity of the interview and can be used as guideline for practitioners designing selection proce-

Reconciliation in human episodic memory

Nakazato, Toshikazu Education & Human Development, Nagoya, Japan

This study examined whether an individual main- tenance strategy in trans-relational relationships (Austin & Walster, 1975). A total of 129 undergraduates completed a questionnaire that contained two hypothetical exchange situations. The respondents were initially either over-rewarded or under-re-

Relationship between depression and hostility among teachers

Naderi, Mohamad Mehdi Azadshariat, Islamic Republic of Iran

Objective: The purpose of the present study was to examine the relationship between depression and hostility among teacher. Method: Participants were 531 teachers of education organization of Golestan province in Iran. The mean age of the participants was 37.49 years (SD = 5.58). There were 215 men and 316 women. Measures: All participants com-
plicated a questionnaire booklet containing one self-report measures: The Symptom Checklist-90-R (SCL-90-R). Results: The results of the present study demonstrate that: Correlation between depres-
sion and teacher’s hostility is meaningful and positive (r = 0.714, p < 0.001). Conclusions: The present study revealed that a more depression is associated with a high level of self-reported hostility.

Birth weight is associated with antenatal maternal cortisol diurnal rhythm

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In this study, an influence of the antenatal maternal stress as hypothalamus-pituitary-adrenal axis on birth weight was investigated by measuring diurnal cortisol rhythms in 20 midterm and 24 late pregnant women (mean age 29.3±4 yrs). The participants were classified into non-decrease, low level decrease and high level decrease groups, according to their cortisol decrease rate (from 8:00 to 11:00). Birth weight was significantly lower in midterm than late pregnant in non-decrease group (p<0.05). This finding suggests the effect of the antenatal maternal diurnal rhythm on birth weight differs between midterm and latemate.

Effects of instructions in individuals with the mental retardation

Nagato, Kiyoshi Education, University of the Ryukyus, Naha, Okinawa, Japan

The purpose of this study was to investigate the role of instructional effects in individuals with mental retardation by measuring movement time and accuracy. The subjects were measured on how quickly and accurately they pored liquid into a cup to red line. There were 39 individuals without mental retardation and 38 individuals with mental retardation in the study. In addition, the subjects were compared and examined the four types which were classified according to the three diathesis terms and healthy person.

Redressing inequities in third-partner relationships

Nakajima, Makoto Education & Human Development, Nagoya University, Nagoya, Japan

This study examined whether an individual main-
tain strategy in trans-relational relationships (Austin & Walster, 1975). A total of 129 undergraduates completed a questionnaire that contained two hypothetical exchange situations. The respondents were initially either over-rewarded or under-re-

Relative importance of expressive behavior in emotion judgment with contexts: The effects of situation, sex of judges, and nationality of expressers on Japanese judges

Nakamura, Makoto International Studies, Utsunomiya University, Utsunomiya, Japan

The present study focused on the effects of situational information (situation where expressions occurred: public versus private), nationality of expressers (Japanese versus American), and sex of participants on the judgment of emotion by 78 Japanese college students. Multilevel analysis revealed that expressions were more important than expecta-
tors in the emotion judgments and that expres-
sions of American expressers were more weighted than those of Japanese. The relative importance of expressive in emotion judgment was replicated in the present study and the findings were discussed in terms of the relative effectiveness of contextual information in the judgment of emotion.

Emotional control of the children in stress coping and the process of the resolution

Nakata, Sakae Dept. of Psychology, Aichi Gakuin University, Aichi, Japan

It is an important and interesting subject to study which behavior is taken associated with which emotion, in order to control emotions in stress coping and to maintain smooth communication. This study covers toddlers in the United States and emotional control seen among multigue members surrounding three-year-old children is examined. Stress coping seen in interpersonal relations with multigue children is taken up here.

The assessment of risk propensity through a dilemmas task

Narváez Rullán, María Dept. of Psychology, Autónoma University of Madrid, Madrid, Spain

Risk Propensity (RP) is a trait characterized by an increased probability of engaging in behaviors that involve some potential harm, but also an opportu-

Influence of learning techniques on information processing

Narain, Satwinder Singh, Girija Chennai, India Saraladevi, University of Manchester, Shalini, Physical Science, Meston college of education, Chennai, India

Objective of the study: To establish the fact that effective information processing is dependent on the
learning techniques one adopts. Methodology of the study: A sample of 100 students in the age group 13 to 17 were chosen. They were divided into two groups control and experimental. To experimental group certain specific learning methods were taught. For the same group a neuro transmitter serotonin was tested taking blood samples of the students before and after adopting learning techniques. Expected results: Increase in serotonin levels in the blood sample establishes the relationship between information processing and learning techniques.

The role of visual imagery as mind tool in information processing

Navaneedhan, Girija
Chennai, India
Objective: To understand the significance of visual imagery in the information processing of individuals. Methodology: Visual imagery is one of the mind tools that enables an individual to experience the perception of some object event or scene that occurs when the relevant object, event, or scene is not actually present to the senses. The sample consists of boys and girls of the age group 17 years chosen and given training in visual imagery to learn chemical bonding in chemistry. Their confidence level and achievement ability were tested before and after the application of the tool. Expected results: Calculation of "t" test value revealed a remarkable improvement in achievement test scores and also boosted the confidence level of the students.

Parents’ child-feeding practices: A comparison between two towns Mexico City and Morelia, Michoacán

Navarro, Gabriela
Social Psychology, UMSNH, Morelia, Michoacán, Mexico
The objective of this study was to compare Parents’ feeding attitudes and practices in two Mexican samples of mothers from different towns. Participants: 300 mothers of 4 to 11-year-old girls and boys from Mexico City and 300 from Morelia, completed the Mexican adaptation of the Child Feeding Questionnaire MACFQ, Cronbach’s alpha = .8383 (Navarro, 2006), a self-report measure of parental attitudes, beliefs and practices about child feeding and obesity proneness. It will be presented Factor structure of the MACFQ by town. Means of the seven factors of the MACFQ were compared between towns by Student t-test.

Unobserved heterogeneity in trauma patients desire for autonomy in medical decision making in an emergency department

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Biometry and Clinical Epidemiology, Charité - Universitätsmedizin, Berlin, Germany
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Medical Psychology and Sociolo, University Leipzig, Leipzig, Germany
Spies, Claudia
Anesthesiology and Intensive M, Charité - Universitätsmedizin, Berlin, Germany
Objective: To evaluate unobserved heterogeneity in trauma patients’ desire for autonomy in medical decision-making (DAD). Methods: Study in 1,009 emergency department patients (median age 32 year old; 47% male). A covariate adjusted finite mixture model was established. Results: Three latent subpopulations (low DAD in 53.3% / medium DAD in 35.6% / high DAD in 11.1% of patients) with a positive association of female gender respectively school education, and a negative association of higher age respectively substance use with patients’ DAD was evaluated. Conclusion: Trauma patients’ DAD showed unobserved heterogeneity which could not be explained by established explanatory variables.

The influence mechanism of the small or middle-size enterprise owners’ charismatic leadership toward followers

Nie, Xue Lin
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Ye, Yujian
College of Management, Hangzhou Dianzi University, Hangzhou, People’s Republic of China
The study investigated 206 employees who come from small or middle-size enterprises, to explore the relationships between owner’s charismatic leadership, the employee’s self-efficacy, self-esteem, self-confidence and parents at which children believe, that the two do not encourage or seldom praise, promotes change of cardiac reaction not only in a situation of the reward, but also punishment when their vegetative reaction under stress decreased. Research was supported by Grant 07-06-00576a by RSOF.

Comparison of normative beliefs between Japanese and U.S. students to group abusive activities

Nishida, Kinami
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Oberndorfer, Carmen
Psychology, Madred Autonoma Universidad, Madred, Spain
Yamamura, Kazuho
Human Social Science, Tokyo International Univ., Tokyo, Japan
The purpose of this study is to investigate cross cultural communalities and differences of normative belief to group abusive actions between Japanese and U.S. students. For, we developed Group Health Scale which is consisted of 51 items and found significant correlations in group 2: H, I, Q3, Q4, N. Those on Cattell 16 PF revealed six symmetrical analysis (r-Pearson) of the scores on burnout and the personality aspects of teaching stress. The students of the both countries responded to the questions: If you belonged to a group, or an organization that is characterized by each of the following items, how would you feel? It is found that the U.S. students have two cognitive structures which are classified into seven sub-structures in the Japanese.

Effect of self-esteem on selecting interactional partners in persuasion games: An investigation using the Settoku Nattoku Game (2)

Nishimura, Takahide
Graduate School of Psychology, Hiroshima International Univ., Hiroshima, Japan
Yamagasa, Kuniki
Graduate school of I.A., Hiroshima Univ., Higashi-Hiroshima, Japan
The aim of the study was to assess the adequacy of the approach. 60 young teachers were assigned to groups differing in test on the level of anxiety and depression as an index of burnout. Correlation analysis (r-Pearson) of the scores on burnout and those on Cattell 16 PF revealed six symmetrical factorial opposite of the opposite of the opposite of the opposite of the opposite of the opposite. The findings prove the adequacy of the approach and prompt the ways of improvement in training teachers.
The effect of an audience on cortisol response to a speech task

Oda, Yayoi Toyko, Japan Endo, Kenji Department of Psychology, University of Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan

Although many studies demonstrate that cortisol increases during speech, few studies demonstrate the effect of an audience. To examine the effect of an audience upon cortisol response, undergraduates participating in groups of 10-12 were divided into audience and non-audience conditions. Each participant of the audience condition group delivered a 5-minute speech to the experimenter and the rest of their group, whereas the participants of the non-audience condition performed the same task in another room without an audience. The result demonstrated that the salivary cortisol level only increased in the audience condition group and not in the non-audience condition group.

Making clinical psychology accessible to people with intellectual disabilities

Ogi, Laura Learning Disabilities, National Health Service, Birmingham, United Kingdom

Ann This is a unique initiative to promote access of information around psychological care, facilitate informed consent and support the education of related professionals. Method A 37 min DVD in which psychologists introduce the approach they use at work in a way that is easy to understand and a booklet for related professionals. Results Outcomes assessed through five user focus groups and two professionals focus groups. Conclusion The results demonstrated that self-assertiveness, self-inhibition, attention shifting and attention focusing. Four hundred and fifty-two undergraduates performed the same task in another room without an audience. The result demonstrated that the salivary cortisol level only increased in the audience condition group and not in the non-audience condition group.

Self-regulation in early childhood: The relations to social skills and problem behaviors

Ouchi, Akiko University of Tsukuba, Tsukuba, Japan

Sakurai, Toyoko Faculty of Human Welfare, Den-en Chuo University, Kawasaki, Japan Sakurai, Shigeto Inst. of Psychology, University of Tsukuba, Tsukuba, Japan

The purpose of this study was to examine the relations of self-regulation to social skills and problem behaviors in Japanese preschool children. We considered four aspects of self-regulation: self-assertiveness, self-inhibition, attention shifting and attention focusing. Four hundred and fifty-two children's self-regulation was rated by their parents. Two hundred and sixty-two of them were rated social skills and problem behaviors by their teachers. We made a cluster analysis of the standardized scores of four aspects of self-regulation and found four groups. The results of analysis revealed the different characteristics of social skills and problem behaviors in each cluster.

Classification of Ibasyo “Person who eases your mind” in female undergraduates

Okamura, Toshimitsu Nara Naresy College, Kyoto, Japan

Ibasyo (the comfortable place) is an idiosyncratic word to Japanese culture. Ibasyo referred to the space, the time and the person that ease your mind. Especially the person who eases your mind was critical. Participants were asked to choose alternatives of answers to the questions, “Who is the person that eases your mind in situations (high or low anxiety)?” Multiple correspondence analyses were performed to the choices of person mentioned above. The results indicated that the person who eases your mind was categorized to three groups by two axia in both situations, namely, “myself”, “family” and “friend” groups.

Improving autonomy in mentally retarded children by precision teaching method

Oliva, Patricia State and regional educational University of Messina, Italy

Cuzzore, Francesca Science dell’Educazione, University of Messina, Messina, Italy

Larcan, Rosalba Scienze dell’Educazione, University of Messina, Messina, Italy

The aim of study is to verify the effectiveness of the software, based on Precision Teaching (PT), for increasing, in mentally retarded subjects, knowledge and correct use of money. It was compared the fluency and accuracy of answering between two groups (mental disabled and non-disabled subjects).

It was investigated the gender differences in learning. The results showed an improvement of knowledge for all the groups, and, in the post-training, there aren’t differences among the students. Precision Teaching method seems to have enhanced significantly the accuracy and fluency on answering, and, in general, the learning of correct use of money.

Emotional support reduces social pain and anterior cingulate cortex activation during ostracism

Onoda, Keiichi Psychiatry and Neurosciences, Hiroshima University, Hiroshima, Japan Ura, Mitsubishi Integrated Arts and Sciences, Hiroshima University, Hiroshima, Japan Nittomo, Hiroshi Integrated Arts and Sciences, Hiroshima University, Hiroshima, Japan Nakashima, Kenichiro Integrated Arts and Sciences, Hiroshima University, Hiroshima, Japan

Yamawaki, Shigeto Psychiatry and Neurosciences, Hiroshima University, Hiroshima, Japan

The aim of this experiment is to study the relationship between interference and cue competition in contingency learning. These effects were explored by testing 62 college students with a standard preparation for the study of human contingency learning. Inferential analyses show that a cue that has been overshadowed loses its ability to interfere with another cue. Interestingly, current models of associative learning predict no interaction between these phenomena. These results also suggest that interference can be used as an indirect measure for cue competition effects.

Hungarian and French students' social representation on competition

Orosz, Gabor Reims, France

The purpose of the present study is to compare Hungarian and French students’ social representa- tion of competition. Words associated to competi- tion were collected. Verga’s process of analysis was carried out to show the structure and content of the representations. According to our results Hungarian and French students’ representations are basically similar, containing mainly sport. However among pheripheral elements some differ- ences appear. French students concentrate on the motivating factors of competition, but success and economic concepts play a central role in the representation of Hungarians. These results can be explained by the countries’ different historical and cultural backgrounds.
Subjective alienation: Measurement and correlates
Osin, Evgeny School of Psychology, University of East London, London, UK
The aim of the study was to develop a Russian-language psychometric tool measuring subjective alienation based upon the Alienation Test (Maddi, Kerckhoff, & House, 1959). A pool of 120 items was administered to adult and student samples (N=452). Item-total correlations, factor analysis and structural equation modeling were used, yielding a 60-item questionnaire measuring 4 patterns of subjective alienation over 5 different domains. The alienation scale and its subscales demonstrate high internal consistency and significant negative correlations with a number of subjective well-being measures. An original scale of alienation in educational setting was also developed, demonstrating similar results.

Emotional intelligence and structures through designing scale suitable to the Sudanese environment
Ostermann, Tanja; von Bonn, Germany
This study examines the identification of emotional intelligence and structures through designing scale suitable to the Sudanese environment. To achieve this aim, two scientific methods were employed, namely, documentation and descriptive method. The questionnaire and the scale were applied to a group of 410 participants both males and females. The study shows that items and dimensions of the constructed scale enjoyed adequate level of reliability and validity. The result of factor analysis shows that there is a high saturation of emotional intelligence with five sub-structures including (Self-awareness, Self-management, Motivation, Emotion General, Emotion Facilitation of Thinking, and empathy).

The influence of repetition on the change of cue-validities
Ozek, Habab Psychology, Adrak Private Company, Khartoum, Sudan; Osman, habab psychology, adrak private company, Khartoum, Sudan
This study examines the identification of emotional intelligence and structures through designing scale suitable to the Sudanese environment. To achieve this aim, two scientific methods were employed, namely, documentation and descriptive method. The questionnaire and the scale were applied to a group of 410 participants both males and females. The study shows that items and dimensions of the constructed scale enjoyed adequate level of reliability and validity. The result of factor analysis shows that there is a high saturation of emotional intelligence with five sub-structures including (Self-awareness, Self-management, Motivation, Emotion General, Emotion Facilitation of Thinking, and empathy).

Altruism with price as a signal: On intrinsic motivation and crowding-out
Otto, Philipp Inst. für Mikroökonomik, Europa-Universität Viadrina, Frankfurt, Germany; Bolle, Friedel Microeconomics, Europa-Universität Viadrina, Frankfurt (Oder), Germany
In this paper we provide an explanation why and how external intervention can undermine intrinsic motivation. It is hypothesized, that the offered price is taken as a proxy for the “market value” of the contributed activity. By including an “altruism parameter” in our simple model of intrinsic motivation, we can make straightforward predictions about changes in intrinsic motivation and resulting observed behavior like crowding-in or crowding-out, correspondingly with or without persistence. Which of these effect is observable on the aggregated level, fully depends on the constitution of the two variables “altruism” and “income” in the group.

Examining the effects of mother’s socialization goals, developmental expectations, and psychological correlates in Turkish preschool children’s social competences
Ozturk, Pinar Psychology, Abant Izzet Baysal University, Bolu, Turkey; Kumru, Asiya Psychology, Abant Izzet Baysal University, Bolu, Turkey
This study examines the effects of mothers’ socialization goals, developmental expectations, and psychological control in preschool children’s prosocial behaviors, thoughtfulness, verbal intelligence, and hostility. The total of 175 children aged 4-6 years whose mothers and teachers were recruited in Turkey. Results revealed that older children scored higher on prosocial behaviors and verbal intelligence; girls scored higher on prosocial behaviors; and boys scored higher on hostility. Also, socialization goal of child’s self-development positively predicted prosocial behaviors and verbal intelligence; inconsistent control behavior negatively predicted verbal intelligence and thoughtfulness; and developmental expectations about social skills negatively predicted prosocial behaviors.

Quantifying and delimiting the proliferation of executive functions
Packetwood, Sonia Quebec, Canada; Tremblay, Sébastien École de psychologie, Université Laval, Quebec, Canada
The proliferation of executive functions (EF) makes this concept unclear and difficult to operationalize. The purpose of this study was to estimate the extent of the proliferation and the degree to which EF overlap conceptually and psychometrically. A meta-analysis and exhaustive literature review have enabled us to identify the most frequent EF as well as the neuropsychological tests typically used to measure them. A semantic network analysis revealed clusters of EF and also indicated several overlaps across EF. These results are very informative about the organization of EF and promote a holistic view of executive control.

Predicting risk factors of attachment disorders in school age children with respect to parents’ attachment styles
Pampagination, Mehrangis Dept. of Psychology, Allzara University Tehran, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran
Attachment disorders of all degrees are a significant and growing feature of all society. These disorders not only damage individual children, but also the society at large. If these disorders in children are not recognized and addressed, it is difficult to treat and prevent them. In this study, we investigated the relationship between parents attachment style and Children’s attachment disorder. Parent’s ‘attachment style was tested. It was also found that girls presented attachment disorder more than did boys. The final analysis of data indicates the insecure/anxiety attachment and marital conflict as major predictors of children attachment disorders.

The effects of obligation of role on marital conflicts in Chinese couples
Pan, Chun Feng Department of Psychology, National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan Hwang, Kwang Kuo Department of Psychology, National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan
Most of past researches attempting to investigate why conflicts happened in marital relationship highlighted personal trait or the characteristics of the marital relationship per se. However, the authors employed “methodological relationalism” to stress the obligation of different roles between persons-in-relation to explore the cause of Chinese marital conflict. Results supported the authors’ expectation that obligation relationship between the subjects and other significant others such as mother or father in law was determinant of the cause of the marriage conflicts. The issue of mediating the marriage relationship is worthy to discuss further.

Cross-cultural adaptation of overseas Chinese students in Japan
Pan, Hong Graduate School of Integrated, Hiroshima University, Higashi-Hiroshima, Japan; Ura, Mitsuko Integrated Arts and Sciences, Hiroshima University, Higashi Hiroshima, Japan
Effect of support acquisition strategy of overseas Chinese students (n=177) on cross-cultural adaptation was examined by focusing on social-networking skills. The result of a pass analysis indicated that the relationship between social adaptation and social networking skills was mediated by emotional/informational supports from Japanese people. Specifically, empathy/conflict-resolution skill was effective in eliciting support from Japanese and this support facilitated social cross-cultural adaptation, which in turn led to better mental adaptation. In addition, it was revealed that for Chinese students with high network maintenance skill, academic/informational supports from Chinese people which were affected by empathy/conflict-resolution skill facilitated mental adaptation.

Relationship quality and health: The moderating effect of community involvement
Packrofki, Christine Dept. of Psychology, Columbia University, New York, USA; Potton, Matthew Psychology Department, University of Chicago, Chicago, USA; Visser, Penny Psychology Department, University of Chicago, Chicago, USA
Individuals who are unsatisfied in their marriages are at heightened risk for negative physical health outcomes (see Burman & Margolin, 1992 for review). The current study examined moderators of this relationship using data from 4,242 married individuals who participated in the National Survey of Family Development in the United States (MIDUS). Regression models indicated a significant interaction between measures of community involvement and relationship quality on physical health: higher community involvement predicted better health ratings, especially for those in low quality relationships. This implies that community involvement may be particularly beneficial or therapeutic for individuals unhappy in their marriages.

Construct validity of Paulhus’ Comprehensive Inventory of Desirable Responding (CIDIR)
Parmac, Maja Department of Psychology, University of Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia; Galic, Zvonimir Department of Psychology, University of Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia; Jermeic, Zeljko Department of Psychology, University of Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia; Panvedar, Tamara Department of Psychology, University of Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia
The aim of this study was to test the construct validity of the Croatian version of Paulhus’ Comprehensive Inventory of Desirable Responding (2006). The CIDIR comprises four subscales intended to measure components of social desirability: agentic management, agentic enhancement, communal management and communal enhancement. For this purpose independent samples of participants were tested in three situations with different instructions for self-presentation: one honest (N=1224) and two different “fake good” instructions (N2=249, N3=196). Conducted analyses revealed different results across the three situations, giving partial support to the model. Further studies are needed.

When are predictions self-fulfilling?
Pfeets, Johann Department of Psychology, Wilfrid Laurier University, Waterloo, Canada; Griffiths, Dale Sauder School of Business, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada

Wednesday 23rd July 2008

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We examined under which conditions people’s predictions of task completion dates carry over to their actual completion times. We randomly assigned participants to predict an early or a late completion date of an experimental task, using an anchoring procedure. In the task, participants were asked to write three short essays in the 14 days following the session. These essays were either sent by email (easy condition) or by letter mail (difficult condition). Our results show that, in the domain of task completion, predictions carry over to behavior only for easy but not for difficult tasks.

How are causal powers combined?

Perales, Jose Cesar Dept. Psicología Experimental, Universidad de Granada, Granada, Spain Candido, Antonio Psicología Experimental, Universidad de Granada, Granada, Spain Contreras, David Psicología Experimental, Universidad de Granada, Granada, Spain Catena, Andres Psicología Experimental, Universidad de Granada, Granada, Spain

Germaine et al. (1993) caused the probability of their effects grow beyond zero or a certain base rate. But how do naïve observers compute the expected probability of an effect when two causes of such an effect are simultaneously present? And how is the power of an effect due to discounted from a compound? Several experiments are presented in which people failed to combine or discount causal powers in accordance with normative probability calculus. Instead, they seem to use simple additive and subtractive combination rules that can give rise to judgment biases (over- and under-expectation) with significance in daily life.

The personal styles inventory: A measure of normal-range personality traits

Plošť, Karen Dept. of Psychology, Illinois State University, Normal, U.S.A. Kuncze, Joseph Psychologie, Educational & Psychologica, Columbia, USA Newton, Russel Psychology, Educational & Psychologica, Columbia, USA

The Personal Styles Inventory (PSI-120; Kuncz, Cope, & Newton, 1999) is a measure of normal-range personality characteristics which is a unique assessment tool. Profiles take the form of an eight-component circumpolar with underlying axes of introversion/extroversion and preference for stability/change. Feedback describes both personality as a whole and the three domains of cognition, affect, and behavior. The distance between basic and current behavior serves as a barometer of current stress in response to environmental demands. A considerable body of research attests to the PSI-120’s concurrent and discriminant validity.

The role of competitiveness and social comparison in youth’s health behaviors

Piko, Bettina Dept. of Behavioral Sciences, University of Szeged, Szeged, Hungary Skulteti, Dora Dept. of Behavioral Sciences, University of Szeged, Szeged, Hungary Gibbons, Frederick Dept. of Psychology, Iowa State University, Ames, U.S.A.

Objectives: The main goal of the present study is to investigate the role of competitiveness and social comparison in health-promoting behaviors. Methods: Data were collected from high school students (N = 548) in the Southern Plain Region, Hungary, using self-administered questionnaire. Multiple regression analysis was used in the statistics. Results: The role of social attitudes may be quite different depending on the situation they are used: competitiveness may act as a risk factor for substance use, social comparison may act as a protection. Conclusions: These results suggest that learning to be more socially oriented should be a part of children’s socialization.

Machiavellianism and the characteristics of friendship in same-sex couples of friends

Pilch, Irena Inst. of Psychology, University of Silesia, Katowice, Poland

The aim of this study was to examine the associations of Machiavellianism with the characteristics of friendship. Data were obtained from the sample of 81 same-sex couples of friends (aged 17–49). Mach IV and a set of self-descriptive measures of a relationship’s characteristics (close-ness, satisfaction, support, influence, control, self-disclosure, trust, attraction, conflict, exclusiveness) were used. Correlational, regression and cluster analysis were performed. Machiavellianism was negatively related to closeness, satisfaction and trust, and positively to control, but mainly for men. The results imply that Machiavellianism may reduce the quality of many friendships. The implications are discussed in terms of evolutionary psychology.

Psychometric properties of WISC-IV verbal subtests (Latvian version) in individual versus group testing situation

Pivovarovs, Andrejs Dept. of Psychology, University of Latvia, Riga, Latvia Raviska, Malgožata Psychology Department, University of Latvia, Riga, Latvia

The purpose of this study was to evaluate the differences of psychometric properties of WISC-IV five Verbal subtests (Latvian version) between individual and group (writing) testing. The participants, 470 students aged 11 through 16 were divided in S/S matched samples. Analysis showed that discrimination indices in individual testing are somewhat higher than in group testing. Mean scores in individual group testing are higher than in group testing, yet only two subtests have statistically significant differences. There are also other persistent differences of subtests psychometric properties between individually and group administered testing. Key words: psychometric properties, WISC-IV, discrimination index, verbal subscales

Anxiety profile as indicator of child psychological wellbeing in different life spheres

Podolskij, Andrii Dept. of Developl. Psychology, Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia Karabanova, Olga Developmental Psychology, Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia

Anxiety is considered to be an indicator of child psychological wellbeing. Different types of anxiety are described in contemporary studies and besides traditionally selected personality traits, anxiety appears in different life spheres. It’s fruitful to describe also an anxiety profile, which represents a combination of different types of anxiety level in different life spheres varies very much. Using the A. Prihozhan Anxiety test it has been shown that anxiety profile is determined by such important variables as child’s interrelations with parents, peers, teachers, and also school achievements. Results achieved allows to work out a correction work for children with high level of anxiety.

Construct validity: How to prove it by theory-based item generating rules and IRT model-based assessment

Pointingl, Herbert Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Wien, Wien, Austria Kissing, Klaus D. University of Vienna, Faculty of Psychology, Vienna, Austria The Family Reasoning Test (FRT) is a new verbal reasoning test. The testee has to find the right relationship of two persons when a short story is given as an item of a more or less complex family description. The items are built by using theory-based item generating rules, the latter stated according to some cognitive operations. The linear logistic test model (LLTM; Fischer, 1972), a specialization of the Rasch model, is used in order to test the construct validity of the test. If the LLTM holds then the hypothesized cognitive operations actually determine the difficulty of an item.

The ability to detect egosism: Social distance matters

Pradel, Julia Wirtschafts- u. Sozialpsych., Universität zu Köln, Köln, Germany Fethchenhauer, Detlef Economic and Social Psychology, University of Cologne, Cologne, Germany

From an evolutionary point of view the ability to distinguish altruistic from egoistic interaction partners is highly adaptive - especially in close relationship. With high interdependencies it is clear how and whether humans are in fact capable to read signs of prosociality we examined 328 students of elementary and secondary school classes. We initially tested the true degree of altruism of each individual by asking subjects to divide some money between themselves and another person anonymously. Afterwards subjects had to predict their classmates’ decisions. Indeed, estimates were much better than chance. Furthermore, social closeness (e.g. friendship) influenced the accuracy of predictions positively.

Behavioral analysis of sexuality in relation to HIV/AIDS: Categorical and continuous behavior

Pramod, D. S. Community Counselling, Health Alert Organisation, Deopur, Dhule, India Vaishali, P.S. Community counselling, Health Alert Organisation (H.A.O.), Deopur, Dhule, India

Objectives: To assess Behavioral analysis of Sexuality in relation to HIV/AIDS. Method: feedback questionnaire available to all consultants. Results: 35 consultants addressed for study, 68% allophatic, 26% semi-vernacular & 12% vernacular. Feedback was completely screened 21% reported talk about HIV/AIDS affection. 79% kept silence. 78% of agreed to be screened after counseling. Conclusion:HIV/AIDS
affection often comes into private conversations of many couples [68]. We need to permanent sensitization and information to take part of the already affected Lessons learned: Rural/tribal population an iceberg phenomenon. need to shift our focus form urban to rural areas where AIDS is epidemic.

Academic achievement in relation to depressive symptomatology, intelligence and neuropsychological variables

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Franova, Lenka Psychology, Institute of Psychology, Prague, Czech Republic

Project examined relations between academic achievement, depressive symptomatology, neuropsychological variables and intelligence in children sample (N=814), from elementary schools in Prague. Neuropsychological tests, depressive scale, academic performance and intelligence were admi-
nistered. Significant relations between school grades and intelligence, depressive symptomatology and partially neuropsychological variables was found. Common variance of used psychological variables for girls was 25.8% (p<0.001), for boys 25.7 and for girls 30.1. When examining problematic academic achievement it is necessary to control for depressive symptomatology. Psycholog-
ical variables can explain only 1/4 of academic achievement, 3/4 are necessary to be explained with other information.

Development of the Types of Intuition Scale (TIntS)

Pretz, Jean Dept. of Psychology, Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington, USA

Brookings, Jeffrey Psychology, Wittenberg University, Springfield, OH, USA

The TIntS was developed to measure three types of intuition identified in a recently-published literature review (Pretz & Totz, 2007): holistic, inferential, and affective. Holistic intuitions integrate diverse sources of information in a Gestalt-like and non-analytical manner, inferential intuitions are based on previously-analytical processes which have become automatic, and affective intuitions are based on feelings. Items for each type of intuition were administered to 170 undergraduates. Relia-
bility and factor analyses supported the distinction among the three predicted types of intuition, and the scales were validated by examining correlations with existing measures of intuition and personality.

Does incentive strength affect response force?

Pucca, Rosa Maria Inst. für Bildung, Ruhr-Universität Bochum, Bochum, Germany

Rinkenauer, Gerhard Inst. für Bildung, Ruhr-Universität Bochum, Bochum, Germany

The aim of this study was to investigate the relationship between socio-economic status (in-
come, education, and occupation) and mental health. 150 employees in Zanjani comprising uni-
versity heads, professors, teachers, civil servants, laborers, and farmers completed the Mental Health Inventory (MHI) and demographic information form. Data were analyzed using One-Way ANO-
VA and Chi-Square. Results revealed that there were significant relation between indexes of SES, distress and well-being. Significant differences were found between men and women in distress and well-
being. Finding can be helpful in providing appro-
priate policies and preventive programs and promot-
ing public health.

Hypnosis in the alleviation of procedure-related pain in children with cancer

Ramirez Zamora, Laura Miriam Queretaro, Mexico

Although children and not always painful in its own right, these patients undergo numerous painful procedures including lumbar puncture (LP) and bone marrow aspiration (BMA). Objectives 1) Examine the efficacy of a hypnotic intervention in reducing procedure-related pain and anxiety during PL and BMA among patients with leukemia 2) Adapt a coping pain questionnaire, a distress behavioral scale and the Stanford Hypnotic Clinical Scale for Children to Mexican population. 3) Explore changes in coping and hypnotic respons-
iveness after hypnotic intervention Methods 20 pediatric leukemia patients undergoing regular LP and BMA in a quasi-experimental design with repeated measures. Pilot results will be presented.

Relationship of gatekeepers’ attitude toward condom use and condom use intention of female sex workers

Fang, Fang, Qiu, Jiang School of Psychology, Southwest University, Chongqing, People’s Republic of China

equated withuk and the interaction with it and the opportunity to work in nature conducted. Experiment1 finds in the group of a direct observation of therapeutics benefits and the experience of humanity help are the most important motivational link of continuity of this activity.

The neural basis of syllogistic reasoning: An event-related potential study

Qiu, Jiang School of Psychology, Southwest University, Chongqing, People’s Republic of China

Zhang, Qinglin School of Psychology, Southwest University, Chongqing, People’s Republic of China

The spatiotemporal analysis of brain activation from syllogistic reasoning and one baseline task (BST) execution was performed in 14 normal young adult participants using high-density event-related brain potentials (ERPs). Results mainly showed that (see figure 1): a greater negativity in VSR and ISR as compared to BST developed 600-700 ms. Dipole source analysis of difference waves (VSR -BST and ISR -BST) indicated that the negative components were mainly localized near the medial frontal cortex/the anterior cingulate cortex, possibly related to the manipulation and integration of premise information.

The relationship between socio-economic status and mental health

Rajaei, Yadollah Zanjani, Islamic Republic of Iran

The aim of this study was to investigate the relationship between socio-economic status (in-
come, education, and occupation) and mental health. 150 employees in Zanjani comprising uni-
versity heads, professors, teachers, civil servants, laborers, and farmers completed the Mental Health Inventory (MHI) and demographic information form. Data were analyzed using One-Way ANO-
VA and Chi-Square. Results revealed that there were significant relation between indexes of SES, distress and well-being. Significant differences were found between men and women in distress and well-being. Finding can be helpful in providing appro-
priate policies and preventive programs and promot-
ing public health.

Peculiarities of ethnic identity and ethnic stereotypes of young people from mono and multicultura

Raschevskis, Vitalija Social Psychology, Daugavpils University, Daugavpils, Latvia

Vorobjovs, Aleksejs Social Psychology, Daugavpils University, Daugavpils, Latvia

The objective of the research is to study peculiarities of ethnic identity and ethnic stereotypes of young people from mono and multicultural families in Latvia. Theoretical background is based on Tajfel’s and Turner’s social identity theory, Berry’s theory of acculturation, Ericsson’s and Murcia’s theory of identity formation, etc. Two methods have been used in the research: 1) ‘P. Mink’s Ethnic Identity Method (MEIM), and Solidata’s Types of Ethnic Identity Method (TEIM). The results let to make a conclusion peculiarities of ethnic identity and ethnic stereotypes of young people from mono and multicultural families in Latvia.

Epidemiology of postpartum anxiety and depressive disorders

Reck, Corinna Inst. für Psychiatrie, Universität Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany

Objectives: Depressive and Anxiety Disorders are the most frequent mental disorders in the post-
partum period. This is the first study on postpartum anxiety disorders in Germany. Methods: In a two-
stage screening procedure, a population-based representative sample of 1024 postpartum women were studied over the first three months postpartum using DSM-IV-criteria. Results: The estimated rate of anxiety disorders was 9.8% and of depressive disorder was 6.1%. Young mothers (< 25 years) with a high education level had a heightened risk of developing depression following delivery. Conclu-
sions: Controlled studies of postpartum anxiety and non-postpartum prevalence of anxiety disor-
ders are required, as well as specialized programmes for prevention and treatment.

Impact of violent computer games on memory consolidation and concentivness

Rehein, Florian KFN, University Hannover, Hannover, Germany

Müßle, Thomas Medizin. und Schulleistung, KFN, Hannover, Germany

Kleimann, Matthias Medizin. and Schulleistung, KFN, Hannover, Germany

Objectives: To test the hypothesis whether the perception of media violence especially videogames results in lower performances in memory, learning and attention. Methods: Experiment (between-
subjects design). 360 participants aged 18-25. Treatment: Non-violent filmlents, violent filmlents, non-violent videogames, violent videogames and no media leisure activity. Results: Significant main effects and interaction effects were found for School related memory and learning performance (VVM: Visueller und Verbaler Merkfa¨higkeitstest; WERNICKO: Fictional language acquisition), attention performance (KLF-R: Konzentrations-
Leistungs-Test). Results: Statistical evaluation in dicating impairment of concentri…
strenthening the “Modified-Information-Process- ing-Hypothesis” rather than the “Delition-Hypothesis”

Coping strategies and personal strengths and difficulties in internationally adopted children

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Forns, Maria
Psychology Social, National Autonomous University, UNAM, Distrito Federal, Mexico

This study analyzes the type of coping strategies used by internationally adopted children and their relationship with personal strengths and difficulties. The Kicloks et al. (1990) and the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ; Goodman, 1997) were administered to a sample of 50 internationally adopted children (50% boys and 50% girls) and their parents, respectively. The subjects were recruited from several adoptive parents associations of Barcelona (Spain). Self-reported problems were categorized and their relationship to coping strategies and psychological adjustment was explored. The results are discussed within the framework of Lazarus and Folkman’s stress and coping model (1984).

Love addiction: The role of personality in its understanding

Retana, Blanca Mexico City, Mexico
Sanchez, Rozanna Psychology Social, UNAM, Distrito Federal, Mexico

The addiction to love is in our days, a pathological consequence of many personal and situational variables that are related (Retana-Franco, 2007). Among these, the personality traits play an important role in the way the lover feels, thinks and behaves being close and far from his/her object of love. Based on this, the purpose of this research was to measure persistency, anxiety, obsessiveness, despair, sense of emergency, and others traits in order to identify the personality profile of these lovers. Findings will be described in terms of the literature of love, passion, addictions to substances and gender differences.

The emotional regulation process of jealousy: The case of homo and heterosexual lovers

Retana, Blanca Mexico City, Mexico
Sanchez, Rozanna Psychology Social, National Autonomous University, Distrito Federal, Mexico

Jealousy is an emotion that emerges when the individual perceives a real or imaginary threat to the exclusivity with a love one (Diaz-Loving, Rivera-Araqón & Flores-Galuz, 1989). In this context, with the experiences with high vulnerability. Due to its intensity and the strong consequences in the emotional life, it appears necessary to explore the processes involved in the way the individual cope with the emotion and with the object of love (Gross & Thompson, 2007). The present research studied in 200 Mexican adults (50% homo & 50% heterosexual) the five processes that allow examine the main mechanism to regulate the emotion and the particular strategies.

Is there a common construct underlying the need for cognition, perfectionism, industriousness and persistence?

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García-y-Barragan, Luis Felipe Facultad de Psicología, UNAM, Mexico, Mexico
Correa-Ramore, Fredi E. Facultad de Psicología, UNAM, Mexico, Mexico

In this poster is presented the adaptation and validation of five scales from four different theoretical approximations and the relationships between them, the constructs evaluated were Need for cognition, perfectionism, industriousness and Persistence. The sample was not probabilistic, intentionally conformed by 446 participants (male = 47%; Age M=23, SD=9) from Mexico City. The scales present Cronbach’s Alpha values from 0.78 to 0.91, factor and structural equation modeling analysis were performed, the results shows an underlying theoretical construct to the four constructs referred previously.

Disentangling the working memory impairment in ADHD

Rhodes, Sinead Psychology, University of Stirling, Stirling, United Kingdom Park, Joanne Psychology, University of Stirling, Stirling, United Kingdom
Seth, Sarah Psychiatry, University of Dundee, Dundee, United Kingdom
Coghill, David Psychiatry, University of Dundee, Dundee, United Kingdom

Research investigating the specific nature of the working memory (WM) impairment in Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) is lacking. Here we investigated executive and non-executive aspects of verbal and spatial WM functioning in children with ADHD. Twenty-seven drug naïve boys with ADHD (age range 7-13) and matched controls performed a range of specifically designed and standardized WM tasks. Children with ADHD were impaired on visuo-spatial but not on a non-executive verbal WM task requiring the ability to maintain information in memory. The current data disentangles the WM impairment in ADHD, suggesting particular difficulties in executive aspects of visuo-spatial WM.

Is genetic information helpful or harmful? A randomization study in adolescence

Rief, Winfried Insr. für Psychologie, Universität Marburg, Marburg, Germany

The emerging success of genetic research leads to more and more knowledge about the heredity of several disorders. However, the question arises whether this genetic information is helpful or harmful for affected people. We investigated 300 people with obesity, and they received either a psychological consultation including information on genetic determinants of obesity, or a psychological consultation without genetic information. Group allocation was per randomisation. Results indicated that the inclusion of genetic information is only warranted for a subgroup of people with obesity, namely those with clear individual evidence for genetic determinants (family history of obesity or MCR-mutation).

Questionnaire for Obsessive Compulsive Disorder Diagnoses (Q-OCD): Psychometric properties in a clinical group

Rivas Moya, Teresa Psychology and Methodology, Psychology, University of Malaga, Spain Gavino, Aurea Psychology and Methodology, Malaga University, Malaga, Spain
Planas, Amanda Psychology and Methodology, Malaga University, Malaga, Spain

This study focuses on the validation of the Questionnaire for Obsessive Compulsive Disorder Diagnoses (Q-OCD: Planas, Rivas and Gavino, 2004; Rivas, Planas and Gavino, 2004) in a Clinical Group. 17 subjects aged 16-57 answered the Q-OCD. Yale-Brown Obsessive-Compulsive Scale (YBRSRA: Baer, Brown-Beasley, et al., 1993) and underwent a Clinical Interview based on DSM-IV-R. Agreement between raters is 0.87. Coherence and Divergence between the classification of Q-OCD and YBRSRA are scores are shown. Criterion validity of Q-OCD categories in relation to DSM-IV-R criteria shows moderate sensitivity (78.6) and high specificity (100%). The clinical and theoretical implications of these results are discussed.

Conflict emergence and conflict management in developing scientific innovations

Rohleder, Anna Berlin, Germany
Schulte, Anna Dorothée Organizational Psychology, Humboldt Universität zu Berlin, Berlin, Germany

The genesis of scientific innovation is characterized by conflicts and controversies. If they are handled constructively, the process of innovation needs more constructively, too. In 50 problem-centred interviews with researchers in basic research and applied research in the field of genetic engineering, we analyzed the process of innovation from an early stage to the implementation in new products and methods. In longitudinal studies we followed the development of six projects. Based on this, we created a model which shows the main steps of innovation development. We demonstrate how these accompany the handling of conflicts.

Effects of psychotherapy and exercise-training on psychosocial and physiological parameters of HIV-1 positive persons

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Hautzinger, Martin Abteilung Klinische Psychologische, Universität Tübingen, Tübingen, Germany
Schlicht, Wolfgang Institut für...
What do people with disabilities desire from their service organizations of personal assistance?

Roos, John Magnus Inst. of Psychologie, University of Gothenburg, Gothenburg, Sweden; Krogh, Sverre; Erland Department of Psychology, Göteborg University, Göteborg, Sweden

The present study investigated what adult users of Swedish personal assistance desire of their service organizations. Qualitative analysis of interviews with 15 five-category interviews: (1) Integrate the user in the service-minded way, (2) mediate between users and personal assistants, (3) provide good working conditions for personal assistants, (4) represent the user politically and (5) have a proper ideology of personal assistance. The results were discussed in relation to theories of customer desires. The first category corresponds to desires of service customers in general, while the other four categories are more specific for personal assistance.

Developmental study about textual and extratextual influences and its relationship with working memory

Rosende, Marta PSILOGIO EVAULITIVA Y DE LA E, UNIVERSITY OF LA CORUNA, LA CORUÑA, Spain; Vierio, Pilar; Pardo, Mar; Ezequiel, Facultad de Psicologia, Universidad de Granada, Granada, Spain

The aim of this work is to analyze the relationship between textual vs. extratextual inferences and working memory. Two factors were used: (a) 40 subjects (age: M = 68; SD = 25.7) scored .399. Four factors yielded by Sierra et al. (2006) in a Spanish shift-workers sample obtained different values of internal consistency: the insomnia on the physical and mental health (z = 0.73), Control and prediction of sleep (z = .50), Consequences of the insomnia on the diurnal yield/functioning (z = .83), and Expectations on the association sleep-age (z = 0.50). The factor analysis conducted afterwards drew out another four factors but not with hardly any coherence.

Psychometric properties of Athens Insomnia Scale-5 in a Spanish sample

Rojas, Antonio Facultad de Psicologia, Universidad de Granada, Granada, Spain; Sierra, Juan Carlos Facultad de Psicologa-a, Universidad de Granada, Granada, Spain; Lopez, Carmen AEPC, AEPC, Granada, Spain; Sanchez, Arturo AEPC, AEPC, Granada, Spain

This study aimed at assessing the reliability and validity of the Athens Insomnia Scale-5 (Soldatos et al., 2000) in Spanish sample of 237 adults (mean age = 50.89; SD = 20.67) (41.8% for men and 58.2 for women). The exploratory factor analysis has yielded only one factor that explains 49.43% of the variance, showing a reliability of .74, better than the values obtained by Guiler et al. (2006) using Spanish university students sample. The scale did not show the capacity to differentiate between men and women, but the results indicated significant correlation with the age (r = .20; p < .01).

The Implications of Depression and the Main Impact on the Human Body

Romero Molina, Adriana Metepex, Mexico

The present work has the objective to analyze the main implications of depression and its impact in the bodies of the five subjects; for this end it was implemented a qualitative study. Autobiographical techniques, semi structured interviews and a projective technique was applied to this investigation, such techniques were implemented to the five adult women that attended psychological attention regarding depression. The results that were obtained showed that the present symptoms of depression and functional and psychosomatic aspects such as insomnia, gastrointestinal difficulties, headaches, pain on the neck area and finally, weakening of the psychomotor functions. These symptoms make identifiable the body’s implications that its brings with itself a depression.

Changes in the cognitive restructuring technique during the psychological treatment

Ruiz, Elena Biological & Health Psychology, Universidad Autonoma de Madrid, Madrid, Spain; Calero, Ana Psicologiia Biologica y Salud, Universidad Autonoma de Madrid, Madrid, Spain; Montane, Montserrat PSICOLOGIA BIOLOGICA Y SALUD, UNIVERSIDAD AUTONOMA DE MADRID, Madrid, Spain; Ofner, Elena Psicologiia Biologica y Salud, UNIVERSIDAD AUTONOMA DE MADRID, Madrid, Spain

The aim of the present work is to analyze the changes in the restructuring technique as the treatment progresses. We observed 10 recorded sessions of a single case who requested treatment in a private centre. 6 segments were randomly selected and analyzed with The Observer XT and a coding system for the verbal behaviour of therapists and clients. Results show changes in the verbalizations of the therapist and the client during the application of the technique. In the long term it means an advance in a general model which will guide a more systematic use of the technique.

Relation between verbal recall memory and facial affect perception in schizophrenia

Ruiz, Juan Carlos Facultad de Psicologia, University of Valencia, Valencia, Spain; Dasi, Carmen FACULTAD DE PSICLOGIA, UNIVERSIDAD DE VALENCIA, VALENCIA, Spain; Soler, Maria Jos Facultad DE PSICLOGIA, UNIVERSIDAD DE VALENCIA, VALENCIA, Spain; Fuentes, Inna FACULTAD DE PSICLOGIA, UNIVERSIDAD DE VALENCIA, VALENCIA, Spain

Patients with schizophrenia have a consistent deficit in facial affect perception. This deficit might interfere with the poor adaptation of schizo- phrenic patients and could be attributed to impairments in basic neurocognitive domains. This study explores the relationship between emotion perception measured using the Face Emotion Identification Test (FEIT) and the Face Emotion Discrimination Test (FEDT) (Kerr & Neale, 1993), and two verbal recall tests: immediate and delayed recall in a sample of 45 patients. Results show a significant association between recall tests and the FEDT. The implications of the results in the study of neurocognition and social cognition are discussed.

Collective efficacy, civic culture, fear to crime, perception of police, emotional climate and victimization: A exploratory study in Bogota

Ruiz Perez, Jose Ignacio Psychology, Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Bogota, Colombia; Cepeda Gomez, Diana Magaly Psychology, Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Bogota, Colombia

Recent research show collective efficacy is a relevant variable in community impact of delin- quency, fear to crime and health problems. This paper relationships between collective efficacy, civic culture, and perception of police, victimization and emotional climate and crime victimization is pre- sented. Data were obtained from a non-randomized sample of university students (three institutions) and neighborhoods of Bogota.

Psychosocial subgroups in patients with chronic pain: Evidence for maladaptive pain-related beliefs with the dysfunctions based on the Multidimensional Pain Inventory

Russ, Adina Carmen Inst. fur Medizin. Psychologie, Ruhr-Universitat Bochum, Bochum, Germany; Hasenbring, Monika Mnd. Psychology & Sociology, Ruhr-Universitat Bochum, Bochum, Germany

Background: To examine the relationship between the Dysfunctional group, based on the Multi- dimensional Pain Inventory (MPI), and dysfunc-
tional pain-related coping strategies. Methods: 120 chronic pain patients were assigned to MPI groups and compared on pain-related fear-avoidance coping and endurance coping (EC) measured by the Kiel Pain Inventory. Results: Dysfunctional patients reported more anxiety/depression, help-/hopelessness, catastrophizing and thought suppression than did adaptive copers. However, subgroups did not differ with regard to endurance behaviour and avoidance of social and physical activity. Conclusions: Future studies should investigate the contribution of thought suppression and endurance behaviour within the MPI groups and unravel the complex relationship between pain-related FAC and EC.

Self-concept, attachment security and motivation of achievement in university students

Sabelnikova, Natalia Pedagogical Institute, Barnaul State Pedagog, Univ, Barnaul, Russia

The purpose of the study was to investigate relation between peculiarities of young adults’ motivation of achievement, and particular aspects of their self-concepts (self-respect, self-interest, self-acceptance, etc.). Subjects were 147 university students. The following instruments were employed: Motivation Questionnaire by Kubyshkin; Experience in Close relationships Inventory (ECR) by Brennan, Clark and Shaver and Self-Attitude Questionnaire by Stark. Results show differences in attachment of the subjects with different levels of aspiration for competition and social prestige. The level of aspiration for competition differs also in students with different peculiarities of self-concepts. Self-concepts of students with different attachment styles are also examined. Implications of the results are discussed.

Image is everything?: The effects of industry groups on private investors willingness to invest

Sacze, Katharina Inst. für Psychologie, FR 2, 6, Technische Universität Berlin, Berlin, Germany

A two-step regression analysis showed that the amount invested was best assessed the image of these industries. A regression analysis showed that the image of these industries is important for private investors when deciding on which industries to invest hypothetically. However, subgroups did not differ with regard to endurance behaviour and avoidance of social and physical activity. Conclusions: Future studies should investigate the contribution of thought suppression and endurance behaviour within the MPI groups and unravel the complex relationship between pain-related FAC and EC.

Prevalence of dissociation among German adolescents and the relation to academic achievement and mental health

Sann, Ul Inst. für Pädagogik, Psychologie, Universität Frankfurt, Frankfurt, Germany

Methods: Two large sample sizes of German secondary school students were surveyed. Data was analyzed by means of hierarchical regression and path analysis. Results: Both gender and level of academic achievement showed significant results regarding the prevalence of dissociation. Achievement and mental health were negatively related to the prevalence of dissociation. Conclusions: The prevalence of dissociation was higher among girls and students with lower levels of academic achievement. The role of emotions in conflict resolution

Jungermann, Helmut, Friedrich Schiller University, Jena, Germany

The role of emotions in conflict resolution is discussed.

Emotional labor and impression management in the local tourism industry

Sarabia - Ridad, Chizanne Psychology Dept, Negros Oriental State Univ, Dumaguete City, Philippines

ABSTRACT This research is considered to be a prime study in the Philippine context. This study attempted to establish the relationship between emotional labor and impression management in the local tourism industry. A total of 160 respondents working as frontline staff were asked to answer the questionnaire. Two sets of questionnaires were used to gather the data: (1) Emotional Labor Instrument; and (2) the Balance Inventory of Desirable Responding (BIDR), which includes impression management. Emotional labor is evident, regardless of reported impression management strategies. The results also serve as a tool to improve awareness about the tendencies towards job exploitation and psychologically hazardous working environments.

Cognitive behaviour therapy on emotional and personality factors

Samaddi, K.K. Dept. of Physical Science, Mesten College of Education, Chennai, India

This investigation focuses on emotional and personality factors among college students. 200 college students from 18 to 25 years age group were selected and their emotional and personality factors were tested and pre-test scores were noted. They were given cognitive behaviour therapy were given for three weeks along with deep muscle relaxation. Then their anxiety, anger, depression states, happiness, self-confidence, concentration and emotional intelligence were measured. Data were statistically analysed through C.R, correlation coefficient and ‘F’ test. Conclusion: There were significant differences between different types of memory. The results showed the existence of a mood congruency effect, which suggests that childhood memories aren’t as biased as more recent ones. This discrepancy can be useful in therapeutic work.

Study on the evolution of the personality disorders in a day hospital

Sarmiento Luque, Teresa Barcelona, Spain Aguirre, Candida PSYCHIATRY, FUNDACION HOSPITAL DE MOLLET, BARCELONA, Spain Sanchez, Jose Maria PSYCHIATRY, FUNDACION HOSPITAL DE MOLLET, BARCELONA, Spain Fabregat, Vicente PSYCHIATRY, FUNDACION HOSPITAL DE MOLLET, BARCELONA, Spain Corominas, Antoni PSYCHIATRY, FUNDACION HOSPITAL DE MOLLET, BARCELONA, Spain

ABSTRACT This research is considered to be a prime study in the Philippine context. This study attempted to establish the relationship between emotional labor and impression management in the local tourism industry.

OBJECTIVE: To determine the predictive factor of response in patients with personality disorders. DESIGN & METHOD: 40. Sociodemographic, historical and clinical variables (SCL-90/GSI) were collected at the admission. The following variables were assessed through the BIDR, which included impression management. Emotional labor is evident, regardless of reported impression management strategies. The results also serve as a tool to improve awareness about the tendencies towards job exploitation and psychologically hazardous working environments.

Reliability and factor structure of the Hurlbert Index of sexual assertiveness from a transcultural study

Santos, Jose Bernardino, Portugal Claudio, Victor Clínica, ISPA, Lisboa, Portugal

The objective of this study was to ascertain whether or not depressed individuals show a mood congruency effect, suggesting the importance of conducting both analysis in future research.

Mood congruence effects in depressed patient’s childhood memories

Santos, Joa Couto, Portugal Claudio, Victor Clínica, ISPA, Lisboa, Portugal

The objective of this study was to ascertain whether or not depressed individuals show a mood congruency effect, suggesting the importance of conducting both analysis in future research.

The role of emotions in conflict resolution strategies in cross-sex friendships of adolescents

Salanga, Maria Guadalupe Counselor Counseling & Educational Psych, De La Salle University, Manila, Philippines

A between-groups experiment was conducted to examine the effect of appeasement and supplication emotions on the target on conflict resolution strategies utilized by the other individual in the conflict exchange. One hundred eighty-six students from different peculiarities of self-concepts were randomly assigned to vignettes depicting their involvement in a conflict with an opposite sex friend evoking either appeasement or supplication emotions. Participants then rated the strategies they would likely utilize to handle the conflict. A one-way analysis of variance revealed that appeasement emotions led the other individual to use proactive resolution strategies while supplication emotions led to the use of passive resolution strategies.

speaking women samples with different cultures. METHOD: HISA was administered to 300 Salvadoran women and 277 Spanish women. RESULTS. For the Salvadoran sample, items 14, 19, 20, and 22 showed lower item-total correlations; the hypothesized one-factor solution accounted for 31.56% of the variance and alpha coefficient was .89. For the Spanish sample, items 8, 20, and 22 obtained lower item-total correlations; the one-factor model accounted for 31.97% of the variance and alpha coefficient was .90. In addition, similar results were reported from both samples.
RESULTS: The variables “suppression of competing activities and venting of emotions” are positively related, and “clarification” is negatively related. CONCLUSIONS: Perception and coping strategies are predictors of improvement.

Face validity in personality tests: Psychometric instruments and projective techniques in comparison
Sartori, Riccardo Dept. of Psychology, University of Verona, Verona, Italy
Objectives: Face validity differentiates personality tests such as projective techniques and psychometric instruments. People were asked to compare the two kinds of tests on the mere basis of their surface. Methods: 238 participants were administered an ad hoc tool. Data were analyzed using techniques of Correspondence Analysis. Results: Personality tests are judged in two dimensions: the aesthetic and the efficacy. Although participants acknowledge that psychometric instruments are credible and scientific, there is a clear preference for projective techniques, principally by females, people younger than 22 and participants with lower education (p < .05). Conclusions: The aesthetic dimension seems to prevail over the efficacy dimension.

Acquiescence and social desirability in the Italian version of the Balanced Emotional Empathy Scale (BEES) by Mehrabian
Sartori, Riccardo Dept. of Psychology, University of Verona, Verona, Italy
Objectives: The study has investigated the effects of acquiescence and social desirability in the Balanced Emotional Empathy Scale (BEES) by Mehrabian, which is a self-report instrument for the measurement of emotional empathy. Methods: 204 participants were administered the 30 items of the BEES together with 9 items from the Social Desirability Scale (SDS) by Marlowe and Crowne. The data were analyzed using techniques of Linear Correlation and Analysis of Variance. Results and Conclusions: Results show that the responses to the items of the BEES are not affected by acquiescence, but, though not in a particularly marked way, by social desirability (r between BEES and SDS = .21, p < .001).

Prediction of psychiatrists on the incidence of Egorrhea symptoms among university students in Japan
Sasaki, Jun Dep.Cogn.Behav.Sci., University of Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan Tanno, Yoshihiko Dep.Cogn.Behav.Sci., University of Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan
Objectives: People with “egorrhea” symptoms (ES: Kasahara, 1972) feel that private information (i.e., emotions and thoughts) “leak out,” and it is regarded as a serious clinical condition. The aim of the present study was to investigate the predictions of psychiatrists on the incidence of ES among university students. Methods: Using a twelve-item instrument designed to assess ES, the prediction of psychiatrists on the incidence of egorrhea and its actual incidence were compared. Results: The actual incidence of egorrhea was higher than the predicted incidence. Conclusions: Japanese psychiatrists might tend to diagnose ES as a clinical problem.

The role of the visuospatial sketchpad in associative learning
Sascha Takai Inst. for Psychology, University of Leipzig, Leipzig, Germany
Objectives: The Test of Everyday Attention for Children (TEA-CH) is a promising battery to measure attentional processes developed in Australia (Manly et al., 1999). The test consists of nine subtests which are used to measure three functionally separable attention systems, namely Selective Attention, Sustained Attention and higher level “executive” control. The test was validated and standardized on a sample of 293 healthy Australian children between the ages of 6 and 16. However, generalizability of psychological instruments to other cultural groups cannot be merely assumed. The focus of the cross cultural current research is the need for “local” norms.

Relevance of spatial frequencies for the attention bias to threatening faces
Schmidt-Daffé, Martin Biopsychologie/Neuroergonomics, Technische Universität Berlin, Berlin, Germany
Three experiments investigated whether an attentional bias to threat is mediated by information contained in low spatial frequencies. In each experiment 24 male students completed a visual decision task with low-pass filtered pictures of different facial expressions. Confronted with neutral expressions angry expressions (threatening) attract more attention than happy expressions, especially when low-pass filtered pictures were used. However, angry and happy expressions did not differ when directly confronted. Results are in line with the assumption that a threatening signal contained in low spatial frequencies increases attention for salient perceptual information independent of its emotional valence.

An improved scoring procedure for the name Letter task
Berg, Cynthia A. Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Leipzig, Leipzig, Germany Krause, Sascha Department of Psychology, University of Leipzig, Leipzig, Germany Back, Mitja Department of Psychology, University of Leipzig, Leipzig, Germany Egloff, Boris Department of Psychology, University of Leipzig, Leipzig, Germany
In the name letter task participants report their liking for all letters of the alphabet. Conventionally, a score of implicit self-esteem is computed for each participant as the difference between the evaluation of her/his initial letters and the corresponding evaluation by participants whose initials did not include those letters. We introduce a new scoring procedure that additionally controls for differences in evaluation tendencies between participants. We could demonstrate its superiority by showing that the improved but not the conventional scoring leads to a theoretically predicted moderation effect: Implicit and explicit self-esteem were positively correlated only for participants low in deliberation.

Retraumatization: A review
Schützke, Mark Dept. Psychology, Ghent University, Gent, Belgium Fontaine, Johnny Tepstpracticum PPW, Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium de Clerck, Stef An Tepstpracticum PPW, Ghent University, Gent, Belgium de Clerck, Hans Tepstpracticum PPW, Ghent University, Gent, Belgium
The Test of Everyday Attention for Children (TEA-CH) is a promising battery to measure attentional processes developed in Australia (Manly et al., 1999). The test consists of nine subtests which are used to measure three functionally separable attention systems, namely Selective Attention, Sustained Attention and higher level “executive” control. The test was validated and standardized on a sample of 293 healthy Australian children between the ages of 6 and 16. However, generalizability of psychological instruments to other cultural groups cannot be merely assumed. The focus of the cross cultural current research is the need for “local” norms.
current concepts of retraumatization. Methods: Review of research literature. Results: Based on the literature review dimensions were identified which provide a coordinate system for the definition of retraumatization: 1) duration/intensity of initial symptoms 2) duration/intensity of current symptoms 3) nature of the retraumatizing event. Conclusion: Current research is characterized by very heterogeneous definitions of retraumatization. The proposed dimensions allow a comparison of these diverse approaches.

Effects of psychosocial stress on working memory: Is there an influence of task difficulty and emotional valence? Schmahl, Daniela Inst. Verhaltenspsychologie, Ruhr-Universität Bochum, Bochum, Germany Wolf, Olver Inst. Verhaltenspsychologie, Ruhr-Universität Bochum, Bochum, Germany

Objectives: To examine the influence of stress on working memory. Methods: The performance in a n-back task varying in difficulty and stimulus employed (digits vs. neutral and emotional pictures) was assessed after psychosocial stress or a control condition. Results: Analyses revealed significant impairments of stressed subjects in the digit version of the n-back task. This effect was not modified by task difficulty but decreased in size the longer the task was performed. Conclusions: Stress associated endogenously with chronically stressful working memory impairments in a neutral n-back version. Findings will be compared with results obtained with the emotional working memory task.

Motivation and knowledge acquisition during computer supported collaborative learning Schaar, Cornelia Technische Universität Chemnitz, Chemnitz, Germany

This study investigated the influence of motivation on knowledge acquisition and learning activities during computer supported collaborative learning (CSCL). Based on findings on motivation during individual learning, we hypothesized that motivation has a positive influence on CSCL outcomes. We therefore measured motivation before, during and after a CSCL task. We found that self efficacy, a positive attitude towards collaboration and flow during the session had a significant positive influence on knowledge acquisition. Performance avoidance goal orientation and work avoidance showed negative relationships with knowledge acquisition. Thus, motivation is important in CSCL while the mediating processes still have to be analysed.

Affect control theory: Linking social cognition to symbolic interactionism Schröder, Tobias Inst. für Psychologie, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Berlin, Germany

Affect Control Theory (ACT; Heise, 1979, 2007) holds that people control social interactions by striving to maintain feelings about the situation. Stemming from sociology, ACT predictions have rarely been tested in psychological experiments. We aimed to test theoretical predictions from ACT using a task involving affective movement control.

Positive faces, words and scenes facilitate approach Schütz, Stefan M. Inst. für Psychologie 1, Universität Würzburg, Würzburg, Germany Garde, Anja B. Department of Psychology 1, University of Würzburg, Würzburg, Germany Alpers, Georg W. Department of Psychology 1, University of Würzburg, Würzburg, Germany

Facilitation of compatible movements (approach vs. avoidance) in response to emotional stimuli (positive vs. negative) has been found with different tasks, stimuli, and outcome variables. We resorted to issues of referential ambiguity, feedback, and different response measures in a novel task. In 26 participants, we compared times needed for initiation and execution of compatible vs. incompatible arm movements in response to emotional faces, words, and scenes. Initiation was slower for scenes. Execution was faster when stimulus valence and response were compatible, particularly for approaching positive stimuli. The results validate our task, but suggest moderating factors for response facilitation by valence evaluation.

Emotional and cognitive correlates of social skills in middle childhood: A preliminary study Schütz, Annette Karin CIRPE / CIPCA, Buenos Aires, Argentina

A it is well known fact that development of social skills in childhood is closely related to later social, academic and occupational success. The purpose of this study was to evaluate some of the most important emotional and cognitive correlates of social skills, such as positive emotions, loneliness, depression, and coping styles in Argentinean children from 8 to 12 years old (n = 300). Methods of data collection consisted in different behaviour rating scales (parent and teacher report) and self reports. Results of multivariate analysis of variance between social skills and the other variables are consistent with previous findings and theory.

Acquaintanceship effect and judgement accuracy in well-acquainted dyads Schweinberger, Kirsten Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Fribourg, Fribourg, Switzerland Vollmann, Manja Department of Psychology, University of Konstanz, Konstanz, Germany Renner, Britta Department of Psychology, University of Konstanz, Konstanz, Germany Weber, Hannalore Department of Psychology, University of Greifswald, Greifswald, Germany

This research examines to what extent the acquaintanceship effect (Funder, 1999) can be shown among well-acquainted dyads and whether qualitative or quantitative facets of acquaintanceship are better predictors for judgement accuracy. 90 students rated their own degree of optimism and were assessed by 3 acquaintances using the Life Orientation Test-Revised and the Generalized Self-Efficacy Scale. Accuracy was determined by inter-judge agreement between peer ratings and target self-ratings. Analyses show that only qualitative aspects of acquaintanceship such as closeness of friendship are associated with self-peer agreement. These findings suggest that qualitative aspects of relationships were underestimated in previous studies.

Students’ preferential helpers in facing various areas of concerns Setiawan, Jenny Lukito Universitas Ciputra, Surabaya, Indonesia

This paper described a study designed to investigate the preferences of students in the face of various areas of concern among Indonesian students. A questionnaire consisted of 14 areas of concerns and 14 categories of helpers was distributed to 1279 students. Findings showed that family was the most preferred helper across areas of concerns. Specifically, friend was mostly chosen in 7 areas of concerns, mother was the most preferred helper in 3 areas of concerns. Self was the most common choice in 4 areas of concerns. The study confirms that preferential helpers are conditional to the nature of problem.

The study of hand function in chronic schizophrenia Shafaroudi, Narges Occupational Therapy, Shool of Rehabilitation Science, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran

This study was conducted to compare the hand function in Schizophrenics with healthy controls. John Taylor’s was used to study the function of 27 schizophrenic patients as well as 27 controls. There was a significant difference between the schizophrenic group and the healthy group. The scores of seven subtests of Jebohn in Schizophrenics were lower than the healthy group (p<0.05). Altered hand function often limits the person’s capacity to perform effectively to complete daily tasks. Based on the results, hand dysfunction has to be considered in schizophrenic patients so the treatment and planning for improvement of these deficits are important.

Effects of Sildenafil (Viagra) on inhibitory cognitive task in the rats Shahidi, Siamak Physiology, Medical Sciences, Hamadan University of Medical, Hamedan, Islamic Republic of Iran

This study investigated the effect of Sildenafil (Viagra) on inhibitory cognitive task in the rats. Sildenafil (Viagra) is an inhibitor of phosphodiesterase type 5 which has been demonstrated in the brain cortex and hippocampus. The effects of pre-treatment, post-treatment or pre- and post-intraperitoneal administration of sildenafil on the inhibitory cognitive task in the rats were tested using shuttle box apparatus. Pre-treatment administration of sildenafil decreased the number of trials to acquisition. Post-treatment and pre-retrieval of sildenafil increase time spent in the dark compartment. Sildenafil facilitate acquisition, consolidation and retrieval of inhibitory avoidance task. Therefore, it seems sildenafil acts as a memory enhancer in the simple inhibitory cognitive task in the rats.

The moderated effect of trait and state self-control on framing effect Shiu, Chi-Fen Psychology Department, Peking University, BeiJing, People’s Republic of China Wang, Lei Psychology Department, Peking University, BeiJing, People’s Republic of China

Objective: to examine prevalence rate of comorbidity and gender differences in the expression of comorbidity in teacher rated ADHD Children.

Comorbidity in teacher rated ADHD children Sharma, Vandana Dept. of Psychology, Meerut College of Education, Meerut, India

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Design: socially varied, mainly urban children centered in the city of meurut in U.P., India. 222 ADHD children aged between 6-12yrs, were rated by teacher on Vandrishh scale. Result: Almost 50% ADHD children show comorbidity. Gender difference is not significant in the rate of comorbidity, but significant difference is found in the expression. Conclusion: the results suggest that gender influences the type of comorbidity. Boys show more oppositional defiant disorder, while girls show more anxiety.

The effect of the attitudes shown by the respondent in self-disclosure on the evaluation for general self and general others.

Shiomura, Kimihiro Iwate Prefectural University, Iwate, Japan Moribe, Masato Toyogakko-Gakuen, Reformatory Institution, Toyoake, Japan Ohashi, Sanae Nanyo Senior High School, Kyoto Prefectural High School, Kizugawa, Japan

Forty-eight female university students participated in this experiment. The participants were asked to disclose themselves to the respondent. The attitude of the respondent is experimentally manipulated as two conditions, the one is acceptable condition and the other is non-acceptable condition. The implicit associations of Self and Others with good-bad connotation measured by GNAT are implicit self-disclosure and a conceptually quite similar technique to the IAT. We analyzed the degree of change in these indexes before and after the self-disclosure. The results in implicit indexes suggested that the boundary between Self and Others was made unclear by self-disclosure.

The relationship between self-effacement for in-group/out-group members and self-related concepts.

Shiomura, Kimihiro Iwate Prefectural University, Iwate, Japan Funakoshi, Risa Faculty of Social Welfare, Iwate Prefectural University, Iwate, Japan

The purpose of the research is to investigate how self-related concepts predict self-effacement for in-group/out-group members. Participants were 211 Japanese university students (male 83, female 128). Multiple regression analyses were conducted on self-effacement for in-group members and out-group members. The explanation for in-group members was significantly predicted by independent self (β = 1.15), extraversion (β = -33.0), other-directedness (β = -1.3), and IOS for in-group members (β = -2.5). For out-group members, are quite different. Based on these findings, we discussed about the in-group/out-group members and its involvement for Japanese adoles-cents.

How can Japanese-specific positive automatic thoughts predict future depressive states?

Shiraishi, Satoko Tokyo, Japan Koshikai Fukuoka, Department of Psychology, Waseda University, Tokyo, Japan Sugamura, Genji Department of Psychology, Kansai University, Osaka, Japan

This research is about how Japanese-specific positive automatic thoughts (PATs) could affect future depressive states. Volunteers (N=204) completed assessments of PATs, negative automatic thoughts (NATs), negative events (NEs), and depression twice in the month. Hierarchical multiple regression analysis showed that the frequency of NEs and PATs directly predicted future depressive cognition. It was also revealed that the interactions between NEs and PATs, and between NATs and PATs affected future depressive mood in the same direction. Although reducing the degree of future depressive cognition, PATs increase future depressive mood via NEs.

Investigate the test of the colored progressive matrices upon those with special needs of hearing impairment in Khartoum.

Siddig, Zahra

The present study aims to investigate the test of the Colored Progressive Matrices upon those with special needs of hearing impairment in Khartoum State between the ages of 6 to 12 year old. The amount of the sample chosen for the study was 170 children both gender from the educational institutions in Khartoum State. The most essential recommendation of this research is orienting research makers and postgraduate students to focus on and use this idea in doing psychological Tests, and measuring the ability of hearing impaired patients to be used in research works as well as in scientific applications.

Developmental delay: The meaning of a term

Silva, Elisabete Faculdade de Psicologia, Universidade de Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal

The present research addresses the precision and theoretical delimitation of the term developmental delay. Since it is a commonly used term amongst Portuguese child care professionals, the study examines disciplinary conceptions and observational situations of this term. For this purpose, a questionnaire was designed, which amongst other items, asked professionals to identify the criteria used to diagnose developmental delay; to characterize the child with a developmental delay; to estimate the areas most affected in this condition. The analysis of the answers obtained in a group of 100 professionals, showed the absence of a common meaning amongst professionals using the term.

A multidimensional view of temperament: Correlation between parental reports and observational methodology

Simó, Teutel, Sandra Dept. of Psychology, University of Valencia, Valencia, Spain Díocón, Ana Department of Psychology, University of Valencia, Valencia, Spain Banacloche, Diana Department of Psychology, University of Valencia, Valencia, Spain

This study is focused on the measurement of infant temperament in the correspondence between two different assessment techniques: on one side temperamental data obtained by parental reports and, on the other side, observational assessment made by professionals to observe on several rating scales on infant temperament dimensions. Subjects in the study were 40 assessed at 6 months. Parents fill out the Infant Behavior Questionnaire (IBQ-R); Garstein and Rothbart, 2003) and children were observed during a structured episode through the Revised Behavioral Rating Scales on Infant Temperament (DIOcyan and Simó, 2007). This instrument evaluates ten infant temperament dimensions: irritability, sadness, pleasure, social orientation, cooperativeness, activity, attention, reactivity, soothability and stability.

Study of self-destructive phenomenon

Sokolova, Elena Psychology, Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia

Study of suicide phenomenon is presented: their emotional, regulatory, cognitive, interpersonal determinants are examined. Rorschach test with scales (Lerner, Blatt, Ilizarov), Marlens-Witkin scale for cognitive style, differentiation, G.R. Strathmers, Pitschkin, Kellerman, SCL -90 was used. 200 patients were examined - with depressive disorder and suicide attempts. Results demonstrate connection between structural-functional organizations of the defense mechanism, differentiation - integration, depen-
dency - autonomy, hostility - cooperation. Results specify the role of deficiency symbolic processes in lowering effectiveness of self-regulatory systems, allowing differentiating borderline and narcissistic types of personality, level of suicide risk.

The effect of network overlaps on roommates' perceived legitimacy with regard to conflicts

Soma, Tosshihiko Faculty of Humanities, Kyushu Women's University, Kitakyushu, Japan

This study aimed to examine the effect of network overlaps outside roommate relationships on the perceived legitimacy of roommates and their partners when a conflict arises in the relationship. Based on Klein & Milardo (2000), I hypothesized that roommates having larger networks that only support their own positions would be perceived as more legitimate than their counterparts. Sixty-one female boarding students participated in this survey. The path analysis revealed that roommates coping with a conflict find it difficult to consider their behaviors as legitimate when they have more networks supporting both theirs and the partners’ positions.

Effects of general mental ability and emotional intelligence on self-assessed career-related abilities

Song, Jiwen Lynda School of Business, Renmin University, Beijing, People's Republic of China Law, National S. Department of Mentality, psychiatry - Department of psychiatry of Chinese University of Chin, Hong Kong, People's Republic of China Chen, Zhijun Department of Management of Or, Hong Kong University of Science; Hong Kong, People's Republic of China Huang, Emily Department of Management, Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong, People's Republic of China

The present study investigated the relationship between emotional intelligence and self-assessed career-related abilities. 506 college students in a large university in eastern China participated in the survey. A two-wave longitudinal design (with a 3-month interval) was adopted to avoid the threat of common method variance. Through hierarchal linear regression analyses, we found that on top of General Mental Ability, emotional intelligence measured in Time 1 had incremental predictive power for students’ self-assessed career-related abilities (including social abilities and enterprising abilities) in Time 2. Theoretical contributions and implications were discussed.

Emotional intelligence, evaluation and development in bachelor students

Sosa Correa, Manuel Psychology, Universidad Autónoma de Yucatán, Mérida Yucatán, Mexico Gamboa Ancona, Lorena Psychology, Universidad Autónoma de Yucatán, Mérida Yucatán, Mexico Peniche Aranda, Cyntia Cristina Psychology, Universidad Autónoma de Yucatán, Mérida Yucatán, Mexico

This experimental investigation had as main objective the evaluation and development of Emotional Intelligence (EI) for which two groups were used, an experimental and a control one. An EI and NEOF personality test was applied to both. A workshop designed to develop EI was given to the experimental group afterwards, lastly EI and NEO personality posttest was applied to both. A workshop designed to develop EI was given to the experimental group afterwards, lastly EI and NEO personality posttest was applied to both. A workshop designed to develop EI was given to the experimental group afterwards, lastly EI and NEO personality posttest was applied to both. A workshop designed to develop EI was given to the experimental group afterwards, lastly EI and NEO personality posttest was applied to both. A workshop designed to develop EI was given to the experimental group afterwards, lastly EI and NEO personality posttest was applied to both.
Dissociation of decisions in ambiguous and risky situations in obsessive-compulsive disorder

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Pyschologische Praxis, Dachau, Germany.

The Card-Test (GCT) was developed to measure planning- and problem solving capacity. Construction of the GCT is based on classical maze-tests (e.g., Porteus Maze Test). The GCT consists of 60 (single) maze-tasks. There are two advantages over the classical maze-tasks. First advantage is, that the test considers different standardized levels of difficulty. Second advantage means, that an objective evaluation is guaranteed, because one optimum is given for every task was implemented. The instrument was validated by tests measuring cognitive skills, like organisational ability, intelligence, working memory, conceptualisation skills and cognitive flexibility (n=81). Results confirmed the hypothesized correlations.

Comparison of a card and a computer version of the Wisconsin card sorting test

Steinmetz, Jean-Paul Dept. of Psychology, University of Luxembourg, Luxembourg City, Luxembourg; Houssemand, Claude Psychology, University of Luxembourg, Walferdange, Luxembourg.

The Wisconsin Card Sorting Test (WCST) has been frequently used to assess prefrontal cognitive functioning. The aim of this study was to evaluate the validity of the computer version of the test in comparison to the card version. A total of 106 healthy subjects received either the card version or the computer version in a counterbalanced order followed by the card version or the computer version during the second part of the experiment. Repeated measures MANOVA have been conducted in order to analyze within-subjects variations depending on the assignation. Results will be discussed.

Conflict when religiosity and sexual orientation collide: Reconciliation through resilience

Subhi, Nasrudin School of Education, The University of Queensland, St. Lucia, Australia.

The purpose of this study was to explore processes of resilience among gay men who currently or previously identified with the Christian faith and their experiences of conflict between religiosity and sexual orientation. A qualitative study was conducted via in-depth semi-structured interviews with purposively selected gay men. Three distinct resilience strategies emerged, specifically embracing religiosity, altering religious beliefs and abandoning religio to reconcile conflict. Religiosity was considered within a resilience framework developed in this study. The results showed to be a viable means of exploring the conflict and indicated that multiple pathways towards resilience exist.

The importance of test-item sensitivity on stereotype threat effects

Suen, Mein-Wei Taichung, Taiwan; Wang, Jul Sing China Medical University Hospital, China Medical University Hospital, TACHUNG COUNTY, Taiwan.

Keller (2003) indicates stereotype threat effects (STEs) reveal while participant’s ability have been push to limit. Two experiments were drawn out to know the importance of test-item sensitivity on gender STEs. Experiment 1 used Whites (n=36) for a 2(stereotype), 3 (test-item difficulty:low vs. moderate vs. high) design. Results reveal gender STEs just occur on the moderate test. Experiment 2 occupied Asians (n=40) for a 2(stereotype:threat vs.non-threat) x 3 (test-item difficulty:low vs. moderate vs. high) design. Results reveal gender STEs just occur on the difficult test. Test, test sensitivity for inducing STEs is according to the ability of participant group. More details and findings are discussed.
Effects of the reasons for hiding the inner self on verbal strategy arising from a sense of unwanted transparency

Tabata, Nanya Dept. of Psychology, University of Tsukuba, Tsukuba, Japan

The purpose of this study was to investigate the reasons for hiding the inner self on verbal strategy arising from a sense of unwanted transparency, the sense that another person seemingly notices something that they would rather conceal. Undergraduate participants were asked to pretend to be graduate students and to interview confederates. The experimental conditions were manipulated by the reason for hiding that they were really undergraduate students. After a sense of unwanted transparency was manipulated, participants were asked a contrived question. As expected, verbal strategy for the question was affected by the reason for hiding the inner self.

The development of the innovative leadership scale

Tak, Jin-Kook Dept. of Industrial Psychology, Kwangwoon University, Seoul, Republic of Korea

Kim, Chan-Mo Management Study Center, POSCO Research Institute, Seoul, Republic of Korea Choe, Eun-Hyun Industrial Economics, Kwangwoon University, Seoul, Republic of Korea

The present study investigates the reliability and validity of the innovative leadership scale. With a sample of 221 subordinates in a large company, the results of factor analyses showed that the five-factor model with 14 items had a high fit to the data. These factors innovation propensity, problem solving, vision presentation, risk-taking, and showing initiative. All of these factors were significantly related to various criteria such as identification with the group, attachment to the group, organizational commitment, and supervisor satisfaction. Confirming criterion-related validity of the scale. Results of multiple regression analyses showed that risk taking and showing initiative were more important predictors in explaining criteria.

Cross-cultural study on peer experience and loneliness of Chinese and American children

Sun, Xiaojun Psychology, Hua Zhong Normal University, Wuhan, People’s Republic of China Zhou, Zongkui Psychology, Hua Zhong Normal University, Wuhan, People’s Republic of China Zhao, Dongmei Psychology, Hua Zhong Normal University, Wuhan, People’s Republic of China Cohen, Robert Psychology, University of Memphis, Memphis, USA Hsueh, Yeh College of Education, University of Memphis, Memphis, People’s Republic of China

With the thriving of ecology movement and cross-cultural research, the influence of peer interaction on loneliness in the comprehensive ecological background was taken into consideration. 430 Chinese children and 165 American children in elementary school from grade four to six participated in this investigation. A hypothesized structural equation model was applied to test the relations between peer experience(e.g., peer relationship) and loneliness. The results indicated that there was no significant cultural difference on the functioning pattern between peer experience and loneliness, but some path coefficients of the model have difference.

Response control ability through error processing

Suzuki, Kota Graduate School of Sports, University of Tsukuba, Tennodai, Japan Shinoda, Haruo Faculty of Psychology, Rissoy University, Sinaigawa, Japan

The relationship between motor impulsivity due to task performance and error-related negativity (ERN) was examined. In experiment 1, subjects were asked to correct their performance on the arrow flanker task. This resulted in an impulsive group (shorter response time (RT) and higher error rate), an average group (average RT and error rate), and a prudent group (longer RT and lower error rate). In experiment 2, ERN was recorded in the impulsive (15) and 3(m) memory groups, and results showed that ERN decreased in the impulsive group. Overall, differences in ability of response control may stem from differences in response conflict monitoring.

Effects of attentiveness on interpersonal relationship development

Takagi, Kuniko School of Social Work, Seirei Christopher University, Hamamatsu, Japan Niwa, Tomomi Education and Human Development, Nagoya University, Nagoya, Japan

The effect of parental attachment on Interpersonal Affect’s (IA) changes in the early stage of relationship was examined. This longitudinal study was conducted at a 3-month interval at the beginning of a university year, where each time 1027 freshmen were asked to rate IA for favorable or unfavorable parents. From the results of the multiple regression analysis, the effects of “Attention to Parental Attachment” were prominent in the relationship to favorable parent. That is, the more they had anxiety to parental attachment, the higher they rated “hated”, “threat”, and “envy” to favorable person, but there were no significant relation to the changing amount of IA.

Recognition memory for cars and identification of location

Takahashi, Masanobu Dept. of Psychology, University of Sacred Heart, Tokyo, Japan Kawashig, Atsuo Fine Arts and Music, Aichi Prefectural University, Aichi, Japan Kitagami, Shinji Department of Psychology, Nagoya University, Nagoya, Japan

We investigated how accurately people can remember the locations in which they encountered cars. Participants were shown each of 20 photographs of cars, of which 5 were in one location and 5 in another location. In the two-alternative forced-choice recognition test, they were shown 20 photographs of cars, displayed in pairs. Immediately after that, two-alternative forced-choice test for the location, in which each of the target cars had initially appeared, was administered. The results showed that people recognize cars much better than they remember where the cars were encountered. These results are discussed in terms of source monitoring framework.

Big loss in gamble situation and impulsivity

Takano, Yuko Dept. of Psychology, Senshu University, Kawasaki, Japan Takahashi, Nobuki Shimojo project, JST ERATO, Atugi-shi, Kanagawa, Japan

Hosokawa, Naoyuki Shimojo project, JST ERATO, Atugi-shi, Kanagawa, Japan

Forty-four college students underwent the Iowa Gambling task and impulsivity test, Matching Familiar Figures Test (MFFT). In general, the participants gradually shifted the choices from high-risk to low-risk. However, the impulsive participants with high scores of MFFT made more risky choices than the reflective participants. They tended to continue risky choices after big loss and the tendency enhanced as the loss cumulated. On the other hand, the reflective participants avoided risky choices after big loss. Cognitive impulsivity is related to the sensitivity to monetary loss.

Reciprocal relation between rumination and depression

Takano, Keisuke The University of Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan Tanno, Yoshihiko Graduate School of Arts and Sc, the University of Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan

Rumination is characterized as a negative repetitive thinking style. Previous researches have suggested rumination might be a risk factor of depression. On the other hand rumination may contribute to increasing depression, but at the same time depression may intensify rumination. In the present study, such a reciprocal relation between rumination and depression was investigated. Two-time points assessment was conducted on 160 undergraduates. Cross-lagged effects model and Synchronous effects model showed that rumination intensified depression and that depression intensified rumination. This result indicates that there may be a reciprocal relation between rumination and depression, which can maintain and exacerbate depressive disorders.

Does “Nostalgic feelings” influence the recall of autobiographical memory?

Takagawa, Shinya Dept. of Psychology, Hokkaido University, Sapporo, Japan Naka, Makiko Psychology, Hokkaido University, Sapporo, Japan

The present study examined the influence of nostalgic feelings on recall of autobiographical memory. Fifty-seven undergraduates were asked to give their autobiographical memory in their childhood and nostalgic music they listened to when they were in elementary school. The participants were asked to decide whether episodes shown on a screen were from their elementary school days or from junior high school days. In one condition,
nostalgic music was accompanied whereas in another condition no music or non-nostalgic music were played. Those who experienced nostalgic feelings in music condition recalled elementary school episodes with shorter reaction time.

Perceptions of teaching technology, professors’ effectiveness in applying technology and business students’ learning performance

Tang, Thomas Li-Ping Management and Marketing, Middle Tennessee St University, Murfreesboro, USA

Austen, Jill Electronic Marketing, Middle Tennessee St University, Murfreesboro, USA

This study examined business students’ perceptions of four objectives (i.e., fun, learning, motivation, and career application) across five types of teaching technology (i.e., Projector, PowerPoint, Video, Internet, and Lecture), business professors’ teaching effectiveness in using these technologies, and students’ learning performance (self-reported GPA). Results revealed that younger students preferred video, whereas older students favored lecture. Further, the use of video for learning, projector and lecture for fun, PowerPoint for career and motivation, and Internet for learning all contributed to professors’ overall teaching effectiveness. Finally, professors’ effectiveness in using the lecture method and low expectation for the use of a projector were related to high GPA.

Allocation of attention to the prisoner’s dilemma payoff matrix

Tanida, Shigehito Graduate School of Letters, Hokkaido University, Sapporo, Japan

Yamagishi, Toshio Graduate School of Letters, Hokkaido University, Sapporo, Japan

According to social value orientation, people with a pro-social value orientation cooperate in the one-shot prisoner’s dilemma game because they internalize payoffs to other people as a part of their social utility. To examine the validity of this model, we used an eye-tracker to determine whether cooperators pay more attention to other player’s payoffs than defectors. Results of the experiment revealed no difference between cooperators (n=43) and defectors (n=72) in attention to other’s payoffs. A time series analysis revealed that defectors spent more time looking at their own outcomes early in the experiment when first understanding the payoff structure.

The effect of the self-enhancing presentations on the appraisals from friends

Taniguchi, Junichi Payesh, Iranian Institute for Health, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran

Roshan, Rasool shahed university, shahed university, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran

Tavoli, Azadeh tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran

Montazeri, Ali Payesh, Institute for Health, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran

Roshan, Rasool shahed university, shahed university, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran

Tavoli, zahra Arash hospital, Arash hospital, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran

Objectives: The purposes of this study was to determine the relationship between pain beliefs and quality of life(QOL) in Iranian cancer patients. Method: A consecutive sample of gastrectomy cancer patients attending to Tehran Cancer Institute were assessed for QOL(QLQ-C30) and pain beliefs(PBPI). Results: 98 patients were studied. higher scores on pain consistency were negatively and significantly associated with QOL. Conclusion: This study has supported the multidimensional notion of the cancer pain experience in Iranian patients. Although these data are correlative, they provide additional support for a biopsychosocial model of chronic pain.

A laboratory study of upward emotional contagion: How followers influence leadership effectiveness

Tee, Eugene Brisbane, Australia

Psychometric study of the reading comprehension test for children of first grade of Lima

Torres, William Callao, Peru Delgado Vasquez, Ana Esther Psychology, URP, Lima, Peru

Escura Mayaute, Luis Miguel Psychology, URP, Lima, Peru

Present the psychometric study of the reading comprehension test for children elaborated by Allende, Condemarián, and Milicic. The participants were 734 students of first grade of public and private schools of seven school districts (UGEL) of Lima, Peru. The reliability of the test was calculated using Cronbachs alfa coefficient (0.65 to 0.85), which shows that the test is up to the standards. It was used the CFA to validate the instrument and it was find that the test has one factor. The test instructions, the answer sheets, the scoring norms, were adapted. Its pointed out the work of the graduate students on LD at the Universidad Ricardo Palma

Introducing heterogeneous form item sets in general mental ability tests the case of the Problem test

Tonkovic, Masa Department of Psychology, Faculty of Philosophy, Zagreb, Croatia

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The Problem Test, a new general mental ability test, is introduced. The lack of specific instructions and variety of test item forms make it suitable for measuring the capacity to adapt to new problems, reducing the exercising effect to minimum. The aim of this research was to make a psychometric validation of the test. The results of 1200 participants were examined in a real employment testing context. Although the test consists of items heterogeneous regarding form and content, the Cronbach alpha index points to high test reliability (r=0.87).

The issue of compiling heterogeneous instead of homogeneous item forms is discussed.

We cannot force intuition

Topolinski, Sascha Inst. für Psychologie II, Universität Würzburg, Würzburg, Germany

Strack, Fritz Institut für Psychologie, Universität Würzburg, Würzburg, Germany

Intuitive judgments about whether a word triad has a common associate or not without retrieving the common associate depend on the partial semantic activation of the common associate. We show that this activation runs automatically and is even hampered by reasoning. In Experiments 1-3 the mere presentation as well as the incidental reading of a triad activated the common associate, while an intentional search for the common associate did not. Memorizing of the word triad even inhibited the common associate. In Experiment 4, searching for the CA decreased the relative intuitive coherences compared to merely reading the triad.

Psychometric study of the reading comprehension test for children of first grade of Lima

Torres, William Callao, Peru Delgado Vasquez, Ana Esther Psychology, URP, Lima, Peru

Escura Mayaute, Luis Miguel Psychology, URP, Lima, Peru

Presents the psychometric study of the reading comprehension test for children elaborated by Allende, Condemarián, and Milicic. The participants were 734 students of first grade of public and private schools of seven school districts (UGEL) of Lima, Peru. The reliability of the test was calculated using Cronbachs alfa coefficient (0.65 to 0.85), which shows that the test is up to the standards. It was used the CFA to validate the instrument and it was find that the test has one factor. The test instructions, the answer sheets, the scoring norms, were adapted. Its pointed out the work of the graduate students on LD at the Universidad Ricardo Palma

Individual differences in emotional intelligence and incidental memory of words

Toyota, Hiroshi Dept. of Psychology, Nara University of Education, Nara, Japan

Individuals were required to complete the Japanese version of emotional skills and competence questionnaire to assess the level of emotional intelligence. Then they were asked to rate pleasantness of...
the episode that each target reminded it of followed by unexpected free recall tests. Participants with higher emotional intelligence recalled targets with a more pleasant, neutral and unpleasant episode equally. Whereas for participants with low emotional intelligence, targets with neutral episodes were recalled less than those with pleasant and unpleasant ones. These results were interpreted as showing that the level of emotional intelligence determined the effectiveness of episodes on targets as retrieval cues.

E-teaching skills approach enhancement in health psychology e-learning: The role of a decision-making approach under visual-analogical scenarios
Trovato, Guglielmo Internal Medicine & Health Psych, University of Catania, Catania, Italy Magro, Gaetano Surgery & Endoscopy, University of Catania, Catania, Italy Trovato, Guglielmo, Internal Medicine, University of Catania, Catania, Italy

E-Learning is encouraged in health professions education considering that this new educational technique is associated at reduced costs, with increased access, clear learning-process accountability. An e-learning course was developed with the goals of improving students' knowledge and skills. Health psychology issues and problem-solving skills in decision-making under specific case-studies were included in the learning object delivered to students. This approach, mainly visual-analogical, depends on skills and potential of student self-teaching, i.e. in their capacity of re-building a correct case-study and/or a decision-making tree. The developed e-learning tool was effective and improved knowledge/skills achievement of medical and psychology students.

Disease representation and contextualization as critical associated components of clinical decision making: A preliminary study
Trovato, Guglielmo Internal Medicine & Health Psych, University of Catania, Catania, Italy Catalano, Daniela Internal Medicine & Health, University of Catania, Catania, Italy Pace, Patrizia Internal Medicine & Health, University of Catania, Catania, Italy Aprile, Giuseppe Surgery & Endoscopy, University of Catania, Catania, Italy Magro, Gaeto Pathology, University of Catania, Catania, Italy

Objective/Context factors in medical decision-making and their connection with error occurrence can make negligible components of errors and/or medical interventions complications. Effects and mutual relationship, if any, of physician’s disease representation and personal contextualization, not only on diagnosis but also on treatment-choice of patients. Method: A questionnaire addressed to decision making in gastroenterology was developed and validated. Comparison of models of different disease representation and pathways of contextualization in some categories of medical specialist (pathologists, gastroenterologists, internists, family doctors) was done. Results: Different disease representation was observed: contextualization issues were associated with different features in decision making and professional behavior. Conclusion: Physician’s contextualization and disease representation are important features in clinical decision-making.

The role of various moods play in facial emotion recognition
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Objectives: To examine the negative effects of depression and interpersonal sensitivity on perception of facial emotions. Methods: 88 college students received assessment of computerized Diagnostic Analysis of Nonverbal Accuracy 2-Taiwan version (DANVA2-TW) and SCL-90-R. Results: Concerning facial emotion recognition accuracy, no significant differences among groups with various levels of depression and interpersonal sensitivity were found. On the other hand, more mistakes were committed by participants with higher interpersonal sensitivity, but not depression, tends to make more mistakes in perceiving facial emotions. Discussion will center around the role of various moods play in facial emotion recognition.

Gender stereotypes implicit in language: A cross-cultural comparison of gender inscriptions in German and Chinese interpersonal verbs
Tomusajz, Adriana, Universitat Munchen, Munchen, Germany Bekk, Magdalena Department of Psychology, Ludwig-Maximilians University, Munich, Germany Klaas, Hannah Sophie Universitat Munchen, Munchen, Germany Sporrle, Matthias Dept. for Psychology, Ludwig-Maximilians University, Munich, Germany

Two samples (N = 386) from Germany and China were compared in order to investigate intercultural specifics of gender stereotypes in language. Using the Revised Action-State Distinction (Rudolph & Forsterling, 1997) 24 interpersonal verbs were selected to examine verb type effects on gender inscriptions to persons involved in social interaction. Consistent with previous research, German responses perceived interpersonal actions (e.g. support) as being caused by men whereas interpersonal states (e.g. support) were induced by women. Additionally, results provide first evidence that Chinese participants perceived both types of interpersonal interaction to be caused by men. Implications for intercultural communication are discussed.

The role of music in young adults’ emotional lives
Udovicic, Martina Dept. of Psychology, Faculty of Philosophy, Sesvete, Croatia Banovic, Adriana Department of psychology, Faculty of Philosophy, Zagreb, Croatia Vojnic Tunic, Barbara Department of Psychology, Faculty of Philosophy, Zagreb, Croatia Prot, Sara Department of psychology, Faculty of Philosophy, Zagreb, Croatia Stamenkovic, Barbara Department of Psychology, Faculty of Philosophy, Zagreb, Croatia Plosnic, Fani Department of psychology, Faculty of Philosophy, Zagreb, Croatia

This study explored the links of emotions and moods with different types of music. A total of 250 Croatian young adults (N = 250). Survey data was collected, measuring participants’ habits of listening to music and their moods before, during and after listening. The participants reported their predominant mood while listening to music is happy, relaxed and inspired. The majority of participants (89%) reported feeling better after listening to music, and positive mood induction was one of the most common motives for listening to particular types of music. No reliable differences in mood were found between fans of different music genres.

Emotional intelligence evaluation using the BarOn EQ-ICES Inventory in a sample of Lima, Peru
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The BarOn Emotional Quotient Inventory was used with a representative sample of 196 participants form the urban area of Lima, Peru. The age of all men and women included in the sample were over 16 years old. A second-order confirmatory factor analysis was performed on the composite scales of the EQ-I which verified the 5-factor structure proposed by the eclectic model of the emotional intelligence of Bar-On (1997). It was found that emotional intelligence increases with age, and that significant gender differences do exist for many factors. For example, a gender difference was found for the Total CE, revealing the internal consistency of the inventory. Administration, scoring, and interpretation norms were elaborated.

Effects of attending to or away from pain depend on the level of catastrophic thinking about pain
van Damme, Stefana Experim. Clinical Psychology, University of Gent, Belgium

We investigated the effects of spatial attention on pain experience. During short pain stimulation attention was directed to (focus) or away from (distraction) the stimulated hand using a cuing task. ANOVA’s showed lower fear ratings in the focus relative to distraction group. Also less pain was reported in the focus group but only in participants low in catastrophic thinking about pain. However, for high catastrophizers, pain ratings were lower in the focus group. It is concluded that focusing to pain helps controlling affective responses to pain, whereas distracting from pain diminishes sensory pain perception, particularly when appraised as threatening.

Enhancement of emotional clarity: An intervention study
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The aim of the study was to enhance emotional clarity as it is an important variable within learning. 108 students were assigned to two experimental and a control group. Experimental group A was trained to experience and describe specific emotions, whereas group B received mindfulness training. Emotional clarity was measured by the Trait Meta-Mood Scale (Salovey et al., 1995), an emotion recognition task and a questionnaire measuring the accuracy of emotion descriptions. Multivariate analyses of variance showed expected effects on some of the dependent variables. Results are discussed regarding effect sizes and the character of future interventions.

Comparing web-based and face-to-face memory testing
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The aim of this study is to examine the validity of web-based memory testing. Participants on a web-based memory test was compared to a face-to-face memory test, taking into account differences in computer attitude, computer experience and motivation. Counterbalanced within subjects design was used. After accounting for the intrinsic factors, scores on the web-based test are lower than scores on the face-to-face test. These differences were more pronounced in older age. In spite of the advantages of web-based testing, it is crucial to consider that web-based neuropsychological testing is not comparable to face-to-face testing, especially among older age groups.

Psychometric properties of motivation for choice of study program inventory
van Angs, Martins Dept. of Psychology, University of Latvia, Riga, Latvia

The Motivation For Choice Of Study Program Inventory (Votkine, M. and Rasevska & Vanags, 2006) was designed to measure motivation of choice for study program in high-school graduates entering university. This study extended the previous psychometric findings (Vanags, 2006) to a bigger sample. The questionnaire construction was done on two independent samples (first stage N=145, both males and females, age 18-20, second stage N=300, both males and females, age 17-20). Factor analysis exposed three dimensions with high inter- dimensional consistency: external motivation, motivation for knowledge, motivation for career development. Divergent validity of SPCI was tested. Keywords: 
Acute stress has no effect on long-term object recognition memory in newbongs. Vargas, Viviana Psychology, Universidad Nacional de Colobm, Bogotá D.C., Colombia; Torres, Angelica Psychology, Universidad Nacional de Colobm, Bogota D.C., Colombia; Munoz, Alejandro, Psychology, Universidad Nacional de Colobm, Bogotá D.C., Colombia

A previous experiment developed in our laboratory showed a deleterious effect of acute stress on the acquisition of short-term memory measured by an object recognition task. Present experiment evaluated the effect of acute stress at long-term memory in 24 male Wistar rats randomly assigned to one of three groups: a) One hour motor restriction b) Four hours motor restriction and c) No restriction, followed by the acquisition of the task, and evaluated 24 hours later. A one way ANOVA test showed no significant differences between groups, indicating that acute stress does not affect the acquisition of long-term object recognition memory.

Interference and facilitation effects on the recall of a list of words induce by presented or self-generated verbal information. Vargas, Viviana Psychology, Universidad Nacional de Colobm, Bogotá D.C., Colombia

It was compared the effect of self-generated verbal information with externally presented verbal information over the recall of a list of words. A factorial design was used with independent variables of: a) moment of presentation, and b) kind of information; it was also a control group. 63 students were randomly assigned to the groups. Multiple ANOVA analysis was used to see the effects over the number of right and wrong answers in free recall and key recall. Presentation of external information, before and after recall, produced an interference effect; on the contrary, self-generated information produced a facilitation effect.

Emotion regulation difficulties and adjustment in newbongs couples. Velotti, Patrizia Dynamic and Clin. Psychology, University of Rome, Rome, Italy; Castellano, Rosetta Dynamic and Clinical Psychology, University of Rome, Rome, Italy; Zavattini, Giulio Cesare Dynamic and Clinical Psychology, University of Rome, Rome, Italy

Objective: Although researchers have examined the link between marital adjustment and different personality's aspect, the precise role of emotion regulation remains unclear (Snyder, 2006). The current study explores the link between individual's difficulties in emotion regulation and dyadic adjustment in the context of newbongs couples. Methods: Particiants. 100 couples participated. Measures. The Difficulties in Emotion Regulation Scale (DERS, Gratz & Roemer, 2004). The Dyadic Adjustment Scale (DAS, Spanier, 1976). Results: We tested two main effects: actor effect and partner effect and we found that difficulties in emotion regulation had a negative impact on dyadic adjustment.

The effects of leadership practices and perceived organizational support on maritime crew team performance: The mediating role of affective commitment. Viranuev, Parinda I/O Psychology, Thammasat University, Bangkok, Thailand

This study tested the influence of team leadership behaviour and perceived organizational support (POS) on team performance. The mediation test was done by using Baron and Kenny's (1986) method. The results indicated that only POS, not leadership behaviours, positively affects team performance. No mediating relationship was found in the hypothesized model. This anomalous result lead to questions pertaining subjective vs. objective criteria.

The impact of an osteopathy treatment on chronic pain intensity. von Fischedorf, Praxis Evost, Wiesbaden, Germany; Deichmeier, Frank Praxis Evost, Praxis Evost, Wiesbaden, Germany; Spörle, Matthias Psychology, LMU, Munich, Germany

Treatment of chronic pain patients is of increasing relevance in clinical research. Our study investigates potential reduction of patients' levels of pain intensity due to an osteopathy treatment. Thirty-six persons with chronic pain diagnosis participated in a two-stage treatment process and repeatedly filled out established measures (e.g. Numerical Rating Score) of pain localization and intensity. In a first stage participants received no intervention, in the second stage a maximum of six osteopathy treatments was given. Analysis revealed significant reductions of pain intensity in the waiting period as well as in the treatment period. The improvement during the treatment was larger than the one during the waiting period.

Gender and educational differences in shame in adolescents. Vrij-Hoogendoorn, Lida PACT, Mediant Mental Health, Enschede, Netherlands; Christenhusz, Lise Department of Psychology & University of Twente, Enschede, Netherlaands Drossaert, Constance Department of Psychology & University of Twente, Enschede, Netherlands; Banke, Joost Department of Psychology & University of Twente, Enschede, Netherlands

Shame is one of the important causal factors in psychological pathways and becomes particularly prominent from the period of adolescence. In this study 934 high school students, mean age 16 year, filled out a questionnaire on three specific areas of shame. Higher educated adolescents reported significantly more general shame than lower educated adolescents, and females reported more characterological, behavioural and bodily shame compared to males. The largest gender difference was found in the bodily shame. An educational and educational differences should be taken into account in future research of shame related issues in adolescents.

Evidence of prenatal transfer of testosterone in humans?: Decreased left-handenedness in females from opposite-sex twin pairs. Vuoksimaa, Eero Dept. of Public Health, University of Helsinki, Helsingin Yliopisto, Finland; Kaprio, Jaakko Department of Public Health, University of Helsinki, Helsingin Yliopisto, Finland; Pulkkinen, Lea Department of Psychology, University of Jyväskylä, University of Jyväskylä, Finland; Rose, Richard J. Psychological & Brain Scie, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana

Objectives: Female twins from opposite-sex pairs might be exposed to prenatal transfer of testosterone. Testosterone is suggested to play role in the formation of handedness. Earlier studies have shown that right-handers have higher levels of testosterone than left-handers. Methods: We stu- died handedness in population based FT12 study, which includes all Finnish twins born in 1983-87. Results: Affective commitment to leader was proposed to mediate the relationship between leadership and team performance, as measured by objective measurement of team performance. Affective commitment to organization was also proposed to mediate the effects that POS had on team performance. The mediation test was done by using Baron and Kenny's (1986) method. The results indicated that only POS, not leadership behaviours, positively affects team performance. No mediating relationship was found in the hypothesized model. This anomalous result lead to questions pertaining subjective vs. objective criteria.

Support the prenatal testosterone transfer hypothesis and are very unlikely to be caused by postnatal socialization effects.

Use of patient-self-assessments in emergency care to predict mortality for heart failure patients. Wahl, Inka Psychosomatik, UKE Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany; Rosse, Matthias Psychosomatic Medicine, UKE Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany; Weinrich, Daniel Dept. of Cardiology, Charite Berlin, Berlin, Germany; Strohm, Sebastian Dept. of Cardiology, Charite Berlin, Berlin, Germany

Objective: Evaluate the potential of patient-self-assessments predicting mortality of heart failure (HF) patients. Methods: 99 patients with decompenated HF were included. New-York-Heart Association classification (NYHA), B-type-na- triuretic peptide (BNP), Minnesota Living with Heart Failure Questionnaire (MLHFQ) have been determined within 24h after admission. Results: 12 patients died due to HF within 12 months. Those with BNP-values >600pg/ml or MLHFQ-scores > 70 had an increased mortality-of 0.05 (Kaplan-Meier-analyses). Patients with both risk factors had a 54 percent likelihood of dying within one year in contrast to nine percent for patients without both risk factors. Conclusions: Self-Assess-ments help to predict mortality for HF patients.
Revision of the “Wiener Matrizen Test”
Waldherr, Karin Inst. für Psychologie, Universität Wien, Wien, Austria Formann, Anton K. Faculty of Psychology, University of Vienna, Vienna, Austria Pischwanger, Karl Personal- und Managementpartnere, Pendl & Pischwanger, Vienna, Austria

Objective: Does the Wiener Matrizen Test (WMT; Formann & Pischwanger, 1979) show Rasch Model (RM) properties despite the huge changes since its first publication (social changes, extensive research on RM with development of new model tests)? Methods: The WMT was given to n=2495 persons (14-64 years). Psychometric properties of the WMT were analysed by means of various model tests. Results: Despite extensive model testing and high test power only six items were excluded. Reliability and validity of the shorter WMT are comparable with the original. Conclusion: The results further indicate that the WMT is independent of cultural contexts.

Gratitude, relationship quality and life satisfaction in friendship pairs
Walker, Simone Simone Pischwanger, UTM, University of Toronto, Mississauga, Canada

The current study examined gratitude within best friendships. Ninety-two best friend pairs reported their own dispositional gratitude, friendship quality and life satisfaction. Participants also reported three gratitude-producing experiences which were reliability coded for the emotional response and expression of the beneficiary. Main results showed that participants rated the friendship as more companionable, nurturing, and intimate, and were more satisfied with life when the beneficiary experienced and expressed grateful emotion. In conclusion, results suggest that both the experience and expression of gratitude within a friendship are important for the quality of the relationship and the life satisfaction of the pair.

Research on Chinese puberty sexual morals structure
Wang, Yuan School of Teacher Education, Shenyang Normal University, Shenyang, People's Republic of China Guo, Li Yan School of Teacher Education, Shenyang Normal University, Shenyang, People's Republic of China

Based on the literature review on sexual morals, a structural interview and an open-ended questionnaire were designed to measure sexual morals of puberty, and then a Chinese Puberty Sexual Morals Scale was of good reliability and validity, which was developed by means of various model tests. The current study examined how decision-makers make decision strategy, using Information Board and Eye-Movement technique. During the study process, the researcher explored the problem by introducing time pressure (high/medium/low) and task (important/important) variable. By analyzing Eye-Movement data, the results were as follows: (1) Time pressure and task had more effects on decision making;(2) When encountering time pressure, decision makers were inclined to choosing linear strategies to cope with tasks of great significance, vice versa.

The structure, developmental characteristic of adolescents' interpersonal competence
Wang, Yinchuan Beijing, People's Republic of China Hou, Hong Institute of developmental psy, school of psychology, Beijing, People's Republic of China

Interpersonal competence referred to the tendency to behave effectively and appropriately, which made him in harmony with others. The present research defined the structure of interpersonal competence, and then developed the “Interpersonal Competence Questionnaire(ICY)” and explored the general characteristic of adolescent' interpersonal competence. Results indicated: (1)Interpersonal Competence Questionnaire included 3 factors: interpersonal motivation, interpersonal cognition and interpersonal skill. (2)There were significant difference in interpersonal motivation, grade and gender difference in interpersonal skills and interaction between gender and grade in interpersonal cognition.

Affective and facial responses to tastes in human adults
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Objectives: We examined the influence of tastes on affective and facial reactions. Methods: Thirty-two subjects rated intensity, pleasantness, and mood in response to stimuli that were presented after the concentration and quality. Facial reactions were recorded and analysed by the Facial Action Coding System. Results: Facial reactions were differentially affected by tastes. With increasing concentration, subjects rated tastes as more intense, and some tastes (bitter, salty, umami) as less pleasant. Conclusion: Facial responses in human adults are similar to those found in human newborns. Moreover, taste concentration plays a key role in the quantity of facial reactions.

Personal light: Evaluation of dynamic lighting by Philips in Hamburg schools

Positive effects of lighting on performance in workplaces indicate that optimizing lighting in classrooms is a promising approach to improve students’ performance. Therefore, we compared seven programs differing in illuminance and colour temperature. Main objectives are to investigate effects on attention, aggressiveness and hyperactivity in students. Therefore, a controlled field trial, six natural classes are observed cross-sectionally and longitudinally. First results point to positive effects on work speed and accuracy, assessed by the d’2. The findings will lead to conclusions on effects, usability and acceptance of Dynamic Lighting in the school setting.

Human amygdala habituation during the presentation of auditory stimuli
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The human amygdala has been reported to habituate in response to stimuli (e.g., Fischer et al., 2003). It is less clear, however, whether and in which amygdala subregion habituation also occurs in response to auditory stimuli. Using functional MRI, brain responses to piano pieces were investigated in 18 healthy subjects. We find that the relative magnitude of responses in the lateral amygdala and orbitofrontal cortex was reduced compared to equivalent responses to speech stimuli, suggesting that auditory habituation does not represent a more general property of human amygdala function.

Who benefits from planning?: The road to action is paved with high intentions
Wiedemann, Amelie Gesundheits-Psychologie, Freie Universität Berlin, Berlin, Germany Scholz, Benjamin Lifelong Learning / Institutio, Jacobs University Bremen, Bremen, Germany Schwarzer, Ralph Health Psychology, Freie Universität Berlin, Berlin, Germany Snidhott, Falko F. School of Psychology, University of Aberdeen, Aberdeen, United Kingdom Scholz, Ulre Social and Health Psychology, University of Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland

Objectives If-then planning facilitates the translation of intentions into action. Mediation effects of planning are assumed to be stronger in individuals with high intentions. Methods Moderated mediation analyses in two longitudinal studies on physical activity and oral hygiene. Results Participants with high intentions showed stronger direct effects of planning than those with medium to low intentions. Conclusions Small changes in intentions might determine whether planning translates intentions into action. The importance of intentions should be considered when developing planning interventions.

The effect of process improvement on coordination success in work teams
Wiedow, Annika Inst. für Psychologie, Universität zu Kiel, Kiel, Germany Ellwert, Thomas School of Applied Psychology, University of Applied Science, Olten, Switzerland Konradt, Udo Dep. of Psychology, University of Kiel, Kiel, Germany

In two studies we examined the effect of process improvement (i.e. reflection, adaption) on team coordination as well as its mediating mechanisms on a cognitive level (shared mental models) as well as on a motivational level (team trust). In an experimental control group design study with 32 three-student groups process improvement was manipulated by reflecting previous performance. In a cross-sectional field study, members of 116 professional teams rated process improvement, activities and coordination. ANOVA and Partial Least Squares analyses indicated that process improvement led to better team coordination. This effect was partially mediated by shared mental models and team trust.

Religiosity and substance use in a community sample of adults
Wills, Thomas Dept. of Epidemiology, Einstein College of Medicine, Bronx, USA Walker, Carmella Epidemiology, A Einstein College of Medicine, Bronx, USA Ainette, Michael Dept. of Epidemiology, Einstein College of Medicine, Bronx, USA

OBJECTIVE: To better understand the effect of religiosity. METHOD: A sample of 333 adults (M age 41 years) reported on behavioral aspects of religiosity (e.g., belonging, attendance) and personal aspects [e.g., value on religion, nonreligious spirituality, forgiveness]. RESULTS: Religiosity was inversely related to smoking and alcohol use. The effect of personal religiosity was mediated through lower risk-taking tendency and less coping motives for smoking and alcohol use, also with a direct effect to smoking and a more general effect to alcohol use. Conclusions: The protective effect of religiosity for...
Results: The analysis of the psychometric properties of Polish version (factor structure, homogeneity and test-retest reliability) revealed that the parameters of the adaptation were satisfactory and comparable with the characteristics of the original scale. Conclusions: The preliminary results indicate that Polish ECS can be treated as a useful and reliable tool for measuring individual differences in susceptibility to emotional contagion.

The competing value framework (CVF) presidential leadership behavior in technology universities in Taiwan
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The purpose of this research was to investigate the presidential leadership behaviors in 29 technology universities in Taiwan based on the Competing Values Framework (CVF) presidential leadership behavior. It includes four second-order factors relating to people, leading change, managing processes, and producing results. Each second-order factor includes 3 first-order factors. 651 valid samples were collected from 29 technology universities in Taiwan. MANOVA was applied to determine if there are significant differences between the two universities in each demographic variable. Participants’ gender, whether they participate in administrative duties, age, and whether they are homeroom teachers influenced teachers’ perceptions on their president’s leadership behaviors.

The theoretical construct and measurement of college students’ interpersonal interaction efficacy
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Based on investigation about more than 1000 college students’ interpersonal interaction, we compiled a scale to analyze the college students’ interpersonal interaction efficacy. Through this research, we want to discuss the internal structure of the college students’ interpersonal interaction and bring the concept of self-efﬁcacy into the area of interpersonal interaction. The result demonstrates the sense of college students’ interpersonal interaction efﬁcacy consists of six aspects: (1) the interpersonal interaction is brought by the self; (2) participants’ reported questions about recent anger experiences, including their evaluations, behaviors, and regulation strategies. We also measured emotion regulation styles, personality, and well-being. The two anger experiences differed in important ways, including intensity, length, evaluation structure, and resultant behaviors. Moreover, although social sharing was frequent in both types of anger, it was only positively associated with anger intensity when angry with another person. We will discuss anger experiences in terms of emotional intelligence and functionality for the work environment and in social relationships.

Measuring susceptibility to emotional contagion. Preliminary analysis of psychometric properties of a Polish adaptation of the Emotional Contagion Scale
Wrobel, Monika Inst. of Psychology, University of Lodz, Lodz, Poland

Objectives: The aim of the study was to adapt the Emotional Contagion Scale (ECS) to Polish conditions. Methods: The ECS was translated into Polish with the use of back translation procedure and then completed by 186 participants aged 19 to 31.

Regulatory focuses and co-worker preferences
Yamagami, Makiko Educational Program, Ochanomizu University, Wako, Japan

The study examined the influence of regulatory focus on interpersonal attraction. 117 undergraduate students read the behavior descriptions of two different persons who use promotion focus vs. prevention focus, respectively. They selected one of them as a future co-worker, and responded to the Regulatory Focus Questionnaire (RFQ: Higgins, et al., 2001). A 2 (high vs. low promotion focus) x 2 (high vs. low prevention focus) ANOVA revealed the significant interaction effect: when the promotion focus is low, highly prevention focused participants tend to choose prevention focused targets. The result suggests that the preferences of the self-regulation affect the interpersonal preferences.

The difference of evaluation apprehension among diverse cultures
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The comparative survey was conducted in terms of the degree of evaluation apprehension. 357 Japanese, 90 Chinese, and 105 American were asked how much they apprehended others’ evaluations in 26 situations. Five factors were extracted, and Japanese apprehended others’ evaluation is more than two other countries on four factors which were Misbehavior in Public, Mistakes in Public, Evaluation for Ability and Public Attention, and they were related to negative emotions. But there was no difference on Public Appearance relating to pleasant emotion. These results may be derived from the differences of relative values of self-assertiveness and the evaluation from others.

Characteristics of paranoid thoughts in a non-clinical population
Yamauchi, Takashi The University of Tokyo, Japan, Tokyo, Japan, Sudo, Anju Graduate School of Medicine, The University of Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan, Tanno, Yoshiko Graduate School of Arts and Science, The University of Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan

Objectives: We examined the characteristics of paranoid thoughts compared with social anxious thoughts in Japanese college students. Methods: Participants were 148 undergraduates. Nine characteristics were assessed on both paranoid thoughts and anxious ones: resistance, distress, absurdity, conviction, corrigibility, controllability, perception of intended harm, anger, and frequency. A multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA) indicated that patterns of the characteristics differed depending upon two kinds of thoughts (Wilk’s F (9, 125)=9.12, p<.000). Conclusions: Paranoid thoughts were characterized by higher absurdity, perception of intended harm and anger, and lower frequency and conviction compared with social anxious thoughts in non-clinical samples.

The study on social support network to accelerate thriving from career crisis: In the case of researchers at early career developmental stage
Yamamura, Kazuko University of Shizuoka, Shizuoka, Japan, Sakata, Kiriko Integrated Arts and Science, Hiroshima University, Higashi-hiroshima, Japan, Nishida, Kimikazu Nursing, University of Shizuoka, Shizuoka City, Japan

The purpose of this study was to figure out the relationship between the characteristics of social-support networks, which Japanese researchers hold at early developmental stage, and thriving from the career crisis. Analysis: 28 researchers indicated 4 types of network: some sincere admirer, old and trusted labmates, informants as quarry of excited idea, remotely related
persons. We found that they had happened to be acquainted with informants in the struggling process to recover from their career crises. Also, contemporarily reared with informants having a few, had an important role to their thriving and career development.

SAKURA – Pseudo-personality construction of virtual patients in scenarios of a simulated dental clinic
Yamazaki, Haruyoshi School of Dentistry, Nihon University, Tokyo, Japan Matsuno, Toshio Toshio School of medicine, Nihon University, Ibabashi-kou Tokyo, Japan Yamada, Hiroshi College of Humanities and Scie, Nihon University, Setagay-kou Tokyo, Japan Nakajima, Ishio School of Dentistry, Nihon University, Chiyoda-kou Tokyo, Japan

Newly developed role-playing software, Sakura, graphically represents clinical scenarios to enhance students’ manners and dental knowledge. The student plays the dentist and three animation patients receive utterances the student chooses from five, prepared on the Transactional Analysis. Each choice shows two emotional factors: anxiety and anger, which are graphically represented real time to show the effect of choice immediately. The student can graphically understand how his choice affected the patient’s emotions in a real way. As a result of the above simulation course, students’ understanding of the importance and tact in dentist-patient communication was greatly improved.

Comprehension and application of verbal communication strategies characterized by Chinese primary school children with learning disabilities
Yan, Rong English Department, BISU, Beijing, People’s Republic of China Yu, Guoliang Institute of Psychology, Renmin University of China, Beijing, People’s Republic of China

The present research aims to explore the development of verbal communication strategy characterized by Chinese learning-disabled children in primary schools. 213 third-, fourth-, fifth- and sixth-grade students (117 LD & 124 Non-LD) participated in this study. Repeated measure was used to examine the differences between the two groups. The results indicate that LD children were developing verbal communication strategy faster than those without LD at both comprehension and application levels. The aforementioned findings were helpful to the interventions for the improvement of LD children’s social skills.

Effect of self-esteem on negotiation time when selecting interactional partners in a persuasion game: An investigation using the Settoku Nattoku game (1)
Yanagisawa, Kuniaki Hiroshima College of Social Welfare, Hiroshima University, Hiroshima International Univ., Yanagisawa, Kuniaki Faculty of Social Welfare, Hiroshima University, Hiroshima, Japan

The present research aims to investigate the possibility that people with high and self-esteem tend to spend more time negotiating with the hypotheses suggesting that people with low players’ in the SNG. The results were consistent with the aforementioned findings were helpful to the interactional partners in a persuasion game: An investigation using the Settoku Nattoku game. The results were consistent with the hypotheses suggesting that people with low and high self-esteem take different approaches when interacting with others.

A study of relation between team leaders’ in-degree centrality in networks and the corresponding team effectiveness
Yang, Hui Beijing, People’s Republic of China Ji Ming, Zhang New Media School, Beijing Normal University, Beijing, People’s Republic of China China Nan, Biaoshang school of management, Beijing Normal University, Beijing, People’s Republic of China Xuanhui, Li School of management, Beijing Normal University, Beijing, People’s Republic of China

This paper investigates that, against a background of Chinese culture, the impact of team leaders’ in-degree centrality in the corresponding team advice networks and friendship networks, on team effectiveness (including subjective task performance, team viability, and cooperation satisfaction). Fifty-three eligible team leaders and their team members from various organizations (total 369 persons) have participated in this study. The outcome of regression analysis shows that team leaders’ in-degree centrality in team advice networks has a significantly positive impact on team effectiveness, whereas team members’ in-degree centrality in friendship networks has a significant impact on team effectiveness.

An investigation of team social capital as a mediator between transformational leadership and team effectiveness
Yang, Hui Beijing, People’s Republic of China Luo, Fang Department of Psychology, Beijing Normal University, Beijing, People’s Republic of China

This paper investigates, against the background of Chinese culture, how team social capital plays as a mediator between transformational leadership and team effectiveness. Fifty-four team leaders and their team members, with a total of 369 people, have participated in this study. An analysis via structural equation model (SEM) shows that team social capital indeed acts as a mediator between two dimensions of transformational leadership—individualized consideration and professional skills—and team effectiveness, whereas it fails to act as a mediator between other two dimensions of transformational leadership—moral influence and inspirational motivation—and team effectiveness.

Study on mathematics learning disability children’s solving complex arithmetical problems
Yao, Jingjing Psychology, Zhejiang Normal University, Zhejiang, China

The present research aims to investigate the effect of associative direction and strength on metacognitive illusions for children with learning disabilities. The effects of associative direction and strength tasks (Korshinskii, 1980) were investigated in a rural county of China. Fifty-three team leaders and their team members of primary school children, using Mathematical Processing Instrument. The results indicate that MD children reported less use of schematic representations and showed less successful performance on mathematical tasks than Non-MD children. In addition, there was a decrease in tendency to use pictorial representations by the children without MD, but no tendency was found between MD and Non-MD. The aforementioned findings were helpful to the interventions for the improvement of LD children’s mathematical problem solving.

Resilience and mental health among people living with HIV/AIDS and their spouses in a rural area of central China
Yu, Xiaoman School of Public Health, Chinese Univ. of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China, People’s Republic of China Yu, Guoliang Institute of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China, People’s Republic of China

This cross-sectional study examined resilience and mental health of people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) and their spouses in a rural county of China. Two hundred twenty PLWHA and their spouses were interviewed separately. The measurements included resilience, depression, anxiety, and stress etc. The prevalence of mental problems, factors associated with mental health (e.g. HIV symptoms, medication and side effect), and the relationship between resilience and mental health were investigated. The interaction between the psychological status of the PLWHA and their spouses was also explored. The implications of providing psychological service and conducting intervention to promote resilience and mental health were discussed.

The effects of associative direction and strength on metacognitive illusions for children with learning disabilities
Yu, Guoliang Beijing, People’s Republic of China

The present research aims to investigate the effect of associative direction and strength on metacognitive illusions for children with learning disabilities. The effects of associative direction and strength tasks (Korshinskii, 1980) were investigated in a rural county of China. Fifty-three team leaders and their team members of primary school children, using Mathematical Processing Instrument. The results indicate that MD children reported less use of schematic representations and showed less successful performance on mathematical tasks than Non-MD children. In addition, there was a decrease in tendency to use pictorial representations by the children without MD, but no tendency was found between MD and Non-MD. The aforementioned findings were helpful to the interventions for the improvement of LD children’s mathematical problem solving.
cue-target relationships contributing to metacognitive illusions. Results indicated children exhibited metacognitive processing weakness, and displayed backward word-pair. It was higher metacognitive illusions for children with LD than normal children. We argued backward word-pair enhance learners sensitive to metacognitive illusions, which could distinguish sensitively from two groups.

Social information processing in Chinese children with and without LD

Yu, Guoliang Inst. of Psychology, Renmin University, Beijing, People’s Republic of China

The present study aimed to examine social information processing in Chinese children with and without learning disabilities (LD). Children were placed into three different social interactive situations associated with peers and adults using Dodge’s SIP in two sub-situations: the blurry situation and the clear one. Results demonstrated that children with LD had more difficulties in blurry and clear authority-competing situations; LD children demonstrated significantly lower performance in encoding accuracy and completeness. Under blurry peer situations, the total number of reactions and the number of negative and aggressive responses in LD children were significantly greater than those of non-LD children.

How to lead Chinese organizational learning: Relationship between paternalistic leadership and organizational learning

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In order to explore the relationship between paternalistic leadership and organizational learning, four hundred and ninety one surveys from ten Chinese enterprises were collected by surveying. The results of HRA (hierarchical regression analysis) showed that benevolence leadership and moral leadership were positively correlated with organization learning, authoritarian leadership were negatively correlated with organizational learning. The results also showed that there were positive interaction effects of moral and benevolence leadership and individual learning; authoritarianism and benevolence leadership on explorative learning, benevolence and authoritarianism leadership on exploitation; and there were negative interaction effects of moral and authoritarianism leadership on collective learning, moral and authoritarianism leadership on exploitation learning.

Advanced digital video technologies as “design tools”: Conditions for effective collaboration and self-regulated learning in the classroom

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A pilot study on computer-supported learning in primary school compared writing a researchers’ notebook (control) vs. writing a multimedia presentation (computer) in biology lessons with 24 pupils. Analyses of the notebooks and design products revealed significant positive correlations between information structuring in the notebooks and performance in multimedia design for all pupils. Moreover, girls wrote significantly more text into their notebooks than into their computer-based multimedia presentations. No similar effects were found for computer-based writing and visual design activities. Results will be discussed in relation to their practical implications for elementary instruction.

The comparison of family functioning in depressed patients and patients without psychiatric disorders in Isfahan

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The purpose of this study was comparing the family functioning between depressed patients and patients without psychiatric disorder in Isfahan. From 3 clinics of psychotherapy in Isfahan city, 30 depressed patients were randomly selected. The control group was consisted of 30 non-psychiatric patients who were referred to one hospital in Isfahan. The Bloom’s Family Functioning Test (EFF) was administered to both groups. The results of analysis of covariance showed that family cohesion, family sociability, family idealization (amount of family pride) of depressed patients and total of family functioning was significantly lower than control group.

Cross-cultural gender attitudes: Hostile and benevolent sexism to men in Poland, South Africa and Great Britain

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The objective of this study was to compare the cultural attitudes towards gender roles in Poland, South Africa and Great Britain. The study employed an adjusted version of the Sex Role Inventory (SRI) that included Polish (PL) and South Africa (SA) items. The results showed significant differences in the attitudes toward women and men. Polish participants showed higher level of sexism toward women compared to the other two countries. South African participants showed lower level of sexism toward men compared to the other two countries.

Metabolic syndrome, but not major depression itself influences Cytokine levels in depressed inpatients

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OBJECTIVE: To assess how depression and metabolic syndrome modulate proinflammatory cytokine activation. RESULTS: Analyses of variance revealed that depressive patients with the metabolic syndrome had significantly higher levels of CRP and IL-6, and significantly lower levels of adiponectin. Correlational analyses did not reveal a relationship between severity of depression and proinflammatory cytokine activation. CONCLUSIONS: According to the present data, cytokine dysregulation is amplified in depressed inpatients with metabolic syndrome.

Are they really self-confident: The influence of concealing learning-relevant information on the self-perception of students with learning disabilities

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Through the experiment context of individual interviews with strange authorities, the influences of concealing learning-relevant information on the self-perception of LD children were tested on the conscious and unconscious level. In the study, LD children and NLD children are distributed respectively to the interview context with concealing learning information and that with concealing learning information. The results indicate that, the state self-esteem of LD children under the condition of concealing learning-relevant information has improved dramatically; LD children under the condition of concealing learning has a tendency of suppressing negative self-image.

A research of the relationships between leadership behavior and job satisfaction in hospital

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Objective This research is designed to explore the relationship between the leadership behavior style and job satisfaction in the primary community hospital. It aimed to validate the appropriateness of leadership behavior style of hospital administrators.

Cross-cultural studies exploring gender attitudes to men in Poland, South Africa and Great Britain

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Metabolic syndrome, but not major depression itself influences Cytokine levels in depressed inpatients

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OBJECTIVE: To assess how depression and metabolic syndrome modulate proinflammatory cytokine activation. METHODS: Severity of illness (HAMD-17), metabolic syndrome (International Diabetes Federation criteria) and cytokine concentrations (CRP, IL-6, adiponectin, and fibrinogen) were assessed in 69 depressed inpatients. RESULTS: Analyses of variance revealed that depressive patients with the metabolic syndrome had significantly higher levels of CRP and IL-6, and significantly lower levels of adiponectin. Correlational analyses did not reveal a relationship between severity of depression and proinflammatory cytokine activation. CONCLUSIONS: According to the present data, cytokine dysregulation is amplified in depressed inpatients with metabolic syndrome.

Consumers’ multiattribute decision-making of search engine

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This study explored the consumers’ multiattribute decision-making of search engine. 201 adjectives of attributes collected by surveys and former studies were divided into 3 categories: functional, symbolic and experiential. Subjects were asked to decide the importance of these attributes, presented randomly with or without software, and to respond as quickly as possible when choosing search engine. Results show a negative correlation between importance and RT (reaction time) and functional attributes have the shortest RTs, which are significantly faster than those of symbolic and experiential attributes. The results suggest that consumers focus more on functional rather than symbolic/experiential attributes when choosing search engine.
Effects of event-valence, time-pressure, description and reference on subjective probability judgments
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The present study investigated whether the subjective probability judgments were influenced by event-valence (positive or negative), time-pressure (with or without), description (in detail or in general) and reference (self or others). 31 participants were asked to estimate the probability of 136 events with or without time-pressure. Results showed that participants gave higher probability estimate for positive other-reference events than self-reference events. In addition, higher probability was related to positive events described in detail without time-pressure and positive events described in general with time-pressure. These results were discussed in the context of the culture difference between the east and west world.

Effect of cue location compound letter processing: An ERP study
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In the present study, we recorded event-related potentials both for pre-cued and post-cued compound letter processing. The results suggested that the processing of post-cued was distinguished from that of pre-cued condition. The hierarchical processing for a compound letter followed after a pre-cued cause frontal and parietal hemispheric asymmetry in early negativity (N1) and long-latency positivity (P3). Global and local processing showed difference in both early negativity (N1) and long-latency positivity (P3). The congruency of the compound letter showed effect only in long-latency positivity (P3). One interesting finding was the significant effect in left hemisphere, no such effects in right hemisphere.

Study on mental healthy improvement of woman in climacteric period by Yoga
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Objective: To discuss the influence of Yoga on mental healthy of woman in climacteric period.
Method: 64 voluntary women in climacteric period were attended Yoga training while another 64 as contrast group. Results: obvious improvement on the anxiety level, the sleeping quality and physiologic indexes were found in the training member.
Conclusion: Yoga can improve the state of mental healthy of woman in climacteric period.

Explicit and implicit measures of intimate relationships and their influential factors
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In order to investigate whether social relationships shape the selves of Chinese in the same way as with German’s (Pohlmann & Hannover, 2006), we measured explicit and implicit closeness of Chinese’s relationships with their lovers, mothers and best friends, as well as their self-construal. Results indicated that the interdependent showed lower-reference effect and higher implicit closeness of lover than the independent, which did not show this effect. Moreover, we found that the more interdependent the independent subjects were, the higher their explicit closeness with their lovers and best friends. The results suggest that Chinese construct their relationships differently from Germans.

Effects of entrepreneur’s characteristics on performance in Chinese small high-tech firms
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This empirical research focuses on the relationships between entrepreneur’s characteristics, organizational fitness and firm performance in Chinese small firms. MANOVA and multiple regression were used in analyzing questionnaire data from 21 individuals in 35 small high-tech firms. The results indicate that: (1) The abilities to make decision, foresee and innovate varied among the entrepreneurs in small high-tech and non-high-tech enterprises; (2) fitness between organizational elements significantly correlated with the entrepreneur’s characteristics; (3) the entrepreneur’s abilities to make decision, foresee and innovate had significant effects on small high-tech firms’ performance. Practical implications and future research direction are discussed.

Problematic mobile phone use and psychological health of college students in Malaysia
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The relationship between problematic mobile phone use (PMPU) and psychological health was explored in a sample of college students in Malaysia. PMPU was measured using a 27 items scale (Bianchi & Phillips, 2005), whilst the psychological health was assessed using the 12 items, GHQ (Goldberg, 1978). Results revealed that the students do not exhibit problem mobile phone use behavior, and were at a moderate level of psychological health. Nonetheless, students with higher scores on the PMPU scale appeared to be more psychologically disturbed. This study adds to the limited information about mobile phone use amongst young people in Malaysia.