

2013

Psychology Abstracts

Seventh Annual International
Conference on Psychology
27-30 May 2013, Athens, Greece

Edited by Gregory T. Papanikos

THE ATHENS INSTITUTE FOR EDUCATION AND RESEARCH



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7th Annual International
Conference on Psychology
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Greece

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Preface

This abstract book includes all the abstracts of the papers presented at the 7th *Annual International Conference on Psychology, 27-30 May 2013*, organized by the Athens Institute for Education and Research. In total there were 62 papers and 96 presenters, coming from 32 different countries (Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Denmark, Egypt, France, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Israel, Latvia, Lithuania, Malaysia, Norway, Oman, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, South Africa, Thailand, the Netherlands, Turkey, UK, USA). The conference was organized into 12 sessions that included areas of Therapy and Psychological Services, Various Psychology Issues, Life-Span Developmental and Social Psychology, Life-Span Developmental and Social Psychology, Aggression, Violence and Forensic Psychology and other related fields. As it is the publication policy of the Institute, the papers presented in this conference will be considered for publication in one of the books of ATINER.

The Institute was established in 1995 as an independent academic organization with the mission to become a forum where academics and researchers from all over the world could meet in Athens and exchange ideas on their research and consider the future developments of their fields of study. Our mission is to make ATHENS a place where academics and researchers from all over the world meet to discuss the developments of their discipline and present their work. To serve this purpose, conferences are organized along the lines of well established and well defined scientific disciplines. In addition, interdisciplinary conferences are also organized because they serve the mission statement of the Institute. Since 1995, ATINER has organized more than 150 international conferences and has published over 100 books. Academically, the Institute is organized into four research divisions and nineteen research units. Each research unit organizes at least one annual conference and undertakes various small and large research projects.

I would like to thank all the participants, the members of the organizing and academic committee and most importantly the administration staff of ATINER for putting this conference together.

Gregory T. Papanikos
President

FINAL CONFERENCE PROGRAM
7th Annual International Conference on Psychology, 27-30 May 2013,
Athens, Greece
PROGRAM

Conference Venue: Titania Hotel, 52 Panepistimiou Avenue, Athens, Greece

Organization and Scientific Committee

1. Dr. Gregory T. Papanikos, President, ATINER.
2. Dr. George Poulos, Vice-President of Research, ATINER & Emeritus Professor, University of South Africa, South Africa.
3. Dr. Nicholas Pappas, Vice-President of Academics, ATINER & Professor, Sam Houston University, USA.
4. Dr. Thanos Patelis, Head, Psychology Research Unit, ATINER & Vice President of Research and Analysis, The College Board, USA.
5. Dr. Spyros Catechis, Academic Member, ATINER & Adjunct Professor, Central Michigan University, USA.
2. Dr. Gregory Alexander, Lecturer, University of the Free State, South Africa.
3. Dr. Zafer Bekirogullari, Lecturer, Eastern Mediterranean University, Cyprus.
4. Dr. Andrew Demirdjian, Professor, California State University, USA.
5. Dr. Kostas Fanti, Lecturer, University of Cyprus, Cyprus.
6. Dr. Daphne Halkias, Research Associate, The Institute for Social Sciences, Cornell University, New York, USA.
7. Dr. Yaacov Julian Katz, Lecturer and Researcher in Social Psychology of Education, Bar-Ilan University, Israel.
8. Dr. Aspasia Papazanakis, Professor, Paulista University, Brazil.
9. Dr. Negovan Valeria, Senior Lecturer, University of Bucharest, Romania.
10. Dr. Anthony Perry, Professor, North Central University, USA.
11. Ms. Aylin Mentosogullari, Lecturer, Near East University, Turkey.
12. Ms. Selin Onayli, Ph.D. Student, Middle East Technical University, Turkey.
13. Ms. Ayla Ozekmekci, Lecturer, Near East University, Turkey.
14. Ms. Galina Kozhukhar, Senior Lecturer, Moscow City University of Psychology and Education, Moscow, Russia.
15. Mr. Amir Mohammad Behrooz Abedini, Teaching Assistant, Islamic Azad University-South Tehran Branch, Iran.
16. Ms. Angeliki Polychronopoulou, Hospital Governor (CEO) Psychiatric Hospital "Dromokaiteion", Greek Department of Health, Athens, Greece.
17. Mr. Bruno Cortegoso Prezenszky, Undergraduation student, Universidade Federal de São Carlos - Federal University of São Carlos, Brasil.
18. Latife Yazigi, Professor, Federal Sao Paulo University, Brazil.
19. Ms. Lila Skountridaki, Researcher, ATINER & Ph.D. Student, University of Strathclyde, U.K.
20. Mr. Vasilis Charalampopoulos, Researcher, ATINER & Ph.D. Student, University of Sterling, U.K.
21. Mr. Apostolos Kotsaspyrou, Researcher, ATINER.

Administration

Fani Balaska, Stavroula Kiritsi, Eirini Lentzou, Konstantinos Manolidis, Katerina Maraki & Celia Sakka

C O N F E R E N C E P R O G R A M

(The time for each session includes at least 10 minutes coffee break)

Monday 27 May 2013

08:30-09:30 Registration

09:30-10:00 Welcome and Opening Remarks

- Dr. George Poulos, Vice-President of Research, ATINER & Emeritus Professor, University of South Africa, South Africa.
- Dr. Gregory T. Papanikos, President, ATINER.

<p>10:00-11:30 Session I (Room A): Studies of Therapy Chair: Dr. Spyros Catechis, Academic Member, ATINER & Adjunct Professor, Central Michigan University, USA.</p>	<p>10:00-11:30 Session II (Room B): The Role of Culture in Psychology and Well-Being Chair: Dr. George Poulos, Vice-President of Research, ATINER & Emeritus Professor, University of South Africa, South Africa.</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. *Medha Talpade, Associate Professor, Clark Atlanta University, USA. Factors Associated with Client Progress and Retention: Second Chance Demonstration Project. 2. <u>Ieva Bieliauskiene</u>, Ph.D. Student, Vilnius University, Lithuania & Gražina Gudaitė, Professor, Vilnius University, Lithuania. Therapeutic Factors in Analytical Psychotherapy: A Qualitative Analysis of Male and Female Perspective. 3. <u>Chris Trewavas</u>, Ph.D. Student, Deakin University, Australia, Ciaran Pier, Professor, Deakin University, Australia, Helen Mildred, Professor, Deakin University, Australia, Britt Klein, Professor, Deakin University, Australia & Martia McCabe, Professor, Deakin University, Australia. The Therapeutic Alliance Online. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Maria-Irini Avgoulas</u>, Lecturer, La Trobe University and PhD Candidate, Deakin University, Australia & Rebecca Fanany, Lecturer, Deakin University, Australia. Maintenance of Cultural Identity. 2. *James Clark, Professor, University of Winnipeg, Canada. Against Culture-Specific Ways of Knowing. 3. <u>Tania Darnos-Thodis</u>, Ph.D. Candidate, Latrobe University, Australia, Catherine Itsiopoulos, Associate Professor, Latrobe University, Australia, Antigone Kouris-Blazos, Associate Professor, Latrobe University, Australia, Demosthenes Panagiotakos, Associate Professor, Harokopio University, Greece, Evangelos Polychronopoulos, Associate Professor, Harokopio University, Greece & Speros Tsindos, Ph.D. Candidate, Latrobe University, Australia. Depressive Symptoms and the Prevalence of Cardiovascular Risk Factors among Greek Australians; Preliminary Findings from the Australian MEDIS (Mediterraneans Islands) Study.

<p>11:30-13:00 Session III (Room A): Cognitive Functioning in Patients and Autism Chair: *Medha Talpade, Associate Professor, Clark Atlanta University, USA</p>	<p>11:30-13:00 Session IV (Room B): Psychological Studies involving University Students Chair: *James Clark, Professor, University of Winnipeg, Canada.</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>*Zhi-Zhong Guan</u>, Professor, Guiyang Medical University, China. Changed Expression of Nuclear Factor and Inflammatory Chemotactic Factors in the Brains with Alzheimer's Disease and the Cultural Cell Lines Exposed to B-Amyloid Peptide. 2. <u>Asa Hammar</u>, Professor, University of Bergen, Norway, S., Heggland, University of Bergen, Norway & M. Schmid, University of Bergen, Norway. Verbal Memory Functioning in First Episode Major Depressive Disorder. 3. <u>Jonathan Catling</u>, Lecturer, University of Birmingham, UK, Felicity South, Psychological Sciences, University of Worcester, UK & Kevin Dent, Lecturer, University of Essex, UK. The Effect of Age of Acquisition on Older Individuals with and without Cognitive Impairments. 4. <u>Clarence Singleton</u>, PhD Student, University of Bath, UK & Mark Brosnan, Senior Lecturer, University of Bath, UK. Adults with a Higher Degree of Autistic Traits Show a Greater Physiological Response to Non-social 'System' Related Stimuli and a Lower Response to Social Stimuli Compared with those with Fewer Autistic Traits. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Herbert Helm</u>, Professor, Andrews University, USA & Duane McBride, Professor, Andrews University, USA. Sex and Substance Use within a Prohibitionist University Setting. 2. <u>Solomon Mashegoane</u>, Senior Lecturer, University of Limpopo, South Africa & Simon Moripe, Senior Lecturer, University of Limpopo, South Africa. Structure of the Death Obsession Scale among South African University Students. 3. <u>Ina Md. Yasin</u>, Ph.D. Student, University Putra Malaysia, Malaysia, <u>Mohd Ibrani Shahrimin Adam Assim</u>, Lecturer, University Putra Malaysia, Malaysia & <u>Shamsul Amri Baharuddin</u>, Founding Director, National University of Malaysia, Malaysia. Imperatives of Planned Indecision Behaviour upon Implicit Social Cognition on the Development of Malaysian Career Factor Inventory (MyCFI). 4. Aivis Dombrovskis, Ph.D. Student, Daugavpils University, Latvia. Family Environment, Satisfaction with Family Life and Identity Crisis in University Females.

13:00-14:00 Lunch

<p>14:00 -15:30 Session V (Room A): Applied Psychology I Chair: *Zhi-Zhong Guan, Professor, Guiyang Medical University, China</p>	<p>14:00 -15:30 Session VI (Room B): Study of Work Behaviors Chair: Solomon Mashegoane, Senior Lecturer, University of Limpopo, South Africa</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Marcelo Fernandes Costa</u>, Associate Professor, University of Sao Paulo, Brazil & Lucas Renne Copelli, Ph.D. Student, University of Sao Paulo, Brazil. Magnitude Estimation of Brand and Chocolate Buy Decision. 2. <u>Christian Moldjord</u>, Associate 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. *Susan Stewart, Associate Professor, Western Illinois University, USA. The Role of Dispositional Aggressiveness and Organizational Injustice on Deviant Workplace Behavior. 2. <u>Mieneke Pouwelse</u>, Assistant Professor, Work and Organizational

Professor, Royal Norwegian Air Force Academy, Norway & Anne Iversen, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Norway. Developing Trust in temporary Military Aircrews - A fundament for restitution and learning through Holistic Debrief.

3. Katherine Blackford, Ph.D. Student, University of Bath, UK, Andrew Weyman, Professor, University of Bath, UK, & Elizabeth Hellier, Professor, University of Exeter, UK. Quality of Working Life - What's Important to you?
4. Evita Maree March, HDR Student, Australian Catholic University, Australia, Eric Marx, Senior Lecturer, Australian Catholic University, Australia & Rachel Grieve, Lecturer, Australian Catholic University, Australia. Sex Differences in Mate Preferences: An Exploration of Gender Roles and Socio-Economic Status.
5. Jorge Enrique Avila Campos, Researcher, Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Colombia, Arboleda Humberto, Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Colombia, Vasquez Rafael, Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Colombia & Ortega Jenny, Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Colombia. Clinical and Genetic Analysis in a Sample of Colombian Children Diagnosed with Obsessive Compulsive Disorder.
6. Ishhita Gupta, Postgraduate Student, University of Delhi, India, Shefali Thaman, Postgraduate Student, University of Delhi, India & S. P. K. Jena, Associate Professor, University of Delhi, India. Use of Inter-Observer Reliability Measures for Applied Behaviour Analysis: Two Case Studies.

Psychology, the Netherlands, Hans Populaire, Work and Organizational Psychology, Belgium & Trijntje Vollink, Assistant Professor, Health Psychology Open University of the Netherlands, The Netherlands. The Influence of Personality Traits on the Relationship between Bullying at Work and Health Complaints. (Monday, 27th of May, 2013)

3. Ozgur Guldu, Social Psychologist, Ankara University, Turkey, Muge Ersoy-Kart, Associate Professor, Ankara University, Turkey, Metin Piskin, Associate Professor, Ankara University, Turkey & Ilkay Savci, Professor, Ankara University, Turkey. Counterproductive Work Behaviors in relation to Narcissism, Machiavellianism and Psychopathy among University Staff.
4. John Trougakos, Assistant Professor, University of Toronto, Canada. An Experience Sampling Perspective of the Consequences and Moderating Variables of Daily Response Focused Emotion Regulation at Work. (Monday 27th of May 2013)

15:30-17:00 Session VII (Room A): Social Skills, Community Involvement and Relations

Chair: Medha Talpade, Associate Professor, Clark Atlanta University, USA.

1. Sven Moerch, Professor, University of Copenhagen, Denmark & Helle Andersen, Professor, University of Copenhagen, Denmark. Youth Individualization and Family Relations. Three Studies of Youth and Family Relations.

2. Maycoln Teodoro, Professor, Federal University of Minas Gerais, Brazil. Depression is Cause or Consequence of Family Relationship?
3. *Cristina Maria Coimbra Vieira, Assistant Professor, University of Coimbra, Portugal & Antonio C. Fonseca, Full Professor, University of Coimbra, Portugal. Gender Differences in Community Involvement in Young Adults. Data from a Portuguese Longitudinal Study.
4. Efriyani Djuwita, Lecturer, Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia & Denia Putri Prameswari, Student, Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia. Parenting Self-Efficacy between Mother with Multiple and Singleton Toddler.
5. Natalya Antonova, Associate Professor, National Research University, Russia. Economic Identity and Professional Self-Determination.

17:00-18:30 Session VIII (Room A): Trauma and Pain I

Chair: *Cristina Maria Coimbra Vieira, Assistant Professor, University of Coimbra, Portugal

1. *Ramani Durvasula, Professor, California State University Los Angeles, USA, Orenda Warren, Research Associate, California State University Los Angeles, USA, Daisy De-Jesus Sosa, Research Associate, California State University Los Angeles, USA, Karen Keen, Research Associate, Charles R. Drew University of Medicine and Biobehavioral Sciences and the University of Southern California, USA, Judy Lam-Tran, Research Associate, Charles R. Drew University of Medicine and Biobehavioral Sciences and the University of Southern California, USA & Hector Myers, Professor, University of California, Los Angeles, USA. Personality Disorders, Psychopathology, Psychosocial Factors and Health in HIV/AIDS.
2. Matthew Davis, Professor, Dominican University of California, USA. Psychological Aspects of Risk Perception and Preparedness for Natural Disasters.
3. Orsolya Heincz, Assistant Professor, University of the Reformed Church, Hungary. Follow-Up Study of a Chronic Pain Patients: A Clinical and Health Psychology Approach. (Monday 27th of May 2013)
4. *Vasiliki Orgeta, Senior Research Associate, University College London, UK. Psychological Treatments for Depression and Anxiety in Dementia and Mild Cognitive Impairment: A Systematic Cochrane Review.

18:30-20:00 Session IX (Room A): Studies of Psychological Constructs

Chair: *Ramani Durvasula, Professor, California State University Los Angeles, USA.

1. Martina Romanova, Assistant, University of Constantine the Philosopher in Nitra, Slovakia, Tomas Sollar, Jana Turzakova & Andrea Solgajova. Development of Emotion Recognition Ability by Focused Observation.
2. Michael Bialek, Assistant Professor, Kozminski University, Poland. Does Reflection Make Us Immoral?

21:00-23:00 Greek Night and Dinner (Details during registration)

Tuesday 28 May 2013

08:00-10:00 Session X (Room A): Applied Psychology II

Chair: *Ramani Durvasula, Professor, California State University Los Angeles, USA,

08:00-10:00 Session XI (Room B): Coping and Related Constructs

Chair: *Zelda Knight, Professor, University of Johannesburg, South Africa.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Narendra Deshmukh, Assistant Professor, Maharaja Sayajirao Gaikwad College, India. Job Selection as a Function of Cognitive Differentiation and Gender. Job Selection is a Function of Cognitive Differentiation and Gender. 2. <u>Lea Zanbar</u>, Lecturer, Bar Ilan University & Ariel University, Israel & Haya Itzhaky, Lecturer, Bar Ilan University & Ariel University, Israel. The Contribution of Macro-Intervention Social Workers to the Success of Volunteer Community Activists. (Tuesday 28 May 2013) 3. Natalia Koryagina, Lecturer, National Research University, Russia. The Research of Socio-Psychological Self-Presentation Factors of Potential Managers. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Eva Sollarova</u>, Professor, University of Constantine the Philosopher in Nitra, Slovakia & Tomas Sollar. Coping Strategies as a Measure of Personal Integration. 2. Oraphin Choochom, Associate Professor, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand. Development of Self-Immunity Scale. 3. Judith Feeney, Associate Professor, University of Queensland, Australia. Attachment Insecurities and Maladaptive Coping: The Role of Stress Appraisals and Coping Resources. 4. <u>Bal Rakshase</u>, Assistant Professor, Commerce and Science College Lasalgaon, India. Occupational Stress and Coping in Maharashtra Police Personnel: A Comparative Study. 5. Ora Peleg, Senior Lecturer, The Academic College, Emek Yezreel, Israel. Differentiation of Self Inventory: Development and Initial Validation of a Projective Scale (SAD-PS).
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<p>10:00 -11:30 Session XII (Room A): Teaching, Learning and Memory Chair: <u>Lea Zanbar</u>, Lecturer, Bar Ilan University & Ariel University, Israel</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hanaa Hussein, Lecturer, Fayoum University, Egypt. Types of Memory Codes in Immediate Serial Verbal Recall of Arabic: Investigation of Phonological and Visual Similarity Effects. 2. <u>Khazriyati Salehuddin</u>, Senior Lecturer, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (The National University of Malaysia, UKM), Malaysia & Heather Winskel, Senior Lecturer, Southern Cross University, Australia. Diacritics to Scaffold Postgraduate Students in Reading Malay in the Arabic Script. 3. <u>Guillaume Gimenes</u>, Ph.D. Student, University of Tours, France, Valerie Pennequin, Professor, University of Tours, France & Olivier Sorel, Professor, University of Tours, France. Division of the Articulatory 	<p>10:00 -11:30 Session XIII (Room B): Trauma and Pain II Chair: <u>Maria-Irini Avgoulas</u>, Lecturer, La Trobe University and PhD Candidate, Deakin University, Australia.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Nicole Rocton</u>, Doctor in Compared Literatures, ILLE, Université de Haute-Alsace, France, Marie Sa GUILLON, Psychiatrist Doctor, Head, Unité pour adolescents, Centre Hospitalier de Rouffach, France, Daniel Wurmberg, Clinician Psychologist, Unité pour adolescents, Centre Hospitalier de Rouffach, France, Brigitte Bachmann, Health Senior Staff, Unité pour adolescents, Centre Hospitalier de Rouffach, France & Christian Schaal, Head of the Child and Teenager Division, Centre Hospitalier de Rouffach, France. Interaction(s) between Literature, Psychology and Psychiatry. From Writing to Word, an Example of Multidisciplinary Care. 2. Rajenda Mhaske, Assistant Professor,
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<p>Loop According to Sensory Modality Using Double Dissociation.</p> <p>4. <u>Mark Ludorf</u>, Professor, Stephen F. Austin State University, USA & Sarah Clark, Student, Assessing Student Performance in Statistics when using Student Generated versus Instructor Generated Help Sheets.</p> <p>5. *Saeed Wahass, Associate Professor, The National Neuroscience Institute, King Fahad Medical City & the College of Medicine, KFMC/KSUHS, Saudi Arabia. Medical Behavioral Education: A Model for Integrating Psychology in Undergraduate Medical Curricula.</p>	<p>University of Pune, India. Type a Behavior and Body Postures Among Mechanical Lower Back Pain Patients.</p> <p>3. Bruce Bradfield, Clinical Psychologist, University of Cape Town, South Africa. Dissociation and Restoration in Trauma Survivors and their Children.</p> <p>4. <u>Loretta Brady</u>, Associate Professor, Saint Anselm College, USA & Alicia Triantos, Bachelor's Degree Candidate, USA. Exploring Availability of Greek Language Materials to Support Trauma-Informed Substance Abuse Care. (Tuesday)</p>
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<p>11:30-13:00 Session XIV (Room A): Psychological Effects of Discrimination Chair: Susan Stewart, Associate Professor, Western Illinois University, USA.</p>	<p>11:30-13:00 Session XV (Room B): Psychological Studies of Teachers Chair: Rajenda Mhaske, Assistant Professor, University of Pune, India.</p>
<p>1. <u>Eliane Ramos Pereira</u>, Professor, Federal University Fluminense, Brazil, Costa Rosa Andrade Silva, Associate Professor, Federal University Fluminense, Brazil, Denize Cristina de Oliveira, PhD, Rio de Janeiro State University, Brazil, Ana Carolina de Carvalho Ferreira, Nurse, Federal University Fluminense, Brazil & Marcos Andrade Silva, Assistant Professor, Gama Filho University, Brazil. Traces of Discrimination in Representations and Lurch of Children with HIV/ AIDS: Contributions to Practice Humanized.</p> <p>2. <u>Rose Mary Costa Rosa Andrade Silva</u>, Associate Professor, Federal University Fluminense, Brazil, <u>Vanessa Carine Gil de Alcantara</u>, Psychologist, Federal University Fluminense, Brazil, Eliane Ramos Pereira, PhD in Studies of Social Representation, Federal University Fluminense, Brazil & Marcos Andrade Silva, Assistant Professor, Gama Filho University, Brazil. The Experience of Occupational Stress in Bus Drivers: Contributions from the Psychoanalytic Perspective.</p> <p>3. Sonia Sirtoli Farber, Ph.D. Student,</p>	<p>1. Ahmed Taha Mohamed Abdeltawwab, Professor, Fayoum University, Egypt. Developing Emotional Intelligence of Teachers and School Managers.</p> <p>2. <u>Sandor Csibi</u>, Researcher, Babes-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, Romania & Monika Csibi, Lecturer, Partium Christian University, Oradea, Romania. The Impact of Empathy, Collective Efficiency and Level of Burnout Related to Social Competencies among Teachers.</p> <p>3. *<u>Abu Hilal Maher</u>, Professor, Sultan Qaboos University, Oman, Hashem Kilani, Professor, Sultan Qaboos University, Oman, Ali Kadhem, Associate Professor, Sultan Qaboos University, Oman, Ibrahim Qaryouti, Associate Professor, Sultan Qaboos University, Oman & Hussain Al Kharousi, Asstistan Dean, Sultan Qaboos University, Oman. Factorial Validity and Reliability of Maslach Burnout Inventory among Omani Teachers.</p> <p>4. Peter Kyriakoulis, Clinical Psychologist, Positive Psychology Centre & Swinburne University, Australia. The Efficacy of the MMPI-2</p>

EST- Escola Superior of Teologia, Brazil. Mourning Marginal and Unauthorized.	Superlative Scale in Assessing Police Applicants.
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13:00-14:00 Lunch

14:00-15:30 Session XVI (Room A): Cross Cultural Studies in Psychology

Chair: *Abu Hilal Maher, Professor, Sultan Qaboos University, Oman

1. Nino Javakhishvili, Professor, Ilia State University, Georgia, Natia Kochlashvili, PhD Student, Ilia State University, Georgia, Johann F. Schneider, Academic Director, University of Saarland in Saarbrucken, Germany & Ana Makashvili, PhD Student, Ilia State University, Georgia. Ethnic Attitudes and Values: Tolerance and Social Distance from Cross-cultural Perspective.
2. *Zelda Knight, Professor, University of Johannesburg, South Africa. A Re-reading of the Oedipus Complex in the Light of Ogden's Re-reading of Loewald's Reading.
3. William Phillips, Associate Professor, Dominican University of California, USA, Afshin Gharib, Associate Professor, Matt Davis, Full Professor, Dominican University of California, USA. An International Lost Letter Study: Measuring Attitudes toward Middle-Easterners.

17:30-20:30 Urban Walk (Details during registration)

21:00- 22:00 Dinner (Details during registration)

Wednesday 29 May 2013

Cruise: (Details during registration)

Thursday 30 May 2013

Delphi Visit: (Details during registration)

Ahmed Taha Mohamed Abdeltawwab
Professor, Fayoum University, Egypt

Developing Emotional Intelligence of Teachers and School Managers

It is well documented in literature that emotional intelligence is related to success in academic and social life. Accordingly, emotionally intelligent teachers and school managers would help in achieving better academic outcomes. The aim of the current investigation was to design a low cost- easy administered training course to develop emotional intelligence of teachers and school managers. The program was designed on the basis of the common principles of emotional intelligence theories of BarOn, Goleman, Mayer and Salovey. The main objectives of the training program were to(1) help the trainee to perceive and express his feelings, (2) teach the trainee how to let his emotions facilitate his thinking,(3) how to analyze his emotions, and how to handle his relations. To assess the role of training emotional intelligence using short term, low cost, easily administered training program in developing emotional intelligence in school climate, twenty teachers and school managers were given a daily training in emotional intelligence for one week. The training included different strategies: presenting real life situations through the computer, asking questions, discussions, simulating real life situations, and doing assignments in real life. Participants who received training showed substantial improvement in emotional intelligence as measured by Baron inventory of Emotional intelligence whereas participants in the control condition did not. Results suggest that emotional intelligence can be trained using a brief training program. Implications for education were discussed.

Helle Andersen

Professor, University of Copenhagen, Denmark

&

Sven Moerch

Professor, University of Copenhagen, Denmark

Youth Individualization and Family Relations. Three Studies of Youth and Family Relations

The individualisation of young people seems to be an accepted issue everywhere. Families are responsible for the support of children and young people and for helping the individualisation process to unfold. The individual is of course the agent and subject of social life. This however, may not always be the case. It only refers to a modern or even late modern life situation where individualisation has been both the goal of upbringing and the mental prerequisite of the upbringing process.

This paper presents three different studies with focus on youth and family relations and the role of family influence in youth individualisation. They show the growing importance of individualisation in youth life development and the process of youth life change from family dependence to peer relations as a process which change agency from adults and family to the individual and his/her personal choices.

The first study compares Russian and Danish young people and their family and peer relations and points to the challenges of developing an independent youth life as a changing force in individualisation.

The second study looks at Danish young people and their use of family and peers support in every day life. This study tells how a recognised independent youth life creates new forms of social relations between young people and the family.

The third study looks for knowledge of ethnic minority youth in their acculturation or social integration process in Europe. This study illustrates the practical aspects of the two first analyses. Ethnic minority youth often seem to be caught between family and late modern youth life. The study tells, that changing family practice becomes important. Families are in a change from a 'reproductive' family to a 'modern' family and this change influences the individualisation process of ethnic minority youth.

Natalya Antonova

Associate Professor, National Research University, Russia

Economic Identity and Professional Self-Determination

Purpose. The investigation of professional self-development is impossible without considering the socio-economic reality in which the person exists. The study of economic identity, as a result of the interaction between individual and economic reality, will enable us to consider the professional self in social-economic context. The investigation was based on the theories of self-determination and economic identity developed by Russian psychologists. The purpose of the investigation is the analysis of the correlation between professional self-determination and economic identity. The main hypothesis: there is a connection between the subjective economic - psychological status and features of professional self-determination (such as motives, values, professional plan).

Design/Methodology. 83 students and employees were tested. The economic identity was tested using the technique of V.A.Haschenko "The economic - psychological status scale". The professional self-determination was studied by the techniques: "The motivation of professional activity" (C. Zamfir in modification by A. Rean); "Values" (M. Rokeach), "Personal professional plan" (E.A. Klimov, Kardovsky E.K.)

Results. The study suggested the hypothesis was confirmed, we have shown that the economic identity correlated with the features of professional self-determination (motives, values, professional plan).

Limitations. It remains to be tested if the results will be the same for another countries and cultures.

Research/Practical Implications. The results can be used in career-oriented work, career development programs, planning activities for young people.

Originality/Value. The study is the first attempt to investigate the connection between self-determination and economic identity in Russia.

Maria-Irini Avgoulas

Lecturer, La Trobe University & Deakin University, Australia

&

Rebecca Fanany

Lecturer, Deakin University, Australia

Maintenance of Cultural Identity

The aim of this qualitative study is to explore the transmission of health beliefs among three generations of Greek families in Melbourne, Australia and the way they understand both health and disease as an aspect of cultural maintenance in the context of the larger Australian society. More specifically this paper will discuss the extent to which the immigrant generation has created a memory culture and how this has affected the sense of cultural identity of the first and second generation Greek Australians. Unlike the mainstream Australian community, the Greek population has so far maintained a traditional framework due to the importance they ascribe to both culture and traditions that have been handed down from the immigrant generation to the first and second generation Greek Australians. However, it is not only the immigrant generation that holds on to these traditions. More and more the first and second generation Greek Australians are set on maintaining their Hellenic heritage, and many community organizations in Melbourne, Australia are now largely supported by the younger generations. The results of this study have practical applications in elucidating how the memory culture that has been created by the immigrant generation may impact this cultural group's conceptualization of health and the potential this may have to impact the use of health care by providing insight into the role of culture in forming individual or group conceptualizations of health in this community.

Michael Bialek

Assistant Professor, Kozminski University, Poland

Does Reflection Make Us Immoral?

Most of today's scientists working on the topic of moral decisions are broadly accepting Haidt's SIM theory (2007) or its implications: morality comes fast as a intuition, while reflection is mostly used for finding justifications. When giving people more time to consider a dilemma, they usually go for more utilitarian responses (own goals goes first).

In the present study, an experimental group of participants was forced to consider moral and utilitarian aspects of the Trolley or Footbridge dilemma (questions from: Chelini, Lanteri, & Rizzello, 2009) and after that make the ultimate decision. The control group had a standard procedure: decided first, and later answered questions concerning the dilemma.

Results show that while those in the control group differentiated between the two dilemmas, this difference disappeared in the experimental group. Specifically, in the standard procedure 70% of people decided to use the lever to change tracks for the running trolley, and 20% chose to push the fat man down the tracks. In contrast, after consideration almost no one decided to act (less than 2%).

Also the decision time was different between dilemmas in the control group (8 vs 12,5 sec.), whereas there was no difference between decision times after the consideration manipulation (10,3 sec).

Together these results suggest that forced reflection makes people reason on the core of moral dilemmas (to kill somebody to save more people?), while in a standard situation people are influenced by less relevant information (e.g. how would this be done - by hand or by a tool?). Such irrelevant information affected moral decisions while after forced consideration, its influence was minor.

Ieva Bieliauskiene

Ph.D. Student, Vilnius University, Lithuania

&

Gražina Gudaitė

Professor, Vilnius University, Lithuania

Therapeutic Factors in Analytical Psychotherapy: A Qualitative Analysis of Male and Female Perspective

Current psychotherapy research is largely focused on psychotherapy process, trying to identify therapeutic factors that lead to the best results. Certain common factors across different therapies have been found, however, it's argued that these factors aren't equally significant for all clients. Theorists and practitioners of psychotherapy consider gender of the client an important factor in the process of change as it influences expectations, needs and ways of being in therapeutic relationship. Yet we have little scientific knowledge of how clients of different genders see what is most helpful in their therapy. The longitudinal study was designed aiming to describe and compare therapeutic factors as seen by male and female clients in the course of analytical psychotherapy. 4 women and 3 men were interviewed twice, first between sessions 4-8, then around session 20. The data was analyzed using qualitative approach and thematic analysis. The theory of analytical psychology stating that gender identity of each individual is formed by certain balance of masculine and feminine qualities was taken as theoretical basis in interpreting the data. The results showed that "Saying it aloud" was the main factor identified by the women, and "Finding a Teacher" seemed most helpful for men. Both groups mentioned such factors as "A Possibility to Receive Feedback", "Helpful Questions", and "Feeling Close to the Other". Women mentioned more factors related to the relationship, such as "Respectful, Tolerant Behaviour", "Continuity of the Relationship", "Regularity of Sessions", while men saw "Finding Rational Explanations" and "Stimulating the Will to Change" as helping them change. It's argued that while both men and women find the therapeutic relationship very important, it's easier for women to acknowledge and verbalise it, while men emphasise the learning aspect of psychotherapy, and the stronger expression of the masculine qualities in a subject's personality is related to more difficulties in the relationship to the therapist.

Katherine Blackford

Ph.D. Student, University of Bath, UK

Andrew Weyman

Professor, University of Bath, UK

&

Elizabeth Hellier

Professor, University of Exeter, UK

Quality of Working Life - What's Important to you?

This study used Thurstone's Case V Method of paired comparisons to derive a ranking of the relative importance of a set of variables identified in the literature and the author's empirical work as impacting on Quality of Working Life. This study aimed to assess the degree of homogeneity/heterogeneity in the rankings for a range of demographic groupings, including: public versus private sector, large versus small organisations, age, gender and socio economic status. A sample of employees (N=215) undertook pairwise comparisons for all permutations of pairings of nine items. Applying a development of the Case V method, multivariate analyses were used to assess degree of agreement of relative salience between different demographic groupings. Findings indicate high within respondent consistency (k), but modest consensus between respondents (W). The results and their implications are discussed.

Bruce Bradfield

Clinical Psychologist, University of Cape Town, South Africa

Dissociation and Restoration in Trauma Survivors and their Children

Analyses of the intergenerational transmission of trauma from survivors to their children have, since the first psychoanalytic explorations of Holocaust survivors, given insights into the experience of the second generation. The transmission of trauma from mother to child has received attention due to the range of psychological symptoms which present in clinical settings by the survivor generation as well as the second generation. Traumatically generated psychological disruption in survivors manifests in their families. The children of trauma survivors are situated in the position of witnessing, partaking in and attempting to repair the parent's experience. This paper presents a relational perspective on the restoration of the traumatically ruptured self-object and the relationally manifest dissociative process that influences trauma transmission. Ulman and Brothers' (1988) interpretation of Kohut's description of the ways in which children attempt to restore their representations of self and self-object through disavowal is considered here as a primary intrapsychic and intersubjective process reflecting the intergenerational transmission of traumatic themes. The paper is drawn from the author's doctoral research which was conducted in the context of post-Apartheid South Africa, and aimed to identify and describe the presence of intergenerationally transmitted trauma in the lives of mothers and their adult child. Theories of dissociation drawn from relational psychoanalysis and self psychology constitute the theoretic frame of the work.

Loretta Brady

Associate Professor, Saint Anselm College, USA

Alicia Triantos

Bachelor's Degree Candidate, USA

Exploring Availability of Greek Language Materials to Support Trauma-Informed Substance Abuse Care

The paper will review the process used in determining the need for, and availability of, Greek-language materials for practitioners in search of trauma-informed substance abuse treatment materials. In the past decade and a half the importance of understanding psychological trauma as a predictor and mediator of problematic substance use has become clear. Studies of marginalized populations such as inmates, severe and persistently mentally ill individuals, and homeless women and families, have revealed the high proportion of trauma exposure experienced, with estimates indicating upwards of 80% of individuals in these populations have had lifetime trauma exposure. A significant minority of these individuals will also experience lifetime substance dependence or abuse. While a decade or more has passed within the US since the advent of trauma-informed substance abuse treatment, and indeed this model has become the best-practice model particularly for women seeking substance abuse treatment, little has been written about efforts to expand and evaluate service practices within non-English speaking communities and countries. Media reports in Greece, Bulgaria, and Cyprus, all countries with Greek language substance abuse treatment systems, indicate that rates of drug use are increasing during the recent economic crises. While international information exchange and training has occurred in various forums, collecting and organizing this information for easy access to practitioners widely dispersed is a challenge. We present the project, the challenges and opportunities, and discuss how such efforts are replicable within other languages communities.

Jorge Enrique Avila Campos

Researcher, Universidad Nacional De Colombia, Colombia

Arboleda Humberto

Universidad Nacional De Colombia, Colombia

Vasquez Rafael

Universidad Nacional De Colombia, Colombia

Ortega Jenny

Universidad Nacional De Colombia, Colombia

Clinical and Genetic Analysis in a Sample of Colombian Children Diagnosed with Obsessive Compulsive Disorder

Obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD) is a condition that still generates discussion regarding its etiology. A clear genetic influence has been established for this disease and several are the genes related to it but without conclusive results. This work is intended to analyze a sample of children diagnosed with OCD through psychometric and neuropsychological tests and by the analysis of six polymorphisms that are associated with the disease according to the literature. An analysis was performed for the 1438 A/G, Val158Met, 5-HTTLPR, VNTR Exon III polymorphisms for the genes of serotonin receptor 2A (5-HT_{2A}), Catechol-O-Methyl-Transferase enzyme (COMT), serotonin transporter (5-HTT), dopamine receptor D4 (DRD4), glutamate transporter (rs301434 variants) and MAO-A. An interview, the Y-BOCS scale and the check list of it were applied for 30 families. In analyzing the genetic and clinical factors that characterize the disorder it becomes necessary the use of neuropsychological tests that account for the endophenotypes of it, in order to complete the analysis. For measuring response inhibition were applied both the color and word versions of the Stroop Test, the Winsconsin Card Sorting Test (WCST) was used to assess behavioral flexibility and the London Tower as a task to assess planning and decision making. Clinical and demographic characteristics of the studied patients were described. The allelic and phenotypic frequencies of the sample of patients studied were described as well. These results are comparable with other studies worldwide. No significative association was found between the studied polymorphisms and the disorder in the used sample. It's important to use this data for the future planning of studies of this kind in Colombia, attempting to obtain a larger number of subjects in the sample, additional to this it is proposed to use neuropsychological tests related with the functioning of basal ganglia.

Jonathan Catling

Lecturer, University of Birmingham, UK

Felicity South, Psychological Sciences, University of Worcester, UK

&

Kevin Dent

Lecturer, University of Essex, UK

The Effect of Age of Acquisition on Older Individuals with and without Cognitive Impairments

All things being equal the age that a word or object is first encountered and learned has a significant effect on the efficiency of recall later in life. This Age of Acquisition (AoA) effect is such that early acquired words are advantaged compared to later acquired words. These effects have been demonstrated within a large number of different tasks including object naming (e.g., Barry, Hirsh, Johnston & Williams, 2001). The present study compared the effects of (AoA) on object naming across groups of older individuals with cognitive impairments, healthy older controls, and young healthy controls. All participants named a set of 80 pictures, within which both AoA and frequency were manipulated orthogonally. Early acquired objects were named faster than late acquired objects across all groups. Response time also declined with age and with cognitive impairment between the groups. The effect of AoA differed across groups with AoA effects being largest for the older group with cognitive impairments and smallest for the young control group. The present study adds strength to the suggestion that AoA of picture names is one of the factors that influence survival or loss of memories in dementia and cognitive decline and this could therefore be used as a potential screening test for cognitive impairment disorders in the future.

Oraphin Choochom

Associate Professor, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand

Development of Self-Immunity Scale

Although self-immunity has been identified as a buffer for preventing various risks that individual may encounter in one's life, there are few studies investigating structure of self-immunity. Specifically, the development and validation of self-immunity scale is a necessary step that will facilitate and extend the body of knowledge concerning positive psychology. These benefits should have positive effects on individuals' well-being. According to the philosophy of sufficiency economy, self-immunity refers to the ability of an individual to protect oneself from helplessness and insecurity risks and to cope appropriately with events that are unpredictable or uncontrollable. Consequently, the purposes of this study are to develop valid and reliable self-immunity scale and verify dimensions of self-immunity. The sample consisted of 800 undergraduate students in public universities in Bangkok, Thailand. The major instrument was self-immunity scale that contained 30 items. Each item was rated on a five-point rating scale, from (1) never true of me to (5) always true of me. Besides, there were other measures of similar and different constructs from the self-immunity scale used to test convergent and discriminant validity. All measures were acceptable in terms of discrimination power, validity, and reliability. The results indicated that the self-immunity scale had good psychometric properties and distinguished between those with greater and lesser self-immunity. The self-immunity scale's internal consistency reliability (Cronbach's alpha) was .91. Based on a factor analysis, five dimensions of self-immunity were identified. There were the factors of mindfulness, self-reliance, hope, coping, and resilience. The self-immunity scale was positively correlated with optimism and self-control. In fact, the positive correlations among these dispositional constructs support convergent validity of self-immunity. The self-immunity scale is a unidimensional scale that has the potential for significant usage in the development and testing of theory, as well as practical implications.

James Clark

Professor, University of Winnipeg, Canada

Against Culture-Specific Ways of Knowing

Indigenous and other psychologists advocate culture-specific ways of knowing that are purported to be as good as or better than Eurocentric approaches based on science and reason, as traditionally understood. There are numerous flaws to these proposals. First, they fail to demonstrate how the proposed alternative approaches compensate for the fallibility of human cognition, as demonstrated in numerous studies. Second, they wrongly assume that science and reason characterize much thinking in the west, when it is limited primarily to academic settings. Third, culture-specific ways of knowing are promoted as being egalitarian and liberating, whereas they often serve conservative and orthodox agendas that would be undermined by scientific-perspectives. Fourth, they perpetuate rather than challenge specific cultural practices that are demonstrably harmful to the population at large. Fifth, they are built on misguided ideas from traditional and novel disciplines that study science, ideas that are much critiqued by other students of science. Psychology should resist these movements, no matter how numerous or how loudly proclaimed, and advocate strongly for a universal and scientific approach to the study of human behavior and experience.

Cristina Maria Coimbra Vieira

Assistant Professor, University of Coimbra, Portugal

&

Antonio C. Fonseca

Full Professor, University of Coimbra, Portugal

Predictors of Gender Differences in Community Involvement in Young Adults. Data from a Portuguese Longitudinal Study

The acquisition of citizenship values and the involvement in the community life are considered normal expressions of adolescents and young adults in a democratic society. Using gender lenses to analyze these values and behaviors, the development towards democratic citizenship appears to differ between boys/men and girls/women (Veltenburg et al., 2009), being the former earlier interested in political participation (and more involved in politics across the lifespan) than the latter, but being girls and young women less receptive to extreme activism.

In this paper we analyze possible gender differences in community involvement of a sample of young men and women, participating in a Portuguese longitudinal study started in 1992-93, when all participants (445 boys and girls) were in second grade in public schools in Coimbra (Centre of Portugal). Afterwards they were assessed 3 more times, respectively, at the ages of 11-12, 14-15 and 17-18 years, in the context of a larger study on the development of antisocial behavior and mental health problems. The 5th evaluation is now ongoing, having the subjects 26-28 years-old. A measure of community involvement was introduced in this last wave of data collection along with other instruments to evaluate several variables, previously measured. In the discussion of results it is our purpose to try to find any predictors for possible gender differences observed in community involvement, such as anxiety, depression and antisocial behavior.

Many of these participants did not complete any graduation and are not pursuing a stable professional career. It is possible that community involvement for them is seen as marginal life goal, which may be even more dramatic when crossed with the prevalence of anxiety, depression and manifestations of antisocial behavior. Any intervention that seeks to promote the development of citizenship values in both sexes should not forget the analysis of factors related to psychopathology.

Rose Mary Costa Rosa Andrade Silva

Associate Professor, Federal University Fluminense, Brazil

Vanessa Carine Gil de Alcantara

Psychologist, Federal University Fluminense, Brazil

Eliane Ramos Pereira

PhD in Studies of Social Representation, Federal University
Fluminense, Brazil

&

Marcos Andrade Silva

Assistant Professor, Gama Filho University, Brazil

The Experience of Occupational Stress in Bus Drivers: Contributions from the Psychoanalytic Perspective

The bus drivers do not work in a fixed location. Their workday is done in the turmoil of traffic and haven't power to decide who attends a working tool: the bus. The study aimed to bring psychoanalytic thinking everyday professionals flywheel considering the symbolic function of labor and occupational stress. This qualitative research is ultimately an attempt to understand the perspective of those difficulties that are entered, or part of his professional life, the way they deal with the job dissatisfaction, emotions, feelings and desires. We used document analysis and based on the theory of psychodynamic work Dejourian and vision of the body in Freudian psychoanalysis. We can say that this research is characterized as the use of research results or levels as applied, because the researcher is driven by the need to solve or help with practical problems, solutions to real problems. The company chosen for observation lies in the east of the Rio de Janeiro, and currently has 600 active bus drivers. From the documentary analysis of 70 bus drivers concludes that the loss of professional identity is linked to the high level of stress and also bodily affections.

Sandor Csibi

Researcher, Babes-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, Romania

&

Monika Csibi

Lecturer, Partium Christian University, Oradea, Romania

The Impact of Empathy, Collective Efficiency and Level of Burnout Related to Social Competencies among Teachers

Our research goal is to explore the teachers' social skills and the relationships between its various components. The working hypothesis assumed that the modalities of solving conflict situations in educational settings show an important relationship with collective efficacy, empathy and stress / burnout levels' variations among teachers. In addition, we verify if the social skills used into educational practices are determined by the age, and if there are relevant correlations of classroom teaching practices and modalities of the solution as well determined by professional experience. Our tools were: the Deutch-Madle empathy scale, for the measure of empathic tendency; the stress and burnout measure with the scale developed by Schwarzer and Jerusalem (1999) pointing out the manifesting area of stress (physical, mental, emotional, and social); the collective efficacy scale. (Schwarzer and Jerusalem 1999) ; and a group of questions developed by Marzano et al. (1992) aimed to assess strategies used by teachers at stimulating students' work at the classroom (within teaching class, before and after classes). Furthermore, the teachers and teacher candidates participating in the study solved ten conflict situations. Their answers were classified into five solving style categories. (aggressive, restrictive, cooperative, inertia, indifferent), following the work of Ungárné Komoly J. (1978).

The 120 participants are practicing or under training teachers in Romania and Hungary working in the primary and secondary schools. By age, 52.9% were under 35, 43.1% from 35 to 55, and 3.9% of them over the age of 55 years group. The questionnaires were completed anonymously and voluntarily. The processing of the results was performed using SPSS 18 software package.

Our results show that the tested components of the personality, such as empathy, stress and levels of expression of burnout (physical, mental, emotional, and social) as well as collective efficacies are significantly linked to solutions in educational conflict situations. Teachers practicing from a long time strongly preferred modalities of co-operative solutions while their less-experienced colleagues applied rather to inertia and hostile solutions. Regarding the age of the teachers,

the group of less than 35 years predominantly used aggressive solutions and inertia, while among the 35-50 age group, the cooperative processes were dominated. Low levels of collective efficacy and high level of physical burnout was significantly related to the rate of use of indifference in solutions. Emotional burnout showed significant relationships with restrictive and cooperative modalities; Level of social stress is manifested in forceful techniques. Regression analysis results show that the pedagogic experience combined with the level of burnout, and stress explained 23% of the variance of aggressive educational solutions. The age and physical burnout (probably the somatization of stress) explained 27% of cooperative solutions.

Tania Darnos-Thodis

Ph.D. Candidate, Latrobe University, Australia

Catherine Itsiopoulos

Associate Professor, Latrobe University, Australia

Antigone Kouris-Blazos

Associate Professor, Latrobe University, Australia

Demosthenes Panagiotakos

Associate Professor, Harokopio University, Greece

Evangelos Polychronopoulos

Associate Professor, Harokopio University, Greece

&

Speros Tsindos

Ph.D. Candidate, Latrobe University, Australia

Depressive Symptoms and the Prevalence of Cardiovascular Risk Factors among Greek Australians; Preliminary Findings from the Australian MEDIS (Mediterraneans Islands) Study

The Australian arm of the MEDIS study is a cross sectional survey of socio-demographic, medical history lifestyle factors and dietary characteristics of elderly Greek Australians over 65 years of age originally from the islands of Crete and Cyprus. The Australian MEDIS study aims to explore and evaluate the relationships between cardiovascular disease risk factors and adherence to the Mediterranean diet using the Mediterranean Diet Score to explain the persistent low coronary heart disease mortality of Greek migrants to Australia.

The purpose of this paper will be to focus more specifically on the data collected from 140 participants in regards to the assessment of depressive symptoms (no signs of depression, mild depression and severe depression) using the short version of the Geriatric Depression Scale (GDS) within the context of the Australian MEDIS Lifestyle Questionnaire (LQ). The GDS has been previously validated for use in an elderly cohort of islanders in Greece¹.

The link between symptoms of depression and the prevalence of cardiovascular risk factors including increased body mass, hypercholesterolemia, hypertension and Type 2 diabetes in elderly men and women who have migrated to Australia some 50 years ago from Mediterranean islands will be explored. It is anticipated that the preliminary findings will be consistent with studies of Greek elderly² in Greece and Cyprus whereby fewer cardiovascular risk factors are observed in participants without signs of depression compared to those

with moderate or severe depression. The findings may be of practical use by both medical and allied health care providers to the elderly.

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Psychological Aspects of Risk Perception and Preparedness for Natural Disasters

An October, 2012 report by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) states that just in the past two years, 700 natural disasters have affected over 450 million people worldwide. The annual financial cost of such disasters and the number of people whose lives are affected by them has risen dramatically within the past decade, and this trend is expected to continue due to increasing world population and greater numbers of people living in hazardous areas. While there is a broad area of psychological literature focusing on post-disaster topics such as stress, trauma, and grief (*disaster research*), far less has been done to study pre-disaster issues such as risk perception and preparedness behavior of those living in dangerous areas (*hazards research*). Although we know that prior preparedness helps prevent deaths, injuries, and psychological trauma in disasters, emergency planners still struggle with how to motivate at-risk populations to take precautions or follow evacuation orders. Since 2003 the author has conducted several interdisciplinary studies on residents' perceptions of risk for volcanic eruptions (Mt. Vesuvius and Mt. Etna, Italy; Mt. Rainier, U.S.A), earthquakes and tsunami (Northern California, U.S.A). Additionally, working with local emergency management agencies in California, two evaluations of local disaster preparedness training programs were conducted to determine their impact on participants' knowledge of preparedness, risk perceptions, and motivation to take precautions. Results of all of these studies reveal many common themes involving psychological variables such as the impact of optimistic bias, hazard salience, and perceived vulnerability on perceptions of risk, as well as how feelings of self-efficacy, sense of community, and trust in both government officials and scientists are related to risk perception and preparedness. These results, as well as the need for greater involvement of the psychological community in hazards research are discussed.

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Job Selection as a Function of Cognitive Differentiation and Gender Job Selection is a Function of Cognitive Differentiation and Gender

Job selection and career choice is an important stage of every individual. Being one of the most important and applied concept of the area of Vocational Psychology, career decision making has been attracting the attention of a number of researchers. The present study is an attempt to examine the role of cognitive differentiation among job selection and sex on the process of career decision making in Indian context. Employing a 2x2 factorial design with fixed effect model, the random sampling technique is used to select an unbiased representative sample of 400 college going students (200 males and 200 females) of graduate level within the age range of 17 to 22 yrs. In each cell 100 subjects were randomly placed. Finally selected subjects were put to score on CDM Scale. After the 2x2 ANOVA treatment, cognitive differentiation and sex have emerged as potential factors generating significant variance upon job selection decision making. The theoretical explanations have been given.

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Parenting Self-Efficacy between Mother with Multiple and Singleton Toddler

This comparative study was conducted to obtain the description of parenting self-efficacy between mother with multiple and singleton toddler. To measure this parenting self-efficacy, the Tasks Index-Toddler Scale (Coleman & Karraker, 1998) was used. The total participants of this research were 86 mothers that consisted of 35 mothers with multiple toddler and 51 mothers with singleton toddler. The results of this research showed that there were significant differences between mother's parenting self-efficacy with multiple and singleton toddler (0.023 on L.O.S 0.05). Mothers with singleton toddler have more higher Parenting Self Efficacy than mothers with multiple toddler. The lowest domain of parenting self-efficacy on participants as a whole as well as on group of mothers with multiple and singleton toddler was discipline and the highest domain was teaching. The domain with highest difference on mothers with multiple and singleton toddler was emotional availability.

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Family Environment, Satisfaction with Family Life and Identity Crisis in University Females

The author of this study focuses on links between satisfaction with family life, family values and an identity crisis. Each family has specific values and models of relationships among family members, and that encouraged an examination of how these values and this micro cultural environment correlate with elements of identity among female students and their socio-demographic indicators, not least in terms of the career which they hope to pursue. The research was based on instruments adapted by the author in Latvia - an identity distress survey (Identity Distress Survey (IDS), Berman, Montgomery & Kurtines, 2004), a family environment study focused on I (Ideal) and R (Real) (Family Environment Scale (FES), Moss, R.H. and B.S. Moss, 2009), and a scale related to satisfaction.

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Personality Disorders, Psychopathology, Psychosocial Factors and Health in HIV/AIDS

As individuals living with HIV/AIDS live longer, other chronic health issues require ongoing assessment and treatment to ensure health and quality of life. Mental illness is also associated with deleterious impacts on psychosocial factors that can impact the ability to manage health. This investigation examines a sample of 284 ethnically diverse HIV+ adults. The sample was 70% male and 66% African American, with a mean age of 43.9 years. Axis I & II diagnoses were generated on the basis of the SCID I & II, recent substance use was indexed using urine toxicology. Social support was indexed using the Social Provisions Scale (Cutrona et al. 1987), stress using the Chronic Burden of Stress scale, and coping with the BCOPE (Carver et al., 1997). Simultaneous multiple regression analyses entering Axis I & II disorder and recent drug use as predictors reveal consistent associations between Axis II disorder and social support. Axis II disorder was associated with poorer perceptions of social support across multiple dimensions. Presence of an Axis I disorder was associated with lower perceptions of social support, though across fewer dimensions. Interestingly, Axis I disorder and recent drug use were associated with higher stress burden, but presence of an Axis II disorder was not. Recent drug use was associated with lower levels of adaptive coping, while both Axis II and Axis I disorders were associated with higher levels of maladaptive coping. One-way ANOVA reveals that social support, stress, and maladaptive coping were all associated with medication adherence, while lower perceived social support was associated with study drop-

out (all p 's < .05). These results suggest that the benefit of addressing and shoring up coping and social support in HIV+ clients with concomitant mental illness, particularly those with Axis II disorders can have important implications for engagement in health care.

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&

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Magnitude Estimation of Brand and Chocolate Buy Decision

The aim of our study was to understand the influence of the brand in the shop decision of consumers. We evaluate 07 subjects (24.6 yrs old, \pm 4.3 yrs, 3 females), measuring their judgment only to brand, to taste and to taste knowing the brand using the Direct Ratio Magnitude Estimation (RME). The RME is a psychophysical scaling method to get direct subjective impression of physical stimulus. One brand was chosen as a reference brand (modulus) and received a numerical value of 100. The subject task was to give relative numbers to other brands in the way that if the brand evokes an impression two times better, the subject have to assign a two times the reference number. The procedure was the same for the other two experimental conditions: taste and taste knowing the brand. The exponent of the power law was used as the quantification of the subject's magnitude. The exponent obtained to brand was 0.34 (Pearson's Correlation Coefficient $r= 0.94$) and the obtained to taste was 0.55 ($r= 0.97$). We can theoretically estimate the exponent to taste knowing brand using the following equation $A=b^1/b^2$. So, the theoretical exponent calculated was 0.63. Our empirical exponent obtained for that experimental condition taste knowing brand was 0.71 ($r= 0.91$). We successfully use direct ration magnitude estimation to quantify the subjective "preference" for chocolates considering two dimensions, taste and brand. Our data suggest that the association of taste and brand inputs a more powerful effect on the decision about how good the chocolate is, since the empirical exponent to taste knowing brand is higher than that theoretically calculated. In conclusion, we can suggest that brand has a strong bias in the decision.

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Attachment Insecurities and Maladaptive Coping: The Role of Stress Appraisals and Coping Resources

Contemporary theories of stress and coping emphasize the variability in individuals' coping behaviors, and the important role of subjective appraisals of potentially stressful situations. Attachment theory is an ideal framework for investigating stress and coping, as it addresses the ways in which the attachment system influences responses to perceived threat. The present study investigated attachment-related differences in adults' stress appraisals and coping strategies. The study used a community sample ($N = 429$) and an online survey, in which participants were randomly assigned to read one of two vignettes depicting either relationship-based stress or workplace stress. Standardized questionnaires were used to measure attachment insecurity (attachment avoidance and anxiety) and stress appraisals (perceived threat). In addition, a recent adaptation of the Ways of Coping Checklist, based on attachment principles, was used to assess constructive coping, hyperactivation (wishful thinking and angry venting, aimed at garnering attention and support) and deactivation (distancing and disengagement, designed to reduce the sense of threat). Proposed attachment-related differences in patterns of stress and coping were supported: Attachment anxiety predicted high stress appraisal and hyperactivating coping; attachment avoidance showed a marginally significant link with stress appraisal, and significantly predicted deactivating coping and less constructive coping. Further, stress appraisal partially mediated the association between anxiety and hyperactivation. Additional analyses tested whether the associations between attachment insecurity and maladaptive coping were moderated by stressor (relationship or workplace). However, there was no evidence of moderation; rather, the associations between anxiety and hyperactivation, and between avoidance and deactivation, were equally strong in both conditions. Finally, a supplementary analysis focusing on the relationship stressor indicated that the association between anxiety and hyperactivation was significant only at low levels of current relationship quality. The results support theoretical links between attachment insecurity and responses to perceived threat, and have implications for interventions targeting attachment insecurities.

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Division of the Articulatory Loop According to Sensory Modality Using Double Dissociation

The aim of our study was to investigate how gestural learning for non-significant movements operates in working memory. According to Baddeley's model (Baddeley, 2000), gestures are treated depending on their iconicity. Iconic gestures would be treated by the phonological loop and non-iconic gestures by the visuo-spatial sketchpad. In 1988, Smyth, Pearson and Pendleton tried to assess that in working memory, meaningless movements were treated neither by the phonological loop nor the visuo-spatial sketchpad. They partly succeeded in this demonstration though the recalls of these gestures were decreased by the articulatory suppression, which blocks characteristically the phonological loop. A later study by Wilson and Fox (2007) demonstrated that working memory for gestures has the same characteristics as the phonological loop, but experiments were not conducted to separate a possible "gestural loop" from the phonological loop. The purpose of our research was to determine whether there is a common rehearsal mechanism for verbal and gestural learning, which could explain the results by Smyth et al. (1988). We carried out two double dissociation experiments. The first involved 84 participants who had to reproduce 27 series of three gestures under three conditions: control, gestural interference (repeated gestures) and verbal interference (repeated "blahblah"). A significant difference in performance was observed; gestural interference resulted in the weakest performance, while there was no difference between the verbal interference condition and the control group. The second experiment, with 30 participants, involved the memorization of letters and digits; performance was significantly affected by verbal interference but there was no difference between the gestural interference condition and the control group. Contrary to Smyth et al.'s experiments (1988), the rehearsal mechanism for gestures and for words was totally separated. The consequences of these dissociations would be in favor of a separate component in charge of the treatment of gestures.

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Changed Expression of Nuclear Factor and Inflammatory Chemotactic Factors in the Brains with Alzheimer's Disease and the Cultural Cell Lines Exposed to B-Amyloid Peptide

The changes of nuclear factor κ Bp65 (NF- κ Bp65) and inflammatory chemotactic factors including monocyte chemoattractant protein 1 (MCP-1/CCL-2), macrophage inflammatory protein 1 α (MIP-1 α /CCL-3) were investigated in the brains of patients with Alzheimer's disease (AD) and cultured cells exposed to β -amyloid peptide ($A\beta$). The results showed that the increased numbers of senile plaque were observed and large amounts of astrocytes were extensively distributed around the senile plaques in several regions of AD brains; the immunoreactivities of NF- κ Bp65, MCP-1 and MIP-1 α were significantly increased on neurons in the hippocampus, and the temporal and frontal cortices of AD brains. The protein and mRNA levels of NF- κ Bp65, MCP-1 and MIP-1 α were significantly raised in SH-SY5Y cells and human primary glioblastoma (U87MG) cells exposed to $A\beta_{1-42}$. In conclusion, the increased expressions of NF- κ B and inflammatory chemotactic factors found in the brains of AD patients, and the cultured neurons and glial cells exposed $A\beta$ might be important in the pathogenesis of AD.

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Counterproductive Work Behaviors in relation to Narcissism, Machiavellianism and Psychopathy among University Staff

Problem: In this research we have examined whether there are differences between academic and administrative staff of universities, in terms of tendencies of counterproductive work behavior with relation to personality characters of narcissism, psychopathy, and Machiavellianism.

Method

Participants: Data were collected from 150 administrative and academic staff working at Turkish universities. 46.7% of them were females, whereas 53.3% of them were males. The mean age of the participants was 35.2. Amongst them, 64% were under 35, whilst 36% were above 35. Slightly more than half of the participants were administrative staff (52.7%) and slightly less than half of them were working as academics (47.3%).

Measurement Instruments: Three instruments were used for this study: the Counterproductive Work Behavior Checklist (Van Dyne, Graham, and Diensch, 1994), Narcissistic Personality Inventory (Ames, Rose and Anderson, 2005), Psychopathy Scale (Levenson, Kiehl, Fitzpatrick, 1995) and The Mach-IV Inventory (Christie and Geis, 1970).

Findings and Results: Each of the subscale scores of the counterproductive work behaviors (abuse toward others, theft, withdrawal, and sabotage) were evaluated according to participants' levels of narcissism, psychopathy and Machiavellianism.

Results revealed that the participants who have high psychopathy scores differ significantly from those who had low in their "abuse toward others", "theft", "withdrawal", and "sabotage" scores. Furthermore, "abuse toward others", "theft", and "withdrawal" scores of participants significantly correlated with "psychopathy" whereas "sabotage" behavior correlated only with psychopathy scores. Results of regression analysis also indicated that both Machiavellianism and psychopathy personality types contributed positively in explaining all types of the counterproductive work behaviors.

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Use of Inter-Observer Reliability Measures for Applied Behaviour Analysis: Two Case Studies

This study is designed to formulate behavioural coding for child behaviours in various observational settings. In order to conduct these studies, an initial behavioural definition was obtained through audio - visual demonstration of child behaviour to a group of potential observers trained in behavioural assessment. Subsequently, a set of index behaviours was identified for the sake of coding. At the next stage of the experiment, these coded behaviours were subject to time sampling recording by the above observers. Consequently, an interobserver reliability assessment was conducted to examine the reliability of their observations. The findings of this study have been reported and suggestions for future researches have been given.

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Verbal Memory Functioning in First Episode Major Depressive Disorder

Objective: Cognitive impairment in recurrent Major Depressive Disorder is well documented. However, less is known regarding cognitive function in patients that experience Major Depressive Disorder for the first time. Moreover, little research is published showing cognitive strengths in this patient group. The aim of the present study was to investigate verbal memory performance in a group of patients with first episode depression.

Participants and Methods: Thirty patients (16 males and 14 females) meeting the DSM-IV criteria for a unipolar first episode MDD diagnosis, using MINI - International Psychiatric Structural Interview were included in the study. Severity of depression in the patient group was 24.6 (SD=4), as measured by the the structural rating scale Montgomery Åsberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) indicating a moderate depression requiring treatment. A healthy control group (N=30) were included in the study individually matched for age, gender, years of education and IQ. All participants were assessed with the California Verbal Learning Test (CVLT).

Results: Results showed intact verbal memory performance in the patient group regarding learning, recall and recognition. However, patients had significantly poorer performance compared to healthy controls on immediate recall of the first trial in the verbal memory test.

Conclusion: The present finding of impairment in immediate recall in the patient group is highly in accordance with self reports of memory difficulties in this patient group, since daily life memory functioning often requires immediate recall without repetition. However, it is important to highlight the intact memory performance when repetitions are provided, and further the intact short and long-term memory. This knowledge is important for both clinicians and the patients themselves.

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Follow-Up Study of a Chronic Pain Patients: A Clinical and Health Psychology Approach

Chronic pain syndrome puts a serious burden on healthcare. "Pain in Europe" study indicated that every fifth citizen of Europe suffers from this condition. Aim of the current study is to conduct large-sample follow-up (15yrs period) of treatment effectiveness in chronic pain patients, defining most significant somatic, psychological and environmental factors influencing treatment outcome. Our research question was focused on what is the main difference between resilient and non-resilient groups in terms of personality, pain-related attitudes, biographical factors etc.

The present sample was selected from the Medworks database of the National Center for Spinal Disorders. Patients were treated between 1995-2006 (N=1200). 300 persons were be contacted for comprehensive medical (spinal status) and psychosocial, psychodiagnostical examination, 45,2% were male, 54,8% were female, mean age was 64 years (36-88). Diagnoses were: failed back syndrom: 49,6%, degenerative process: 44,6%. Disabled patients comprised approximately 1/3 of the sample.

Methods: Test battery included standard, high-reliability and high-validity methods. Psychosocial parameters such as demographic (objective) variables of adjustment (work and family status), quality of life, depression, anxiety, resilience, spiritual orientation were measured. One third of the sample participated in half-structured clinical interview and a projective test situation (Rorschach), to gain more in-depth understanding of interpersonal dynamics of patients' families.

Results: 17 percents of patients suffered from clinical depression, and about 9 percents were affected by anxiety problems. About 18 percents of subjects scored high on resilience measures. Almost half of patients scored high on spirituality scales, and used spiritual coping strategies. Spirituality scores were significantly higher for resilient patients. Resilience level was inversely correlated with depression. Illness and family variables had strong influences on psychosocial status in the patients.

Conclusions: Specific intervention method "packages" need to be elaborated for treatment in particular patient groups. Also, focused multidisciplinary treatment of patient groups may provide increasing cost-effectiveness.

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Sex and Substance Use within a Prohibitionist University Setting

While risk factors such as alcohol, tobacco, drugs, and sexual behaviors are often studied among college students, rarely are students at prohibitionist universities studied. The purpose of this paper was to compare the prevalence and trends of substance use of a prohibitionist university to a number of national samples, as well as look at various sexual behaviors of the unmarried participants in the prohibitionist university. For the use of drugs and alcohol, data was collected on four different occasions from 1995-2012 for the prohibitionist university. For the sexual behavior the 2012 data was used, with periodic comparison to the 2005 data. For trends in annual alcohol use, our sample had a total average of 42.1% to the comparison samples. For alcohol binge drinking, in the two weeks prior to the survey, our sample had a total average of 21.2%, for annual tobacco use our sample had a total average of 34.3%, and for annual marijuana our sample had a total average of 31.4% to the comparison samples. During this time period there appears to be very small changes in trends of substance use between our samples and the comparison samples, suggesting that either cultural leveling is not occurring, or occurring at a very small rate. Analysis of sexual behaviors of the unmarried participants suggests a "lifetime" engagement in various sexual behaviors at a significantly higher level than they report being comfortable with prior to marriage. When looking at engaging in the sexual behaviors of oral, anal, or vaginal sex within the last year, more than twice as many of our subjects reported not engaging, as a comparison group. The top reported answer for not engaging in sexual intercourse was that it was against their personal or religious beliefs. The implications of risk behaviors at a prohibitionist university are discussed.

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Types of Memory Codes in Immediate Serial Verbal Recall of Arabic: Investigation of Phonological and Visual Similarity Effects

A central concern of many studies which employed verbal serial recall was the type of memory coding employed in the retention of verbal information in short term memory. It is well documented in English that in immediate serial recall people employ phonological as well as visual codes in the retention of verbal information in short term memory. However, there are so many issues still remain unresolved as to the types of memory codes employed in the retention of verbal of information. Moreover, the issue of the role of visual code in immediate serial recall of verbal information and how it works with phonological code is still unresolved. If there is indeed what Logie et.al (2000) called a “temporary passive visual store or a visual cache that stores visually presented items, it might be expected that visual similarity effect would be present with verbal information regardless of type of information or even the orthography characteristics of the language being recalled. While the visual code is documented in many English studies, a reversed visual effect was obtained in one Chinese study.

The present investigation aimed to answer the question of what codes do speakers of Arabic employ in immediate serial verbal recall. Twenty native speakers of Arabic were asked to recall four lists of letters which varied in their degree of visual and phonological similarity. Results indicated that in Arabic the classical phonological similarity effect reported in literature was observed, which implies that phonological similarity immediate serial recall. An important finding was the appearance of a strong visual similarity effect in verbal serial recall of Arabic. The results not only confirm phonological encoding to be a basic process in short-term recall of verbal stimuli in a language other than English, but also lend support to the growing evidence of visual encoding in short-term memory. Results were discussed in the light of the working memory model, and Arabic language orthography.

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Ethnic Attitudes and Values: Tolerance and Social Distance from Cross-cultural Perspective

Current study aims to revive scholarly attention to the social distance scale designed almost 100 years ago by Emory Bogardus. The scale incorporates all three components of an attitude – cognitive, affective and behavioral ones. It is simultaneously a specific and a general measure: it yields two types of scores: distances to individual groups – specific attitude, and combined distances to all individual groups – general attitude. Construct validity of the Bogardus social distance scale was calculated through correlating its scores with the ethnic tolerance scale (6 questions) on three different samples (about 100 students in each sample) of Georgian, German and Japanese students. The tolerance scale, which measures values, was factor-analyzed and then cross-checked by Cronbach's alphas. This procedure yielded different results for different samples. In case of German and Japanese students the tolerance scale produced only one factor; however, in case of German students the final scale included all six items, while that of Japanese students consisted of five items. In case of Georgian students, factor analysis of the ethnic tolerance scale produced two subscales. The resulting tolerance scale yielded correlation for German and Japanese students at a high significant level, whereas in case of Georgian sample only one scale yielded a correlation at a high significant level, the other scale yielding a correlation at a lower, albeit still significant level. The findings suggest that the ethnic tolerance scale functions differently for three different samples. Cross validation gave significant support to the validity of the Bogardus social distance scale. Thus, social distance and tolerance scales are good measures of ethnic attitudes and values.

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A Re-reading of the Oedipus Complex in the Light of Ogden's Re-reading of Loewald's Reading

Re-Reading the Oedipus complex is done from the re-reading of Thomas Ogden's re-reading of Loewald's 'Waning of the Oedipus complex'. By means of a close reading of Loewald's paper, Ogden discusses his understanding of Loewald's reconceptualization of the Oedipus complex, and in turn, the author re-reads and expands Ogden's re-reading. Aspects that are discussed in the reformulation of these two writers include: and I directly paraphrase from Ogden's abstract (2006, p. 651), 1) the idea that the tension between the pressures of parental influence and the child's innate need to establish his own capacities for originality lies at the core of the Oedipus complex; 2) the notion that oedipal parricide is driven, most fundamentally, by the child's 'urge for emancipation.' Parricide involves a revolt against, and an appropriation of, parental authority; 3) the idea that the child atones for the act of parricide by internalizing a transformed version of the child's experience of the oedipal parents. This results in an alteration of the very structure of the child's self; 4) the notion that, in the child's appropriation of parental authority, he in reality 'kill[s] something vital in them ... [thus] contributing to their dying' and to the succession of generations; and 5) the idea that the incestuous component of the Oedipus complex involves, in health, the creation of a transitional incestuous object relationship which, over the course of one's life, mediates the interplay between undifferentiated and differentiated aspects of self and relatedness to others.

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The Research of Socio-Psychological Self-Presentation Factors of Potential Managers

The mode of life of a modern manager is the circulation of events, duties, problems and other unpredictable occasions which have become an inseparable part of daily activity. All this needs considering. As a result, the main qualities for being a good manager are as follows: flexibility, initiative, activity (in relations, behavior, planning, expressing opinions...). It becomes evident that not only environment is changing but also an attitude to it. Gradually, it tends to be more qualitative, aware, complicated, multileveled, holistic etc.

These changings influence the manager himself; in particular, his self-presentation. At the same time they are formed under the influence of this self-presentation.

While studying self-presentation characteristics, future managers (first-year students of the faculty of Management) were taken as a basic object of investigation. Forming and presenting their own desired image to others were studied in several scientific directions. Awareness of their self-presentation has pronounced peculiarities and is considered as:

1. The means of self-appraisal support (B. Shlenker and M. Veigold, M.Lyry and R. Kovalsky; D.Meiers);
2. The means of forming self-image and self-evaluation (G. Meed and C. Kuly);
3. Realization of achievement motivation or avoiding failures (R. Arkin and A. Shuts);
4. Personality feature (A. Festinger, M. Sherier and A. Bass, M. Sneider);
5. Forming some certain impression and regulation of one's own behavior (J. Zhukov).

In the course of investigation it was found out that self-presentation includes psychodynamic personality qualities such as extraversion, activity and reaction rate, a high level of self-appraisal, ability to analyze one's behavior relying on emotions and to manage one's emotional sphere, high measures of motivation for success, good communicative mobility, ability to adapt to a partner's behavior, gift for changing the style of communication depending on the situation.

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**The Efficacy of the MMPI-2 Superlative Scale in
Assessing Police Applicants**

Mark Ludorf

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&

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Student

Assessing Student Performance in Statistics when using Student Generated versus Instructor Generated Help Sheets

Adapting courses to fit student diversity is a challenge professors regularly confront. One method instructors have explored to address such diversity is allowing students to use a help sheet (aka crib sheet or cheat sheet) during tests. Previous research has explored the relationship between use of help sheets and test performance (e.g., Dickson & Bauer, 2008; Dickson & Miller, 2005; Hindman, 1980; Visco, Swaminathan, Zagumny & Anthony, 2007; Whitley, 1996) and learning (e.g., Funk & Dickson, 2011). Results of most studies failed to show reliable average differences between help sheet use and test performance or learning.

The current study examined test performance from a class in which students were provided an instructor generated (IG) 1-page help sheet. Students in the student generated (SG) group constructed their own help sheets and were solely responsible for the content. Test performance means and variances for the two groups were compared. Three interesting results obtained. First, only the IG group exhibited a notable trend of decreasing within-test variability across the individual tests ($s = 14.68$ to 9.91). Second, there was significantly less overall variability in performances across the tests for the IG group relative to the SG group ($s = 11.96$ and 15.75 , respectively, $p < .05$). Third, average test performance was significantly greater in the IG group relative to the SG groups ($M = 82.97$ and 78.81 , $p < .024$).

Results showed that providing an instructor generated help sheet to students affected both average and variance performance measures. The IG group scored significantly higher and was less variable in test performance relative to the SG group. Thus, the instructor generated help sheet had a homogenizing effect on performance and may be an effective adaptive method to address student diversity.

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Factorial Validity and Reliability of Maslach Burnout Inventory among Omani Teachers

Burnout is an unpleasant psychological syndrome that can be caused by excessive demands of the teaching profession. Burnout has been conceptualized to consist of three aspects: emotional exhaustion, depersonalization and reduced personal accomplishment. The proposed structure of burnout has been tested and these three aspects have been confirmed. However, several researchers have found that depersonalization has been found to be broken into two factors rather than one. One factor is related to the job and the other is related to students. The original factor structure (3-factor model) and the revised structure have been tested with several Arab populations of teachers. MBI has recently been introduced to Omani educational setting. This study aims to test the two structures of MBI with a representative sample of Omani teachers (N=2446). Confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) revealed that the 4-factor model was superior and more parsimonious (CFI = .919, RMSEA = .057) than the 3-factor model (CFI = .921, RMSEA = .059). Three of the 22 items –an item measuring each of the dimensions- were found to be invalid in measuring burnout among Omani teachers, and thus omitted. Two of the three factors had good reliability (emotional exhaustion, $\alpha = .86$, personal accomplishment, .73) and the third, depersonalization, had an adequate reliability ($\alpha = .62$).

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Sex Differences in Mate Preferences: An Exploration of Gender Roles and Socio-Economic Status

Decades of research on sex differences in mate preferences has produced a consistent result: Men consider the physical attractiveness of a mate more important than women do, and women consider the status and resources of a mate more important than men do. Both evolutionary theory and socioeconomic theory attempt to explain these sex differences. To date, research has explored social economic theory by examining gender roles and socio economic status (SES) information individually. The current study aimed to, for the first time, examine gender roles combined with SES information, and the effect these combined factors had on characteristics men and women desire in a mate. Four hundred and thirty four participants completed the BEM Sex Roles Inventory Short-form, provided SES information, and indicated characteristics they desired a potential mate to possess. Results found that women of medium SES and high masculinity scores desired a higher level of physical attractiveness compared to women of medium SES and low masculinity scores. Furthermore, results found that women with high masculinity scores desired a higher level of status and resources compared to women with low masculinity scores. Finally, results found that women of medium SES and high masculinity scores desired a higher level of status and resources compared to women of medium SES and low masculinity scores. Additionally, results indicated that men of low SES and high masculinity scores desired a higher level of status and resources when femininity scores are high; compared to when femininity scores are low. Although post-hoc analyses of this result did not reach significance, the large effect size suggests that a meaningful effect exists to be found. Results suggest that there may be more interaction between gender roles and socio-economic status than previously thought, and the current study presents a new paradigm in relationships research.

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Structure of the Death Obsession Scale among South African University Students

The paper examines the psychometric properties of the Death Obsession Scale (DOS) [Abdel-Khalek, A. M. (1998). The structure and measurement of death obsession. *Personality & Individual Differences*, 24, 159-165] among South African university students. Analysis of PCA on the Death Obsession Scale suggests two and three factor solutions for female and male student groups. The full scale also achieved high reliability levels in the two groups. In a bid to evaluate concurrent validity, the Death Obsession Scale correlated with measures of death anxiety and fear, and failed to correlate with measures of religious orientation. Results of the present study indicate that further testing of the association of the Death Obsession Scale is necessary to understand its properties, and the relationship of its underlying construct to known correlates, in contexts either than the ones previous research has so far covered.

Rajenda Mhaske

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Type a Behavior and Body Postures among Mechanical Lower Back Pain Patients

The objective of the present study was to explore associations between Type A behavior and body postures among mechanical lower back pain patients. Data were collected from 100 LBP (50 males and 50 females, aged 21-50 years) patients out of that 82 percent were from IT profession and who were previously diagnosed as having mechanical lower back pain and were taking a physiotherapy treatment in orthopedic hospital in Pune (India). Data were collected by using Jenkins Activity Survey (Jenkins et al., 1979), and Body Postures Style Assessment Scale developed by researcher. Analysis of results showed significant gender differences on Type A behavior scale, Speed and Impatience Scale and Job Involvement Scale, but no significant gender differences was found on Hard-Driving and Competitive scale. No gender difference was found on total body posture style variable. In body posture style, gender differences were found only on seating position, and significant correlation was found between Type A behavior and poor body posture in male sample, but not in female sample. Poor seating postures were reported by 68 per cent females and 86 per cent males, and poor driving postures were reported by 72 per cent females and 82 percent males.

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&

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Developing Trust in temporary Military Aircrews - A fundament for restitution and learning through Holistic Debrief

Norwegian Aeromedical Detachment (NAD), a military helicopter initiative, was established in Meymaneh in Afghanistan in April 2008, Their mission was to evacuate wounded soldiers serving in the ISAF forces in Northern Afghanistan. The detachment contained an ambulance helicopter for evacuation and an escort helicopter for protection. In 2010, Holistic Debrief was launched as a project to construct new debriefing practices and a new learning culture in operational units of the Royal Norwegian Air Force. NAD was the first operational unit to experience this project.

The purpose of this paper is to analyze how trust and confidence building influences the establishment of Holistic Debriefing in temporary military groups. We explore the social space of reflective processes in Holistic Debrief to better understand how this can contribute to restitution and learning. We draw on theory from trust in professional relationship and the establishing of swift trust in temporary groups.

The study was based on empirical material constructed from 14 in-depth interviews with aircrew commanders, medics and gunshooters about their experience with Holistic Debrief in the Norwegian Aeromedical Detachment (NAD) in Afghanistan. An Interpretative Phenomenological Analyses was used to categorize statements and identify and analyze meaningful units.

We found that building confidence is a key factor in the creation of Holistic Debrief as a venue for restitution and learning practice in temporary military groups. We found that military leaders responsible for conducting debriefing lack the expertise to facilitate crewmembers sharing of experience under routine conditions.

In contrast to standard Operational Debrief that focuses on action and cognition according to plans and procedures, Holistic Debrief also address emotional and embodied experiences in an unpredictable military practice. Trust is a key element to succeed in this practice.

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Psychological Treatments for Depression and Anxiety in Dementia and Mild Cognitive Impairment: A Systematic Cochrane Review

Experiencing anxiety and depression is very common in people with dementia and mild cognitive impairment (MCI). The main objective of the present review was to evaluate the effectiveness of psychological interventions in reducing anxiety and depression in people with dementia and mild cognitive impairment. We searched the Cochrane Dementia and Cognitive Improvement Group's Specialized Register and additional sources for both published and unpublished data. Two review authors worked independently to select trials, extracting data and assessing studies for risk of bias using a data extraction form. We contacted authors when further information was not available from the published articles. Four RCTs involving 374 participants with dementia were included in the review. The studies included patients with dementia from a variety of settings (community-dwelling, nursing home residents), and were carried out in several countries. Depression was measured with a variety of validated instruments. Although pooled data showed that the psychological treatment was favoured (standardised mean difference (MD) -0.19; 95% confidence interval (CI) -0.39 to 0.01) in people with dementia, this difference was not statistically significant. There were no data available on patient anxiety. Secondary outcomes included activities of daily living (ADLs) which were measured in two of the four studies. Pooled data showed that psychological treatments have no effect on ADLs (standardised mean difference (MD) -0.13; 95% confidence interval (CI) -0.35 to 0.09) in people with dementia. One study reported data on patient quality of life (self and proxy rated QoL-AD). Limited evidence from four randomised controlled trials shows that psychological interventions may be of benefit to people with dementia in terms of reducing depressive symptoms compared to usual care, although further studies are needed to reach a definitive conclusion. The present review showed that psychological treatments do not increase patient ADLs although this conclusion is limited due to the small number of studies included. There are currently no RCTs that have evaluated anxiety outcomes, and there were no studies evaluating psychological interventions in reducing anxiety and/or depression in people with MCI. Further high quality studies are needed for evaluating the benefits of psychological

treatments in reducing anxiety and depression in people with dementia and MCI.

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Differentiation of Self Inventory: Development and Initial Validation of a Projective Scale (SAD-PS)

The aim of the current study was twofold: (1) to build and validate a projective inventory of differentiation of self (*Differentiation of self-A Projective Scale* or SAD-PS); and (2) to examine associations between family patterns [projective differentiation of self (SAD-PS), differentiation of self (DSI-R), intergenerational triangulation] and self-efficacy. The sample included a total of 393 college students (aged 18-53, mean age 23.89, SD = 4.49), of whom about 20% were male, 80% were female, 82% were Jews and 19% were Arabs. On the whole, results provide partial construct validity for the SAD-PS. In addition, self-efficacy was found to be positively correlated with differentiation of self (DSI-R) and negatively correlated with intergenerational triangulation (INTRI). Results shed light on two important concepts in Bowen's family system theory - differentiation of self and intergenerational triangulation - and lend empirical support to the relation between them. The SAD-PS provides researchers seeking to study Bowen's Family System Theory with a projective tool that may add information to the DSI-R and the INTRI.

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An International Lost Letter Study: Measuring Attitudes toward Middle-Easterners

The “lost letter” technique (Milgram, Mann & Harter, 1965) was introduced as an unobtrusive method of measuring social attitudes. In the original study, this technique was used to measure attitudes towards the Nazi and Communist parties. It has since been used to gauge public sentiment concerning race (Bolton, 1974), gay rights (Bridges, Williamson, Thompson & Windsor, 2001) and discrimination of Muslims (Ahmed, 2010; Petrykowski, Davis, Brown, Hastings, Butler & Pryor, 2011). The present study incorporated the lost letter technique to measure attitudes toward people of Middle-Eastern descent in the U.S. and Europe. It was hypothesized that letters addressed with a Middle-Eastern surname would be less likely to be posted than those with a European surname. Letters were dropped in Portland, Chicago, Honolulu (U.S.), and Rome, Berlin and Krakow (Europe). In each city, 40 stamped envelopes were left on the sidewalk, half of them within 5 feet of a mail box, the other half 50 feet away from a mailbox. Half were addressed with a typically Middle-Eastern or Arab name, half with a typical European-American name. Each envelope contained a letter expressing interest in a job offer. Return rates overall were surprisingly high (about 60%), but were significantly lower from European cities than from U.S. cities. Results revealed no difference in return rate between Middle-Eastern and European-American addressed envelopes; this finding was similar for both the U.S. and Europe. Helping behavior (mailing the letter) was not as likely if the letter was far from the mailbox. These results contradict those of Ahmed (2010) that reported fewer Arab-named envelopes returned (conducted in Sweden). The effectiveness of the lost letter technique for measuring altruism and social attitudes is discussed.

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The Influence of Personality Traits on the Relationship between Bullying at Work and Health Complaints

Bullying at work is widespread and could have negative health outcomes for the employees. Literature about the influence of the personality of the victims is scarce. This online survey among 2650 Belgian government employees (age range 18-65, response rate = 41%, 36 % male, 64 % female) investigated, starting from the Michigan Stress Model, the relationships between the Big Five personality traits, being bullied at the workplace, and physical health complaints. Based on the original definition of Olweus (1993), bullying is defined in this paper as the repeated, systematic, intentional negative behavior of one or more individuals directed at another individual. A distinction was made between person-related bullying, e.g. giving names, insulting and gossiping, and work-related bullying, e.g. giving unreasonable deadlines or too much or too few work.

Validated self-report questionnaires were used. Bullying was measured with the Negative Acts Questionnaire (NAQ, $\alpha = .92$), the personality traits with the NEO-Five Factor Inventory (NEO-FFI, $\alpha = .88 - .94$), and physical health complaints with the Dutch version (VOEG) of the Questionnaire Research Experienced Health ($\alpha = .88$). Hierarchical regression analysis showed that both work-related bullying and person-related bullying influence reported health negatively. Contrary to our hypothesis the personality traits don't moderate this relationships. Instead there is a direct positive effect of neuroticism and conscientiousness and a negative effect of friendliness and extraversion on reported health.

In addition it was found that the personality traits neuroticism and conscientiousness effect the relationship between being bullied and health complaints indirectly (= mediation). Bullied neurotic and conscientious persons have a high risk to develop health complaints. These results illustrate the need for future studies into the influence of personality traits on victimized employees.

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Occupational Stress and Coping in Maharashtra Police Personnel: A Comparative Study

Aim: To assess the level of occupational stress and coping style of Maharashtra Police personnel.

Method: To assess the level of occupational stress and coping style of Maharashtra police personnel, researcher used Occupational Stress Inventory- Revised by Osipow (1998). The sample was divided on the basis of their job status and tenure, i.e. officers and constables and above sixteen years of service and below fifteen years of service.

Results: It is found that there was no significant difference on the score of occupational stress between officers and constables. There was significant difference on the score of coping style between officers and constables. Further it was found that there was significant difference on the score of occupational stress between those who are below fifteen years of service and above sixteen years of service.

Conclusions: The job status and tenure are important factors which affect the level of occupational stress and coping style among police personnel.

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Traces of Discrimination in Representations and Lurch of Children with HIV/ AIDS: Contributions to Practice Humanized

This article discusses about discrimination as a means of psychological life of children seropositive for the Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS), aiming to discover and describe the forms of discrimination represented by children with HIV/AIDS and to describe the fundamental workings of nursing in the fight against discrimination of these children. This is a descriptive, qualitative approach, using semistructured interview technique to collect data. The data analysis indicated that discrimination happens frequently in everyday life of these children, being related to social differences perceived by them, being categorized and discussed the representations of discrimination and intolerance and violence in order to mistreat the differences, and associated with exclusion as a form of non-acceptance of differences, ultimately, solidarity and care as a way to alleviate discrimination. One should therefore pay attention to the harmful effects of discrimination against children with HIV / AIDS so as to exclude them from a social life and basic rights guaranteed in the Constitution, is of great importance to educational activities of team health, especially with view to raising awareness that acts of compassion, love and respect are essential for preventing and combating discrimination that these children suffer.

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**Interaction(s) between Literature, Psychology and
Psychiatry. From Writing to Word, an Example of
Multidisciplinary Care**

The discovery and practices of writing, multiple voice readings, theatrical productions, or poetry, may take part in the rebuilding of a suffering person.

Indeed, when speech cannot come forth, hindered by a lack of skill with language, or discouragement inherited from the school experience, or just plain decency, or mental suffering, or psycho-traumas, creative / created work may serve as a substitute for the teen's speech. For example, during a writing exercise, a metaphor sought to give color to the text may open an encrypted and symbolic world, and thus lead the youth to a passion for writing, and allow him to express himself. Similarly, a character's repartee in a novel or drama, an excerpt of a literary work, a poem can affect the young reader's imagination.

The objectives of this communication are to present the various forms of verbal or written expressions spontaneously adopted by teenagers in psychic suffering, during the literary workshop. We shall tackle the question of interaction(s) between literature, psychology and psychiatry, and the bridges, built within a systemic framework, established between all the actors of various backgrounds of this encounter.

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Development of Emotion Recognition Ability by Focused Observation

Emotion recognition ability is considered to be crucial for human relationships in general and it is accepted as a part of emotional intelligence concept. According to growing body of research the ability to read and understand facial expressions of emotions is related to various personality constructs and it can be improved by training. The primary aim of this study was to determine whether instruction in the use of focused observation of facial expressions and in reflection of this process would enhance the development of emotion recognition ability in nursing and psychology students. Students of psychology (n = 96) and nursing (n = 90) were administered computerized 30 standardized manifestations of basic emotions and neutral expressions (Warsaw Set of Emotional Facial Expression Pictures, Olszanowski et al., 2008) and 36 items of revised "Reading the mind in the eyes test" (Baron-Cohen et al., 2001). Then they were asked to estimate the number of correctly judged stimuli. Finally, they were asked to complete two observation sheets within the next two weeks. After this period the observation sheets were collected and participants were tested again by different 30 standardized manifestations of basic emotions and neutral expressions and 36 items of revised "Reading the mind in the eyes test". Results suggest that participants who completed the task feel more confident and are better at recognizing expressions of emotions as measured by the first test, but not the second one. Results can be interpreted in the context of automatic vs. controlled process that relates to reading expressions. Implications for education in helping professions are discussed.

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Diacritics to Scaffold Postgraduate Students in Reading Malay in the Arabic Script

Malay is predominantly written in the Roman script, but it is also traditionally written in the Arabic script. However, the Arabic script of written Malay has now been marginalised due to it being a relatively more cognitively complex script for the Malay language in comparison to the Roman script (Salehuddin, 2012). Recently, several transformations in the Arabic script of written Malay have been proposed by Salehuddin (forthcoming) as an attempt to reduce the difficulty when reading. According to Salehuddin (forthcoming), in order to facilitate reading the Arabic script, vowel diacritics can be added to the script, especially where vowel letters are absent in certain syllables. In particular, these diacritics may assist novice readers to read more accurately. At the National University of Malaysia (UKM), as the national language of Malaysia, Malay is a compulsory subject for foreign postgraduate students during their candidature; thus, it is important that these students do learn Malay effectively. Arab students form a significant proportion of the foreign postgraduate student population and Malay is thus studied as a foreign language for the majority of these students. One strategy to facilitate the learning of Malay language among the Arab students is to use the Arabic script (which they are familiar with) for reading Malay. Since reading is both culture- and language-specific, and develops through practice, it is interesting to investigate if using the Arabic script with diacritics would be an effective strategy to teach Arab speakers to read Malay accurately, especially in reading aloud tasks. This is because cross-linguistic studies have shown that there are differences in the performance of readers in vowelized and un-vowelised texts. Hence, this paper presents and discusses findings from an experiment that uses DMDX as a tool to investigate whether Arabic vowel diacritics facilitate reading Malay or not among native Arabic speakers.

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&

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Adults with a Higher Degree of Autistic Traits Show a Greater Physiological Response to Non-social 'System' Related Stimuli and a Lower Response to Social Stimuli Compared with those with Fewer Autistic Traits

Theories propose that Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASD) involve a greater drive towards non-social processing (e.g. rule-based systems) and a reduced drive towards social processing, compared to controls. This study investigated how this atypical drive might relate to differences in physiological responses to non-social compared with social stimuli.

Since ASD is proposed to be an extreme end of a psychological continuum on which everyone lies, a typical population was recruited to examine how physiological response to non-social and social stimuli differ in those with a high vs. low degree of ASD traits. 50 participants (22 male, 28 female) completed the Autism Quotient (AQ) to measure ASD traits before passively viewing a series of 24 images while skin conductance response (SCR) was recorded. Images included 6 non-social (e.g. cars) and 6 social (faces). 6 face-like cartoons and 6 non-social stimuli (identified by each participant as relating to their personal interests) were included as control conditions. A mean SCR magnitude was determined for each condition and the proportional response calculated for each. A Mann-Whitney comparison of SCR response between (median split) high and low AQ groups revealed that the high AQ group had significantly greater SCR arousal to non-social stimuli than the low AQ group (low AQ: $md=119.7$, $n=24$. High AQ: $md=194$, $n=25$. $U=193.5$, $z=-2.131$, $p=.033$, $r=0.3$). Conversely the high AQ group had significantly reduced SCR arousal to social images compared with the low AQ group (low AQ: $md=78.3$, $n=24$. High AQ: $md=6.27$, $n=25$. $U=175.5$, $z=-2.534$, $p=0.011$, $r=0.362$). There were no significant group differences for the two control conditions ($p>.05$).

In a typical population, those who report more autistic traits have a greater physiological response to non-social stimuli than those with fewer autistic traits, as well as a lower physiological response to faces. This is the first study to identify the relationship between AQ and physiological response to non-social stimuli. An increased physiological response to non-social stimuli may underlie the atypical drive towards social and non-social information seen in those with ASD.

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Mourning Marginal and Unauthorized

There is mourning that are not socially acceptable, whose production is complex and triggers pain and side effects: are the mourning unauthorized and mourning marginal. The Thanatology demonstrates that the cast of unauthorized mourning has a wide spectrum, is multifactorial and includes various types of losses, as the mourning for abandoning a child, surrogate motherhood, sexual impotence, abortion, no funeral, among many others. Often, those who face death symbolic, does not receive any social support or have empathy that characterizes the biological death and the mourning that arises from this. Deaths symbolic mourning require real and they are intrinsically linked to rites and expressions, which often are denied, hindering the development of loss and mourning satisfaction.

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Coping Strategies as a Measure of Personal Integration

Integrated person is defined by Rogers as being harmonized on all the levels. Personality is fully functioning when different aspects of personality are integrated. Fully functioning personality was studied mostly in the context of therapeutic changes. The article studies integrated personality in nontherapeutic context which contributes to positive psychology in Seligman's point of view which emphasizes development of individuals' strengths and competencies. We studied the relationship of coping strategies and the level of personality integration of helping professionals. We used the Interpersonal Adjective Scale (IAS) by Wiggins (1991) to measure personality integration and the Proactive Coping Inventory (PCI) by Greenglass et al. (1999) and the Coping Strategies Inventory (CSI) by Tobin et al. (1984) to measure preferred coping strategies. Results show that more integrated persons prefer using proactively oriented strategies. On the other side, level of personality integration is not in relation to emotion-focused and avoidance coping strategies. Results suggest that integrated individuals tend to act proactively and create life opportunities. They not only react and solve problems when they arise.

Susan Stewart

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The Role of Dispositional Aggressiveness and Organizational Injustice on Deviant Workplace Behavior

A field study of 262 hospital employees examined relationships between dispositional aggressiveness, three types of organizational injustice perceptions (distributive, procedural, interactional), and two forms of workplace deviance (interpersonal, organizational). First, it investigated whether perceptions of injustice mediate the relationship between dispositional aggressiveness and workplace deviance. It explored the psychological mechanisms that may underlie the aggressiveness→injustice→deviance relationships by illuminating the social-cognitive processes involved among these variables. Second, it focused on the sources of evocative stimuli that may trigger deviant responses in aggressive individuals to better specify the likely targets of this destructive behavior. It assessed two distinct categories of workplace deviance and the differential effects of aggressiveness and injustice perceptions on those deviance categories. Third, it employed measures for data collection purposes that differed from past research. Dispositional aggressiveness was assessed with the conditional reasoning measurement system and organizational injustices were measured via self-report instruments. Deviant workplace behaviors were evaluated with 985 ratings provided by supervisors, coworkers, subordinates, and customers.

Findings indicated that dispositional aggressiveness was positively related to all forms of organizational injustice and workplace deviance, and maintained a relationship with workplace deviance after controlling for injustice perceptions. Perceptions of distributive, procedural, and interactional injustice were positively related to interpersonal deviance, but not to organizational deviance. Furthermore, the relationship between dispositional aggressiveness and interpersonal deviance was partially mediated by perceptions of distributive injustice. Overall, these findings specify the important role that individual differences play in the appraisal of workplace events as unfair and in choices of behavioral responses.

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Factors Associated with Client Progress and Retention: Second Chance Demonstration Project

Researchers indicate that TC retention rates are low and average 34% over a period of 10 months. A meta-analysis conducted by Lipsey (2009) on interventions to reduce recidivism identified beliefs, views, and thoughts which were unproductive and detrimental among offenders. The purpose of this study was to track client retention and progress in a Second Chance Demonstration project. Specifically the impact of a Therapeutic community (TC) treatment intervention operating in the jail, on client outcomes is assessed. Factors related to client retention were identified by comparing scores from the risk assessment tool between clients who were dismissed and those who continued successfully in the project. Client progress was evaluated over a period of 9 months by comparing the cognitive behavioral responses (beliefs, views, and thoughts as identified by Lipsey, 2009), and daily behavioral records, as a function of progress levels of the clients, as determined by the clinicians. Additionally, the Client Evaluation of Self and Treatment scores (CEST) of clients who were in the program for 9 months were compared. The research hypotheses were (a) There would be a difference in the risks/needs between clients who were currently in the program with those who were dismissed, and (b) There would be a difference in the cognitive behavioral responses and daily behavioral records as a function of the levels, level 1 ($n = 3$) level 2 ($n = 12$), or level 3 ($n = 7$) of the clients, and (c) there would be a difference in the criminal thinking and psychological functioning, as evaluated by the CEST as a function of time in the program. Data from 27 male clients indicated significant differences as a function of client progress levels. Implications of these results are significant to provide individual level treatment and also inform other intervention efforts aimed at lowering recidivism.

Maycoln Teodoro

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Depression is Cause or Consequence of Family Relationship?

Literature shows positive associations between perception of family relations and depression in children and adolescents. However is not clear if this relationship is causal or not. The present longitudinal study investigated two causal models involving family relations (affectivity and conflict) and depression symptoms. Participated of this longitudinal study 110 children and adolescents, 68 girls (61,80%) and 42 boys (38,20%). Age ranged from eight to 14 years-old (Mean=11,25, SD=1,84). Participants answered to two scales. The first was the Familiogram, which assess affectivity and conflict in family relationship. The second was the Children's Depression Inventory. Data were analyzed by structural equations models (Lisrel 8.8). The affectivity-depression's model had two latent variables in time 1 (affectivity 1 and depression 1) and two in time 2 (affectivity 2 and depression 2). In the same way, conflict-depression's model had two variables in time 1 (conflict 1 and depression 1) and two in time 2 (conflict 2 and depression 2). Participants were assessed two times within one-year-interval. The affectivity-depression's model had a good fit and show stability of affectivity ($r=0,47$) and depression ($r=0,68$) between two assessments. Affectivity assessed in time 1 was not predictor of depression in time 2. However, depression in time 1 was a significantly predictor of low affectivity in time 2 ($B=-0,21$). The conflict-depression's model had also a good fit with a stability for depression ($r=0,59$) and conflict ($r=0,58$) between time 1 and 2. In this model, depression in time 1 was not a predictor of conflict in time 2. Otherwise, conflict in time 1 had a direct impact on depression in time 2 ($B=0,30$). The results show that depression can be either predictor as influenced by family relationships and that, to have a better understanding of this relation, is necessary to investigate different kind of family interaction.

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The Therapeutic Alliance Online

This study explored the clinical utility of the *therapeutic alliance* in Internet-based psychological therapy (e-therapy). Although fundamental to the efficacy of face-to-face psychological treatment interventions, relatively little is known about the nature and function of the therapeutic alliance as it experienced online. Of 28 registered participants, 18 individuals (5 males, 13 females) ranging in age from 23 to 63 years ($M=43.0$, $SD=13.05$) completed Panic Online (PO), a therapist-assisted (by regular e-mail support) Internet-based cognitive-behavioural treatment for panic disorder, a pre and post-treatment test battery, and the Working Alliance Inventory (WAI). Overall, PO was found to be highly effective in reducing panic symptom frequency and severity, participants viewed e-therapy as a credible treatment medium, and a strong therapeutic alliance was established. Though sample size restrictions ultimately prohibited a comprehensive mediation analysis and few differential predictors of treatment outcome were identified, results did provide partial support for the potential mediating role of the online therapeutic alliance. Statistically significant associations were found between the following: the WAI goals subscale and post-treatment reductions in anxiety sensitivity; higher levels of neuroticism and higher post-treatment stress levels; and higher levels of agreeableness and lower levels of post-treatment anxiety. However, no association was found between measures of individual participant factors (personality traits, self-efficacy, perceived treatment credibility) and WAI scores. Results have important theoretical and clinical implications for traditional views of what makes psychotherapy effective. The therapeutic alliance is widely regarded as the common factor that accounts for face-to-face psychological treatment outcome, and yet the results of this study indicate that it is not essential to the successful Internet-based cognitive-behavioural treatment of panic disorder. Future research should consider the qualitative dimensions of the therapeutic alliance online, include the development of scales that are specifically designed to measure the therapeutic alliance as it is experienced

online, examine whether the therapeutic alliance mediates the relationship between individual factors and treatment outcome using a sample size sufficient for mediation analysis, and potentially investigate the functional neuroimaging of face-to-face compared with Internet-based cognitive behaviour therapy.

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**An Experience Sampling Perspective of the
Consequences and Moderating Variables of Daily
Response Focused Emotion Regulation at Work**

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**Medical Behavioral Education:
A Model for Integrating Psychology in Undergraduate
Medical Curricula**

The core objective of preparing tomorrow's physicians is to make the care of patients their first concerns through applying their knowledge and skills in a competent and ethical manner, establishing and maintaining good relationship with, and positive attitudes towards patients and colleagues, keeping their knowledge and skills up to date. All these tasks and responsibilities, however have behavioral settings. Thus, psychology as applied to medicine has increasingly become one of the core subjects of medical education. More specific, there are three reasons behind the involvement of psychology within the medical curricula. Firstly, behavior plays a major role in the onset and progression of physical problems, moreover it can promote health and prevent most mortal diseases. Secondly, medical curricula should set out essential professional behaviors, skills and attitudes alongside medical knowledge. Thirdly, methods of teaching and learning in medical education have recently moved towards problem-based learning. As opposed to the discipline-wise-model, problem-based learning focuses on student-driven learning, which occurs in small groups, to encourage critical thinking, elevated memorization, and stronger cognitive abilities. Problem-based curriculum requires fundamental concepts in both cognitive and social psychology for what so called "better learning". Accordingly, tomorrow's doctors have to be adequately exposing to longitudinal dosages of psychology all through the whole medical curriculum in order to be effective and competent learners, clinicians, scholars/ scientists, communicators and professionals.

This presentation is an endeavor to tailor psychology as an integral model within the whole body of medical curriculum in order to meet the academic and clinical needs of tomorrow's doctors and patients they are serving.

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Imperatives of Planned Indecision Behaviour upon Implicit Social Cognition on the Development of Malaysian Career Factor Inventory (MyCFI)

Planned Indecision Behaviour is academically challenging when analysed within the social cognition paradigms. Indecisive young adult who are commonly in the midst of making critical life decisions, which has been one of the central research issues of counselling and psychology, may benefit from the utilizations of Malaysian Career Factor Inventory (MyCFI). Research in the field of counselling suggested that 50% or more of all university students experience career-related problems (Herr, Cramer & Niles, 2004, in Mansor Abu Talib, 2009). Malaysia's economy had been growing at an annual rate of 6.6.% for the past three decades, yet the unemployment rates have increased from 2.6% in 1996 to 3.6% in 2003 (Department of Statistics, Malaysia, 1996-2003 in Ismail N.A., 2011). Career indecision, in the context of university students has been defined as the "inability to select a university major or occupation (Borgen & Hiebert, 2006 in Reenen, S.V., 2010). Therefore, this study is premised in an effort to discover the career indecision's phenomena among the potential graduates and students from the Institution of Higher Learning in Malaysia through the development of Malaysian Career Factor Inventory (My-CFI) with denomination of social psychological lenses as *eigenvector* mediators. It is argued that behaviour or at least some of the mediators can be influenced by implicit social cognition. Theory of Planned Behaviour is used as the underpinning theory, which is hypothesised to be understood within the realms of *PariMateria's* spirit that it should be viewed together with the Theory of Cognitive Dissonance. The results may yield a methodological and fundamental understanding that acknowledge both social cognition and planned behaviour approaches. The precision measurement of extrapolating intention of one's before he commits to any behaviour is also discussed. Results of a preliminary study on Malaysian samples are presented and analysed.

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The Contribution of Macro-Intervention Social Workers to the Success of Volunteer Community Activists

Recent years have witnessed an increase in volunteer community involvement in various areas, and in many cases volunteers play a major role in community activity. In addition, extensive informal activity has been conducted independently by volunteers and community activists. In some cases, this activity is supervised by macro-intervention workers. In Israel, the macro-intervention workers are usually social workers employed by the social service departments of various local authorities.

The current study was aimed to examine the differences between supervised and non-supervised volunteer activists. The distinction between supervised (volunteers who work under the auspices of various professional organizations and receive supervision) and non-supervised volunteers (those who work independently) is parallel to the distinction between formal and informal volunteers in the literature on volunteer workers in the United States. The aim of this study is to examine the importance of professional supervision provided for formal volunteers (in this study, by macro-intervention social workers) and its potential outcomes.

The comparisons related to internal variables concerning the community activity (leadership competence and client participation), as well as to external variables (community activity, and representation).

The sample consisted of 62 activists who were supervised by macro-intervention social workers, and 101 activists who were not. The findings revealed differences between the supervised and non-supervised activists with regard to levels of community activity and representation ($F=4.25^*$; 7.79^{**} , respectively, using Manova analysis). With regard to leadership competence and client participation, no significant differences were found. Analysis of the study findings aimed to provide new perspectives on the contribution of professional supervision, as reflected in the differences found between the activists who were supervised versus those who were not. We will discuss the implications of these findings to macro intervention social work.